

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixteenth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 1—10)

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Monday, March 11, 1996/Phalguna 21, 1917 (Saka)

<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
(ii)/28	Shri Subhash Chandra Nayak	Shri Subash Chandra Nayak
1/5	SHRI SUKHDEV PASWAN	SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN
10/4(from below)	their join is only	their job is only
34/3	DR. VASANT NIRUTTI PAWAR	DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR
35-36/2(from below)	318 (col.3)	218
35-36/22 (from below)	Add 'Statewise summary of below <u>Statement-I</u>	IEMs filed upto December
39-40/9	14931046	14921046
241/2	SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHAR	SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY
220/7-8	SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SOMAJI KSHIRSAGAR	SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR
280/6	SHRI ARUJN SINGH	SHRI ARJUN SINGH
325/25	SHRI ABUL GHAFOOR	SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR
339/28	meter man	motorman
443/15 (from below)	mororman	
439/10(from below)	(100)	(108)
467/1	MR. CHARIMAN	
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468/29	MR. CHARIMAN	
485/4(from below)	SHRI SURESH KALAMADI	SHRI SURESH KALMADI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 11, 1996/ Phalguna 21, 1917 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV PASWAN (Araria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Indian Cricket team for their glorious victory.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will do that after this.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Support Price for Copra

* 141. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :
SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price of copra has been fixed for the year 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has made any recommendations in regard to the fixation of support price of copra for the 1996 season;

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

(e) whether there is a demand for higher support price for copra; and

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) to (f) . A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The Government has fixed the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 1996 season at Rs. 2725 per quintal for Ball Copra (FAQ) and Rs. 2500 per quintal for Milling Copra (FAQ).

(c) and (d) . The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), *inter-alia*, recommended that MSP for copra for 1996 season be not announced and the requisite price support to the growers be provided through market intervention/open market purchase. The Government has,

however, in the interest of copra growers decided to fix minimum support prices (MSP) of copra as at (a & b) above.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As the minimum support prices of copra were fixed only in the first week of February, 1996, having taken into account all relevant factors pertaining to the coconut economy, no new factors have emerged to call for any change in MSP of copra.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, coconut is the most important crop of Kerala. One-third of the population entirely depends upon this crop for its livelihood. The answer which is given by the hon. Minister is not at all satisfactory. The State Government had submitted proposal to the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission for fixing price for milling copra and ball copra at Rs. 3700 and Rs. 3900. But unfortunately the Government of India has not accepted this proposal and the prices was not enhanced even by a single rupee this year. It is highly unfortunate. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for not enhancing the Minimum Support Price of copra even by a single rupee this year.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Though the CACP had recommended that minimum support prices for coconut should not be raised, yet the Government fixed minimum support price for Ball Copra at Rs. 2725 and for milling copra at Rs. 2500. The prices were increased last year but not this year. The production increased despite the price rise but the production has not been properly utilised. The prevailing price is higher than the minimum support price. The farmers are getting profits that is why the prices have not been raised during this year. The recommendations made by the Government of Kerala and by CACP vary, the recommendations of the Kerala Government do not tally with the figures and hence it, was not taken into consideration.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : This is totally a discrimination. The Minimum Support Prices for other crops which are declared by the Government of India, for example, of rabbi, wheat, barley and mustard and sunflower were revised. The price increase ranges between 2.5 per cent and five per cent. The input cost of coconut has registered an increase of 24 per cent over the period of one year, except for copra. The Minimum Support Price of all other crops had been increased by the Central Government. The Report of the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission is totally unfortunate.

They had not taken care of the recommendations of the State Government. They had not taken into account the cost of production .

In the light of all these facts, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will

review the minimum support price which is declared by the Government, to get at least a minimum satisfactory price for the coconut in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the year 1991 the prices of Milling Copra was Rs. 1700 but now it is Rs. 2500. Thus there is a increase of 800 rupees in the last 5 years. The price of Ball Copra has increased from Rs. 850 to Rs. 2725 and there is a difference of Rs. 875. As a result of this difference the production of Copra has gone upto 12355 metric nuts from 9730 metric nuts in 1991. This is because of subsidy given for coconut by the Department of Horticulture. As the hon'ble member has said, the CACP has made indepth study of the recommendation of the State Government but it has not accepted the figures submitted by the State. Hence the CACP has recommended not to raise the price of coconut during the current year. In regard to the concern expressed by the hon'ble member, I would request him that unless factories are set up in the State for proper utilisation of coconut the farmers will not be benefited. Our Government is fully committed to provide all assistance to coconut growers. I want to inform you that prices of coconut in the market are higher than the announced prices.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is whether Minimum Support Price will be revised because coconut growers are getting very low price. Therefore, question is whether Government will revise its price?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble member has mentioned about the coconut price in the context of the Minimum Support Price for paddy and wheat but I would like to inform him that recommendation made by the CACP related to only Milling Copra and Copra farm and the Government has constantly revised its prices. The increase was to the extent of Rs. 150 in 1993, Rs. 125 in 1994 and Rs. 150 in 1995. The question of revising its prices does not arise since the Government has constantly revised the prices till last year despite the recommendations made. But the Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price in the growers interest during the year. Usually the Government revised the prices of paddy and wheat to the extent of Rs. 5-10. Therefore, the Government has taken this decision after considering all aspects in the interest of coconut growers.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Sir, it appears that there is a contradiction in the reply given by the hon. Minister.

The C.A.C.P. has proposed that for 1996 no minimum support price be announced and it also has made a recommendation that through the market intervention and open market purchase the growers could be provided with a reasonable price. The Government instead have gone ahead with announcing a minimum price.

I would like to know whether it is to avoid the recommendation of the CACP that the Government should make market intervention by making purchases in the open market. The Government has announced a minimum support price. Has the Government really intervened in the market so that the growers would get a reasonable price?

The other part of the question is whether the Government has looked into the aspect that the study conducted by the CACP is on realistic basis, or just casually the CACP has made the recommendation. The total production of coconut and copra, as also the demand, especially in the southern States, will have to be taken into consideration before announcing any policy. I would therefore, like to know whether such a realistic study has been made or not. If it has been made, then has it been examined by the Government while announcing the minimum support price.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : The CACP has rejected their recommendation and has recommended not to announce minimum support price but the Government has decided to continue with the last year's price in view of the farmers interest. If the prices go down the Government should ask the NAFED and other Government agencies to purchase it for the benefit of farmers. The NAFED purchased the coconut in the year 1994 when the prices were less than the fixed price which resulted in loss of Rs. 58 crores to the NAFED. The CACP made its recommendations after consulting the State Governments and the farmers and after conducting indepth and detailed study. The CACP has recommended that coconut prices should not be raised this year and I have already explained the reason therefor

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : It means you have got full information.

[English]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : I want to know whether you have done this keeping in view this recommendation ?

[English]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You are saying yes, I am saying no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no talk like this, please.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Cabinet Minister has submitted in the House that the price they have fixed is much more than what is recommended by the CACP. But I would like to say that it is much less than what

the State Government has recommended. The State Government's recommendation for the ball copra was Rs. 3,500, whereas the Government has fixed it at Rs. 2,755. Similarly, for the mill copra, the State Government's recommendation was Rs. 3,700 whereas the Government has fixed it at Rs. 2,500. This is much less than what the State Government has recommended. The copra or coconut is the mainstay for economy of Kerala but there is absolutely not even a single pie released by the Government to NAFED to make market purchases in view of the precarious position of coconut and of the Kerala's economy. This is adversely affecting the interests of the coconut growers who are the backbone of the Kerala's economy. I would like to know what steps the Government is contemplating to take to alleviate the grievances of the coconut's growers.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government have taken for the growth or the development of coconut production in Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. member is very important. It is the only crop for which Government have set up a coconut Board. The Government had allocated Rs. 7.7 crore during the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose, whereas during the Eighth Five Year Plan....

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the Government have not only constituted the Coconut Board but also Coffee Board and Tea Board. These Boards also do have elected members.

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Please listen to me carefully. Under the Horticulture head Rs. 79.4 crore has been allocated during the Eighth Five Year Plan for this crop whereas only Rs. 7.7 crore was provided for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan. You can just see the extent of increase in allocation by the Government. After that Rs. 30 crore was provided for only Kerala State. Rs. 200 was provided for uprooting each disease affected tree. Rs. 5 for replanting the tree, Rs. 5 for replanting the tree, Rs. 8 as subsidy and Rs. 200 was provided for inter cross Section crops between two coconut trees. Thus Government have provided too much incentive for coconut production. As far as coconut production is concerned we are number two in the world. Indonesia is number one in this field. Sri Lanka is a small country which makes 38 items of coconut and exports them to 83 countries. Therefore, I would like to urge the hon. Members to extend help in promoting the coconut based industries in Kerala and more by-products should be manufactured so that coconut growers could be benefited and this commodity could be properly utilised.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : We are totally unhappy about the way in which the support price of copra has been fixed this time. The State Government has recommended certain amount fixed by the Central Government

on the recommendations of CACP is totally or far too inadequate. By comparing the position in Sri Lanka and other nations, the problem of Kerala cannot be solved. As it is stated, coconut is their mainstay. About one-fourth of the crop under plantation has been affected by root-wilt disease and it takes years together for replanting it. Unfortunately, Coconut oil which is used for both commercial and edible purposes, the commercial lobby takes away the huge chunk of the price and now the hon. Minister says that we have to go to the Department of Industry. Sir, that is entirely a different thing. What I want to know is whether the recommendations of the Kerala Government and feelings of the people of Kerala were taken into consideration. On record, I want to make my protest because people are unhappy about the way in which the coconut has been totally discriminated.

Sir, there was a request to declare coconut as an oil seed and we had been fooled last time. We have been told that this has been declared as an oil seed, but no benefit of oil seed has been extended to coconut. May I know from the hon. Minister, taking in view of the recommendations of the Kerala Government and the sentiments of the people and sentiments expressed in this House, will they reconsider the decision already taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question. Now I think you have taken too longer a time.

SHRI A. CHARLES : I am concluding. They have taken a decision in February, 1996 but the people are unhappy. What we are protesting against is the decision taken in February. We are not satisfied with the decision. My point is, will they assure that they will re-examine and fix a remunerative price for copra. That is all Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Some trees become uneconomic. One tree gives approximately more than 150 nuts. As I have said that Rs. 200 is provided to remove each tree which gives only upto 40 nuts. Out of the Rs. 30.6 crore earmarked for Kerala, Rs. 25 crore have been allocated for replacing the damaged trees. Such a big amount has been earmarked for replacing the uneconomic trees in Kerala. The hon. members have asked to increase prices for growers and I assure you that we shall invite their Agriculture Minister and exchange our information with them and shall try to solve problems after discussing them with other institutions.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, coconut is the mainstay of the people in Kerala in eight coastal districts. The people are totally dependent on that and their income has gone down so much now. No other all excepting palm oil is so much cheap now as that of coconut oil. If the purpose of the Government is not to help the industrialists, it is possible to raise the price of copra, because lakhs of people are dependent on coconut. What is the difficulty of the Government to raise the price of copra?

Sir, now coconut is being grown in other States also. Considering the importance that lakhs of people are dependent of coconut and the price of coconut oil is very low now, it is quite possible to increase the price of coconut oil. That is why, the Government of Kerala has suggested this. The cultivation cost is very high and the people are finding it very difficult to grow coconut. The steps taken by the Government to help the coconut cultivation are not at all enough. It is a voluminous problem and the steps taken by the Government are very much inadequate. The Government is unable to contain the root-wilt disease and it is spreading to other States also. What steps has the Government taken to contain that? The people are putting in so much money on coconut production. After seven or eight years they are getting the benefit.

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, please come to the question.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to understand the importance of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I do understand it.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, the economy of Kerala is mainly dependent on coconut in the coastal belt and the coir industry also is thriving on this. Considering all these things, the Government has to come forward and give much bigger help and also increase the price of coconut.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble member has raised no particular question and has stressed the same things. I would like to inform the hon'ble members that out of the total coconut production 5% is utilised as coconut water, 35% for oil extraction, 56% for domestic use and 6.5% as copra for eating purpose. Only 1.5% is being utilised in the form of product or powder. All the problems can be solved only if we increase the production. Right now one industry each in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh has been set up which can solve the problems to some extent. As I have already said that we shall reconsider it and whatever we can do we will do and inform them.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the important points are being brought before this House. No technical explanation is going to satisfy the farmers. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has agreed and said that a meeting will be convened of the representatives of the Kerala Government and a decision will be taken. The recommendation of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices is no basis for deciding the prices, because there is a precedent for this. Last year, the Central Government had taken a decision without the recommendation of the Commission. So, there is a precedent that a decision can be taken by the Central Government without the recommendation of the Commission.

Sir, here is a situation where the State Government has recommended for increasing the prices. But when the

price was announced there was no appreciation. Considering the cost increase and various other factors, it has become incumbent on the part of the Central Government to take a decision soon. Now the Government has agreed that a meeting will be convened. Last time, the decision was taken much after the season has begun. Now the season has begun and if the decision is taken after three months, it is not going to help the farmers. So, will the Minister give an assurance that a meeting will be convened immediately, within two weeks' time and a decision will be announced so that the farmers are benefited during this season itself?

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN : We will try to convene the meeting at the earliest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is an assurance.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Sir, I am very thankful to you. But I have to make one submission. Sir, before allowing the Members to participate in the discussion on a particular question, I would like to request our hon. Speaker that he should personally acquaint himself about the geographical and geological condition of the country because Orissa and West Bengal also form a major part of the coastal region and produce coconut in large scale. The problem is that the quality of the crop is not of good standard. That is one thing. The other point is that the crop is also affected by some diseases. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would not only consider giving more incentives but also more facilities like pesticides, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : I have accepted your suggestion.

SHRI AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member will be pleased to know that Rs. 112 crores have been earmarked for coconut production in Orissa.

Self Employment Scheme Under IRDP

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*142. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA :

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have initiated credit linked self employment package scheme under Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of rural people likely to be benefited under the said scheme during 1995-96;

(c) whether there are reports of rampant corruption under said scheme ; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) : (a) to (d) . A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) . The Integrated Rural Development Programme is a credit linked programme being implemented in all the districts of the country since 1980-81. With effect from 1.1.96 a new package was announced under which group activities can be financed with a maximum subsidy amount of Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the project cost whichever is less, and educated unemployed trained youth can be assisted with subsidy upto Rs. 7,500. The new initiatives will operate within the budgetary allocations earmarked for IRDP during the current financial year. The number of people likely to avail of the new package has not been estimated.

(c) and (d) . The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (March, 1993) had pointed out some instances of leakages and corruption under IRDP. The Government has taken a number of corrective steps to minimise corruption/malpractices under this programme. These include changes in the administration of subsidy from front-end to back-end, abolition of Purchase Committees and introduction of the Cash Disbursement Scheme in 50% of the blocks of the country besides setting up of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State, District and Block levels. Over and above, a decision has been taken and instructions issued to ensure disbursement of loans by the Banks before a Committee of non-officials comprising Village Pradhan/Panchayat Samiti Chairman, elected women Chairman/member, SC/ST member and a representative of NGO operating in the area. This will ensure greater transparency.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. This programme was launched all over the country on 2 October, 1980. The main objective of this programme was to provide job opportunities to the unemployed youth in the rural areas. All the hon. Members are working hard to achieve this goal in their respective areas for the last 16 years. I simply want to say that the very purpose of this programme has been defeated and we have failed to achieve this goal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, though they have made changes in the IRDP from time to time, whether the intended beneficiaries have received its benefits or not? Co-ordination Committees were formed at State, district and block levels for this purpose but the fact is that these Committees have remained on paper only and have not worked for the benefit of farmers and unemployed youth. The reality is that a major part of the subsidy being provided by our Government, which is 25 percent to small farmers, 33 percent to marginal farmers and 50 percent of the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes, is pocketed by the block level officials and bank employees. We, the members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are also unable to stop this practice. Through you, I would like to tell to the hon. Minister...

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : What is your question ?

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : I am coming to my question. I would like to know the target for the year 1994-95, the total budget provided for that, the achievements made and the total number of people benefited by this programme ?

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. member that this programme was launched in the year 1980 and 4 crore 70 lakh people have been benefited through this programme uptill now. Banks have provided them Rs. 14,505 crore and the Government has given Rs. 9,197 crore as assistance. Hence, it is not correct to say that this programme has not proved successful and people have not been benefited by this programme. As far as the position regarding last four years is concerned, if you go through the figures, you will find that we have given Rs. 3,742 crore as assistance during that period and banks have also given 6,994 crore. Thus, Rs. 10,391 crore in total have been given during these last four years and about 74 lakh people have been benefited through this programme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regard irregularities and leakages, the Government had taken up this matter with the Reserve Bank of India. D.R. Mehta Committee constituted for this purpose reviewed the whole programme and gave its recommendations which the Government has accepted. The Government has tried to remove the short coming in this programme and started a new system from 1.1.1996 under which we have included two new categories. The first category comprises those unemployed youth who have studied upto eighth standard and they will get Rs. Seven and half thousand under this programme as special assistance and the second category is of those who will start any project in partnership of five or more people. We will give them fifty per cent of the total cost or Rs. 1.25 lakh at the maximum as assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the points regarding co-ordination and monitoring raised by the hon. members are concerned, a we have pondered over these points and Monitoring Committees have been formed at Block, District and State levels by the Government and Members of Legislative Assembly, Members of Parliament and representatives of all recognised political parties have been included in those Committees. All the states have formed those Committees. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, you must have taken note of the importance of this question and the concern of the Government in view of the reply given by the hon. Minister and the reaction of the members thereto. I would like to know as to whether the Divisional Commissioner, senior IAS officers and District Magistrate, Pargana Magistrates, P.C.S. officers have been made responsible for checking leakage and irregularities in this scheme or not or their job is only to conduct tours at the district level and meet some people only?

Sir, through you I would like to tell this house that though it is a scheme of the Central Government yet the

Members of Parliament have not been associated with it, I would like to know as to whether any committee would be constituted for quarterly review of the working of this scheme and the progress made, under the Chairmanship of the Members of Parliament because it is necessary to do this. As a matter of fact no such Committee has been formed.

As regards the figures submitted by the hon. Minister, I am to state that the Government of India is expert in statistical jugglery but the reality is totally different. I would like to inform you that the people who are not ready are given loans under this programme. There is a scheme named "TRYSEM" under which people are imparted training and given loans. But the truth is that the middlemen and employees at the block level select such people and give them only 50 per cent of the loans and the rest is pocketed by the middlemen and employees and officers of the block. Therefore, unless you make the DMs. responsible for this the problem cannot be solved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many people have been punished so far in this connection and what measures are being adopted to stop these irregularities in future? I would also like to know whether the Government propose to hold quarterly meetings under the Chairmanship of Members of Parliament and associate the District Magistrate also with this?

DR JAGANNATH MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say in reply to the question raised by the hon. Member that after implementation of the 'Panchayati Raj' System the Government has taken a decision that this whole programme should be entrusted to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Gram Sabha should identify the people to be benefited by this scheme. With regard to the complaint made by the hon. member that wrong people are selected, I would like to inform that the practice has been done away with. Henceforth, their names would be recommended by Gram Sabha and only those people will be provided the loan.

The second complaint made by the hon. member is that wrong people are given grants. I would like to inform that we have also stopped that system. Hitherto grant was extended to those whose names were recommended but now the Government assistance will be deposited in the account of the beneficiary in the bank only after he starts his occupation. To check the misuse of that amount our efforts are that the amount will be adjusted after the repayment of bank loan.

We have recently issued orders that the disbursement will be made in the presence of non-Governmental members. We have made all amendments in view of the complaints of irregularities and corruption received earlier. But the responsibility in this regard lies with the state Government and they have to form the Committees. We have issued guidelines and state Governments have to implement them. But we have issued orders to the effect

that Collector is personally responsible for corruption of the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has just stated in his reply that there were many shortcomings in the system and Committees are being formed to remove those shortcomings. But the Committees were already there and they were to be selected in the open meetings of the Gram Sabhas.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are proposed to be taken where such system is not prevailing and how many cases have come to light in which guilty persons have been punished.

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : Generally complaints are made in the meetings. We have announced that if some particular type of complaint are brought to our notice, we will take action on that, though the State Governments have to take action because the officials belong to the State Government only. We will forward the complaint to the State Government that complaint has been received against a particular officer of particular block in particular district and State Government should inquire into the matter. Whenever we have received such complaints, we have forwarded these complaints to them.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allocation is the root cause of corruption. If the benefit of this scheme is given to the illiterate people and their population under a panchayat is about four thousand then hardly ten persons will be selected out of them to provide the benefit of the scheme. The Government has accepted this fact that corrupt practice is adopted in connivance with the bank and employees as a result of competition. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in view of this alarming situation whether the Government propose to enhance the allocation to provide self-employment to them so that this corruption could be uprooted?

Bank rules are so cumbersome that people have to face a lot of difficulties. Due to their ignorance about bank rules they have to run from pillar to post and part with the subsidy amount in bank itself. I would like to know whether the Government will simplify these rules? The Government can do this. This is a simple scheme. But the very objective of the Government is not being fulfilled in the villages.

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of allocation is concerned, we are increasing it every year but we will disburse out of the total allocation made for this purpose. We do not have enough money in proportion to the magnitude of the unemployment problem so that we may be able to allocate that immediately. The allocation for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 693 crore. This year we have allocated Rs. 1097 crore for this purpose.

Similarly, we have also increased the limit of bank loans provided we get full cooperation from the banks and it may meet their credit target. We have also requested the hon. Finance Minister in this respect that we do not get

assistance from the banks for our targets, which vary from state to state and therefore, the banks may be asked to meet the targets fixed at national, state and district levels.

I have already mentioned about the complaints in the beginning that we are making efforts to minimise the number of complaints but nobody can claim to totally do away with the complaints. But we can minimise the shortcomings by strengthening the procedure.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, this IRDP Programme is to be executed with several conditions in this atmosphere of pervading corruption from top to bottom. Unless there is a Panchayat System where the deprived people run the Panchayats and the Panchayats are effectively run, if the Panchayat System is also ruled by the top in the countryside, nothing will happen. This is a very difficult programme in that sense. I do not think adequate thought is given to that by the hon. Minister. But my question is this. The experiences are very interesting. There are certain cases where the loan taken from the bank is immediately paid. Why? It is because the subsidy part is eaten up. It is the subsidy which is taken by him and he repays the loan immediately. That is one experience. The other experience is that the loan is never repaid because the money was taken for certain types of activities which are not productive, which are not profitable and therefore indebtedness grows. I do not know what you approach to this problem is. I know that our Minister of State for Finance in West Bengal Dr. Pal instructed the banks that in the course of the next few days, within November 15, all applications for IRDP Loans had to be cleared. Do you know the experience? The banks unanimously refused to implement that order. Why? They say that the repayment is very low and they do not have enough funds. There is a tight situation in terms of money in the banking sector. So, they refused to pay. This is the kind of problem we are facing. What surprises me is this. You had a concurrent evaluation for this. What happened to that? You say that you do not know how much will be realised. What is your concurrent evaluation there for if they cannot tell you how far we have been able to achieve?

Secondly, is it possible for me to tell one thing? You now say that you have suggested that from first January 1996 this should be implemented. Purely it is an election gimmick. Let us not enter into that aspect. My question is: Can you insist upon the banks - we have been repeatedly trying to do this with the Finance Ministry that for every Branch, there will be a Committee consisting of the representatives of local Panchayats, leading representatives, perhaps, the borrowers? In Orissa, there is no Panchayat System. So, I do not know how it will be done. Are you going to insist on that? Thirdly, please give me the figure showing how much of your funds is released and how much of your funds is still not repaid; what is the level of indebtedness, bad debts because of IRDP.

[Translation]

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being reviewed periodically. According to the latest report 58 per cent people have repaid their loans and they have become debt free. It has reaffirmed the claim that their income has increased by Rs. 2000. The assistance given is deposited in the Bank account. We have adopted Bank indent system from first January to do away with the earlier system and henceforth subsidy amount will not be paid with the grants. Subsidy amount will be deposited in the Bank account only. When he starts his work on the project then that amount can be utilised for the purpose. Thereafter the grant will be added to the bank account in order to enable him to return the Bank loan. Therefore, the possibilities of misappropriating the subsidy amount in connivance with the Bank officials have been minimised.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What is your estimate?

[Translation]

SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA : Whatever figures may be given by the hon. Minister regarding IRDP but there are certain reasons behind the failure of this programme and they are mainly because of the approach and the intention of the Government. I would like to know whether there is any coherence between the amount sanctioned for generating employment opportunities and the actual cost of the work/project undertaken in this programme? Will this amount suffice to accomplish the work so undertaken under this programme? If the Government do not provide funds to any aspirant on the basis of actual cost of the work, than I would like to know whether there is any proposal to allocate funds every year under this programme in view of the total cost of the works and provide land to the person concerned accordingly?

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : This programme has been linked with Bank loan. First of all cost estimate of the project is prepared. After that 50 per cent of the cost estimate or Rs. 7,500 is granted. According to the rules laid Rs. 7,500 is paid as subsidy to the middle pass youth. If they form a group, then we will give assistance of Rs. one lakh twenty five thousand to them. This scheme is going on at present but subsidy will be paid to them only after Bank loan is sanctioned. The Bank indent system has been adopted under which the subsidy amount will be paid only after the Bank loan is sanctioned and work has been started on the project. The shortcomings, about which the hon. Member has expressed his apprehension will automatically be removed with the commencement of the new scheme from first January.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask very quickly and briefly because other Members also want to ask their questions.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : This integrated Rural Development Programme has been under implementation since 1981. I want to know whether any survey has been conducted or any monitoring system has been introduced for knowing the achievement and the utilisation of the scheme. What is the percentage of our achievement? What is the percentage of economic development for this programme? I would like to know whether it has been calculated and, if so, the Minister should provide the figure to us.

[Translation]

DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA : I have just informed that recently the Government have done an evaluation of the programme. Earlier, the criterion fixed for assessing the people living below poverty line was the annual income of Rs. 6400. According to that criterion 50 per cent of the people living below poverty line were benefited but according to the new definition of the people living below poverty line, the annual income has been fixed as Rs. 11,000. According to this definition only 16 per cent people have been benefited. It is true that we are constantly reviewing it but the benefits which should have been reached the poor are not reaching as per our expectation and that is why we have proposed this new change in this programme.

Rural Electrification

*144. +SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the year 1995-96, state-wise;

(b) the time schedule drawn for their electrification; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on such electrification ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :
(a) to (c) . A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) . As per the Annual Plan for Rural Electrification for the year 1995-96, 4325 villages are scheduled to be electrified during the year. State-wise details are given in the Annexure.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 1166.91 crores has been made by the Planning Commission for the year 1995-96 for the rural electrification programmes, which *inter alia* include electrification of villages, energisation of pumpsets, System Improvement and load intensification in the electrified areas of various States.

Annexure

Number of villages to be electrified during the year 1995-96

Sl. No.	States	Villages (Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	@
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120
3.	Assam	900
4.	Bihar	400
5.	Goa	@
6.	Gujarat	@
7.	Haryana	@
8.	Himachal Pradesh	@
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	65
10.	Karnataka	@
11.	Kerala	@
12.	Madhya Pradesh	350
13.	Maharashtra	@
14.	Manipur	75
15.	Meghalaya	60
16.	Mizoram	45
17.	Nagaland	@
18.	Orissa	220
19.	Punjab	@
20.	Rajasthan	750
21.	Sikkim	@
22.	Tamil Nadu	@
23.	Tripura	20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	800
25.	West Bengal	520
Total		4325

@ Cent per cent villages electrified States.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 1166.91 crore for the financial year 1995-96. Now this financial year is going to close and the new financial year is about to start. I would like to know as to how much amount out of the allocation of Rs. 1166.91 crore has been spent till now? The proposed number of villages to be electrified this year are 4325 and out of it there are only 44 villages in a big state like Bihar, 350 villages in Maharashtra, 900 villages in Assam and 750 villages in Rajasthan. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what criteria had been fixed for selecting the villages and determining the number of villages for electrification?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : The criterion for determining the number is that the priority is given to the backward villages having majority of SC and

ST population. The selection of the villages is done by the State Government and on its recommendations we include the village in our programme.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is not satisfactory. For example there is an Adivasi dominated block in our area which is comprises about 800 villages. On papers they are all electrified villages but in reality none of the villages is electrified. Today, in this materialistic age, the electricity has become an important part of our life. Therefore, in view of its importance, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the Government propose to electrify all the villages of the country ?

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Electrification of villages is very important for the development and the Ministry of power is very much aware of it. The rural Electrification department provides assistance to the State Governments from the available financial resources but sometimes the State Governments do not take much interest in it. Either they do not send the projects which they should or due to the over dues they do not get assistance. The shortcomings about which the hon. Member is referring to are all because of these reasons.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given the figures regarding electrification of villages for the next year. For example the target of 800 village has been fixed for Uttar Pradesh. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it or not but my experience in this regard is that the targets fixed during last 3-4 years have never been achieved. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in my area the target fixed was 120 villages but by the end of the year it was reduced to 60 villages. In fact the electrification is being done there in 10 to 15 villages only during last 2-3 years. The first thing which I would like to say here is that the targets fixed by the Centre are never achieved. It is not even possible to achieve them. I know about Uttar Pradesh that UPSEB do not have funds. The Rural Electrification Corporation do not provide money because the earlier loan has not been returned by the Board. Because of this condition the villagers are suffering. They are not getting electricity. Even today, when we are heading towards 20th century, there are thousand of villages in every district of my Hilly and backward area where there is no electricity. There is also no other means available to the people of that area. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government have formulated any scheme to do away with this bottleneck ? If the funds are to be made available by the State Electricity Boards, then it is not possible to electrify the villages. Secondly I would like to know whether the Government would make some special arrangement for Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts so that the Rural Electrification Corporation may provide necessary funds for them without linking return of loan with this programme.

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has stated the facts that only 800 villages have been included from UP. There are two reasons for it. There is an overdue of about Rs. 329 crore from UP and despite the repeated discussions with the Chief Minister and the Power Minister of the State, they

have not shown any interest in chalking out any programme for repaying the dues. Due to this reason the rural electrification programme is not progressing well. If they chalk out any programme, then they can definitely...

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What is being done by the Central Government ? Will something be done by the Centre or will it watch helplessly....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : From our side we are not helpless but it is the State Government which rendered us helpless. We have no other alternative....(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: During the last three and half years there was President's is rule in UP for one and half year. You should do something atleast through your Governor. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : But the repayment has to be made by the State Government only....(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Some arrangement should be made otherwise we are not going to get electricity. You should make some arrangement.

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Any one can understand that so long as over dues are not repaid, nothing can be done.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Electrification is one of the most important aspects specially for the development of villages. I would like to congratulate the earlier Maharashtra Government, the Tamil Nadu Government, the Karnataka Government, the Kerala Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government also because they have achieved 100 per cent electrification in village areas. But, in the eastern region of the country, specially in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, we have not completed even 60 per cent electrification. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will make a survey to know for what reasons West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were not covered in the scheme of providing electricity to the rural people and whether the Government is going to take whatever necessary action that is to be taken ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that there are over dues of Rs. 168.91 crores from West Bengal and Rs. 500 crore from Orissa. I have just now told about UP also. It is very difficult to work with those State Governments which do not show interest in chalking out some programme. We have to invest on the generation of electricity and if they do not pay their dues it will affect the power generation also. Other Governments have paid their 100 per cent dues. The Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Tripura etc. have not only paid their dues but have given excess funds also. Naturally they have been given 100 per cent grants.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I would also like to felicitate those States which have achieved 100 per cent electrification. But, Sir, it might only be in name. Sometimes only one bulb burns and they say that the entire village is electrified like Minister of Rural Development who digs one well and says that the entire village has been supplied with potable drinking water.

My question is about the other States which have been allotted a quota of village. I would like to know the degree of electrification, the percentage of villages electrified in those States at the beginning of 1995-96 and what will be the percentage of electrification if all these quotas are filled at the end of 1995-96, let us say, in the case of Bihar, in the case of Uttar Pradesh in the case of West Bengal, that is in the big States?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL : Sir, if the Ministers of the concerned Governments give assurance about the repayment of over dues then the REC will definitely give funds to them. Whatever projects they may submit, we would try to implement them.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, I have asked for the figures.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

NLC Zero Unit Project

*143. SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 210 MW Neyveli Lignite Corporation Zero unit project has been cleared;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and if so, when the same will start functioning;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this project under private sector ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) and (b) . The 210 MW Zero Unit of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) was accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 10.8.1988, and was sanctioned by the Government on 23.3.1989. However, NLC was unable to pursue setting up of this Unit, owing to a resource crunch.

(c) and (d) . Government of India conveyed its approval on 14.8.1992 to the decision of NLC to entrust the project

to a private developer pursuant to which a Memorandum of Understanding (MOV) was signed on 31.8.1992 between NLC and M/s S.T. Power Systems Inc., USA for handing over the Zero unit to be built and operated by M/s ST CMS Electric Company. Under the MOU, the Zero Unit will have an installed capacity of 250 MW against the initial proposal of 210 MW. The project is expected to be completed within thirty-eight months after financial closure.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

*145. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work done in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in Pune-Maharashtra, has been evaluated ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government have sold the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited to a joint venture company at cheaper price ;

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor ;

(e) whether any minimum reserve price was suggested by the expert committee before the sale of the factory; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) . The performance of public sector companies is reviewed periodically. The performance of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited upto 31/12/95 was reviewed on the 9th January, 1996. It was noted that the cumulative value of production upto December, 1995, was Rs. 125 crores as against the target of Rs. 156 crores. The sales during the period upto December, 1995 were of the value of Rs. 118 crores as against the target of Rs. 155 crores. The company was advised to make all efforts to improve the performance.

(c) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. has not been sold to any joint venture company.

(d) to (f) . Do not arise.

Capital to DTC

* 146. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 dated November 27, 1995 and state :

(a) whether Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 provides for financing of Delhi Transport Corporation with a view to securing and promoting an efficient, adequate, economical and properly coordinated system of road transport in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not having provided adequate capital to the D.T.C., so far ;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to provide adequate funds to the D.T.C. as per stipulation of the Act

and at the same time place the privately operated bus service in Delhi under the same with a view to ensure an integrated system of transport ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) Under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, the Government may provide capital that may be required by the Delhi Transport Corporation for purpose of carrying on its undertaking or for purposes connected therewith.

(b) to (e) . The Government has been providing capital to DTC depending on the availability of budgetary resources. Placing privately owned bus services in Delhi under DTC is not legally enforceable.

Nuclear Cooperation Between Pakistan and China

* 147. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reports regarding Chinese supply of Uranium, components for nuclear reactors capable of producing nuclear material, transfer of technology for developing nuclear weapons to Pakistan and the collaboration between the two countries in the development of nuclear power plants ;

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

(c) the steps being taken, if any, to safeguard India's security in this regard ;

(d) whether the Government have taken-up the matter with the US and China ;

(e) if so, the reaction of the US and China thereto separately ;

(f) whether the US propose to stop the military aid to Pakistan ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (g) . Government have seen reports regarding export by China to Pakistan of certain critical components for Pakistan's nuclear programme.

China's participation in Pakistan's nuclear programme is well known. This has included transfer of technology as well as supply of material and equipment. Both countries have stated that such cooperation is for peaceful purposes and that the nuclear plants set up under such collaboration will be under full scope IAEA safeguards. Currently, China and Pakistan are collaborating in the development of a 300 MW nuclear power plant at Chashma.

Government's concern regarding Pakistan's weapons oriented nuclear programme is well known. We have conveyed to China our concern regarding external assistance to this programme. Such concerns have also been conveyed to the US Government.

Government are continuing to take all necessary measures to safeguard India's security.

China's response, in the past, to our demarche has been that it does not support or assist other countries in developing nuclear weapons.

In response to the reports regarding the sale of ring magnets, the official spokesman of China's Foreign Ministry said on 15 February 1990 that China had never transferred equipment or technology for producing nuclear weapons to any other country nor will it do so in future. As a signatory to the NPT, China does not advocate, encourage or engage in nuclear proliferation.

In response to our demarche, US has stated that an evaluation is being undertaken and a determination will be made thereafter.

The spokesman of the State Department of the United States stated on 28 February 1996 that the matter was being reviewed and that the United States was engaged with China diplomatically to help determine the facts of the case. Pending the outcome of the deliberations of the State Department, the Secretary of State had asked the US Exim Bank to hold off on loan approvals or disapprovals to China in regard to Pakistan, the US Government has reportedly conveyed its difficulty in delivering the arms package because of the suspected acquisition of 5000 ring magnets from China by Pakistan. Several Senators and Congressmen have asked the US Government to withhold the arms package at least for the time being.

Drinking Water Facilities in Villages

*148. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages without drinking water facilities in the country in the beginning of 1993 ;

(b) the plans drawn up and being implemented to provide drinking water facilities to the above villages, particularly to those that are considered as problem villages ; and

(c) the progress achieved during the last three years in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) : (a) The number of problem villages without drinking water facility in the country identified in 1985 survey was 1,61,722. Out of these, in the beginning of 1993-94, 750 remained uncovered.

A fresh survey was undertaken by all States/Union Territories on the status of drinking water supply in rural

habitations during 1991 to 1993, which was validated in 1994. Based on this survey, as on 1.4.1994, there were 24,113 main and 1,16,862 other habitations which were not covered with date safe drinking water facilities.

(b) The schemes for providing safe drinking water facility to the above villages/habitations are being implemented under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Central assistance is provided to the States/U.T.'s under ARWSP for providing safe drinking water facility in the not covered and partially covered villages/habitations. The States have been requested to follow the priority as indicating below :-

- (i) Not cover (N.C.) habitations.
- (ii) Partially covered (P.C.) habitations getting less than 10 litres per capita per day (LPCD).
- (iii) Partially covered (P.C.) habitations getting 10-40 LPCD.

(c) The progress achieved in providing safe drinking water facility in rural areas during the last 3 years is as under :-

Period	Coverage out of 1985 survey		Total
	Problem villages (without drinking water source)	others (including habitations)	
1993-94	472	41016	41488.
Period	Coverage out of 1994 survey		Total
	NC Inhabitations	PC habitation	
1994-95	23546	47388	70934
1995-96	29584	30152	59736

(up to January 96)

P. Murari Committee Report on Deep Sea Fishing

*149. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI RAM KAPSE :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up under the chairmanship of Shri P.Murari to review the policies of deep sea fishing and its allied industries, since have submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee ;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon, recommendation-wise ;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in the finalisation of the report, and the time by which the same is likely to be financed and submitted ;

(e) whether pending final decision in the recommendations, the Government have decided to announce some interim measures ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are enclosed as statement.

(c) The recommendations are being examined through inter-ministerial consultations with a view to taking decisions in conformity with the legal requirements and in the interest of the fishermen and in national interest.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) . Yes Sir, The following decisions have been taken :-

(i) The Government of India had imposed a ban on deep sea fishing off the Kerala coast for 45 days during the monsoon season in 1995, in deference to the request of the State Government for the same and co-terminus with a similar ban imposed by them in respect of trawling in coastal waters. The Government of India has now decided that deep sea fishing will be banned during the breeding seasons on the basis of the recommendations of the State Government in respect of their respective coastal areas, provided they also impose a similar prohibition in the territorial waters for trawling. Their recommendations in this respect would be necessary because breeding seasons differ from region to region on both the coasts and also in respect of different species. This is being done with a view to conserving fishery resources, environmental protection and in the interest of traditional fishermen.

(ii) All approvals for deep see fishing which are valid at present would be implemented only in the form and with reference to the exact terms and conditions of approval. No substitution would be allowed in future.

(iii) The charter of policies 1981 and 1986 are being phased out and the operation of vessels under existing charter permission is likely to expire by September, 1997. Permits would be considered only in respect of the cases wherever it is legally warranted to grant the same.

(iv) Leasing permits will not be renewed beyond their present term.

STATEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ON DEEP SEA FISHING POLICY

1. All permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing should immediately be cancelled subject to legal processes as may be required.

2. No renewal, extension or new licenses/permits be issued in future for fishing to joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing vessels.

3. All licences/permits for fishing may be made public documents and copy thereof made available for inspection in the office of the registered authority.

4. The areas already being exploited or which may be exploited in the medium term by fishermen operating traditional craft or mechanised vessels below 20 m size should not be permitted for exploitation by any vessels above 20 m. length except currently operated Indian vessels which may operate in the correct area for only 3 years subject to the recommendations 1 & 7.

5. Since the India mechanised boats below 20 m size have the capacity to fish in depths upto about 70-90 m ; on the West Coast, the distance from the shore represented by 150 m depth line should be out of bounds for all vessels of more than 20 m length except vessels mentioned at para 4. Where the 150, depth zone is less than 100 nautical miles from the shore, the distance upto 100 nautical miles should be reserved for Indian vessels less than 20m length. on the east coast, starting from Kanyakumari, Indian vessels below 20 m size would have exclusive access upto 100 m depth or 50 nautical miles from the shore whichever is farther except relaxation in para 4. The depth zone would also be defined by coordinates indicating distance from the shore. Distance will be determined by National Hydrographic Office/Coast Guard/Fishery Survey of India.

6. In regard to Andaman & Nicobar and the Lakshadweep groups of islands, a distance of 50 nautical miles from the shore would be reserve exclusively for Indian vessels below 20 m length with provision at para 4. Further, if so, required, the limit would be defined taking into account the need to keep waters between islands reserved exclusively for Indian vessels, even if some portions fall beyond the limit or 50 nautical miles.

7. In the area open to the vessels above 20 m length, resources specific vessels for tuna and tuna like fishes, squids and cattle fish, deep sea fin-fishes in mid-water or pealgic regions and oceanic tuna may be allowed for exploitation by tuna long lining, tuna purse seining, squid jigging and mid-water trawling, provided these are defacto Indian owned registered vessels. The Indian owners should account for at least 51% debt as well as equity.

8. The fleet size for different fishing grounds may be fixed taking into account of the maximum sustainable yield and the need for conservation of resources.

9. In order to conserve fishery resources in our waters, to protect fishermen and to reduce conflicts in the sea, deep sea fishing regulations should be enacted by the Parliament after consulting the fishing community.

10. For preventing conflicts between the traditions, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strict vigilance to be exercised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guard should be strengthened, expanded, upgraded technically with the State-of-the-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponry and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigenous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency State or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for tit by law or usage. Duty concessions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at competence upgradation to the state-of-the-art level to all the three categories with priority to the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector, should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also be technically upgraded by induction of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the location of all types of fish, study impact of different technologies and ecological changes. There should be proper coordination and cooperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this purpose.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery resources which is occurring through throwing away by catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice-factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and their cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as in island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fishermen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities.

18. The Government should give priority to training fishermen/fisherwomen in handling new equipment, larger vessels and new fishing techniques besides fish handling and processing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/effluents/sewage let out industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision on the recommendations of the committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3-5 years.

[*Translation*]

Aluminium Production

* 150. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of Aluminium is decreasing constantly ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Government have exempted Aluminium industry from the provisions of compulsory licensing to encourage private sector to set up units for production of the metal. Besides this, with a view to make production of aluminium more attractive, Government has rationalised and reduced excise duty on the metal and its products, gradually from around 28% to 40% to, 15% *ad-valorem* and extended MODVAT benefits to the Aluminium industry from time to time. Aluminium industry has also been listed as one of the industries where automatic approval of foreign equity upto 51% is available to encourage foreign investment in this sector.

Navigation Facilities in Ganga River

*151. SHRI LALL BABU RAI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to make navigation facilities available in the river Ganga; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which this scheme stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The Allahabad-Haldia stretch (1620 kms.) of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system was declared as National Waterway in October 1986. Since then, the waterway is being maintained and improved by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWA) in a phased manner.

During 1995-96, schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.43 crores have been prepared by the IWA and are being implemented for development of navigation channel in Haldia-Patna stretch (1020 kms) by providing a channel of 2.00 m depth with day navigational marks. Schemes are also under preparation by the IWA for implementation during 1996-97 to provide night navigational facilities in Calcutta-Farakka stretch (420 kms).

Terminal facilities are available at Haldia, TT Shed and Jagannath Ghat at Calcutta, Pakur, Farakka, Bhagalpur, Munger and Patna. In addition, construction of a general

cargo berth at Gaighat, Patna, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.24 crores, has been approved by the Government and the work is likely to commence during 1996-97. Further, the IWA has planned to provide an additional terminal at G.R. Jetty, Calcutta.

In order to provide semi-permanent and permanent river training works at Patna-Mokameh stretch, a study is in progress through M/s. Engineers India Limited to suggest suitable river training measures.

[*English*]

Modernisation of IISCO

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

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since finally decided upon the issue of modernisation of the IISCO ;

(b) if so, the full details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the decision;

(d) whether the Union Government have not favorably responded to the 'final support' of budgetary allotment for the modernisation of IISCO ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir. As the Company has been referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), any scheme to be taken up for modernisation of IISCO will have to be in accordance with the orders of the BIFR in this regard.

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

(d) and (e) . Due to resource constraint it has not been possible for the Government to provide budgetary support for the modernisation of IISCO.

Exploration of Granite

*153. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to intensify systematic exploration of granite; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assist the concerned state Governments for quarrying granite on scientific method to improve recovery of granite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG) : (a) and (b) . In view of the importance that Granite has assumed in the recent years, an action plan for assessing its deposits in the country has been drawn up and in accordance with the same Geological Survey of India has already taken up investigation in 14 States. Granite being a minor mineral,

its mining is regulated by Rules framed by different State Governments. The Central Government has constituted a forum in the form of Granite Development Council comprising of representatives of the Central and State Governments, Granite Industry, Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines.

Production Capacity of Fertilizer Industries

*154. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY.
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

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

(a) the details of the production capacity of the fertilizers industries in the country;

(b) whether these fertilizer industries are producing fertilizers as per their installed capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the particulars of these fertilizer industries that had sought permission for increasing their production capacity during the last two years; and

(e) the action taken on each such requisition till date?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) . The present installed capacity of fertilizer industries in the country is 93.06 lakh metric tonnes of nitrogen and 28.22 lakh metric tonnes of phosphate. The current level of capacity utilization is quite satisfactory, being 96.7% in the case of nitrogen and 91.1% in the case of phosphate.

(d) and (e) . As per the Industrial Policy Statement of 24.7.1991, no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant. However, public sector/comparative units under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have to obtain Government's approval for incurring capital expenditure over and above their delegated financial powers. The details of the major fertilizer projects of these undertakings under implementation are given in the enclosed Statement I. The details of the proposals from PSUs/Cooperatives for setting up fertilizer projects within the country, which have been submitted under the prescribed clearance procedure, are given in the enclosed Statement II.

STATEMENT - I

The details of major projects by public section/cooperative sector undertakings under implementation in the country are given below :

S.No.	Name of the Company/ Cooperative	Location	Estimated Capital Cost.	Production envisaged	Zero Date	Expected date of commissioning
			[in] [Rs. crores]	Prod. Capacity [in lakh] [NTPA]		
1.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	Aonla (U.P.) (Expansion)	960.00	Urea 7.26	30.09.1993	01.01.1997
2.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	Kalol (Gujarat) (Expansion)	119.08	Urea 1.50	01.03.1995	01.09.1997
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	Phulpur (U.P.) (Expansion)	993.00	Urea 7.26	40.04.1995	20.01.1998
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	Vijaipur (M.P.) (Expansion)	987.30	Urea 7.26	30.09.1993	01.01.1997
5.	Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)	Manali (Madras) (Expansion)	487.47	Urea 0.76 NPK 1.84	01.01.1993	30.06.1996
6.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	Udyogamandal, Kerala (Ammonia Replacement Plant)	618.00	Ammonia 2.97	10.05.1993	31.03.1997
7.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)	Nangal, Punjab [de-bottlenecking]	50.00	Urea 2.14	01.05.1995	August, 1997
8.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)	Thal Phase I (Ammonia Phase II retrofit)	49.00 93.00	Urea 1.65 Urea 1.10	07.03.1994 01.11.1995	07.10.1996 01.11.1997

STATEMENT - II

Sr. No.	Name of the Company/ Undertaking	Location	Estimated Capital cost (in crore rupees)	Production Product	Envisaged Capacity (in lakh MTPA)
1.	Indian Farmers Ferti. Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO)	Kandla, Gujarat (Expn.)	212.80	Phosphate nutrieni	2.11
2.	Indian Farmers Ferti. Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO)	Nellore, A.P. (Grassroots)	1468.20	Urea	7.26
3.	Krishak Bharati Coop. Ltd. (KRIBHCO)	Hazira, Gujarat (Grassroots)	637.87	NP(20:20) CAN (25%N)	3.00 2.85
4.	Krishak Bharati Coop. Ltd. (KRIBHCO)	Hazira, Gujarat (Expansion)	979.00	Urea	7.26
5.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)	Panipat, Haryana (Expansion)	1231.00	Urea	7.26
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd (RCF)	Thal, Maha- rashtra (Expansion)	1145.52	Urea	7.26

[Translation]

**Storage, Transportation, Marketing & Processing
Facilities**

*155. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the average total quantum of fruits and vegetables spoiled every year due to inadequate facilities of storage, transportation and marketing;

(b) the details of the scheme chalked out by the Government to prevent the spoiling of fruits and vegetables State-wise, alongwith targets fixed therefor during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government also propose to encourage fruits and vegetables Processing Industries as a cottage industry, so as to promote rural employment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO): (a) to (d) . Although no specific survey has been conducted to assess the actual spoilage of fruits and vegetables, it was estimated in 1981 by a committee that quality deterioration and subsequent loss of value and wastage/spoilage that takes place is about 25 to 30% in

some fruits and vegetables mainly due to their perishability, inadequacy of post harvest infrastructure like storage, transportation, marketing and processing facilities. The total quantitative loss may not exceed 5 to 7% of the total production.

The storage, transportation, marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables is generally in the private and cooperative sector. However, with a view to assist the industry and reduce the post-harvest losses for fruits and vegetables, Government is implementing various plan schemes to provide requisite facilities for storage, transportation, marketing and processing of these perishables as well for the Food Processing-cum-Training Centres to impart training to encourage processing of fruits and vegetables as a cottage industry and to generate employment in rural areas. Although, not State-wise targets and allocations have been made, various schemes being implemented by the Government to encourage post harvest facilities including processing for fruits and vegetables are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. Scheme for assistance for setting up food processing training centres in rural areas.
2. Scheme for assistance for creation of infrastructural facilities for fruits and vegetables and food processing.
3. Scheme for assistance for setting up/expansion/ upgradation of fruit and vegetable processing units

and backward linkages between the processor and the farmers.

4. Scheme for assistance for generic advertisement and for providing marketing assistance for processed fruits.
5. Scheme for assistance for research and development in the F& VP Sector.
6. Integrated project on management of post harvest infrastructure.
7. Scheme for development of marketing and horticultural produce through participation in soft loan.
8. Alternate structure for marketing of fruit juices/fruit based beverages.
9. Market information services for horticultural crops
10. Scheme for packaging development.
11. Scheme for promoting transportation of horticultural exports by air.

[English]

Indo-Nepal Agreement in Power Sector

*156. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state

- (a) whether India and Nepal have signed any agreement in power sector in February, 1996;
- (b) if so, the main features of the agreement.
- (c) to what extent India has agreed to help Nepal in the power sector;
- (d) whether Indian private parties have agreed to set up power projects in Nepal ; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE)

(a) An agreement on power trade between India and Nepal was initiated on 17.2.1996. (Agreement would be signed after both the countries complete the necessary formalities at their end)

(b) As per this Agreement, any party from India or Nepal may enter into an agreement for power trade with a party in the other country and may themselves determine the terms & conditions of such an arrangement subject to their fulfilling necessary requirements stipulated in relevant laws & regulation of respective countries as well as their meeting with necessary technical requirements of each country.

(c) Signing of this agreement would enable India to import power from Nepal where considerable untapped hydro potential exists as also provide Nepal with a vast market for power to India.

(d) and (e) . No, Sir.

World Bank Assistance to State Electricity Boards

*157. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
DR VASANT NIRUTTI PAWAR :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to restructure State Electricity Boards with World Bank's assistance.

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the amount to be made available to SEBs', State-wise;

(c) whether SEBs' in their turn have also sent proposals to World Bank for new loans;

(d) to what extent the performances of SEB's would be affected favourably as a result thereof,

(e) whether, the loans already taken by SEBs' have been properly utilised ; and

(f) to what extent Union Government are responsible for repayment of loans by SEBs ?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :

(a) and (b) . World Bank has sanctioned a loan on US \$ 2 million each to Orissa, U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan and a loans of US \$ 1.5 million to Bihar, to undertake diagnostic studies for reforming/restructuring the State level power industry in these States with the help for international consultants.

(c) For a loan of US \$ 350 million, negotiations are scheduled to be held shortly between the World Bank and the Government of Orissa. A pre-appraisal mission from World Bank has also visited Haryana for a loan to the power sector in that State. Loans to other States where restructuring process has been initiated would be considered by the World Bank after the consultants' recommendations have been received and certain preparatory steps have been taken by the States.

(d) The restructuring exercise should help in improving the physical and financial performance of the State Electricity Boards and make their operations more commercial and viable.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Flow of funds to the States from multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and its repayment are through the Government of India.

[Translation]

Setting up of F.P.I. in States

*158. SHRIMATI KESHARBAISONAJI KSHIRSAGAR:
SHRI VISHWESHVAR BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment in respect of promoting Food Processing Industries in the country,

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

(c) the number of proposals received by the Government to set up Food Processing Industries during last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of Food Processing Industries set up during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the number of food processing units to be set up in 1996-97, State-wise;

(f) the total investments made alongwith the foreign participation in setting up of these units, State-wise, and

(g) the employment potentials of the local people likely to be achieved therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (g). For the preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) a general assessment was done in respect of promoting food processing industries in the country for the formulation of various developmental schemes. Besides, the studies conducted by different organisations/ State Governments in different States for which financial assistance under the Plan Schemes was provided by the Ministry indicate that there is a vast potential for developing food processing industries in the country. These studies also indicate the constraints for the development of the industries. With a view to ensuring accelerated development of the food processing industries, the Government has taken various policy measures and provided incentives including fiscal incentives. Besides, the Ministry of

Food Processing Industries is also implementing various Plan Schemes during the Eighth Plan for the development of this sector. Also another working Group on food processing industries has been constituted by the Planning Commission for assessing the scope for promoting food processing industries during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

All food processing industries are delicensed except for brewing and distillation of alcoholic beverages and those items reserved for the small scale sector. Therefore, in these cases (delicensed industries) no industrial licence is required but only an Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) is to be filed by each entrepreneur.

However, for setting up of food processing industries in joint venture/a 100% export oriented unit/through foreign collaboration etc. approvals are granted by the Government/Reserve Bank of India.

From August, 1991 to December, 1995, 3422 IEMs envisaging an investment of Rs. 42,347 crores and an employment of 5.72 lakh persons have been filed. The state-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

Similarly, during this period, 798 proposals involving an investment of over Rs. 11,232 crores and employment of 1.85 lakh persons have been approved by the Government. The statewise information is give in the enclosed Statement - II.

Out of the IEMS filed, 454 have been implemented and the State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement - III.

Out of the approvals, 96 have already been implemented as per the details given in the enclosed Statement - IV.

STATEMENT - I

(Rs. In Thousands)

Sr.No.	Name of the State	No. of IEMs filed.	Proposed Employment	Proposed Investment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221	44560	19128384
2.	Assam	4	205	1899300
3.	Bihar	22	1878	2228440
4.	Gujarat	249	36993	34316424
5.	Haryana	369	62644	33150677
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37	5737	2860500
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	986	317403
8.	Karnataka	86	10131	10536673
9.	Kerala	40	5519	9043613
10.	Madhya Pradesh	305	46544	27834842
11.	Maharashtra	483	76949	98797252
12.	Manipur	0	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	1	50	50000
14.	Nagaland	1	140	8400
15.	Orissa	17	3195	1154214
16.	Punjab	280	71071	32420410
17.	Rajasthan	318	47563	34482818
18.	Tamil Nadu	139	17052	8838905

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tripura	0	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	656	117684	90744157
21.	West Bengal	94	14099	12381859
22.	Sikkim	1	85	16000
23.	Andman Nikobar	1	260	45000
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
25.	Chandigarh	2	320	61905
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	13	735	502402
27.	Delhi	42	3861	913388
28.	Daman & Diu	9	588	157100
29.	L M & A Islands	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0
31.	Pondicherry	13	1563	674173
32.	Goa	9	1311	903475
Grand Total		3422	571723	423467742

STATEMENT - II*State-Wise details of Proposals approved upto December, 95**(In Crores)*

Sr.No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals	Total Project Cost	Foreign Investment			Employment
				NRI	Owners	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	1489	94	79	173	19232
2.	Assam	1	14	-	1	1	347
3.	Bihar	6	31	-	1	1	483
4.	Gujarat	40	360	21	78	99	5268
5.	Haryana	70	554	27	23	50	7256
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19	351	26	66	92	2251
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	38	-	-	-	400
8.	Karnataka	39	240	7	38	45	4414
9.	Kerala	43	213	3	24	27	3820
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24	416	12	14	26	3441
11.	Maharashtra	138	1900	55	440	495	49576
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	6	31	1	-	1	644
16.	Punjab	18	528	4	224	228	27848
17.	Rajasthan	42	301	14	9	23	16583
18.	Tamil Nadu	63	839	5	447	452	8267
19.	Tripura	1	2	-	1	1	80
20.	Uttar Pradesh	61	1080	13	343	356	7349
21.	West Bengal	18	245	3	19	22	3014
22.	Sikkim	1	10	-	-	-	100
23.	Andman Nikobar	4	28	1	-	1	60
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Chandigarh	1	13	1	-	1	960
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2	1	-	-	-	42
27.	Delhi	4	31	-	-	-	311
28.	Daman & Diu	7	50	-	-	-	-
29.	L M & A Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	2	13	-	-	-	692
32.	Goa	19	488	13	14	27	2902
33.	Location Not Specified/Unit In more than one Location	21	1966	32	1189	1221	199770
Total		798	11232	332	3010	3342	185809

STATEMENT - III*State-Wise Summary of IEMs (Implemented) (01/02/91-31/12/95)*

(Rs. In Thousands)

Sr.No	Name of the State	No. of IEMs filed	Proposed Employment	Actual Investment
1	Andhra Pradesh	45	5097	1713848
2	Assam	0	0	0
3	Bihar	1	108	61980
4	Gujarat	73	7117	14931046
5	Haryana	24	2692	677079
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	355	203914
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	30	3455
8	Karnataka	7	604	351070
9	Kerala	2	70	20930
10	Madhya Pradesh	64	7480	3957844
11	Maharashtra	89	10722	11762229
12	Manipur	0	0	0
13	Meghalaya	0	0	0
14	Nagaland	0	0	0
15	Orissa	2	403	40100
16	Punjab	24	11842	1756559
17	Rajasthan	19	2969	1789407
18	Tamil Nadu	22	1571	908050
19	Tripura	0	0	0
20	Uttar Pradesh	70	9186	16462829
21	West Bengal	2	1010	110000
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Andman Nikobar	0	0	0
24	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
25	Chandigarh	0	0	0
26	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
27	Delhi	2	105	0
28	Daman & Diu	1	60	10000
29	L M & A Islands	0	0	0
30	Mizoram	0	0	0
31	Pondicherry	0	0	0
32	Goa	4	348	56825
Grand Total		454	61779	54807165

STATEMENT - IV*Sector-Wise Details of Implemented Projects*

Sector	No. of units.	Total Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Foreign Equity (Rs.in lakhs)	Direct Employment (Persons)
F&VP	30	23863.00	3015.73	9572
Consumer	9	41267.20	32299.20	43092
Fish Processing	25	31361.00	1943.44	1016
Milk & Milk Products	2	29150.00	28481.00	800
Grain Milling	8	24568.00	20892.00	580
Permentation	8	9320.00	6220.00	1053
Meat & Meat Products	14	12142.00	891.00	2001
Grand Total	96	171668.20	93741.37	58304

[English]

Proposal to Ban Trawling in Deep Sea

*159. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala to ban trawling in the deep sea in the Kerala Coast, as this has seriously affected fishing by the traditional fishermen ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the above request and the stage at which the matter stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) . A proposal was received from the Government of Kerala in 1995 for imposing ban on deep sea fishing vessel along the State's coastal waters corresponding with the ban imposed on trawling by the mechanised boats in the territorial waters by the State Government. In response to the proposal of the State Government, the Central Government had issued an order imposing ban on the operation of the deep sea fishing vessel from Cochin Port for a period of 45 days starting from 15.6.1995. In the meantime, the Central Government has requested the State Governments of all coastal states, including Kerala, to indicate the exact time and duration of trawl ban during the breeding seasons and has decided to ban deep sea fishing operations during the period for which the respective State Governments prohibit trawling in coastal waters

Consumption of DAP

*160. PROF UMMAPEDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the consumption pattern of DAP (Diamonium Phosphate) by the Indian farmers in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, till date .

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has expressed concern at the low level of offtake of DAP .

(c) if so, whether the ICAR has made any suggestions to improve offtake of the DAP fertilizer , and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA) : (a) The consumption pattern of DAP during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given below :

	(Lakh tonnes)
1993-94	34.80
1994-95	35.86
1995-96	29.16
(Estimated)	
(1.4.95. to 31.12.95)	

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) The ICAR has advocated the use of rock phosphate in acid spills and rationalizing the application of fertilizers on the basis of soil test recommendations. They have also advocated the use of organic crops residues, farm yard manure, composts and green manures in conjunction with the chemical fertilizers. With a view to improving the use of DAP, the Government of India is giving a concession of Rs. 1000 per tonne on the sale of indigenous DAP to the farmers

Submission of Report on DSF

1139. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Murari Committee has submitted its report on sea fishing.

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the Committee and the Government's reactions thereto.

(c) the present width of the coastal belt reserved for traditional fishing.

(d) whether the mechanised fishing in his coastal belt is regulated;

(e) the number of fishing trawlers which have been licensed to operate in the exclusive economic zone beyond the coastal belt.

(f) the number of foreign licencees included in (e) above, and

(g) the share of foreign licencees in the trawler fleet operating under licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recommendations of the committee are given at the enclosed Statement - I Action has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level to examine the recommendations of the Review Committee for review of the deep sea fishing policy, in consonance with legal constitutional requirements, conservation of resources, environmental protection, international agreements, national security considerations and national interest.

(c) and (d) . Fishing operations within the territorial waters are regulated under the Marine Fishing Regulation Acts/Rules enacted by the maritime States/Us. All the States except Gujarat have accordingly enacted their NMFRAs/Rules under which areas have been exclusively reserved for traditional fishing and mechanised fishing in the coastal belt in the country. A statement indating the areas reserved for traditional fishing and areas earmarked for mechanised fishing is given at the enclosed Statement- II.

(e) The following permissions are valid at present :-

(i) Joint Venture - 16 companies - 61 vessels. (Indian flag).

- (ii) *Leasing* - 11 companies - 57 vessels (Foreign flag).
- (iii) *Charter* - 8 companies - 23 vessels (Foreign flag)

However, out of these, 40 vessels were actually in operation as on 29-02-96. In addition, there are about 180 Indian, owned vessels

(f) No licences have been issued to any foreign company for operation of deep sea fishing vessels in the Indian EEZ.

(g) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT - I

Recommendations of the Review Committee on Deep Sea Fishing Policy

1. All permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing should immediately be cancelled subject to legal processes as may be required.

2. No renewal, extension or new licences/permits be issued in future for fishing to joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing vessels.

3. All licences/permits for fishing may be made public documents and copy thereof made available for inspection in the office of the registered authority

4. The areas already being exploited or which may be exploited in the medium term by fishermen operating traditional craft or mechanised vessels below 20 m size should not be permitted for exploitation by any vessels above 20 m length except currently operated Indian vessels which may operate in the current area for only 3 years subject to the recommendations 1 & 7

5. Since the Indian mechanise boats below 20 m size have the capacity to fish in depths upto about 70-90m; on the West Coast, the distance from the shore represented by 150 m depth line should be out of bounds for all vessels of more than 20 m length except vessels mentioned at para 4. Where the 150 m depth zone is less than 100 nautical miles from the shore, the distance upto 100 nautical miles should be reserved for Indian vessels less than 20 m length. On the east coast, starting from Kanyakumari, Indian vessels below 20m size would have exclusive access upto 100 m depth or 50 nautical miles from the shore whichever is farther except relaxation in Para 4. The depth zone would also be defined by coordinates indicating distance from the shore. Distance will be determined by National Hydrographic Office/Coast Guard/Fishery Survey of India.

6. In regard to Andaman & Nicobar and the Lakshadweep groups of islands, a distance of 50 nautical miles from the shore would be reserved exclusively for Indian vessels below 20 m length with provision at para 4. Further, if so required, the limit would be defined taking into account the need to keep waters between islands reserved

exclusively for Indian vessels, even if some portions fall beyond the limit of nautical miles.

7. In the area open to the vessels above 20 m length, resource specific vessels for tuna and tuna like fishes, squids and cuttle fish, deep sea fin-fishes in mid-water or pelagic regions and oceanic tuna may be allowed for exploitation by tuna long lining, tuna purse seining, squid jigging and mid-water trawling, provided these are defacto Indian owned registered vessels. The Indian owners should account for at least 51% debt as well as equity.

8. The fleet size for different fishing grounds may be fixed taking into account of the maximum sustainable yield and the need for conservation of resources.

9. In order to conserve fishery resources in our waters, to protect fishermen and to reduce conflicts in the sea, deep sea fishing regulations should be enacted by the Parliament after consulting the fishing community.

10. For preventing conflicts between the tradition, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strict vigilance to be exercised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guard should be strengthened, expanded, upgraded technically with the state-of-the-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponry and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigenous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency State or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty concessions and concessions finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at competence upgradation to the state-of-the-art level to the three categories with priority to the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also be technically upgraded by induction of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the location of all types of fish, study impact of different technologies and ecological changes. There should be proper coordination and cooperation between the National

Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this purpose.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery resources which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and their cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as in island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fishermen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives

may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities.

18. The Government should give priority to training fishermen/fisherwomen in handling new equipment, larger vessels and new fishing techniques besides fish handling and processing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/effluents/sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3-5 years.

STATEMENT - II

Area Reservation or Traditional Craft and Mechanised vessels in the territorial waters of Maritime states under State Marine fishing regulation acts (MFRA)/ Rules.

S.No.	State/Act	Area exclusively for Traditional Craft	Area for Mechanised Vessel.
1.	Gujarat	Marine Fishing Regulation Act of the State is under consideration.	
2.	Maharashtra MFRA 1981.	(9-18 m depth)	-
3.	Goa MFRA 1980	5 Km.	Beyond 5 Km
4.	Karnataka MFRA 1986	6 Km.	Beyond 6 Km.
5.	Kerala MFRA 1980	10 Km.	Beyond 10 Km.
6.	Tamil Nadu	3 Na-Miles (5.4 Km)	Beyond 3 Na. Miles
7.	Andhra Pradesh MFRA 1994	10 Km.	Beyond 10 Km.
8.	Orissa MFRA 1982	5 Km.	(i) Upto 15 M. OAL beyond 5 Km (ii) Above 15 M. OAL beyond 10 Km.
	West Bengal MFRA 1994	The rules framed thereunder are yet to be received	

Traditional craft can fish anywhere in the sea. The reservation mentioned implies only that other category of vessels may not fish in the area reserved for traditional craft.

Tetracycline

1140. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tetracycline is being indigenously produced and is also being imported ;

(b) if so, the production during the last three years,

year-wise, alongwith the price fixed in respect of each producer and the quantity imported during the same period alongwith the average CIF price per kg each year ;

(c) whether the benefit of the consumer has been kept in mind before the price fixation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of production in the Organised Sector and imports of Tetracycline into the country are as follows :-

Year	Production (MT)	Imports (MT)	Average CIF rate (Rs./Kg)	Average Landed Cost of Imports (Rs./Kg.)
1992-93	134.00	303.32	501.81	1063.84
1993-94	51.86	254.26	425.87	796.38
1994-95	124.50	184.17	480.24	802.00

The prices of bulk drugs are notified drug-wise and not Unit-wise. The prices notified in respect of Tetracyclines during the above period are as given below :-

Date	Notified Prices (Rs./Kg.)
16.6.1992	1294.00
23.11.1992	1363.00
5.12.1994	1641.00

(c) and (d) Price fixation is done in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order in force, after conducting cost-cum-technical study through Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, who verify the data by on the spot visits to manufacturing units. The price so arrived at and notified by the Government is applicable to all the units.

Drugs for Cardiac Diseases

1141. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the drugs used for Cardiac diseases have been kept out of the purview of DPCO;

(b) whether this has resulted in constant rise in prices thereof;

(c) if so, the details of price rise after the announcement of DPCO, in particular during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring the same within the purview of DPCO ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (d) . List of drugs kept under price control has been prepared on the basis of criteria laid down in the 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986' by applying it across the board to the data collected and compiled by the expert group Drugs including those used for cardiac diseases, which did not either have monopoly situation, if the turnover was more than Rs. 100 lakhs or had market competition, if the turnover was Rs. 400 lakhs or more, are outside price control.

Due to the inflationary conditions, changes in the exchange rates from time to time and rise in prices of the

raw materials/intermediates, prices of medicines, as in case of other commodities, show increases. However Government is keeping a close watch so that unreasonable and unjustified rise in prices could be kept under check.

Directorate of Water Management

1142. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on request of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Government of Maharashtra and the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University at Rahuri Maharashtra offered certain assistance and cooperation to start the office of the Directorate of Water Management in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the details of the concession and assistance offered by the Government of Maharashtra;

(c) whether ICAR has not yet taken over the land offered by the State Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the ICAR is not proceeding to avail of the Maharashtra assistance as they have now decided not to start the office of the Directorate in Maharashtra ; and

(f) if so, he reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directorate on shifting from Karnal (Haryana) to Rahuri (Maharashtra) in October, 1990 received limited facilities for office, laboratory work and housing from Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. Limited research work could also be undertaken at the farm of the University. However, major requirement of irrigated land for establishing research farm and other infrastructural facilities was not met for about five years since shifting of the Directorate. In June 1995, the Govt. of Maharashtra issued a G.O. for transfer of the University land to the Directorate.

(c) Yes, Sir. ICAR has not taken possession of the land.

(d) The ICAR fielded an Expert Committee in March, 1995 to review the status and functioning of the Directorate, and suggest measures for its speedy development at Rahuri or at other suitable location, since the development of Directorate had suffered greatly due to non-availability of land and locational constraints at Rahuri. Based on its assessment of the suitability of various locations the Committee has recommended that Directorate should be shifted from Rahuri to Lucknow. Under these circumstances taking over the possession of the land has been deferred.

(e) The recommendations of the Expert Committee are under process for taking a final decision in regard to the establishment of Directorate.

(f) As in (e).

[Translation]

Availability of Wheat at Subsidised Rates to Bread Manufacturers

1143. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to provide wheat to all the bread manufacturers at a subsidised rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of bread manufacturers likely to be benefited by this facility; and

(d) the reasons for not extending these benefits to all the bread manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) . Wheat at subsidised rates is being supplied only to Modern Food Industries Ltd. and its franchise units, and not to other bread manufacturers, for the following reasons.

These are nearly 65,000 bread manufacturing units spread all over the country and the subsidy involved in allocating wheat to them at concessions rates would be very high and the Government is not able to spare financial resources at present to meet the subsidy. Besides, the Government also does not have any mechanism to monitor the proper utilisation of the wheat by these units and to ensure the corresponding reduction in prices to the consumers.

[English]

National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed areas

1144. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work carried out under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWOPRA) in the Rainfed Areas of Gujarat State particularly in the Kheda district;

(b) the areas covered under the programme so far in this district; and

(c) the details of benefits achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) and (b) . In Gujarat 168 micro-watershed projects covering an area of 334261 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 97.786

crores have been taken up under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR).

In Kheda district, 8 micro-watershed projects have been taken up covering an area of 31822 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 9.23 crores. An area of 26671 hectares has been treated at a cost of Rs. 2.99 crores.

(c) The project has helped in promoting *in-situ* moisture conservation and better crop production through various conservation and production measures taken up under the project

Losses by PSUs

1145. SHRI TARA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of losses suffered by Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have contemplated any measures to check the causes of losses in these PSUs ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a)

(Rs. in lakhs)
Loss (-)/ Profit (+)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(i) National Seeds Corporation (NSC)	(-)587.26	(-)337.25	(-)186.54
(ii) State Farms Corporation of India (SFC)	(-)603.87	(-)176.44	(+)281.67

(b) and (c) . Remedial measures initiated by the Public Sector Undertakings to make further improvement in the functioning of the Corporations to check the causes of losses are as under :

I. National Seeds Corporation :

(a) Closing down of economically non-viable sub-units/ regional offices and reducing the number of processing plants by consolidating facilities in the field level.

(b) Reduction in excess manpower through introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for regular employees and Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) for the employees working on daily-wages and consolidated wage basis.

(c) Organisation of production in compact areas to reduce manpower requirement and other over-head expenditure including travelling allowances.

(d) To rent out surplus accommodation to generate additional revenue.

(e) With a view to improve the efficiency, productivity and profitability of the Corporation, the Government of India had appointed M/s. Tata Consultancy Services as the Operating Consultant to undertake a diagnostic review of the Corporation and identify the areas of strength and weakness under National Seeds Project Phase-III (N.S.P.III) launched in March, 1990 at a total cost of Rs. 236/01 crores with the World Bank assistance. Based on the findings of the Operating Consultant, Agreed Action Plan was drawn up and is under various stages of implementation

II. State Farms Corporation of India:

To boost the profitability of the Corporation, SFCI has diversified its activities which will yield higher profits with marginal investments. The old and obsolete machinery such as combines, tractors etc is being replaced. The marketing net work is being extended by appointing dealers and distributors. The irrigation facilities are being enhanced at the farms to bring additional area under irrigated crops. Technical collaboration with Agricultural Research Institutions and Agricultural Universities is being strengthened to provide better technical know-how to the farm staff. The crops which may fetch technical know-how to the farm staff. The crops which may fetch higher price are being included in the production programme. Greater thrust is being given on human resource development by getting the training organised in various fields

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

1146. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishi Vigyan Kendra allotted for the district of Cannanore in Kerala has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay.

(c) whether the Kerala Agriculture University has come forward with any proposal to run the said Krishi Vigyan Kendra, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The ICAR sanctioned a Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) to State Farm Corporation at Aralam Farm, Cannanore (Kannur) during 1992. However, the host institution did not accept the funding pattern and under the circumstances, the KVK was withdrawn and has been adjusted with other district.

(c) and (d) . Yes, Sir. The request has been received from Kerala Agriculture University for establishment of a KVK at Cannanore (Kannur). However, a detail proposal is still awaited, which will be considered as and when additional funds are made available to the Council.

[Translation]

Role of Cow in Rural Economy

1147. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have assessed the importance of cow in the agricultural and rural economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have commissioned studies from time to time to assess the contribution of livestock including cows to the agricultural and rural economy. Estimates of cows milk production are made on annual basis.

(c) A list of schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Statement Indicating the Schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for Development of Cows

Central Schemes

1. Central Cattle Development Organization.
2. Central Feed and Fodder Development Organization.
3. Directorate of Animal Health.
4. Animal Husbandry Extension Programme.
5. Special Livestock Development Programme.
6. Special Projects in Collaboration with Military Farms.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme.
2. Assistance to States for Feed/Fodder Development.
3. National Projects on Rinderpest Eradication.
4. Assistance to states for Control of Animal Diseases.
5. Professional Efficiency Development.
6. National Bull Production Programme.

[English]

Alleppey Bypass

1148. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Alleppey Bypass-I in Kerala ;

(b) the funds earmarked for the project ;

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

(d) whether the Government have received the project report for the Phase II of Alleppey Bypass; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) The progress of construction of Alleppey Bypass Phase-I up to Sept. 1995 is about 50%.

(b) A sum of As. 26.20 Crore has been allotted during 1995-96 for normal developmental works, including the above work, on National Highways in Kerala.

(c) Likely to be completed by June, 1996.

(d) and (e) . The technical proposal for Alleppey Bypass Phase-II has been received and is under examination.

[Translation]

Arsenic-Free Water Project of Gujarat

1149. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have submitted a project for supplying arsenic-free water in the various districts of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Justice Kasliwal Report

1150. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Justice Kasliwal has submitted his report in his individual capacity and not as a committee to the Government;

(b) if so, the main suggestions/recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the main contents of Kasliwal's report/note ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main suggestions in the report of Justice Kasliwal related to re-classification of certain area into

affected and non-affected wards, distinction in the standard of proof for disposal of claims in affected and non-affected wards, revision of quantum of compensation for certain category of claimants and amendment of para 4 of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) scheme, 1985.

(c) The suggestions made by Justice Kasliwal are under examination.

Allocations Under JRY

1151. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the State-wise details of allocation and actual disbursement of amount under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the current financial year of 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): A Statement showing the state-wise details of allocation and actual disbursement of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the current financial year (1995-96) is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Central allocation and release of funds under JRY during 1995-96

Sr.No.	States/ UT's	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Release*
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	27623.75	26158.69
2	A.R.P.	258.01	216.90
3	Assam	8273.61	5523.56
4	Bihar	58748.97	35830.43
5	Goa	278.77	209.12
6	Gujarat	10776.74	9519.63
7	Haryana	2216.15	2246.15
8	Himachal Pradesh	885.81	442.90
9	J & K	2141.00	1058.28
10	Karnataka	18757.55	16514.53
11	Kerala	6139.55	6122.70
12	Madhya Pradesh	37922.56	30443.12
13	Maharashtra	31460.16	19808.84
14	Manipur	330.69	266.16
15	Meghalaya	386.94	106.74
16	Mizoram	163.01	173.01
17	Nagaland	414.77	188.71
18	Orissa	23571.56	17655.26
19	Punjab	1575.94	787.97
20	Rajasthan	15048.21	11484.05

1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	151.01	312.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	24606.63	24653.17
23.	Tripura	429.52	439.52
24.	Uttar Pradesh	65439.74	62725.49
25.	West Bengal	25538.62	22891.93
26.	A & N Island	152.69	76.34
27.	D & N Haveli	82.88	92.88
28.	Daman & Diu	48.83	24.41
29.	Lakshadweep	76.55	38.27
30.	Pondicherry	149.48	74.74
Total		363700.00	296085.51

* As on Feb 1996

[Translation]

Implementation of IRDP with Cooperation of Denmark

1152. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Integrated Rural Development Programmes are being implemented in some States with the cooperation of Denmark;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Gujarat State is also covered under such programmes ;

(c) the contribution of Denmark in these programmes.

(d) the steps being taken for the effective implementation of these programmes ;

(e) the names of foreign organisations which are contributing under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in rural, backward and tribal, hilly areas of the country; and

(f) State-wise details of the achievements made under these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No

foreign assistance has been received from any country for implementation of IRDP. However, under DWCRA, which is a sub scheme of IRDP, UNICEF was partly providing funds upto 31st December, 1996. This assistance has now been discontinued.

(b) to (f) . Does not arise.

[English]

Steel Plants Under SAIL

1153. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steel plants directly functioning under Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) the details of plants with their production capacity/ actual production during the last two years;

(c) the details of plants making profit for the past two years, year-wise and plant-wise ; and

(d) the steps taken to check losses of loss making plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The following six steel plants are directly functioning under Steel Authority of India Limited :

1. Bhilai Steel Plant
2. Durgapur Steel Plant
3. Rourkela Steel Plant
4. Bokaro Steel Plant
5. Alloy Steels Plant
6. Salem Steel Plant

SAIL is also having following subsidiaries :

1. Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd. (IISCO)

(a) IISCO Ujjain Pipe * & Foundry Company Ltd. (A subsidiary of IISCO)

2. Maharashtra Elektrosmet Limited
3. Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Limited

(b) The details of SAIL plants with their production capacity and actual production of saleable steel during last two years are as follows :

Plant/Unit	1993-94		1994-95	
	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production
Bhilai Steel Plant	3153	3335	3153	3409
Durgapur Steel Plant	928	642	1000	852
Rourkela Steel Plant	1178	1130	1170	1201
Bokaro Steel Plant	3156	3205	3156	3168
Alloy Steel Plant	184	160	184	154
Salem Steel Plant	70	46	70	56
IISCO, Burnpur	406	333	406	332
VISL, Bhadravati	113	61	113	58

(c) The following Steel Plants of SAIL have been making profit for the last two years :

Plants	Profit (Rs/Crores)	
	1993-94	1994-95
- Bhilai Steel Plant	368	639
- Rourkela Steel Plant	3	19
- Bokaro Steel Plant	468	662
- Salem Steel Plant	4	21

(d) SAIL is taking the following steps on continuous basis to check the losses of the loss making plants :

1. Increasing capacity utilisation.
2. Improving productivity.
3. Introducing energy conservation measures.
4. Improving availability of equipment through effective maintenance.
5. Improving product-mix, making value added items and meeting customers' requirements.
6. Reduction in consumption of coke, energy, stores & spares, etc.
7. Investments for modernisation/technological upgradation.

[Translation]

Decline in Export of Steel

1154. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the export of Steel is declining sharply ;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the production and consumption of steel in the country to help the indigenous producers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) During April-January '96, export of Saleable Steel was 9.9 lakh tonnes as compared to 9.4 lakh tonnes during corresponding period of last year.

(b) and (c) . Government have taken a number of steps to increase the production of steel in the country. Modernisation and expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants has been taken up. Government also have adopted various policy measures to facilitate and encourage the

creation of additional steel production capacities in the Private Sector. These include :

- (i) Removal of iron and steel from the list of industries reserved for the public sector;
- (ii) Exemption of iron and steel industry from the provision of compulsory licensing ;
- (iii) Inclusion of iron and steel in the list of high priority industry for purposes of foreign investment;
- (iv) De-regulation of pricing and distribution of iron and steel ;
- (v) Reduction of duty on import of capital goods ; and
- (vi) Liberalisation of import and export policy.

With higher economic growth and increased production of steel, Steel consumption is also expected to increase.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Maharashtra

1155. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in Maharashtra to boost agricultural production for the benefit of the farmers indicating the dates of their commencement;

(b) the details of achievements made in the State after the implementation of these schemes;

(c) whether State has achieved respective production of cotton and oilseeds by implementing these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the financial assistance provided to the State Government to implement these schemes during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (e) . A Statement indicating the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in Maharashtra to boost agricultural production, their dates of commencement and the financial assistance released to the State for these schemes during 1994-95 is enclosed.

(b) to (d) . The production of foodgrains in Maharashtra has increased from 83.7 lakh tonnes in 1991-92 to 115.3 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The production of coarse grains has increased from 47.1 lakh tonnes to 63.2 lakh tonnes, cotton from 11.55 lakh bales to 23.61 lakh bales and oilseeds from 10.96 lakh tonnes to 18.14 lakh tonnes, during the period.

STATEMENT*Important Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in Maharashtra*

(Rs.in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of commencement	Assistance released during 1994-95
1.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Coarse Cereals based cropping system Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)	1994-95	-
2.	Intensive Cotton Development programme (ICDP)	1971-72	381.96
3.	Oilseeds Production programme	1990-91	961.52
4.	National Pulses Development programme	1985-86	456.81
5.	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.	1990-91	3100.00
6.	Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project (RVP)	1962-63	700.00
7.	Use of Plastics in Agriculture	1991-92	1263.00
8.	Development of Cashewnut	1987-88	144.18
9.	Development of Tropical, Arid and Temperate Fruits	1991-92	136.55
10.	Development of Spices	1990-91	88.00
Total		7232.02	

Agro Based Industries in Rural areas

1156. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any survey of Agro based Industries in rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of those agro-based industries running successfully; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage agro-based Industries in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) : Agro-based industries cover a wide range of industries which includes agro-food industries and non-food industries. The Agro-based Food industries are cereals and pulses milling industries, edible oil industries, sugar & Khandsari industry, fruits & vegetables processing industry, meat & poultry processing industry, milk processing and milk products industry, spices processing industry. Industries processing nuts, fish processing industry and a wide range of food and beverages made out of the produce of agricultural and allied activities. Since, agro-based industries are both in Organised and Unorganised sectors, information regarding their number including these successfully

running in the rural areas of the country is not centrally maintained. However, as per the All India Census of Small Scale Units conducted in 1987-88 there were some 62559 working units of food and beverages located in the rural areas in the country. Similarly, as per the Annual Survey of Industries, 1991-92 there were 10926 working food and beverages units in the rural areas of the country.

(c) For promotion of food processing industries in the country including the rural areas, various policy measures and incentives have been provided by the Government. Details of various steps taken in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement - III. Besides, Ministry is implementing various developmental Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided to State Government Organisations/Joint Sector Companies/Voluntary Organisations/Cooperatives etc. Details of such assistance provided during the period 1991-92 to 1994-95 are given in the enclosed Statement - II. While providing assistance priority is given to those units which are proposed to be set up in rural/semi urban areas.

Out of the 250 Food Processing & Training Centres (FPTCs) in rural areas proposed to be assisted during the 8th Plan period, assistance has been extended for setting up of 150 such Centres in the first 3 years of the Plan period, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

STATEMENT - I

Sr.No.	State	Number of FPTCs assisted.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	16
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
10.	Karnataka	4
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2
13.	Maharashtra	5
14.	Manipur	-
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Orissa	30
19.	Punjab	-
20.	Rajasthan	3
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	5
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25
25.	West Bengal	9
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
27.	Chandigarh	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-
30.	Delhi	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	-
Total		150

STATEMENT - II

Plan Assistance extended to Different Sectors from 1991-92 to 1994-95

Sr.No.	Name of the State	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	277.366
2.	Andaman Nicobar	98.185
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.730
4.	Assam	706.137
5.	Bihar	72.330
6.	Chandigarh	105.500
7.	Delhi	214.987
8.	Goa	15.700
9.	Gujarat	129.300

1	2	3
10.	Haryana	69.890
11.	Himachal Pradesh	267.965
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.000
13.	Karnataka	267.965
14.	Kerala	207.000
15.	L M & A Island	114.260
16.	Madhya Pradesh	231.930
17.	Maharashtra	283.727
18.	Manipur	84.849
19.	Mizoram	423.130
20.	Nagaland	62.582
21.	Orissa	212.150
22.	Pondicherry	7.850
23.	Punjab	481.808
24.	Rajasthan	6.700
25.	Sikkim	0.350
26.	Tamil Nadu	117.500
27.	Tripura	21.150
28.	Uttar Pradesh	172.958
29.	West Bengal	500.100
R & D Institutions		
1.	C.F.T.R.I.	378.920
2.	P.P.R.C	151.500
3.	I.I.P.	29.00
Other Institutions		
1.	M.P.E.D.A.	222.000
2.	S.C.I.C.I.	256.509
3.	A.P.E.D.A.	169.000
4.	Coast Guard	265.000
5.	Others	50.140
Total		6681.198

STATEMENT - III

Details of Various Steps Taken by the Government for Promotion of Food Processing Industries

- (i) Declaration of most food processing industries as high priority.
- (ii) Delicensing all food processing industries except brewing and distillation of alcoholic beverages and these items reserved for small scale sector.
- (iii) Promoting domestic/foreign/NRI investment.
- (iv) Providing fiscal reliefs by reducing or eliminating excise duties in many food products.
- (v) Providing duty relief in excise and customs for food processing industries.
- (vi) Networking with State Governments and assisting Nodal Agencies identified by the State Governments through Plan Schemes.
- (vii) Propagation of the concept of backward linkages.
- (viii) Extension of assistance for promotion of post harvest infrastructure cold chain etc.

- (ix) Extending assistance for establishment of Food Processing and Training Centres for propagating technology for developing entrepreneurship in the rural areas. Assistance extended so far covers 179 such centres.
- (x) Public and private sectors are viewed as complementary for all round planned development, increasing emphasis is being placed on individual effort and private initiatives.
- (xi) Operating various plan schemes for promoting food processing industries.

[Translation]

Agricultural Graduates

1157. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Agricultural Commissioner has issued any letter during 1992-93 to Haryana Agricultural University wherein it has been stated that new Agricultural Graduates in the country may prefix the title of 'Doctor' before their names ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in implementation of these directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) There is no evidence on record that Agriculture Commissioner wrote any letter during 1992-93 to Haryana Agriculture University wherein it was stated that the new Agricultural Graduates in the country may prefix the title of 'Doctor' before their names.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Cashew Growers

1158. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to establish and develop the cashew-fenny factors in Kerala on the pattern of the one already existing in Goa ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that tonnes of cashews get wasted due to poor technology and the cashew farmers are badly affected as a result thereof ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to protect the interest of cashew growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is wastage of cashew apple but not of cashew kernal.

(c) A programme for development of farm based Model Cashew Apple Processing Unit has been included under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development Programmes of Cashew during Eighth Plan.

International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of the U.N.

1159. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are a party to the implementation of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights of the UN ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government have approved the revised guidelines in this regard and have also consulted/propose to consult NGOs before sending their views and inputs on the covenant to the UN; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The Government of India acceded to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1979..

(c) and (d) . The Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights which *inter alia* examines reports submitted by State Parties on measures adopted and progress achieved in observance of rights recognised under the Covenant, issues guidelines for preparation of such periodic reports. These guidelines are taken into account by India for fulfilling its reporting obligations in a transparent manner, including *inter alia* consultations with relevant Ministries Departments and organisations. NGOs.

Permits to Buses

1160. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to issue any further guidelines with regard to the criteria followed by STA in extending permits to the buses running under it;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) . No, Sir. No such proposal has been received by the Government from any STA.

Incorrect Power Billing in U.P.

1161. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether great resentment prevails in the public of paidul Siun in Pauri region due to heavy and incorrect billing of electricity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any official has been booked for this act;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (e) . Information is being obtained from UPSEB and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Jobs to Landless Unemployed Workers

1162. SHRI RAM CHANDRA MARATRAV GHANGARE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have started a scheme of providing 100 days job to the landless unemployed workers ; and

(b) the number of Gram Panchayat Committees supplied with adequate funds for the purpose in Maharashtra, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is in operation since 1993 in the rural areas. Under the Scheme, employment is given for an assured 100 days to men and women over 18 years and below 60 years of age normally residing in the villages of the blocks covered by the Scheme.

(b) The Central funds under EAS are given to District Rural Development Agencies. The details of funds released to the Gram Panchayat Committees is not maintained at the Central level.

INA Memorial Mission

1163. SHRI MANJAY LAL :
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sponsored any INA memorial mission which was scheduled to travel by land from Singapore to Imphal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government of Myanmar granted permission to the Mission to pass through Myanmar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. An expedition namely "Azad Hind Expedition" to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the last march of the "Azad Hind Fauz" was undertaken as youth initiative by a non-official organisation called "Yuva Shakti" The expedition sought to commemorate the 50th Anniversary. by travelling overland from Singapore to New Delhi

(c) to (e) The Government of Myanmar did not allow The Azad Hind Expedition team to proceed north of Yangon by land route as had originally been approved. In view of the difficulties faced by the Expedition, Government arranged for the expedition to be airlifted from Yangon to Imphal to enable them to complete the journey.

New Variety of Wheat

1164. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has recently developed a new high-yielding, fully disease and pest resistant variety of wheat;

(b) if so, the details of the special features of the new variety of wheat ; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid variety of wheat is likely to be made available for commercial adoption by the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two new wheat varieties namely HD-2643 and HW 2004 have been identified by the All India Wheat Research Workshop during August, 1995. Special Features of these varieties are as under

HD 2643 : This variety has been identified for high fertility, irrigated late sown conditions of North-Eastern Plain Zone. It has amber, hard and medium bold grains with 13.1% of protein. It carries gene Yr. 9 + which imparts resistance to all the pathotypes of yellow rust prevalent in India. The variety will help combat yellow rust epidemic which is threatening the bordering countries. It is also tolerant to Karnal Bunt disease.

HW 2004 : This variety has been identified for timely sown, rainfed conditions of Central India. It has amber, hard and medium hold grains. The variety possesses alien gena Lr 24 which is highly effective against all the Indian races of leaf rust both in seedling and adult plant stage.

(c) The varieties are expected to be released during 1996.

Subsidy on Drip Irrigation

1165. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the guidelines for drip irrigation subsidy recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines on drip irrigation were revised during 1995-96 to remove one hectare land ceiling, and make imported materials eligible for subsidy. A farmer can now avail subsidy on drip installation for his/her entire holdings that can be owned under the relevant State Land Ceiling Laws. Similarly, the manufacturers can import

components and be eligible for subsidy subject to the verification of quality and intension to manufacture in the country.

[Translation]

Bhujjiya Production

1166. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI RATILAL VARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newstitem captioned 'Bhujjiya lobby up in arms' published in the Hindustan Times dated February 2, 1996;

(b) if so, whether some multinational companies have entered recently in the Bhujjiya production run by the cottage industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether due to entry of these MNCS, the problem of unemployment is cropping up in Bhujjiya industry being run by cottage industries;

(e) if not, whether some Bhujjiya producers have protested the entry of Pepsi Co. in Bhujjiya trade ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . M/s Pepsi Foods Ltd. has entered into a technical and marketing collaboration with a Delhi based unit manufacturing Bikaneri Bhujjiya under the brand name of Lehar namkeen. The company has stated that this agreement included significant upgradation in the production processes and quality, supported by marketing and distribution activities, is expected to accelerate the growth of the industries and generate employment.

(d) and (e) . Certain sections of manufacturers of Bikaneri Bhujjiya have expressed apprehensions that the entry of multinational companies in this industry would adversely affect the business operations of the Bikaneri Bhujjiya industry, a large part of which is in the cottage and small scale sector. However, no specific instance of loss of employment opportunities has been brought to the notice of the Govt.

(f) The manufacture of Bhujjiya and Namkeen is not reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. The manufacture of this item is delicensed. "Bikaneri Bhujjiya" is a generic term and any Indian company can take up the manufacture of this item. M/s Pepsi Foods Ltd. is a company registered in India and can legally enter this field. As reported by the company, they have not registered any brand name of "Bikaner Bhujjiya."

Sanitation Work

1167. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sanitation work in rural areas is being executed at a snail's pace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for rural sanitation during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the amount under the programme during the current year;

(e) if so, the additional amount likely to be allocated; and

(f) the number of rural people likely to be benefited this year under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . Centrally Sponsored Rural Satiation Programme is under implementation to supplement the efforts of State Governments to improve Rural Sanitation with the following objectives:

(i) To accelerate coverage of rural population specially among the household below poverty line with sanitation facilities complimenting the efforts in Rural Water Supply and slowly breaking the vicious circle of disease mortality and poor health resulting from insanitary condition and water borne diseases.

(ii) To generate felt need through awareness creation and health education involving voluntary organisations and Panchayati Raj Institution helping thereby to establish sanitary latrines with lesser dependence on Govt. subsidy.

(iii) To eradicate manual scavenging by converting all existing dry latrines in rural areas into low cost sanitary latrines.

(iv) To encourage suitable cost effective and appropriate technologies to support the other objectives.

(c) The funds earmarked for rural sanitation during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96 are Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 60 crores respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Approximately 38 lakhs rural population is likely to be benefited this year under this programme.

Wasteland Development in Gujarat

1168. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for wasteland development has been started in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated for the development of saline land for forestry and wastelands development in the hilly region of the states;

(c) if so, the scheme-wise details of the districts selected for these schemes ;

(d) the total hectares of land to be covered under these schemes;

(e) the time by which these schemes are likely to be started; and

(f) the number of persons likely to be benefited by these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The Schemes of National Wastelands Development Board being implemented in the State of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are as follows :

- (i) Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme.
- (ii) Grant-in-Aid Scheme.
- (iii) Technology Development, Extension and Training Scheme.
- (iv) Wastelands Development Task Force Scheme. This Scheme is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh State only.

(b) to (f) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Supply Arms to Pakistan

1169. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to US arms supply to Pakistan;

(b) whether the US Government have given any guarantee that the US arms supplied to Pakistan shall not be used against India;

(c) if so, whether any such guarantees are reflected in any of Indo-US agreements; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A number of US Senators and Congressmen have written to President Clinton and to Secretary of State Christopher, to withhold the US \$ 368 million arms shipment in view of US intelligence reports regarding transfer of nuclear weapons technology by China to Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Gram Panchayat Elections in Bihar

1170. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps to hold panchayat election in Bihar , and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions is responsibility of the State Government/State Election Commission. State Government if required to complete the election process in respect of these bodies within such time as is absolute necessary for completing the election process. Till the Government of Bihar has not given any definite time schedule for holding of elections to panchayati raj bodies in the State. The Government of Bihar has been repeatedly requested to conduct the elections at the earliest.

[English]

Coal Supply to Power Houses

1171. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the power generating units which had to be closed on account of inadequate supply of coal by CIL and Singreli Coal fields;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to boost the supply of adequate coal by the aforesaid units by revamping their infrastructure including financial position;

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

(d) whether Farakka Power Station has its captive coal mines to supplement the supply of coal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) Units of a few power stations had to be operated either on partial load or closed intermittently for a short time depending upon the coal availability. The stations where loss in generation occurred on account of this are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) . The position of coal supply to various thermal power stations in the country is regularly monitored and viewed in the inter-departmental meetings and remedial measures are being taken from time to time to improve the situation.

(d) to (f) . Farakka power station of NTPC does not have a captive coal mine. The power station is linked with Rajmahal coal mine for regular supply of coal.

STATEMENT

Stations where less Generation Occurred during the Year 1995-96 due to Coal Shortage

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station
1.	Badarpur
2.	Faridabad
3.	Panipat
4.	Dadri
5.	Ukai
6.	Satpura
7.	Chandrapur
8.	Koradi
9.	Parli
10.	Dhanu
11.	Ramagundam STPS
12.	Raichur
13.	Ennore
14.	Paricha

Manuscripts of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

1172. DR. S.P. YADAV :
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether invaluable manuscripts of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other documents of cultural and historical value are missing from the library of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for negligence in the preservation of the invaluable documents and the efforts made to trace the missing documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) A preliminary check of the collection has been done and it has been found that all personal papers and manuscripts of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are physically there in the ICCR library. However, five manuscripts of works by other authors from

the collection have not been located in the designated section.

(b) The details are :

1. Kulligate-c-Sadi of Sadi Mushihuddin
2. Diwan Brahman
3. Diwan Shahi Sabzrate
4. Diwan Nizam
5. Diwan Frishta M. Quasim

(c) Steps have been taken to trace the documents. ICCR has separately undertaken a programme to lamination of rare works from the Maulana Azad collection and will also commence a programme of microfilming of these documents for the preservation of these books and papers.

Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions

1173. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States have been postponing elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) and urban local bodies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this does not amount to violation of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the action the Union Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) . Panchayats at all levels in Bihar and Tamil Nadu, at Zilla Parishad level in Goa, Manipur and Orissa and in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh should have been constituted immediately after the existing laws on panchayats in these States were brought in conformity with the constitution provisions. Likewise, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Orissa should also have held elections to urban local bodies immediately after legislative formalities were completed. The Gram Panchayats and intermediate level panchayats in Orissa which were dissolved in August, 1995, should have been reconstituted by February, 1996. The State Govt. has intimated that they could not do so due to delimitation of constituencies which had to be revised.

(c) and (d) . The matter is being pursued vigorously with the concerned States and it is expected that they will hold elections soon.

Training Camps in Bangladesh

1174. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of training camps for insurgents in Bangladesh;

- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the concern of India in this regard has been conveyed to the Government of Bangladesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government of Bangladesh thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government have received a number of reports regarding training camps for insurgents in Bangladesh;

(b) to (d). The matter has been taken up with Bangladesh authorities regularly, including at the highest level. The issue was raised during the second meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Working Group held at Dhaka from April, 19-21, 1995. Information on insurgency has also been provided to Bangladesh authorities through the channel of nodal officers of the two Governments. The issue was again raised during Foreign Secretary's visit to Dhaka in June 1995.

(e) The Bangladesh Government has denied that Bangladesh territory is being used for training of Indian insurgents.

RBI Committee for IRDP

1175. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a committee to look into the planning and implementation process of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Dy. Governor, Shri D.R. Mehta.

(b) Following are the main recommendations of the Committee as contained in their interim report .

- (i) Greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of IRDP.
- (ii) Selection of the families below poverty line for assistance under IRDP should be from those with skills, aptitude and experience in handling assets. The others could also be provided assistance under IRDP, subject to acquiring or upgrading their skills under TRYSEM or other related training programmes.

- (iii) Switch-over from present front-and subsidy to back-and subsidy.
- (iv) Measures for better recovery of IRDP loans.
- (v) Realistic repayment schedules and increasing the security free limits.
- (vi) Need to meet working capital requirement.
- (vii) Stress on better planning and development of infrastructure.
- (viii) Increase in the level of per family assistance by providing larger credit and higher subsidy.
- (ix) Encouragement of group activities.

[Translation]

Rural Sanitation Programme

1176. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Union Government for the Rural sanitation programme during the year 1995-96, state-wise;

(b) the states which have demanded more funds for rural sanitation;

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

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) A Statement showing the state-wise allocation, under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme for the year 1995-96 is attached.

(b) The following States have sought additional funds for Rural Sanitation for 1995-96 :

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
- 2 Goa
- 3 Karnataka
- 4 Madhya Pradesh
- 5 Manipur
- 6 Sikkim
- 7 Uttar Pradesh
- 8 Haryana
- 9 Himachal Pradesh

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Government of India has approved a scheme to develop 73 model villages.

STATEMENT*Allocation during 1995-96 under CRSP*

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	331.000
Arunachal Pradesh	8.000
Assam	126.000
Bihar	589.000
Goa	5.000
Gujarat	149.000
Haryana	54.000
Himachal Pradesh	52.000
J & K	73.000
Karnataka	269.000
Kerala	207.000
Madhya Pradesh	388.000
Maharashtra	424.000
Manipur	16.000
Meghalaya	16.000
Mizoram	5.000
Nagaland	10.000
Orissa	233.000
Punjab	55.000
Rajasthan	200.000
Sikkim	5.000
Tamilnadu	351.000
Tripura	25.000
U.P	824.000
W.B	319.000
D&N Hev.	5.000
A&N Island	5.000
L. Dweep	5.000
Pondicherry	5.000
Delhi	5.000
Daman & Diu	5.000
Chandigarh	5.000
Capart	170.000
Total	4939.000

*[English]***Loans by HUDCO**

1177. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought an additional loan assistance through HUDCO for the massive housing programme taken up in the State for weaker sections in rural areas ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to accede to the request of the State Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Pak's Nuclear Programme**

1178. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "Navbharat Times" dated February 5, 1996 under the caption 'Pakistan Ka Parmanu Kaaryakram fir Shuru';

(b) if so, whether the Government have apprised other countries about its concern over this issue; and

(c) if so, the reaction of those countries thereto, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) . Government is aware of reports about Pakistan's clandestine weapons oriented nuclear programme. Our concerns about this programme have been made known repeatedly and in clear terms to the international community at every appropriate opportunity.

Pak Campaign

1179. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Pakistani rangers under their new tactics, have stopped firing on the border and launched a new campaign of flying balloons on which provocative anti-India slogans are written and posters pasted thereon;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action against such a provocative campaign launched by Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government are aware that balloons carrying banners with anti-India propaganda were launched from across the Indo-Pak border in the forward area of Jammu on February 5, 1996. Pak Rangers continue their intermittent firing on Indian border posts.

(b) to (d) . A protest in this regard was lodged by the Border Security Force with the Pakistani Rangers.

Land Under Indira Aawas Yojana

1180. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility fixed for applying under Indira Aawas Yojana;

(b) whether this facility is available to those poor farmers holding three or less than three acres of land;

(c) if so, whether some displaced families of poor farmers, repatriated from Myanmar and rehabilitated by the Government on three acres of land in Jhuggi clusters in Supaul and Araria districts of Bihar have also applied under Indira Aawas Yojana;

(d) if so, whether action is being taken to sanction houses to these poor, backward displaced farmers under the above said schemes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b). Freed bonded labourers, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and non-SC/ST households living below the poverty line, as defined by the Planning Commission, are eligible for applying for houses under Indira Aawas Yojana (JRY). As per the guidelines, land holding is not the criteria of eligibility for houses under IAY

(c) to (e). Some applications has been received from the displaced families, repatriated from Myanmar for allotment of IAY houses by the Bihar Government. The Central Government does not allot IAY houses directly. IAY houses are required to be given to beneficiaries by local implementing agencies as per guidelines.

Pending Projects of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

1181. SHRI RAJ NARAIN :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects regarding backward and rural areas in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are pending with the Union Government for approval;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have also received some proposals from the Government of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for the approval of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and proposal-wise;

(e) the details of the progress made in each project, separately;

(f) the time by which these pending projects/proposals are likely to be approved; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (g). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is an on-going centrally sponsored scheme being implemented throughout the country under which a provision has been made since 1993-94 for sanctioning of innovative and special projects particularly for backward, rural areas which aim at prevention and diversion of labour, enhancing women's employment etc. Proposals for one such project from Maharashtra and three from Uttar Pradesh (details given in the attached statement) have been referred back to the State Govt. for certain clarifications. After receipt of necessary clarifications, these proposals will be considered for final clearance. Any proposal received by the Centre directly, is referred back to the State-Govt. for their comments.

STATEMENT

Details of the Projects Referred Back for Clarification in this Ministry

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project
1.	2.	3.
Maharashtra		
1.		Fish prawn farming in Beed district, Maharashtra.
Uttar Pradesh		
1.		Development of Saharyas Community in Lalitpur district.
2.		Development of Handloom Weavers & establishment of Handloom development centres in Varansai district, UP.
3.		Integrated development of Sixty village in Gazipur district, U.P.

[English]

Nylon Prices

1182. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an abnormal increase in the prices of nylon affecting the powerloom weavers of nylon filament yarn;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the nylon prices during the last six months;

(c) the reasons for steep rise in the prices of nylon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : (a) to (d) . The prices of NFY keep on fluctuating from time to time in the market. As per available information its price has increased upto 40% in the last six months. Prices of Petrochemicals are determined by the market forces and are not covered under the administered price control mechanism. Government has placed NFY under Open General Licence (OGL) with a view to ensure adequate availability and keep prices competitive.

Setting up of Cashew Board

1183. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Cashew Board for development of the cashew industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which this Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

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

[Translation]

Manufacturing of Ice-Cream

1184. KUMARI UMA BHARTI . Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign company has taken over the major Indian companies engaged in manufacturing of ice-cream during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the percentage of monopoly of the said company in manufacturing of ice-cream after taking over the major Indian companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Auction of IMFL

1185. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had issued a notice to auction IMFL (India Made Foreign Liquor) vending in Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the next financial year for the entire Union Territory in one lot;

(b) if so, the date of auction;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation for auction shop-wise instead of in one lot for the whole territory; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Hydel Power Royalty to H.P.

1186. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh was convened by the Union Government to sort out the royalty to be paid to Himachal Pradesh on hydel power projects;

(b) if so, the date on which the said meeting was convened and whether any decision has been taken in the meeting to enhance royalty to Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government have also received any proposal from Himachal Pradesh for imposition of tax on power generation; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e) . The Ministry of Home Affairs have received "The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Taxation on Generation) Bill, 1995" passed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislature seeking President's Assent. The Bill proposes to levy electricity generation tax on hydro electric energy generated in the State. The proposed legislation is being considered in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

Diversion on Agricultural Land

1187. MAJ.GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the diversion of agricultural land from cereal crops

to 'factory farming' for raising chickens for the Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) chain of restaurants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN: (a) No Sir, as KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN (KFC) was given permission only for establishment of restaurants.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water problem in Bihar

1188. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several villages in Bihar have no access to safe drinking water ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial action taken and the time by which all villages in Bihar are likely to be provided with safe drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . As on 1.4.1995, there were 21542 not covered habitations in Bihar.

(c) Central Government provides financial assistance to States to cover all the not covered habitations. The State Govts. are also to provide matching funds under the State Sector MNP. The target is to cover all uncovered habitation by 15.8.1997.

Urea Scarcity

1189. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of smuggling, black-marketing and artificial scarcity of urea in Uttar Pradesh have come to the notice of the government during the last two years;

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

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the Urea Scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) . The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that following cases of black marketing were registered under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955 and Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 in the State during the last two years :

Year	No. of F.I.Rs registered	Number of persons send of jail
1994-95	42	42
95-96	21	06

(upto January 96)

During 1995-96 (upto December' 995) 14.3 MTs of fertilizers were seized at Sonauli (District Maharajganj) on Indo-Nepal Border in the course of preventive inspection.

(d) During Rabi 1995-96 (upto 29.2.96), 245.30 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of Urea was made available to the State. Urea sales during the same period were 19.64 LMTs. The overall availability has been adequate to meet the demand for urea. The State had a estimated closing stock of 4.67 LMTs at the end of February 96.

Four Lanning of National Highway-9

1190. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the National Highway-9 into four lanes;

(b) if so, the details of sections likely to be widened into four lanes;

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose ; and

(d) the time by which the four lanning work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: (a) to (d) . The work of four-lanning of Km. 252/0 to km. 265/0 of Nandigama-Vijayawada Section of National Highway No. 9 in Andhara Pradesh is proposed to be taken up with Asian Development Bank loan assistance. This work is a part of the project of improvement of Nandigama-Vijayawada Section of National Highway No. 9 which includes strengthening of the existing two lanes from km. 217/0 to Km. 265/0, which is approved for Rs. 67.32 crores. The project is completed in 42 months from commencement.

Support Prices

1191. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI P.C. THOMAS :
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support prices for rabi and kharif crops have been revised recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the increase in minimum support prices of these crops was determined by the Government recently ; and

(d) the details of the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for effecting the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) . The minimum support prices of kharif and rabi crops of 1995-96 have been fixed by the Government. A statement showing the minimum support prices of various crops for 1995-96 season is enclosed.

(c) and (d) . The minimum support prices of major crops for the year 1995-96 have been fixed by the Government after taking into consideration the recommendations made by the CACP, views of State Governments and concerned Central Ministries, etc. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, the CACP takes into account a number of important factors like cost of production changes in input prices, input/output put price parity trends in market prices, parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers (Terms of Trade), etc

STATEMENT

*Minimum Support Prices
(According to Crop Year)*

(Rs. Per Quintal)			
Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	1995-96
1	2	3	4
1.	Paddy	Common	360.00
		Fine	375.00
		Super Fine	395.00
2.	Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra & Ragi)	FAQ	300.00
3.	Maize	FAQ	310.00
4.	Wheat	FAQ	380.00
5.	Barley	FAQ	295.00
6.	Gram	FAQ	700.00
7.	Arhar	FAQ	800.00
8.	Moong	FAQ	800.00
9.	Urad	FAQ	800.00
10.	Sugarcane*	FAQ	42.50
11.	Cotton	F-414/H-777	1150.00
		H-4	1350.00
12.	Groundnut-in-shell	FAQ	900.00
13.	Jute	TD-5 Grade	490.00
14.	Repeseed/Mustard	FAQ	860.00
15.	Sunflower Seed	FAQ	950.00
16.	Soyabean	Black	600.00
		Yellow	680.00
17.	Safflower	FAQ	800.00
18.	Tobacco (Black Soil)	VFC F-2	19.00
	(Rs. per kg.) (Light Soil)	L--2 Grade	21.50
19.	Copra (Milling) (Calendar year)	FAQ	2500.00
	ball	FAQ	2725.00
20.	Sesamum	FAQ	850.00
21.	Nigerseed	FAQ	700.00

* Statutory Minimum Price for a basic recover of 8.5%

[Translation]

Drinking Water Scheme for Gujarat

1192. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL :
SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI :
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have submitted drinking water Schemes for fluoride affected villages;

(b) if so, when the scheme was received by the Union Government and action taken thereon so far;

(c) the number of villages affected with deficiency of fluoride in Gujarat;

(d) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to Gujarat state during the last three years in this regard;

(e) whether the clearance of the scheme after approval has been communicated to the Gujarat Government;

(f) if so, when and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(g) the time by which the clearance is likely to be given and communicated to the State Government ?

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

(b), (c), (f) and (g) . Four projects involving 186 schemes to benefit 549 habitations at an estimated cost of Rs. 4543.46 lakh were received in April, 1995. The Central Government has informed GWS & S Board in December, 1995 that these schemes cannot be considered till such time the Regional/individual schemes already approved at a cost of Rs. 6672.36 lakh for 589 habitations affected with excess fluoride/fluorosis are taken up for implementation.

(c) As on 1.4.94 there were 2413 habitations affected with excess fluoride in Gujarat.

(d) The Central Government had released assistance of Rs. 2742.53 lakh. However, the State Government has not utilised any amount so far.

Indo-Nepal Relations

1193. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to strengthen further the bilateral relations with Nepal during the last two years and the details of the achievements made thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (i) All efforts were made to consolidate and expand ties with Nepal, a country with which India has traditionally enjoyed close and friendly relations during the past two years.

(ii) India continued with its efforts to promote and sustain a dialogue at high level with Nepal. Among the Indian dignitaries who visited Nepal in 1994 were Shri Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi as the Prime Minister's special envoy in June and the then Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Shri B. Shankaranand, in October; the Crown Prince of Nepal, Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev paid his first official visit abroad to India in August.

(iii) In 1995, the visits of former Deputy Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal (6-10 February) and former Prime Minister Manmohan Adhikari (10-14 April to India helped consolidate ties between the two countries. During this year the visits of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of External Affairs to Nepal (26-39 January) and that of Prime Minister Deuba of Nepal to India (11-17 February) helped improve ties and expand cooperation between the two countries. The signing of a Treaty on Integrated Development of the Mahakali River including Sarada Barrage, Tanakpur Barrage and Pancheshwar Project during the visit of Prime Minister Deuba represents a major breakthrough in the harnessing of river waters in the region for mutual benefit. An agreement on the construction of 22 bridges on the Kohalpur-Mahakali Highway in Nepal with Indian assistance was also signed during the visit. Further, an agreement on electric power trade, which would facilitate conclusion of power trade, agreement between Nepali and Indian parties, irrespective of such parties being governmental, semi-governmental or private enterprises was initiated during the visit.

(iv) India continues to play an active role in Nepal's development efforts. Major ongoing projects with GOI assistance include the setting up of a medical college and institute at Dharan, and the construction of 22 bridges on the East-West Highway in Western Nepal. Further, additional locomotives and coaches are being supplied to strengthen services on the Jayanagar-Janakpur railway sector. Work on surveys for East-West electric railway, outer ring road at Janakpur, broad-gauging of rail link between Raxaul and Sirsia, as well as other projects have also been initiated.

[English]

Surplus Port Land

1194. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land lease rules have been framed by the Government for leasing out of the surplus port land in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. As per provision of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, the Government has been approving the proposal for lease of land recommended by the Port

Trust Boards for creation of Port facilities and services. A set of guidelines has been issued for this purpose.

Vilification Campaign of Pakistan

1195. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the sustained misinformation and vilification campaign launched by Pakistan on the Jammu and Kashmir issue ; and

(b) if so, the step taken/being taken by the External Publicity Division of his Ministry to successfully counter the said misinformation campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) :

(a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Government are aware of Pakistan's vilification campaign against India on the Jammu and Kashmir issue.

Countering Pakistan's anti-India propaganda is an ongoing process. Swift, comprehensive and effective action is taken to counter Pakistan's false and motivated propaganda. Factual information is regularly provided to decision makers; the media and the Governments of foreign countries through the Missions of the foreign countries in India.

The world community has been made aware of Pakistan's direct fostering of terrorism in India particularly in Kashmir; its attempts to demolish the centuries old harmonious social fabric of Kashmir society, its efforts to use terrorism as a means to subvert and destroy secular democratic institutions and to create communal tension. Pakistan's use of subversion and terrorism to further its territorial ambitions since 1947 has been brought to the attention of the world community. It has been documented by independent organisation such as the Human Rights Watch Arms Project and others. As a result of these efforts many countries are believed to have impressed upon Pakistan the need to resolve all outstanding issues with India through dialogue and to have urged Pakistan to desist from fostering terrorism in India.

Diesel Power Products in Gujarat

1196. SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity authority has given techno-economic clearance for setting up of a diesel power project in Saurashtra region of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Model Tobacco Nurseries

1197. SHRI S.M. LALJAN PASHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry has developed any model tobacco nurseries for the demonstration purposes.

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise.

(c) whether CTRI has launched any programme to educate the tobacco farmers, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The model tobacco nurseries developed by Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry during 93-94 and 94-95 are as under :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) Dommeru | (2) Norampudi |
| (3) Vellampalli | (4) Ongole |
| (5) Kapavaram | (6) Kaligiri |

(These are located in Andhra Pradesh. At locations (1) & (2) the programmes are conducted by CTRI and at locations (3) to (6) by Tobacco Board in collaboration with CTRI).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) CTRI has launched the following programmes to educate the tobacco farmers :

- (i) On-farm trials of the newly evolved tobacco varieties are being conducted every year in the farmer's fields to educate them in the latest production technologies.
- (ii) Organising farmers meeting frequently to solve the problems faced by tobacco growers on different aspects of tobacco production including control of Pests and diseases and curing technologies etc.
- (iii) Important suggestions/recommendations are being passed on to the tobacco farming community through press, leaflets and doordarshan.
- (iv) Training programmes in the production technology of tobacco are being conducted for the tobacco farmers through R&D programmes with the involvement of Tobacco Board.

[Translation]

Subsidy in Power Sector

1198. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for discontinuing the subsidy being provided in the power sector; and

(b) if so, the increase likely to be made in the rates of electricity as result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The tariff for sale of electricity to the different sectors of consumers and the extent of subsidy to be provided is fixed by the SEBs with the approval of the concerned State Governments.

(b) . Does not arise.

[English]

Poverty Alleviation Programme in U.P.

1199. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes both of the Centre and the State under poverty alleviation/elimination programme in U.P.,

(b) the number of persons employed under each programmes during the years 1992-93 and 1994-95;

(c) whether the Government are aware of various lacunae in each such programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to remove these lacunae ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) . Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented by the Centre in various States including State of Uttar Pradesh. The number of persons employed/benefited under these programmes during 1992-93 & 1994-95 in Uttar Pradesh are as under :-

Year	IRDP (lakh beneficiaries)	JRY (lakh mandays)	BAS*
1992-93	3.88	1496.3	-
1994-95	3.70	1395.9	165.6

* EAS started from 1993-94.

(c) to (e) . No lacunae has come to the notice of the Government of India. However, as and when any complaint is received, the same is referred to the concerned state Government for necessary action.

Legislation on Fish/Shrimp Farming

1200. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA :
SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL :
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to frame a model legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu Aquaculture regulation Act, 1995 to encourage economically and environmentally viable fish/shrimp farming technology by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) No., Sir

(b) Does not apply.

(c) The subject of fisheries falls in the State List in Schedule VII of the Constitution of India.

Bauxite Reserves in Gujarat

1201. SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the places of bauxite reserves found in Gujarat and the places which are ready for commercial exploitation;

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for utilization of the bauxite for commercial exploitation; and

(c) the details of bauxite based industries set-up in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG) : (a) Bauxite is found in Kachchh, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Sabarkantha, Kheda and Valsad Districts of Gujarat and the same is available for commercial exploitation.

(b) Bauxite is being exploited commercially in Gujarat by private and public sectors. Gujarat Mineral development Corporation has signed an M.O.U for Alumina Plant of 60,000 tonnes per annum capacity with technology help from Raython Engineering and Consultant, USA in collaboration with Gujarat Alkalies Ltd.

(c) Bauxite is utilised mainly in refractory and abrasive industries in the State of Gujarat. Details of major bauxite based industries are as under :-

Name of the Company	Product Tonnes)	Annual installed Capacity ('000
1. Emery ((India) Pvt. Ltd.	Emery Grains (Abrasive)	7.00
2. Nowroji N & Co. Pottery Works	Stoneware Pipe & Fittings, Fire bricks & refractories Chemicals	7.32

1	2	3	4
3.	Carborundum Universal Ltd.	Calcined Bauxite	24.00
4.	The Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd.	Refractory Sanitaryware Stoneware	2.00 5.00 1.80
5.	Gujarat Refractories Ltd.	High Alumina Refractories	7.50
6.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Calcined Bauxite	50.00
7.	Saurashtra Calcine	Calcined Bauxite	9.00

Steel Exports

1202 SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a high level committee to boost export of steel;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) . An Expert Group for evolving a strategy for export of iron and steel, and to make suitable recommendations thereon has been constituted in January, 1996 under Chairmanship of Dr. Nitish Sen Gupta, former Member-Secretary, Planning Commission. The composition of the Expert Group is as follows :

1.	Dr. Nitish Sen Gupta, former Member Secretary, (Planning Commission)	Chairman
2.	Shri Anil Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel.	Member
3.	Shri A.P. Sarwan, former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Assam.	Member
4.	Shri Vikram Prakash, former Chairman, Member Spices Trading Corporation (Ministry of Commerce).	Member
5.	Representatives of SAIL, VSP & TISCO.	Members
6.	Representative of CII	Member
7.	Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Steel.	Member
8.	Representative of Ministry of Commerce	Member

- 9 Shri A.K. Thakur, Director, Ministry of Steel. Member
10. Two representatives of secondary producers. Members
11. Dr. A.S. Firoz, Chief Economist, ERU. Convenor
12. Representatives of MESCO & Usha Ispat. Members

The Group may also co-opt any additional members as considered necessary.

The terms of reference of the Group are as under

- (i) Category-wise assessment of the exportable surplus of pig iron, sponge iron, steel and their products falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Steel, year-wise from 1996-97 to 2006-2007.
- (ii) Evolving of an export strategy keeping in view the export surplus, the export potential and the impact on the national economy
- (iii) Policy and procedural changes required.
- (iv) Infrastructural requirements.
- (v) Any other matter connected with the above.

The Expert Group is expected to furnish its report by the end of March, 1996.

[Translation]

Land Reforms

1203. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy with regard to comprehensive land reform programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any measures have been taken or are being taken to stridently deal with and to take punitive action against the officials responsible for hindering and intruding the land reforms programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Government of India have not formulated any National policy with regard to comprehensive land reform programme.

(b) to (e) . Question does not arise.

[English]

Mega Power Projects

1204. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra to set up Mega power projects of 2500 MW in each State based on the Oman gas pipeline;

(b) if so, the quantum of Gas that will be made available to Gujarat and the sites selected for the projects in the State;

(c) whether this Gas is also proposed to be supplied to Pipavav power project;

(d) if so, the reasons for supplying gas instead of coal; and

(e) the quantum of gas to be made available to the aforesaid project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) . Does not arise.

Apprising of OIC Countries on Jammu and Kashmir

1205. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some change in the stand of the countries of OIC on Jammu and Kashmir in the recent past; and

(b) various steps taken/being taken by the government to apprise of these countries on the ground realities on Jammu and Kashmir and on the involvement of Pakistan in Militancy in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to apprise the member countries of OIC regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the involvement of Pakistan in terrorism and militancy in the State. These included a briefing of the government authorities in these countries at highest possible level, and briefing of ambassadors of these countries based in Delhi by the Ministry of External Affairs followed by an aide memories through our missions in the respective countries as well as their missions in New Delhi. External Affairs Minister also wrote to his counterparts in a number of OIC countries, highlighting the external inspiration and support to terrorism and militancy in J&K. Government have also taken steps to brief suitably legislators, media, scholars, think-tanks and various other opinion-makers in these countries, apart from disseminating factual information on a continuous basis to these countries on facts regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Foreign Investment in Karnataka

1206. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign companies are interested for investment in power sector in Karnataka;

(b) if so, how many proposals of the foreign investments in Karnataka had been submitted to the Centre for its approval;

(c) how many of them have already been approved; and

(d) how many of them are still under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six.

(c) Two

(d) Four.

Employment Assurance Scheme

1207. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are implementing the Employment Assurance Scheme in the poorest blocks of the country;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for selection of these blocks in the hilly areas;

(c) whether all the blocks under the Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP), particularly those under the Western Ghat region, are covered under the EAS;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor,

(e) whether the Government propose to extend the same to Western Ghat region, and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is being implemented in the identified backward blocks situated in drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas difficult hill areas and flood prone areas by Himalayan rivers. The intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been merged with EAS w.e.f. 1.1.96 as a result of which 722 non-EAS blocks of intensified JRY districts have been covered by the scheme.

(b) Initially the scheme was extended to all the blocks in hill areas which were covered by the Revamped Public

Distribution System (RPDS) Scheme. Subsequently, EAS has been extended to 46 HADP blocks of Jammu & Kashmir as a special case.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) They do not fall under the criteria for selection of blocks under Employment Assurance Scheme.

(e) At present there is no such proposal with the Government of India.

(f) Does not arise

[Translation]

Barron Land

1208. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the barron land made arable in Maharashtra district-wise during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of the estimated expenditure on the development of barron land under different schemes.

(c) whether scientists have conducted any research to make the barron land cultivable at a low cost, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTE LANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Devolution Package to Sri Lankan Tamils

1209. SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the much publicised devolution package to Sri Lankan Tamils which is under consideration of the Sri Lankan Government grants lesser powers to the Tamils as compared with the 1987 Indo-Sri Lankan accord;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government of India to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to improve substantially the devolution package ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). The Sri Lankan government's proposal for devolution of power is at the stage of deliberation among the parties in the select Committee on Constitutional Reforms of the Sri Lankan Parliament, and a comparison with earlier

devolution proposal would, therefore, not arise. Government have stated that the India has always stood for a peaceful negotiated settlement to the crisis in Sri Lanka.

Indian Electricity Act

1210. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to merge three legislations governing the power sector, i.e. the Indian electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, into a single Act,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) (a) to (c) : And exercise has recently been initiated in the Ministry of Power to review the recommendations made by the various committees and to suggest appropriate legislative changes in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948

Revamping of HFC Units

1211. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the committee constituted to recommend action plan for revamping of the unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Limited have since submitted its report,

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the report submitted by the committee, and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) The Government had constituted a Technical Committee on 16.6.94 to examine whether Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup I & II units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC), a sick PSU in the fertilizer sector, could be operated with a modest investment on renewal/replacement of the problematic equipments.

(b) The Technical Committee, in its report submitted to the Government on 19.7.94, identified trouble prone equipment and weak areas for replacement, repairs and modifications, alongwith other remedial measures essential to continue the operation of the aforesaid units. The Committee estimated an investment requirement of Rs. 263.18 crore and also assessed the stream days and production capacities likely to be achieved by these units

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Technical Committee and taking into account other relevant factors,

a revival package for HFC was formulated. It envisaged the revamp of its Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup units with an investment of Rs. 464.93 crore, apart from capital restructuring and other financial reliefs. The funds for revival of these units have not been tied up so far. A joint group comprising internally representatives of Financial Institutions (FIs) and HFC has been constituted by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) to reformulate the revival package of HFC keeping in view the observations made by ICICI regarding its techno-economic viability in the context of its appraisal for funding by (FIs).

The revamp of HFC's Haldia project was not found to be techno-economically viable and it has been decided to consider the option of attracting private capital for its rehabilitation.

[Translation]

Research Centres in Bihar

1212. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the Research Councils, Research Centres and Projects under the Indian Council of Agricultural Reserch (ICAR) in Bihar,

(b) the expenditure incurred on each of the above Councils, Centres and Projects during the last three years; and

(c) the impact of these research works on the agricultural production in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) and (b) : The details of names and locations of Research Centres, Projects and expenditures incurred during the last 3 years are given in the Statement attached.

(c) In Crop Science, research work of Centres in the State has helped in evolving improved varieties of crops and development of low cost production and protection technologies

In Horticulture several new varieties of crops namely Lichi, Cucumber, Brinjal were released.

In Soils, Agronomy and Agro-forestry, the research programmes have been helpful in bringing out suitable location specific technologies.

The National Agriculture Research Project (NARP) has developed technologies for farmer's needs. In Agriculture Extension the demonstration of various improved practices, the percentage of increase in yield in many crops increased from 85 per cent to 195 per cent

STATEMENT - I*Name of Research Centres in Bihar and Amount Spent During the Three Years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Location	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Crop Science : AICRPs					
1	Forage Crops	BAU, Ranchi	4.14	3.66	3.40
2	Under utilised Plants	BAU, Ranchi	1.37	1.33	1.48
3	Small Millets	BAU, Ranchi	2.31	9.13	7.02
4	Mullarp	BAU, Ranchi	5.08	6.45	5.62
5	Pigeon Pea	RAU, Pusa	11.14	12.21	11.20
6	Rice	RAU, Pusa & BAU, Ranchi	10.73	18.00	10.68
7	Wheat	BAU, Ranchi and RAU, Sabour	5.13	4.49	2.67
8	Maize	RAU, Dholi and Agwanpur	10.81	16.94	13.57
9	Sugarcane	RAU, Pusa	7.16	5.76	4.62
10	Jute and Fibre	RAU, Katihar	3.96	4.97	4.15
11	Oilseeds	BAU, Kanke	5.10	5.17	6.10
12	Rapeseed Mustard	BAU, Chianki & RAU, Dholi	-	-	8.09
13	Soyabean	BAU, Ranchi	1.00	1.42	1.61
14	Nematodes	RAU, Pusa	0.83	0.79	1.58
15	Pesticides and Residues	RAU, Pusa	2.85	3.26	3.02
16	Agri. Acarology	RAU, Pusa	1.51	0.73	1.32
17	Honey Bee	RAU, Pusa	1.58	1.18	1.66
18	NSP (Crops)	RAU, Dholi & BAU, Ranchi	11.81	11.81	18.12
19	Hybrids in Selected Crops	-	1.50	3.50	3.66
20	NSP-II (World Bank)	RAU, Dholi	3.50	23.00	30.22
B. Horticultural : Institutes/AICRPs					
21	CPRI Res Station	P.O Sahaynagar	30.43	43.05	44.24
22	IIHR Res Station	Ranchi	63.09	104.80	102.61
23	Tropical Fruits	RAU, Pusa	1.94	4.61	5.52
24	Sub-tropical Fruits	BAU Sabour	5.35	7.77	4.82
25	PHT on Hort Crops	RAU, Pusa	New	Centre	2.56
26	Palms	RAU, Jalalgarh	0.78	1.75	1.88
27	Spices	RAU, Dholi	New	0.96	1.79
28	Betelvine	RAU, Pusa	1.96	3.82	3.64
29	Potato	RAU, Dholi	New	Centre	0.92
30	Vegetable Crops	BAU, Sabour	3.56	5.42	3.33
31	Tuber Crops	BAU, Ranchi and RAU, Dholi	6.04	6.10	11.57
C. Soils, Agronomy & Agro-forestry : AICRPs					
32	Dryland Agriculture	Kanke	9.40	6.12	12.38
33	Cropping System Research	Ranchi	8.07	8.19	9.02
34	Weed control	Kanke	2.61	4.03	1.39
35	Agrometeorology	Ranchi	1.89	1.68	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
36	Diaraland	Sabour & Pusa	7.79	5.88	3.67
37	Water Management Res.	Pusa	4.06	7.53	9.94
38.	Microbiological Decomposition	Ranchi	2.42	2.88	5.26
39.	Tillage Requirement	Sabour	4.08	3.57	3.63
40	Micro-sec. Nutrients	Dholi	3.73	3.29	4.78
41	Long Term Fert. Expt	Ranchi	1.35	1.94	0.85
42.	Soil Test Crop Response	Dholi	3.46	7.15	4.82
D. Agril. Engg. : AICRPs					
43.	Farm Implements and machinery	BAU, Ranchi	8.89	5.60	5.80
		RAU, Pusa	3.46	1.86	2.10
44.	Power Tiller	RAU, Posa	2.44	2.43	4.26
45	Post Harvest Technology	RAU, Pusa	1.17	2.52	15.75
45(a)	Indian Lac Res. Instt.	Ranchi	156.19	177.83	233.68
E. Agril. Education :					
46	NARP Zonal Res. Centres	RAU, Sabour Madhopur and Agwanpur	48.38	58.07	48.50
47.	NARP Zonal Res. Centres	BAU, Dumka, Darisai and Chinaki	17.95	47.23	68.5
F. Agril Extension : KVKs					
48.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Agwanpur (Barh)	4.42	29.03	21.40
49	-do-	Agwanpur (Saharah)	6.06	14.19	15.16
50	-do-	Banka	5.98	14.61	29.13
51.	-do-	Harnaut (Nalanda)	4.37	23.58	28.35
52.	-do-	Khudamanpur (Begusarai)	11.87	27.58	21.85
53	-do-	Munger	6.70	21.29	11.83
54	-do-	Bhojpur (Arrah)	New	Centre	6.53
55.	-do-	Khadigram (Jamui)	New	Centre	6.53
56.	-do-	Adhaura (Babua)	13.94	27.60	11.87
57	-do-	Nawadah (Sokhodoera)	7.88	16.88	13.51
58	-do-	Hazaribagh	6.86	10.34	10.88
59.	-do-	Morabadi (Ranchi)	8.49	26.02	12.91
60.	-do-	Sujani (Ghorlash)	6.39	15.73	29.05
61	-do-	Jaganathpur Singhbhum	6.33	14.84	18.75
62	-do-	Sindri (Dhanbad)	New	Centre	6.53
63.	-do-	Madhubani	New	Centre	6.53

*[English]***Proposal for Setting up of FPI**

1213. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects approved for setting up of Food processing Industries in joint venture with foreign companies during the last three years;

(b) the number of industries that have started operation so far;

(c) the total amount of investment made by these foreign companies in these industries till date;

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange spent by these industries on import of machinery etc. and also on repatriation of profits; and

(e) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by these industries through exports, if any, till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) During the last 3 financial year (April 1992 to March 1995), the Government have approved 221 cases of foreign investment by foreign companies/NRIs/OCBs in the various sectors of food processing.

(b) and (c) . As per available information, 73 units envisaging foreign investment of Rs 937 crores approximately have been implemented so far.

(d) and (e) . While this information is not maintained in this Ministry, foreign approvals granted envisage dividend balancing and in most cases foreign exchange neutrality.

Gas Based Power Projects in Rural Areas

1214. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce gas based power projects in the rural areas, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Capacity Utilisation of SAIL

1215 SHRI P.R. GANGWAR Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state .

(a) the details of the capacity utilisation of the Steel Authority of India Limited, plant-wise, till January, 1996,

(b) the reasons for higher production cost and the sub-standard production of steel thereing; and

(c) the steps taken to check the production of substandard steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Details of utilisation of saleable steel capacity in steel plants of SAIL till January, 1996 are as under :-

Plant/Unit	% Capacity Utilisation
Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai	108
Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur	74
Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela	89
Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro	103
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur	99
Salem Steel Plant, Salem	51
IISCO, Burnpur	74
VISL, Bhadravati	54

(b) and (c) . There is no authentic data about the cost of production of steel in other countries. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the cost of production of steel by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) with the cost of production of other steel producing countries. However, Bureau of Industrial Cost & Prices (BICPO) has recently submitted a tour report on Cost Study of steel industry. According to this report, the cost of production of saleable steel in Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants of SAIL during 1994-95 was less than the cost of production in Korea (Pohang Plant of Posco) and Japan (Kimitsu Plant of Nippon). The cost of production of saleable steel of SAIL during 1994 was less than the cost of production in USA, UK, France & Germany.

Certain production of sub-standard steel is inevitable as process arising SAIL is gradually modernising its plants. This will improve quality of products and reduce process arising.

Safe Drinking Water Supply Schemes

1216. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Government in various safe drinking water supply schemes in rural areas during the current plan period;

(b) whether the Government have renewed these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details of achievements made so far under these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) (a) Rs 2941.83 crores have been invested by the Union Government in safe drinking water supply schemes of States/UT's so far during the current plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The progress of coverage of villages/habitations so far during the current plan period is shown in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT*Coverage of Villages/Habitations under Rural Water Supply Programme During VIII Plan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of villages/habitations covered during											
		1992-93(villages)			1993-94(villages)			1994-95(villages/Habs.)			1995-96 (Habitations) (upto January,1996)		
		N-Cat	P-Cat	Total	N-Pat	P-Cat	Total	N-Cat	P-Cat	Total	N-Cat	P-Cat	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	691	691	0	1408	1408	2519	255	2774	1202	1244	2446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	169	169	0	149	149	148	0	148	95	25	120
3.	Assam	4	152	156	5	746	751	800	736	4536	649	0	649
4.	Bihar	0	5188	5188	0	3530	3530	0	7185	7185	2129	3604	5733
5.	Goa	0	54	54	0	56	56	0	62	62	5	27	32
6.	Gujarat	17	439	456	2	458	458	37	421	464	380	347	727
7.	Haryana	0	334	334	0	700	700	0	845	845	0	540	540
8.	Himachal Pradesh	337	236	573	0	570	570	538	262	800	594	112	706
9.	J & K	93	1	94	76	0	76	107	0	107	353	0	353
10.	Karnataka	0	5056	5056	0	5150	5150	8	4927	4935	368	4151	4519
11.	Kerala	0	252	252	0	164	164	0	214	214	47	379	426
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35	5631	5666	0	5963	5963	1121	11017	12138	5041	2529	7570
13.	Maharashtra	17	791	814	0	1373	1373	2758	4070	6828	207	3176	3378
14.	Manipur	0	86	86	0	155	155	86	84	170	111	44	155
15.	Meghalaya	491	197	688	210	533	743	223	140	363	42	0	42
16.	Mizoram	0	154	154	0	167	167	0	222	222	4	71	75
17.	Nagaland	0	49	49	0	65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	530	1070	1600	20	5440	5460	4914	2437	7351	5106	1160	6266
19.	Punjab	508	142	650	0	343	343	426	0	426	248	3	251
20.	Rajasthan	25	1985	2010	51	2277	2328	1460	1594	3054	3183	623	3806
21.	Sikkim	0	18	18	0	70	70	0	66	66	60	44	104
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	2663	2663	0	3751	3751	172	3636	3808	109	1591	1700
23.	Tripura	7	207	214	0	215	215	537	73	610	614	0	614
24.	Uttar Pradesh	154	4810	4964	108	5939	6047	3719	7564	11283	6837	8827	15664
25.	West Bengal	0	1715	1715	0	1750	1750	3973	1399	5372	2205	1536	3761
26.	A & N Islands	0	18	18	0	19	19	0	20	20	0	16	16
27.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	0	50	50
28.	Daman & Diu	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	11	11	0	11	11
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	0	20	20	0	21	21	0	28	28	0	19	19
Total		2218	32142	34360	472	41016	41488	23546	47368	70934	29584	30152	59736

*[English]***Production of Fruits and Vegetables**

1217. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state

(a) the rank of India among the fruits and vegetables producing countries of the World;

(b) the percentage of the fruits and vegetables produce being exported to other countries from India;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the percentage of such export;

(d) the stage at which the decision regarding setting up of Food Processing & Training centres in different State particularly in Orissa stands; and

(e) the steps being taken to set up the EPTCS in Orissa expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) . India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the World and exports about 0.26% of its production of fruits and 0.69% of vegetables.

(c) The Government under its plan schemes assist various organisations/agencies to create post-largest infrastructure facilities like precooling, grading, cold/cool storage and cold transportation etc. for fruits and vegetables with a view to prolong their shelf life for export/ Besides this the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides technical, financial and marketing assistance to the growers and exporters.

(d) and (e) Till February, 1996, the Ministry has provided assistance for setting up of 179 Food Processing & Training Centres to various Organisations in the country out of which, 31 are in the State of Orissa. State wise details of these Food Processing and Training Centres are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Statement of Food Processing & Training Centres Assisted During 1992-93 to 1995-96 (upto Feb. 96)

S.No.	State	Number of FPTCs Assisted
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	21
4.	Bihar	18
5.	Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4

1	2	3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6
10	Karnataka	8
11	Kerala	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5
13.	Maharashtra	5
14.	Manipur	-
15	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Orissa	32
19	Punjab	-
20	Rajasthan	3
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	10
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29
25.	West Bengal	9
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
27.	Chandigarh	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
29	Daman & Diu	-
30	Delhi	1
31	Lakshadweep	-
32	Pondicherry	-
Total		179

Visit of US Defence Secretary

1218. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the US Defence Secretary had recently visited India;

(b) if so, what was the proposed agenda for discussion and the issues actually discussed during his visit;

(c) whether there was any reference to the violation of International laws by Pakistan by abetting terrorism across the border; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the discussion held in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) . Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Power Shortage in Delhi**

1219 DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the availability of electricity in Delhi is less than its demand,

(b) the average quantity of power generated by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertakings (DESU) annually by its own resources and the quantity of electricity purchased from other resources annually during the last three years, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to generate more electricity by DESU ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of power generated by DESU from its own resources and purchased from other sources during the last three years was as follows :

(Figures in INU)

Year	Generation of its own stations	Energy received from other sources
1993-94	2301	8703
1994-95	2303	9789
1995-96	2056	9968

(upto Feb ' 96)

(c) Two new projects, viz. 3x34 MW Waste Heat Recovery Units at the existing Gas Turbine Units of DESU and a Combined Cycle Gas based power plant at Bawan a have been accorded the requisite techno-economic clearance by CEA

Relief to Afghanistan

1220. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Kabul's fresh appeal for relief' which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated February 9, 1996; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government of India has a programme of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan whereby relief items have been despatched to that country both bilaterally and through UN agencies. In the current financial year, medicines, tea, sugar, milk-powder, edible oil, blankets and woollens have been sent to Afghanistan. Government will continue its programme of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

*[English]***Employment in Rural Areas**

1221. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring constitutional amendment to include Right to Work as a fundamental right;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to create adequate infrastructural facilities for employment in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme 25% of the allocation in North Eastern States and 20% in other States are to be utilised for creating infrastructural facilities for self employment in rural areas. Similarly, under TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) infrastructural facilities are being provided for training for self employment.

Mazar of Bahadur Shah Zafar

1222. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mazar of last Mughul Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar is in a neglected condition in Rangoon, Myanmar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to renovate the Mazar ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) . No, Sir. The Mazar of Bahadur Shah Zafar as well as the memorial hall adjoining the Mazar have been maintained appropriately. Government have provided funds for maintenance and renovation of the Mazar and construction of the Memorial Hall which was inaugurated in December, 1994. The entire complex is now maintained by a Supervisory Committee appointed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Government of Myanmar.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

1223. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) India's current diplomatic stance at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva on the draft Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);

(b) whether it is a fact that signing of CTBT is likely to place restrictions on non-nuclear weapon countries and it would legitimise the possession of nuclear weapons by the nuclear weapon countries; and

(c) if so, the Government's stand on signing CTBT?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) . Negotiations on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) have been underway at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva since January 1994. The negotiations have made progress though some important issues are yet to be resolved. The CTBT proposes to place uniform restrictions on all countries with regard to activity relating to nuclear weapon testing. However India has put forward a number of principled proposals consistent with our policy, both on CTBT and on Nuclear Disarmament, which place the CTBT in the context of our goal of global nuclear disarmament. The decision on signing a CTBT will depend upon the outcome of the negotiations

[Translation]

Losses in NAFED

1224. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses incurred by each unit of NAFED in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for these losses.

(c) whether the Government are considering to close down the loss making units, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the officials found responsible for the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) There are three Industrial Units of NAFED Processed Food and three branches of NAFED at Delhi. The losses incurred by each of them during the last three years are given in the statement attached

(b) The reasons for losses in Industrial Units of NAFED in Delhi are mainly obsolete and outdated plant and machinery and high administrative overheads whereas in branches these are low margins kept to help farmers and consumers and fluctuation in the prices of the agricultural commodities in which they deal

(c) and (d) . All the units/branches of NAFED in Delhi are in operation. The Business Committee and Project Committee of the Board of Directors of NAFED review the position of these units from time to time and suggest remedial actions. There are no corruption cases and no specific individual is responsible for these losses in any of these units excepting the NAFED Processed Foods where there has been an embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 21 lakhs on which FIR has been lodged against two

employees viz. Shri Narain Das, Acctt. and Smt. Usha Rani, Cashier. Both of them have been suspended and the matter is under investigation of the Crime Branch.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the details of the losses incurred by Units/Branches of NAFED in Delhi during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Name of the Branch/Unit	(Loss Rs. Lakhs)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
INDUSTRIAL UNITS			
1. NAFED Processed Foods	(44.60)	(55.14)	(130.50)
2. NAFED Cold Storage	No loss	No loss	No loss
3. NAFED Agro Service Centre	No loss	(8.93)	(21.20)
BRANCHES			
1. Delhi Branch	(18.29)	No loss	(58.76)
2. Consumer Distribution Centre	(1.23)	(5.66)	(12.44)
3. Azadpur Branch	(28.63)	(17.84)	(8.28)

[English]

Muthalapozhi Fishing Harbour Project

1225. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 370 given on November 28, 1995 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have requested the Government of Kerala to conduct the sub-soil investigations and model studies in regard to the Muthalapozhi Fishing Harbour Project;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received the revised project Report;

(d) if so, the details of the Report and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Since the proposed site is not a natural harbour, the State Government has been requested to get sub-soil investigations and model studies conducted to ensure the technical soundness of the alignment of the proposed breakwaters.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) It is for the State Government to furnish the revised project report.

Indian POWs in Pak Jails

1226. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian POWs still in jails in Pakistan
- (b) whether it is a fact that fifty four army officers and personnel who were taken as prisoners during 1965 and 1971 wars are still languishing in several jails in Pakistan,
- (c) if so, the details thereof.
- (d) whether some of them have died in prisons.
- (e) if so, the details thereof.
- (f) whether some of them turned insane due to inhuman torture meted out to them
- (g) if so, the details thereof, and
- (h) the steps being taken for their early release and repatriation to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) According to available information, 54 Indian defence personnel missing from the 1965 and 1971 wars are believed to be in custody in Pakistan. Pakistan, unfortunately, has been maintaining that there are no such Indian defence personnel in its custody

(d) to (g) Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of Indian POWs in its jails and therefore Government have no available information about their welfare.

(h) The question of the early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners under detention in Pakistan, including POWs, has repeatedly been taken up with the Government of Pakistan. These efforts continue

It is regrettable that Pakistan has not yet responded positively to the numerous constructive proposals made by the Indian side over the years for resolving this humanitarian issue. Pakistan is yet to fulfill the specific commitment made by it at the Sixth Round of Foreign Secretary level talks in Delhi in August 1992 for entering into technical level consultations with India for resolving this long-standing issue to mutual satisfaction

Calicut Bypass Phase-I

1227 SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Calicut Bypass work from Pantheerankavu to Ramanattukaran in Phase I, from K.M. 20.870 to K.M. 28.124 is getting delayed due to want of revised estimate sanction.

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in sanctioning the revised estimate, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The revised estimate has been

received after clarification from the state Government on 06.3.96 and is under scrutiny.

(c) It is too early to indicate the probable date of completion at this stage

Hiring of Vehicles By Mother Dairy

1228. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mother Dairy's Fruits and Vegetables Unit have been hiring private vehicles ;

(b) if so, the criteria therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware about the irregularities in awarding contracts of hiring private vehicles by the Mother Dairy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For hiring of private vehicles certain standard terms and conditions are being followed by NDDB which cover vehicle specifications, bank guarantee by transporter, in case of accident and resultant loss to the items of F&V Unit actual recovery of the cost of material, etc.

(c) No, Sir

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Plantation of Fruit Trees on Forest Land

1229. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to plant the fruit trees on forest land in the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State in which this scheme has been implemented;

(d) the State-wise area of land in which such plantation has been done ; and

(e) the State-wise details of the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, fruit bearing trees can be planted on forest lands if the species are indigenous and are a part of an overall afforestation programme for the forest area in question.

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

[English]

Rice Cultivation

1230. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been gradual decline in the area under rice cultivation in several states during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the area under rice cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN). (a) and (b) . There is no significant decline in area under rice cultivation during the last three years in most of the States except marginal decline in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The area under rice cultivation in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during the last four years is as follows :

(Lakh hectares)				
State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Andhra Pradesh	39.36	36.04	35.47	35.13
Kerala	5.41	5.38	5.08	5.01

The main reason for decline in area under rice cultivation in these States may be attributed to diversion of area from rice to commercial crops.

(c) The strategy of the government is to increase the production of rice mainly through raising the yield per hectare of the crop rather than expanding the area under its cultivation.

Committees Constituted For Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

1231. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recommendations furnished by the two committees headed by Dileep Singh Bhuria, M.P. and D.R. Mehta, SEBI Chairman on the monitoring and implementation of rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the dates when these recommendations were received by the Government;

(c) the salient features of the recommendations; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the above recommendations?

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

(b) The report of the Committee of Select MPs/Experts under the Chairmanship of Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, M.P. was submitted to government in January, 1995 and the report of High Power Expert Committee constituted by Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri D.R.Mehta, SEBI Chairman, submitted in October, 1994.

(c) and (d) . The salient features of the recommendations of the Committees are as under .

1. *The salient features of the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria M.P.*

(i) Broadly the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution should be incorporated in the law to be passed by Parliament for scheduled Areas but at the same time certain unique characteristics of tribal societies and tribal areas need to be kept in view. In particular their customary laws, indigenous institutions, traditional practices, community ethos, their mode of living, organisation, cultural mores etc. and their present-day predicament of exploitation, deprivation, marginalisations etc

(ii) An important facet that has to be kept in mind is that the tribal communities should be empowered to prevent their exploitation by strengthening their structures politically, legally, administratively, and financially to deal with emerging problems among tribal people like land alienation, displacement, deforestation, ecological degradation, displacement, growing indebtedness, excise policy etc.

(iii) Part IX of the Constitution envisage Panchayats at the Village, intermediate and district levels with a Gram Sabha at the base. The Committee has also recommended a three tier structure with a Gram Sabha. However, in a significant departure from the Panchayat structure, the view that emerged in the deliberations of the Committee and which it has recommended in its Report is that even for the vast Central Indian Tribal heartland which comprises the Scheduled Areas the overall design of the Vth Schedule should be adopted while at the same time harmonising it with the provision of Part IX of the Constitution within the broad frame-work of the Vth Schedule. The model of the Vth Scheduled has been taken as a broad charter of autonomy for devising an instrument of self-determination whereas the overall frame of the Vth Schedule has been sought for framing regulations or for any other legislation as may be necessary. The Committee has recommended the Autonomous District Council contained in the Vth Schedule at the district level to satisfy the ethnic aspirations and the self-management concept to be adopted in the Central Indian tribal areas. The Vth Schedule confers powers of legislation and administration of justice on the district councils apart from the executive, developmental and financial responsibilities. The Committee recommends that this format should be adopted for districts in Vth Scheduled

areas but expanded to include subject that are indicated in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution for Panchayats.

(iv) At these three levels of representative democracy, Part IX of the Constitution provides for the States to devolve power and authority on the Panchayats at different levels. Whereas the Report of the Committee is definitive in respect of the powers and functions to be devolved upon Panchayats, particularly those dealing with problems facing the tribal communities like land alienation, displacement, management of natural resources, Nistar rights in forests, dispensation of Justice, control over distillation and sale of liquor etc.

(v) Another significant recommendation of the Committee is on the Gram Sabha. Most tribal societies in India are characterised by an equalising spirit. Cognisance has to be taken of their unique traditional organisational set up and ethos while considering democratic decentralisation in tribal areas. Rough and hilly topography, sparsely populated scattered villages which could better be described as hamlets characterise tribal areas. A Gram Sabha should represent such an entity. The Committee strongly feels that the traditional role of the Gram Sabha in tribal communities as vibrant, living organisations must be recognised. The Committee has been emphasising in its recommendation that a Gram Sabha should be an entity which is live and functioning.

(vi) In keeping with its strong recommendations that direct participative democracy should be given pre-eminence in the Panchayati Raj structure the Committee has made detailed suggestions for the responsibilities and powers and functions to be given to Gram Sabha. The Constitutions (73rd Amendment) Act, leaves it to the States to endow the Gram Sabhas with power and functions. They do not flow automatically from the Constitution. The Committee's recommendations with respect to the powers, functions and authority to be given to Gram Sabhas is in this respect significant.

(vii) It is the view of the Committee that Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas should be allowed to exercise their traditional role unhindered. Specifically different functions as traditionally prescribed including management of natural resources. The Report emphasises that it has to be ensured that access to natural resources in tribal areas should remain with the tribal people and that they are suitably empowered to utilise them.

(viii) Further, a Gram Sabha may have a traditional village councils which performs various functions, religious, political, economic, judicial etc. These should be allowed to function and their role harmonised with the modern set up. Should such a body not exist the Constituent Gram Sabha may create executive village

council to undertake execution of development works and other functions.

(ix) Some other important recommendations of the Committee are majority Scheduled Tribe representation in different tiers of panchayats and that post of both Chairman and Vice-Chairman should belong to Scheduled Tribes. Further, only ST MPs may be associated with Panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.

(x) Setting apart of seats, not exceeding five in number, for nomination in the district council for minority tribal communities who cannot find place through the election process.

(xi) Authority for dissolution of a Panchayat should be the Governor.

(xii) To prevent diversion and misutilisation of funds, all Tribal Sub-plan funds, whether relating to State Plan or Special Central Assistance or any other should be quantified and placed in the "charged" category in the respective government's budget. Further, these funds should be placed at the disposal of the ADCs and Panchayats and procedure should be devised for direct allotment of funds to the ADCs.

The recommendations are still under consideration.

II *The salient features of the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri D.R. Mehta, SEBI, Chairman.*

(i) Greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institution in the implementation of IRDP.

(ii) Selection of the families below poverty line for assistance under IRDP should be from those with skills, aptitude and experience in handling assets. The others could also be provided assistance under IRDP, subject to acquiring or upgrading their skills under TRYSEM or other related training programmes.

(iii) Switch-over from present front-end subsidy to back-end subsidy.

(iv) Measures for better recovery of IRDP loan.

(v) Realistic repayment schedules and increasing the security free limits.

(vi) Need to meet working capital requirement.

(vii) Stress on better planning and development of infrastructure.

(viii) Increase in the level of per family assistance by providing larger credit and higher subsidy.

(ix) Encouragement of group activities.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee, important policy decisions were approved by the Union Cabinet on 22.12.95. Suitable instructions to this effect were issued to the States/UTs. on 1.1.96 so as to make IRDP a more effective instrument of poverty alleviation. In

respect of recommendations not needing policy decision, instructions were earlier issued by this Ministry and Reserve Bank of India respectively.

Fertilizer Plants in Gujarat

1232. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the proposals to set up fertilizer plants in Gujarat are pending with the Union Government for approval;

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

(c) the time by which approval would be accorded to the project proposals?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) : The following project proposals pertaining to Gujarat State to have been received for approval under the prescribed clearance procedure applicable to the public sector and cooperative undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers :

S.No.	Company	Details of the project
1.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	Expansion of the phosphatic plant at Kandla to produce an additional 2.11 lakh MTPA of phosphatic nutrient at an estimated cost of Rs. 212.20 crores.
2.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO)	Setting up of a nitrophosphate plant at Hazira to produce 3.0 lakh MTPA of MP (20::20) and 2.85 lakh MTPA of CAN (25%N) at an estimated cost of Rs. 637.87 crores.
3.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO)	Setting up the third ammonia-urea stream at Hazira to produce 7.26 lakh MTPA of urea at an estimated cost of Rs. 979 crores.

The ultimate decision in respect of these projects cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Visit of Foreign Teams in India

1233. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign industrialist teams had visited India during the last one year showing interest to set up power project;

(b) if so, the names of foreign teams and proposed location for setting up of power projects,

(c) whether these teams showed any interest in developing Hydel Power Projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) : In view of paucity of resources in public sector for capacity addition in power generation and distribution, a policy to encourage private sector participation was formulated in 1992. The response to the Policy from domestic as well as foreign promoters (including Non-Resident Indian) has been very encouraging. The foreign investors have been visiting India from time-to-time to explore possibilities of setting up power projects and to pursue their proposals.

As on date, there are 48 proposals from foreign investors for a capacity addition of 30875 MW involving an investment of Rs. 1,36,356.380 crores. The details of these proposals are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

As on : 07/03/96

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Foreign/ Indian	Capctiy	Prov. Cost (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the company
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Godavari	Foreign/ Indian - JV	208 MW	748.430	Spectrum Tech. USA/JAYA Foods & NTPC
2.	Jegurupadu GBP	Foreign/ Indian - JV	216 MW	827.000	GVK Industries Ltd., USA
3.	Krishnapatnam 'B' TPS	Foreign	500 MW	1750.000	Besicorp Int.Power
4.	Visakhapatnam	Foreign/-JV Indian	2x500MW	4797.000	M/s. Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited.
Total		4	1924.00	8122.430	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh					
5	Kameng HEP	Foreign/ Indian-JV	600MW	1800.000	Inter Corp. Industries Ltd./ Snowy Mountain Engg. Ltd.
6	Kharsang GBPP	Foreign/ Indian-JV	48MW	223.000	Inter Corp./Snowy Mountain Engg. Australia
Total		2	648.00	2023.000	
Assam					
7	Amguri	Foreign	266MW	1042.800	Assam Power Partners
Total		1	266.00	1042.800	
Bihar					
8	Jojobera	Foreign/ Indian-JV	3X67.5MW	1240.000	Tata Steel/Nission Energy, USA
Total		1	202.50	1240.000	
Gujarat					
9	Paguthan GBPP	Foreign/ Indian-JV	655 MW	2298.140	Gujarat Torrent Energy Corpn.Ltd./Siemens, German
Total		1	655.00	2298.140	
H. Pradesh					
10.	Dhamwari HEP	Foreign	70 MW	463.080	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A
11	Hibra HEP	Foreign	231 MW	1020.00	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A
Total		2	301.00	1483.080	
Haryana					
12	Yamuna Nagar TPS	Foreign	2X350MW	3500.000	Eisebberg Group of Co. Israel.
Total		1	700.00	3500.000	
* Rs. 35 Cr./MW has been assumed as capital cost wherever state promoters have not given the Provisional Cost Estimates					
Karnataka					
13	Almatti N. Thanmakal	Foreign	600 MW	1900.00	M/s. Chamundi Power Comp. Ltd.
14	Ankola Konta	Foreign	2X250 MW	2240.000	Deccan Power Corpn. Ltd.
15.	Bellary Hospet	Foreign/ Indian-JV	2X130 MW	1082.000	Jinda/Tractbel Power Comp. Ltd.
16.	Harangi LDC HEP	Foreign	4.5 MW	15.750	* North East Energy Srivces, USA.
17.	Mangalore TPS	Foreign	4X250 MW	3.650	Cogentrix Inc. USA.
18.	Nanjangudua	Foreign	100 MW	356.100	Independent Power Services Company, USA
Total		6	2464.50	5597.500	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala					
19.	Vypeeh	Foreign	2X600 MW	2866.000	Siagin Energy Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Western Kalar HEP	Indian/ Foreign-JV	5 MW	14.240	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd. & M/s. Canadian Hydro Dev.
Total		2	1205.00	2880.240	

M. Pradesh

21.	Birsinghpur TPS	Foreign	500 MW	2000.000	Houston Ind. Energy India Inc., Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.
22.	Gwalior II (Diesel) PP	Foreign	120.00 MW	420.000*	Wartstia Diesel Finland
23.	Korba Easi TPS	Foreign	2X500 MW	4630.000	Daewoo Corporation South Korea
24.	Mahaeswar HEP	Foreign/ Indian/JV	10X40 MMW	1073.00	M/s Kumars/Bedhtel U.S.A.
25.	Pench TPS	Foreign	500 MW	2500.000	Soros Fund Management, USA
Total		5	2520.00	10623.000	
26.	Bhadrawati TPS(ST.1&2)	Foreign	2x536 MW	5187.000	Ispat Alloys Ltd/Edgo, UK/EDF France
27.	Dabhol Cost (I.NG)	Foreign	695 MW	9051.270	Enron Dev Corpm.. Ge & Bech Tel.USA
28.	Khaperkheda TPS U-5&6	Foreign	2X210 MW	1353.000	Arando Line Shipping Co. Malta/Singapore
Total		3	2187.00	15591.270	

Orissa

29.	Bomlai TPS	Foreign	500 MW	2361.800	Galaxy Power Co. USA & Indeck of Chicago
30.	Duburi TPS	Foreign/ Indian-JV	2X250 MW	2363.000	Kalinga Power Corporation (NE Power, USA)
31.	HIRMA-TPS SI-1	Foreign	8X660 MW	14033.000	M/s Depa. Hong Kong
32.	IB Valley TPS-Unit 3&4	Foreign	420 MW	1993.630	IB Valley Corporation
33.	Kamalanga IPS	Foreign	2X250 MW	2400.000	L&T With CEA. USA
34.	Lapanga TPS	Foreign	500 MW	2264.00	Samlat Power (Lapanga) Company Ltd.
35.	MESCO	Foreign	240 MW	840.000	M/s. Indeck Energy Services Pvt. USA
Total		7	2712.00	26255.430	

* Rs. 3.5 Cr./MW Has been Assumed as Capital Cost wherever State/Promoters have not given the provisional cost Estimates.

Tamil Nadu

36.	Jayankondam Lignite PP	Foreign	3X500 MW	4679.000	Monally Bharat Engg. Co. Ltd., & Tidco. J.V.
37.	North Madras I.P.P.III	Foreign	500 MW	2400.000	M/s Tri-Sakthi Energy Pvt. Ltd. Madras.

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Pillai Peru Malnallup	Foreign Indian-JV	1X320 MW	1121.400	DYNA Vision of Reddy Group/J. Makdwski, USA
39.	Venbar TPP	Indian	2000 MW	7000.000	*M/s Indian Power Projects Ltd. Madras.
40.	Zero Unit (NLC)	Foreign	250 MW	1200.000	Sri Power Systems Inc. USA
Total		5	4570.00	16400.400	
Uttar Pradesh					
41.	Jawaharpur TPS	Foreign	800 MW	2896.000	Pacific Electric Power Dev. Corpn.Canada
42.	Rosa TPs	Foreign Indian-JV	2X250+1X250 MW	2587.470	Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemi- cals India & Power Gen. PLC. UK
Total		2	1550.00	5483.470	
West Bengal					
43.	Bakreshwar TPS (4&5)	Foreign/ Indian-JV	2X210 MW	1860.000	DCL Kuljian Corp. CMS. Generation, USA & Wepdcl
44.	Ballagarh TPS	Foreign/ Indian - JV	2X250 MW	2065.000	Balagarh Power Co. Ltd (CESC/ADB/TFC)
45.	Gouripore TPS	Foreign/ Indian-JV	2X75 MW	680,620	Gouripore Power Comp.Ltd Calcuta
46.	Sagardighi TPS	Foreign/ Indian-JV	2X500 MW	4960.000	DCL Kuljam Corpm. CMS Generaation, UASA & WBPDCI
Total		4	2070.00	9565.620	
47.	Group of Power Project	Foreign	6700 MW	23450.000	Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd. Hong Kong
Total		1	6700.00	23450.000	
48.	Energy Efficiency Cen.	Foreign/ Indian-JV	200 MW	700.000*	M/s JMC Development, USA/Apollo Hospitals
Total		1	200.00	700.00	
G.Total		48	30875.00	136256.380	

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

1234. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance provided to Haryana during Eighth Plan till date for the implementation of various Centrally sponsored schemes for increasing agricultural production;

(b) the number of farmers benefited therefrom; and

(c) the amount fixed for the remaining period of Eighth Plan for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 49.52 crores has been released to Haryana during 1992-93 to 1995-96 for major centrally sponsored schemes for agricultural development. Scheme-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

It is not possible to quantify the number of farmers benefiting from the schemes. State-wise allocation of funds for Annual Plan 1996-97 including Haryana has not been finalised by the Department.

STATEMENT

Important Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	(Rupees in Lakhs)
		Assistance Released 1992-93 to 1995-96 (Till Date)
1.	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	389.34*
2.	Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR)	295.00
3.	Reclamation of Alkali Soils	617.00
4.	Oilseeds Production Programme	438.31
5.	National Pulses Development Project	174.56
6.	Development of Tropical Arid and Temperate Fruits	156.20
7.	Development of Spices	85.41
8.	Use of Plastics in Agriculture	233.06
9.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Wheat)	2,067.98
10.	Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP)	272.52
11.	Sustainable development of Sugarcane based cropping system (SUBACS)	70.00
12.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice)	152.95
Total		4,952.33

* Includes unspent balance of VII Plan.

Notices Under DPEA

1235. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister for CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notices have been issued under DPEA;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the amount involved therein ; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the due amount?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) . The

question of the quantum of liabilities is being examined by a Three Member Committee headed by a High Court Judge.

Roads in Delhi

1236. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has carried out any study of the road conditions in the capital,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the capital's roads are among the most 'lethal' in the country and responsible for more number of fatal accidents and breakdown of vehicles ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the road conditions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) . Constitutionally, the Central Government is responsible for roads declared as National Highways whereas the responsibility for roads, other than National Highways, rests with the respective State Governments. It is, however, reported that the Central Road Research Institute has carried out a study on road conditions in the capital at the instance of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The report as submitted is under consideration of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(d) and (e) . Among all the metropolitan cities of India maximum number of fatalities due to road accidents are reported in Delhi. However, roads alone are not responsible for the fatalities and breakdown of vehicles. The improvement of roads is a continuous process within the available funds.

Action Plan for Bhopal Gas Victims

1237. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial provision of the action plan drawn up to provide relief to the Bhopal gas victims and financial share of Union Government and the MP Government;

(b) whether arrangement of action plan is likely to be extended beyond February 29, 1996 ; and

(c) if so, the number of cases presently pending before the Supreme Court relating to the various issues affecting the Bhopal gas victims?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Three fourth of the total expenditure on the Action Plan is borne by the

Union Government and the balance by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The financial provisions of the Action Plan are as indicated below

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Medical rehabilitation	7702.91
2. Economic rehabilitation	1398.75
3. Social rehabilitation	3771.88
4. Environmental rehabilitation	2194.93
5. Miscellaneous	1241.53

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) To the extent of information available the number of such cases is thirteen

Haldia-Allahabad Stretch of Ganga River

1238. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to extend the Haldia -Allahabad stretch of the river Ganga upto Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia) is a National Waterway. The stretch from Haldia to Sagar is already covered under this National Waterway, the limits for which are as follows :

"From the road bridge at Allahabad across the river Ganga about 2 Kms. up stream of the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna at Triveni to the Inland Waterway limit on the tidal waters of the river Hooghly.....". Beyond the inland waterway limit, the Hooghly river joins the Bay of Bengal.

(c) Does not arise

[Translation]

Toll Tax on National Highways in Gujarat

1239. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bridges on National Highways in Gujarat for which toll-tax is being charged ;

(b) the total toll-tax collected in Gujarat during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have also received some representations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) 3 (Three).

(b) The total revenue earned from levy of toll tax on bridges in Gujarat during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Total Revenue
1992-93	356.48
1993-94	496.27
1994-95	513.13

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

[English]

Production of Bulk Drugs

1240. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the actual rise in production of bulk drugs is lower when compared to projected growth figures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production of bulk drugs is being monitored on product-wise basis and production records are maintained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) . On an overall basis production of bulk drugs during 1990-91 to 1994-95 was well above the targeted growth envisaged by VIII Plan Working Group. However, in individual cases of drugs a mixed trend of growth rates - lower or higher than that envisaged by the VIII Plan working Group, has been observed.

(c) and (d) Product-wise production of selected bulk drugs in the Organised Sector is monitored by the Department and details thereof are available in the Annual Report of the Department, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Hydrocarbon Fuels for Power Generation

1241. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to draft a comprehensive policy for use of hydrocarbon fuels for power generation; and

(b) if so, by which time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . The Government has permitted the use of hydrocarbon fuels like naphtha, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS), Heavy Petroleum Stock (HPS, Heavy Furnace Oil,

(HFO), Furnace Oils (FO) as primary fuel for setting up power plants vide Resolution/Notification dated 6th November, 1995.

Bakreswar Power Project

1242. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Power Minister has sought his intervention to ratify the decision of a tender evaluation committee recommending award of the Bakreswar Power project's contract to the BHEL-Itochu combine;

(b) the details of the objection resided by the Ministry to the West Bengal Power Development Corporation's (WBPDC) decision on the contract; and

(c) the manner in which the Bakreswar project deal is ultimately handled and cleared by his Ministry to enable the WBPDC to go ahead with the placing of order for the three 210 MW units by March and have the work started by June, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDC) While evaluating the bids received through international competitive Bidding for supply erection and commissioning for main plant turn-key package Units 1&2 (2x210 MW) has not fully followed the bid evaluation procedure incorporated in the general conditions of contract of the tender documents.

(c) The Ministry of Power is in correspondence with Government of West Bengal and the WBPDC in the matter.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Objectionable Books and Globes by Pak

1243. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a large number of objectionable books and globes were brought by Pakistan for sale in the recently held 'World Book Fair';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have lodged their protest with Pakistan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) : During the 12th World Book Fair, some of the books sent by a Pakistani bookseller were found to be objectionable and were retained by the

National Book Trust before the consignment was handed over for display. None of the Pakistani booksellers had brought any globes. As this pertained to an action by a private bookseller, no protest was lodged at the official level.

[*English*]

Food Processing Industries in Rajasthan

1244. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to promote food processing industries in every State;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction in Rajasthan during last three years;

(c) whether there has been inadequate number of training centres on food processing in Rajasthan ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to set up adequate number of training centres on food processing in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) : Promotion of food processing industries in a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However the Central Government have taken various steps to assist in the promotion of the food processing industries in different parts of the country which *inter alia* include the steps indicated in the enclosed statement. As a result of the various measures taken, since liberalisation till December, 1995, 318 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEMs) involving an investment of Rs. 3448 crores and employment of 47,563 persons have been filed in the State of Rajasthan. During the same period, 42 approvals involving an investment of Rs. 301 crores and employment of 16,583 persons have also been granted.

(c) and (d) : Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.21 lakhs has been extended under our Plan Schemes for setting up Food Processing and Training Centres (FPTCs) in Rajasthan during the year 1993-94. The proposals for setting up FPTCs are normally sponsored & recommended by the State Government and these are dealt with expeditiously by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Details of Various Steps Taken by the Government for Promotion of the Processing Industries.

- i. Declaration of most food processing industries as high priority
- ii. Delicensing all food processing industries except brewing and distillation of alcoholic beverages and those items reserved or small scale sector.
- iii. Promoting domestic/foreign/NRI investment.

- iv. Providing fiscal reliefs by reducing or eliminating excise duties in many food products.
- v. Providing duty relief in excise and customs for food processing industries.
- vi. Networking with State Governments and assisting Nodal Agencies identified by the State Governments through Plan Schemes
- vii. Propagation of the concept of backward linkages
- viii. Extension of assistance for promotion of post harvest infrastructure, cold chain etc
- ix. Extending assistance for establishment of Food Processing and Training Centres for propagating technology for developing entrepreneurship in the rural areas. Assistance extended so far covers 179 such centres.
- x. Public and private sectors are viewed as complementary for all round planned development. Increasing emphasis is being placed on individual effort and private initiatives
- xi. Operating various plan schemes for promoting food processing industries

Macadamisation Work on Sisdi Rikhni Khal Road

1245 SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether macadamisation work on Sisdi Rikhni Khal motor road in District Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh has not yet completed,

(b) if so, the present progress of the work ; and

(c) the time by which the complete road is likely to be macadamised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: (a) to (c) . This Ministry does not maintain district-wise and village-wise data on State roads

Organic Farming

1246. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government are supporting the concept of organic farming being strongly canvassed by some of the NGOs like the Society for Citizen Concerns (SCC), New Delhi Institute of Natural Organic Agriculture (INORA), Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Institute of Natural Organic Agriculture and the Society for Citizen Concerns are planning to collaborate and organise some demonstration and pilot plant units at a few places in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) . In order to improve the productivity of farming systems, keeping in view the increasing price of agro-chemicals, their effects on eco system and beneficial effects of organic manures on soil and crop production, the Government is encouraging the concept of integrated nutrient and pest management through the State Governments by implementing the following schemes on (i) Balanced and integrated use of fertilizers (ii) Development of fertilizer use to low consumption rainfed areas (iii) National project on development and use of bio-fertilizer (iv) Integrated pest management implementation programme and (v) by providing incentives for production of green manure seeds under different schemes.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has promoted the organic approach to farming through several All Indian Coordinated Research Projects, such as (i) Biological Nitrogen Fixation (ii) Micro-bial decomposition of crop residues and city wastes (iii) Soil Test Crop Response (iv) Project Directorate of Cropping System Research and (v) Long Term Fertilizer Experiments

(c) and (d) . The Institute of Natural Organic Agriculture, Pune and Society for Citizen Concerns, New Delhi are making collaborative efforts to set up wormi compost units and to organise some demonstration at a few places in the country.

Motor Road From Bubakhal to Jwalapa Devi Temple

1247 DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the motor road from Bubakhal to Jwalapa Devi temple in the district Pauri Garhwal of Uttar Pradesh has got mettalic.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be got mettalic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) . The Central Government is mainly concerned with the development and maintenance of National Highways. The motor road from Bubakhal to Jwalapa Devi Temple in Pauri Garhwal (U.P) is under the administrative control of the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and its development is responsibility of the State Govt.

Marketing of Coconut Products

1248. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board has chalked out any programme for promoting marketing of the coconut products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to streamline the activities of the Coconut Board in line with other Commodity Boards ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) .The Coconut Development Board is implementing the following projects for promotion of marketing activities.

- (i) Financial assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid upto Rs. 10,000/- or 50% of the cost of the copra dryer whichever is less for encouraging the introduction of modern copra dryers. This could be upto Rs. 15,000/- or 75% of the cost in the case of SC/ST beneficiaries.
- (ii) Promotion of primary processing and marketing activities in the organised sector such as co-operative institutions, Registered Farmers Associations etc. for the development of infrastructural facilities such as construction of storage shed, drying yard, klin etc. Financial assistance is in the shape of grant-in-aid limited to Rs. 1 lakh or 50% of the cost of infrastructure developed whichever is less.
- (iii) Board has opened a few sales counters in different parts of the country to create awareness on quality coconut products
- (iv) Under the technology development programme the Board has been implementing schemes to assist coconut processing industries, desiccated coconut units etc. Financial assistance is also extended to Artisans engaged in the manufactures of handicraft items based on coconut byproducts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Road Fund

1249. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Government of Maharashtra that the amount released from Central Road Fund is insufficient in meeting the requirement of National Highways in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Self Employed Productive Ventures

1250. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether structures for self-employed productive ventures in clusters have been or are being constructed in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific steps being taken for earliest profitable self-employed productive ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR). (a) to (c) . As per information received from the State Govt. in the district of Darbhanga, Training, Production-cum-Marketing Centres for self employment purposes are being constructed at six places in four Blocks under MPs Local Area Development, JRY and IJRY Schemes, Similarly, in Madhubani, construction of 115 units of Training-cum-Production Centres in six Blocks is in progress under MPs Local Area Development Scheme. In addition, in Madhubani, under IRDP infrastructure programme, during the last three years 45 TRYSEM Training-cum-Production Centres have been constructed. Action is being taken to impart training under TRYSEM and thereafter provide loans to beneficiaries for taking up income generating self-employment activities.

Mother Dairy Milk Booths

1251. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy Milk booths in Delhi have recently been got renovated so as to enable them to vend ice-cream and other milk products,

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter alia* the number of booths got renovated, total expenditure incurred on the renovation work, booth-wise,

(c) whether all the milk booths were renovated or the work was carried on selective basis;

(d) whether the renovation was done Departmentally or through contractors;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether it is proposed to keep the renovated booth open for the whole day to vend the ice-cream and milk; and

(g) if not, the reasons for undertaking renovation work and consequently incurring avoidable expenditure especially when the vending of ice-cream could be entrusted to the vegetable and fruit booths which remain open almost for the whole day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 388 milk booths have been modified so as to create more space. The total cost of modification is approximately Rs. 25 thousand per booth.

(c) All the booths on Mother Dairy have been earmarked for the said renovation.

(d) and (e) . Renovation of the booths was got done through contractors by way of open tenders and based on competitive offers.

(f) The Mother Dairy proposes to keep the milk booths open for longer hours during the day depending on the requirements of the consumers.

(g) The number of Fruit and Vegetable (F&V) booths in Delhi is 200 whereas Mother Dairy has commissioned 460 milk booths in various convenient location to the consumers. Mother Dairy has decided to sell ice cream through all Mother Dairy booths as well as F&V booths.

Drinking Water Schemes

1252. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water schemes in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Pauri Garhwal region of Pauri Garhwal are not being implemented properly by Village Pradhans,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) No such report has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise

[Translation]

Development of Waterlogging Areas

1253. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have launched a special programme for over all development of water logging areas for the benefit of small and marginal farmers of the rainfed areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas selected in various States during 1994-95, 1995-96 and for 1996-97 ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas

micro-watershed projects have been taken up for development of waterlogged areas for benefit of the watershed community, including small and marginal farmers.

(b) Statement is enclosed.

(c) An amount of Rs. 472.479 lakh has been spent so far in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Name of State	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of watershed
Uttar Pradesh	1. Barabanki	Nindura	Kalyani Nadi
	2. Sitapur	Sidhauli, Kasmanda, Pahala	Kalyani Nadi
	3. Lakhimpur	Dhaurahra, Isha Nagar	Ghaghra River
	4. Bahraich	Sheopur	Gandaura Nala
	5. Gonda	Faraspur	Kakriya Nala
	6. Azamgarh	Azarauliya	Dohiya Nala
	7. Deoria	Hata, Sukrauli, Gouri Bazar, Baitalpur	Kurna Nala
	8. Ballia	Chilkahar, Gurwar, Pandah	Suhela Pakari Tal
	9. Maharajganj	Richlaul	Chhoti Gandak
	10. Siddhartha-nagar	Jogiya, Basi	Fajhatwa Nala
	11. Jaunpur	Machhali Shahar	Basuhu River

[English]

Congestion at Ports

1254. SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute congestion in various major ports of the country for the last several months, particularly in Madras Port, where large number of vessels have to wait for many weeks for berth clearance;

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear the congestion in the Ports;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to augment/expand facilities in major ports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) In some Ports including Madras congestion was witnessed during the last few months due to bunched arrival of vessels. Apart from this the inclement weather/cyclonic weather further affected the handling of cargoes like fertilizer which resulted in increasing the Turn Round Time of vessels and led to increase pre-berthing detention.

(b) The port officials are constantly monitoring ship-to-shore handling of cargo to ensure that turn round time of vessels is reduced and berthday output is improved thereby reducing the congestion. Besides, minimum performance norms for loading and unloading of cargo have also been fixed by some of the ports. A new scheme called "Group Berthing" has been introduced at Madras Port since 1.1.1996 which has played major role in easing out the congestion.

(c) and (d) . Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 2984 crores has been approved in the 8th Five Year Plan which aims at augmentation/expansion of various facilities in all the major ports. Some of the mega projects which cost more than Rs. 100 crores and approved by the Government include the following :

- (i) Development of a new port at Ennore.
- (ii) Development of Coal handling facilities at Paradip.
- (iii) Replacement of Sub-marine Pipe lines at Bombay Port.
- (iv) Development of Oil handling facilities at New Mangalore.
- (v) Extension of container Terminal at Madras Port

Eighth Five Year Plan Schemes, upon implementation, will augment aggregate Port capacity from the existing 174 million tonnes to 237 million tonnes. Besides, private sector schemes will also add to the Port capacities.

Rural Development Projects

1255. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :
SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural development schemes/projects of each State lying pending for clearance with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Nuclear Tests

1256. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear powers have opposed India carrying out its missile programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) . The G-8 group of countries have conveyed their concerns regarding India's missile programme. The G-8 includes four nuclear weapon states-USA, UK, France and Russia. Government has conveyed categorically that it does not share the assessment of the G-8 on this matter. Government keeps the security situation of India constantly under review particularly in the light of developments in the neighbourhood and is committed to taking all necessary measures designed to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of the nation.

[Translation]

Cotton Farmers

1257. SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIR-SAGAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the output of the cotton in the country during 1996;

(b) whether there is abnormal delay in making payments of cotton to the farmers in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely payments of Cotton to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) The likely production of cotton during 1995-96 cotton season is estimated at 123.4 lakh bales of 170 kgs each.

(b) and (c) . Payments to cotton growers in Maharashtra are made on the ongoing basis with a delay of 30 to 40 days from the date of tender. The delay for this limited period is due to inadequate working capital and non-availability of bank finance.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra has provided financial assistance and bridge loan for speedy payments to Cotton growers.

[English]

Compensation to Gulf War Victims

1258. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed the Union Bank of India to pay interest to all depositors who have claimed Gulf war compensation;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The prospective receivers of compensation claims from the UNCC are required to open a special Savings Bank account into which the claim amounts would be transferred by the designated nationalised banks including the Union Bank of India, as and when received from UNCC. The interest on this deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be the same as for any other Savings Bank account. Government of India has not issued any separate instructions in the matter

World Bank Aided Projects in Maharashtra

1259. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of World Bank aided projects under implementation in Maharashtra;

(b) the project cost, effective and closing dates of these projects.

(c) whether these projects have been reviewed by the World Bank;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the total amount released by the World Bank and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Two World Bank Aided Central Projects are being implemented in Maharashtra State. Maharashtra is one of the participating state's in the projects:

1. National Agricultural Research Project-II.

National Agricultural Research Project cover the following Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra.

- (i) Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)
- (ii) Mahatma Phule Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (Maharashtra)
- (iii) Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani (Maharashtra)
- (iv) Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar, Akola, (Maharashtra)

2. National Seed Projects-III.

The beneficiary agencies of Maharashtra State are:

- (a) Maharashtra State Seed Corporation Ltd., (MSSC) and
- (b) Maharashtra State Seed Certification Agency (MSSCA).

(b) : Name of the projects	Total project cost	Effective date	Closing date
(US \$ M)			
1. NARP-II	110.90	21.4.86	30.6.96
2. NSP-III	177.50	28.8.89	30.6.96

(c) and (d) . Yes, Sir. The world Bank officials are reviewing these projects periodically. The last review for NARP-II was conducted during April-December 95 and for NSP-III during December 95-January 96. The NARP project has been successful in strengthening the regional research capabilities of Maharashtra State. The implementation progress for NSP-III has improved since the last review in January 95.

(e) Project-wise amount released to Maharashtra State is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a)	NARP-II	2142.51
(b)	NSP-III	906.02

The NARP Project has been successful in strengthening the regional research capabilities of Maharashtra State by providing incremental scientific and supporting staff, laboratory building and residential quarters, transportation, farm equipment and operational research contingencies.

Under the National Seeds Project an amount of Rs. 853.66 lakh was released to Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation Ltd., (MSSC) for employees Compensation (VRS) margin money for working capital, margin money for capital investment etc. A sum of Rs. 102.36 lakh has been provided for construction of seed testing laboratory, equipments for seed testing laboratory, increasing staff mobility, office automation etc., to Maharashtra State Seed Certification Agency (MSSCA).

[Translation]

Wages to DTC Employees

1260. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :
SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV :
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC staff have not been paid the arrears of DA and Bonus since 1993 due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the DTC staff do not get their salary in time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, indicating the number of employees to whom the salaries have not been paid so far and for how many months;

(e) whether the Ministry of Finance has agreed to release more funds to DTC to tide over the situation;

(f) if so, by when the employees of DTC are likely to be paid arrears of DA and bonus ; and

(g) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure timely payment of salary to the employees of DTC in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under :-

	(Rs. in crores)
1. DA/IR arrear	11.00
2. Bonus/Ex-gratia	15.00
Total :	26.00

(c) and (d) . DTC has been incurring heavy losses for the last so many years. DTC's internal resources are not sufficient to liquidate its committed liabilities in time. As a result, there has been some delay in disbursing the salaries to the employees. However, the salary upto the month of January, 1996 has already been paid to the employees of DTC.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) . The funds provided by the Ministry of Finance will be dequate only to meet the current working losses of DTC. The Government has taken various measures to provide funds to DTC and DTC is also making all out efforts to generate more funds to enable it to liquidate its committed liabilities.

[English]

Panki Thermal Power Plant

1261. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :

DR. S.P. YADAV :

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panki (UP) thermal power plant is in a dismal state and its output is far below the installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor including the power generation during 1995-96, as against the installed capacity; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the impediments in the functioning of the power plant to achieve the maximum output target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAJ PATEL) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of the 4 units of total installed capacity of 274 MW, only Unit-II (32 MW) and Unit-III (105 MW) are running at present. The actual generation during April'95 to February '96 was 509 MWU and the PLF of the station was 23.1%. The main reasons for the low generation of this station of UPSEB are outage of Unit-I (32 MW) since 30-11-95 due to high turbine vibrations and outage of unit-IV (105 MW) since 30-6-94 due to renovation and modernisation work undertaken by the SEB.

(c) Various measures being taken for optimum utilisation of installed capacity by the State Government include renovation and modernisation of old units, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of O&M personnel and strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system.

Employment Opportunities to Labourers in Agriculture

1262. DR. VISWANTHAM KANITHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any programmes under implementation to provide employment to labourers in agriculture during the off season ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) . Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are the two main wage employment schemes to provide employment to labourers in the rural areas during the lean agricultural season.

[Translation]

Compensation to Indians Returned from Kuwait

1163. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI V.,S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report captioned 'Gulf war compensation, U.N. says it has no money' which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated January 9, 1996;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure early payment of compensation to all Indian claimants;

(c) the details of the claims finalised and forwarded to UN Compensation Commission by the Kuwait cell, category-wise;

(d) the details of compensation released, if any, so far by the U.N., category-wise; and

(e) whether any complaints have been received, delay in implementation of the Union Government orders regarding compensation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is in touch with the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) on the matter.

(c) The special Kuwait Cell does not finalise claims. All forms received by Special Kuwait Cell are sent to the UNCC, Geneva. It is for the UNCC to scrutinize the forms and approve or reject claims. Given below is the category-wise break-up of claims with the asserted value mentioned against each;

Type of claim	Description	Number of claims forwarded	Asserted value of claims
Category 'A'	US \$ 2500 per individual or US \$ 5000 per family if claimant is applying under other categories as well; other-wise US \$ 4000 per individual and US \$ 8000 per family	1,05,010	\$ 409.62m
Category 'B'	Death or injuries as a direct result of the Iraqi aggression	258	\$ 1.01m
Category 'C'	Personal property losses/damages upto \$ 100,000	39,435	\$ 1210.38m
Category 'D'	Personal property losses/damages exceeding \$ 100,000	937	\$ 356.74m
Category 'E'	Corporate claims	118	\$ 1378.49m
Category 'F'	Government claims	1	\$ 130.90m
Total :		1,45,759	\$ 3487.14m

(d) So far compensation has been released for Category 'B', i.e., in cases of injury or death as a direct result of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The number of Category 'B' applications forwarded by the SKC were 258. Of these, 183 claims were approved and an amount of \$ 700,000 has since been released for payment by the UNCC. These payments are currently being disbursed to claimants through the designated nationalized banks.

(e) Although complaints are received regarding non-payment of claims, these are made under a misapprehension, as Government of India is not directly responsible for payment of compensation. It is for the UNCC to decide and dispense compensation to the claimants through their national governments. No separate Government orders therefore exist in this matter.

Assistance to Institutes through CAPART

1264. SHRI LALL BABU RAI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to each institute through Lok Abhiyan and Council for Advancement and Promotion of Rural Technology (CAPART) in Bihar;

(b) the names of those institutes, which were reviewed by the Government to find out whether the funds are being properly utilised ; and

(c) the names of those institutes against whom cases have been filed and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Enron Power Project

1265. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enron has since revised downward the cost estimates of the Dabhol Power Project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, break-up of the reductions made (Head-wise);

(c) whether the Government have since in the light of Dabhol experience requested the investors of the Fast Track Projects in other States to reduce the cost estimates; and

(d) if so, the response thereto by the investor companies (Project-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) . The Government of Maharashtra has intimated that they have decided to revive the Dabhol Power Project with certain amendments. However, Government of India can take a view only after Government of Maharashtra/Maharashtra State Electricity Board makes available the details revised scheme.

(c) and (d) . Negotiating private power projects with the investors is within the realm of the state governments. However, the Government of India have all along been providing assistance to the states to enable them to negotiate reasonable costs and tariff on all private power projects, including the fast track projects. The Central Electricity Authority also accords techno-economic clearance to private power projects only after it is satisfied about the reasonableness of the cost and tariff.

Privatisation of Road Sector

1266. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the powers proposed to be delegated to private entrepreneurs who will take up the road construction activities ; and

(b) the roads identified for being constructed and operated under the Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) (i) The entrepreneur will be entitled to collect and retain fees for the services rendered by him at such rates to be decided by the Central Government;

(ii) The entrepreneur is entitled to regulate the traffic on the facility in accordance with Motor Vehicles Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(iii) Encroachment on the facility in any form making the facility less safe or impossible to the traffic has been made a punishable offence. Entrepreneur may take the help of law enforcing authorities in this regard.

(b) A Statement showing the details of Road/Bridge projects identified for being taken up under the Private Sector on the Build, Operate and transfer basis is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Thane-Bhiwandi bypass in Maharashtra.
2	Nellore bypass in Andhra Pradesh.

3. Coimbatore bypass in Tamil Nadu.
4. Hubli-Dharwad bypass in Karnataka.
5. Second Narmada Bridge in Gujarat.
6. Second Vivekananda Bridge in West Bengal.
7. Chalthan Road over Bridge in Gujarat.
8. Panvel bypass in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Setting up of FPI

1267. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for setting up of Food Processing Industries in States during the last three years, year-wise and items-wise; and

(b) the number of applications under the consideration of the Government in this regard and the number of such industries proposed to be established in Haryana and other States after disposing of these applications, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) . The Plan Schemes being operated by this Ministry are not State-specific and cover different segments such as Fruits & Vegetable Processing, meat & Poultry Processing, Grain Processing, Fisheries, Consumer industries and Secretariat Economic Services. The expenditure during the first 3 years of the 8th Plan has been as under :-

1992-93 -	32.15 crores.
1993-94 -	38.52 crores.
1994-95 -	29.74 crores.

Ministry does not set up food processing units directly in any State. Action on Extending financial assistance in respect of proposal received are initiated on the basis of the viability of the project and the outlay available.

[English]

Privatisation of Ports

1268. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SMT BHAVNA CHIKHLIA :
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the modalities for privatising Port operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount of investment required for the purpose;

(d) the time by which the work in this regard is likely to start.

(e) whether the private sector is keen to undertake Port Development; and

(f) if so, the number of proposals accepted so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The privatisation is an on-going process. Guidelines have been issued vide Minister of Surface Transport's letter No. PD/11013/3/89-Pvt dated 12/4/1993. No. PT-17011/55/87-PT dated 1.4.1995 and 25.1.1996.

(c) It has been estimated that upgradation of facilities at Ports by year 2010 would require an expenditure of over Rs. 20,000 crores. Part of this is expected to come from private sector.

(d) Private sector participation has already started in Port Sector.

(e) and (f) . Yes, Sir More than a dozen proposals relating to provision of support facilities at major ports have already been accepted.

Bringing of Dead Bodies From Gulf Countries

1269. SHRI A. CHARLES :

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths of Indians working in the Gulf countries is gradually increasing;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted/proposed to find out the causes of such deaths;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the next-of-kin of the deceased to bring the dead body to India and that in most of the cases it takes several weeks to bring the dead body ;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor.

(f) whether the Government propose to take any effective steps to streamline the procedure for deporting the dead body expeditiously ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The number of deaths of Indians in Gulf countries has increased almost in direct proportion to the increase in Indian population.

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

(d) and (e) . Government are aware of the delays being faced by next of kin of the deceased and always assists in

all cases which are brought to its notice in connection with transportation of bodies back to India of Indian citizens who have died in Gulf countries. Indian Missions abroad attach great priority to the despatch of dead bodies of Indian nationals. As soon as information is received about the death of an Indian national, immediate contact is established with the sponsor and the next of kin for completion of formalities like death certificate, medical report, police report for attestation and issue of No Objection Certificate for despatch of mortal remains. In cases of unnatural deaths, delays occur on account of local requirements for completion of police investigation before the dead body can be despatched.

(f) and (g) . Procedures have been effectively streamlined and all requests for assistance are immediately acted upon by the Indian Missions. However, there are certain local procedures relating to the laws of the host country which are not within the purview of Indian Missions.

Committee on Pesticides

1270. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have forwarded the Report on certain pesticides submitted by the expert Committee headed by Dr. Bami to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for review;

(b) if so, the date on which the IARI has received such report ; and

(c) the stand taken by the IARI thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indian American Students in US

1271. MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the US Education Department's Civil Rights-Reference Report prepared by General Accounting Office regarding discrimination of Indian American students;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken up/propose to take up the matter with the US ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen the US Department of Education report entitled "Efforts by the Office for Civil Rights to resolve Asian American Complaints."

(b) and (c) . Government have not received any complaints, either individually or collectively, from Indian American students, concerning cases of alleged discrimination. Government have noted the contents of the report and would be monitoring the situation.

Power Projects of A.P.

1272. SHRI RAM KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects under execution as on date in Andhra Pradesh with costs involved project-wise and quantum of assistance to be provided by the Union Government;

(b) the details of power projects which are proposed to be executed exclusively in the private sector along with the details of Memorandum of Understanding signed;

(c) the expected power generation capacity of each project in Andhra Pradesh under execution or proposed to be set up ; and

(d) the time schedule for their completion and the target date of commissioning the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) . The details of power projects under execution in the Public Sector as on date in Andhra Pradesh with costs involved project-wise and quantum of funds allocated are given in the attached Statement-I The details of power projects which are proposed to be executed exclusively in the Private sector along with the date of Memorandum of Understanding signed and their commissioning schedule are given in the attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT I

List of Power Projects under execution as on date in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the project/Capacity	Estimated Cost (latest) (Rs. in crores)	Amount allocated by the Govt. of A.P. in 1995-96 (Rs. in crores)	Likely date of completion/ commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kothagudem TPS St.V (2x250 MW)	1424.0	10	96/97
2.	Singur HES (2x7.5 MW)	40.5	22.4	1/96, 3/96
3.	Srisaillam Left Bank HES (6x150 MW)	1513.1	3264.4	3/97

STATEMENT II

List of Power Projects proposed to be executed in the Private Sector

S. No.	Name of the project/Capacity	Estimated Cost (latest) (Rs. in crores)	MOU Date	Likely date of completion/ commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jagurupadu GTCC (216 MW) M/s. GVK Industries	827.0	16.3.92	•
2.	Godavari GTCC (208 MW) M/s. Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.	748.4	-	•
3.	Vishakhapatnam TPS (2x500 MW) M/s. Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd.	4797.0	17.7.92	•
4.	Ramagundam Extn. TPS (2x250 MW) M/s. BPL Power Projects	1603.7		•
5.	Somasila HEP (2x5 MW) M/s. Balaji Steel Corpn./Domestic	24.9		1998-99

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Guntur Branch Canal-I (3x1.25 MW) M/s. Deccan Cements Ltd., Hyderabad	14.5	-	1996-97
7.	Guntur Branch Canal-II (2x2.25 MW) M/s. Sagar Cement Ltd., Hyderabad	17.4	-	1997-98
8.	K.C.Canai (4 MW) M/s. Sagar Cement Ltd., Hyderabad	14.7	-	
9.	Guntur Canal-III (8.25 MW) M/s. KCP	25.5	-	1996
10.	Attanki Branch Canal (6.00 MW) M/s. Dhanalakshmi Cotton Mills	23.8	-	1996-97

* Projects will be commissioned only after they obtain all the necessary inputs/clearances and after achieving financial closure.

Consumption of DBM by SAIL

1273 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM) per year by steel Authority of India Limited plant-wise;

(b) the source of purchase and rates at which imported Dead Burnt Magnesite was purchased and freight spent on it from Port to Plant, plant-wise details and custom and other expenses paid per tonne since the last three years;

(c) whether SAIL is having equity in Almora Magnesite Limited, manufacturing D.B.M., and supplying it to Steel Authority of India Limited;

(d) if so, the rates at which the same is being supplied;

(e) whether SAIL has received any preposal from Almora Magnesite Limited for its revival; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The plant-wise total consumption of Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM) during the three years is as under:

Plant	Unit : Tonnes		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Bhilai Steel Plant	31552	22892	21770
Durgapur Steel Plant	6258	5583	4944
Bokaro Steel Plant	402	305	268
Rourkela Steel Plant	240	240	240
Alloy Steels Plant	210	297	85

(b) The details of the source of purchase and rates etc. are given below:

Bhilai Steel Plant

Year	Description		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Source	China	China	China
Qty. (in MT)	4,986.950	19,798.310	4,608.310
Rate per MT (C&FFO) in US Dollar	123.00	(C&FFO) 79.00	(C&F) 86.90
Custom Duty Paid Rs per tonne	2775.70	Nil	Nil
Freight from Port to plant per MT	Rs. 400.00	Rs. 400.00	Rs.400.00
Total Rate per tonne	Rs. 7040.00	Rs.3000.00	Rs.3200.00

Where custom duty paid has been mentioned as Nil, the item has been imported against free licence.

Rourkela Steel Plant

(Imported Natural DBM for enrichment of Dolomite)	
Year	1994-95
Source	Finmisco Greece
Quantity	300 MT
Rate per MT	
CIF	USD 455.23 per MT
Custom Duty	Nil
Freight from port to plant	Rs. 500 per MT
Total rate per MT	Rs. 15514

No imports made by Rourkela Steel Plant during 1992-93, 1993-94.

No imports made for DBM in Durgapur Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant & Alloy Steel Plant.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 5650/- per tonne ex-works.

(e) and (f) . AML has been referred to BIFR. Their operating agency, SBI, Luknow, are working on the revival of AML. AML have requested SAIL and other promoters for assistance in its revival.

During BIFR proceedings on 22.2.96, directions were issued to SAIL and other promoters by BIFR Bench, to submit their proposal to the operating agency, for assisting to the best of their ability in the revival of AML. The case will come before BIFR again on 25.3.96.

Production of Rice and Wheat

1274. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average rate of per hectare production of rice and wheat during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the low yield per hectare in the several State; and

(c) the specific steps proposed to be taken to enhance

the yield to meet the growing demand of the increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) State-wise average rate of per hectare production (yield) of rice and wheat is given in the attached Statement.

(b) The main reasons for low yield per hectare in some of the State may be attributed to agro-climatic and socio-economic characteristics of these States.

(c) The Integrated Cereals Development Programmes (ICDP)- Rice and Wheat based cropping systems are being implemented in all the major growing States to increase the productivity of these crops. The major components of the Programmes include .

(i) propogation of newly released high yielding varieties and replace the disease susceptible old varieties.

(ii) improvement of resource base of the farmers for timely field operations and sowings including incentives for implements and sprinkter irrigation sets.

(iii) transfer of technology through frontline and general demonstrations.

(iv) propoagation of integrated pest management.

In addition, effective price and market is also being provided.

STATEMENT

State-wise yield of Rice and Wheat

State/UTs	Rice			Wheat		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2439	2696	2625	@	@	@
Arunachal Pradesh	1014	1180	910	@	@	@
Assam	1308	1331	1350	1065	1278	1290
Bihar	806	1295	1305	1747	2105	2090
Goa	2562	2519	2519	@	@	@
Gujarat	1441	1403	1543	2225	1905	2723
Haryana	2659	2732	2801	3621	3619	3677
Himachal Pradesh	1347	1238	1358	1618	1104	1104
Jammu & Kashmir	1863	1857	1857	1396	1419	1419
Karnataka	2331	2317	2441	706	810	706
Kerala	2017	1977	1921	@	@	@
Madhya Pradesh	1024	1142	1187	1428	1631	1724
Maharashtra	1532	1602	1559	1174	1402	1449
Manipur	1799	2154	2139	@	@	@
Meghalaya	1094	1128	1154	@	@	@
Mizoram	1370	1550	1498	@	@	@
Nagaland	1304	1343	1279	@	@	@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	1213	1452	1426	@	@	@
Punjab	3391	3507	3383	3770	4011	4090
Rajasthan	1234	1017	1089	2287	1719	2417
Sikkim	1286	1286	1286	1763	1763	1763
Tamil Nadu	3116	2927	3289	@	@	@
Tripura	1813	1915	1915	@	@	@
Uttar Pradesh	1773	1902	1867	2226	2306	2508
West Bengal	2010	2061	2159	2158	2060	2287
A & N Islands	2633	2631	2631	@	@	@
D & N Haveli	1947	1888	1888	@	@	@
Daman & Diu	@	@	@	@	@	@
Delhi	@	@	@	@	@	@
Pondicherry	2485	2156	2162	@	@	@
All India	1744	1888	1921	2327	2380	2553

@ Crop being unimportant, yield per hectare has not been calculated.

[Translation]

Diamond Mines Contract

1275 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract has been awarded recently to the Reliance Group of Industries to explore Diamond mines in Jaspur-Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[English]

Farm Scientists

1276. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farm scientists have shown their grave concern and are worried about the protection of their valuable research from being stolen in view of new patent regime, intellectual property rights and GATT;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard, and

(c) the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) to (c) : The Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights under GATT provides for protection of plant varieties either through patents or through an effective sui-generis system or any combination thereof. It has been decided to

evolve a sui-generis system for protection of plant varieties. The proposed sui-generis system, *inter-alia*, seeks to protect the traditional rights of the farmers as well as rights of the plant breeders and researchers. Farm scientists have expressed certain concerns regarding the impact of patents intellectual property rights and GATT on research. The proposed legislation will enable farm scientists to get legal protection for the new varieties developed by them.

Transfer of Nuclear Technology to Pakistan by China

1277. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to mobilise support of leading countries at international fora against transfer of nuclear related technology to Pakistan by China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) : Government's concern regarding Pakistan's weapons oriented nuclear programme is well known. Government have seen press reports on supply of nuclear related equipment to Pakistan by China. These reports have been denied by China and Pakistan. We have conveyed our concerns in this regard, bilaterally to China, the US and certain other countries, as appropriate.

Fishery Harbours in Kerala

1278. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the construction of the Punnapra, Pollathai fish landing centres and Kayamkulam and Ponnani fishing harbours in Kerala; and

(b) the sanctioned and the released amount for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b). Details are furnished as per Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Fishery Harbour/Landing Centre	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Latest position
Fishery Harbours				
1.	Kayamkulam	624.60	Nil	Land Acquisition is not completed. No expenditure on works is incurred by the State Government.
2.	Ponnani			The project proposal received from the State Government for Rs. 916.00 lakhs was examined and the State Government have been requested to carry out Model Studies and to prepare a Techno-economic Feasibility Report to ensure the technical soundness and economic viability of the project.
Fish Landing Centres				
1.	Punnapra	36.80	Nil	Land Acquisition is not completed and no expenditure on works is incurred by the State Government.
2.	Pollathai	50.25	Nil	Land acquisition is not completed and no expenditure on works is incurred by the State Government.

Withdrawal Licences for DSF

1279. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to withdraw the licences given to various business houses/joint ventures for deep sea fishing in Indian waters;

(b) if so, the details of the policy to be pursued in regard to deep sea fishing;

(c) whether Government has any specific plans to help the fishermen to acquire more sophisticated fishing boats and fishing gear; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Committee constituted for making recommendations on review of deep sea fishing policy in its report has recommended for cancellation of all permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing subject to legal processes as may be required.

(b) Action has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level to examine the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) and (d). Government has been implementing various plan schemes for development of coastal marine

fisheries, and some of these are aimed at helping fishermen to acquire more sophisticated fishing boats and fishing gear, which *inter alia* include :

(i) motorisation of traditional craft;

(ii) introduction of plywood craft; and

(iii) introduction of intermediate type of craft for off-shore pelagic fishing.

Review Committee on Deep Sea Fishing has also recommended that Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet. Action has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level to examine the recommendations of the Review Committee for review of the deep sea fishing policy, in consonance with legal and constitutional requirements, conservation of resources, environmental protection, international agreements, national security consideration and national interest.

[Translation]

Development of Kandala Port

1280. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL :

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI :

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the private sector for the development of Kandala Port in Gujarat,

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved in consultation with the Government of Gujarat;

(d) if so, when the work is likely to start and completed alongwith the amount involved therein;

(e) whether similar proposals for the development of other ports in Gujarat have also been received; and

(f) if so, the details of each such ports to be developed in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) . A proposal for development of container handling facilities for handling containers at Kandla Port through private sector participation has been received. In addition, Kandla Port Trust has given advertisement for construction of 9th & 10th cargo berths in the private sector and necessary processes have started.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The project for development of handling facilities is to be completed within 18 months after the tender is finalised. The estimated cost of the project is around Rs. 65 crores.

(e) and (f) . No, Sir. The other Ports in Gujarat being Minor Ports, the responsibility for their development lies with the State Government

Production of Foodgrains

1281. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN :

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN :

SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains achieved during 1994-95, State-wise and foodgrain-wise;

(b) the estimated production of foodgrains likely to be achieved in each State during 1995-96 foodgrain-wise;

(c) the target fixed production of foodgrains in each State for 1996-97, foodgrain-wise;

(d) whether some States are lagging behind in the production of rice and several other foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the special measures being taken to boost the production of rice in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) State-wise and foodgrain-wise production of foodgrains during 1994-95 is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Since the sowing of summer crops and harvesting of rabi crops is yet to complete, it is too early to give estimates of production of foodgrains in each State for 1995-96. However, as per available reports, the likely All India production of various foodgrains during 1995-96 is as follows :-

	(Million tonnes)
Rice	80.00
Wheat	65.20
Coarse Cereals	30.00
Pulses	14.80
Total foodgrains :	190.00

(c) The targets of production of foodgrains for the year 1996-97 have not yet been fixed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP) for various cropping based systems on rice, wheat and coarse cereals are being implemented in different States to improve the productivity of various foodgrain crops. In addition to expansion in irrigation facilities & promotion of fertiliser, the programme include propagation of newly released high yielding varieties and replacement of the disease susceptible old varieties, improvement in the resource base of the farmers, transfer of technology through frontline and general demonstrations and propagation of integrated pest management. In addition, the price and market support is being provided to induce the farmers to increase investment and adopt technology.

STATEMENT

Total Production of Various Foodgrains During 1994-95

(In million tonnes)

State	1994-95				
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	9.22	-	1.79	0.64	11.65
Assam	3.31	0.10	0.02	0.06	3.49
Bihar	6.17	4.27	1.60	0.81	12.85
Gujarat	0.94	1.96	1.82	0.52	5.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	2.23	7.30	0.97	0.49	10.99
Himachal Pradesh	0.11	0.41	0.67	0.01	1.20
Jammu & Kashmir	0.51	0.35	0.58	0.02	1.46
Karnataka	3.19	0.17	4.24	0.63	8.23
Kerala	0.96	-	-	0.03	0.99
Madhya Pradesh	6.00	7.16	2.12	3.57	18.85
Maharashtra	2.40	1.11	6.32	1.70	11.53
Orissa	6.35	-	0.32	0.56	7.23
Punjab	7.70	13.54	0.48	0.09	21.81
Rajasthan	0.17	5.61	3.95	1.97	11.70
Tamil Nadu	7.69	-	1.46	0.40	9.55
Uttar Pradesh	10.12	22.56	3.61	2.42	38.71
West Bengal	12.46	0.74	0.16	0.15	13.51
Others	1.63	0.19	0.24	0.05	2.11
All Indian	81.16	65.47	30.35	14.12	191.10

[English]

Production of Crude Lac/Shellac

1282. DR. S.P. YADAV :

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major crude lac/shellac producing States in the country alongwith their annual production during each the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total area covered under the lac production in each State;

(c) the estimated export of the crude product and the estimated foreign exchange fetched therefrom; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government so far to tap and exploit the crude lac producing areas in the country and the development and adoption of new technologies in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) and (b) . The Production data for last three years is not available. The major crude lac producing State-with estimated production during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under:

States	Production in M.Tonnes	
	1993-94	1994-95
Bihar	11,795	13,730
Madhya Pradesh	4,385	4,485
West Bengal	3,560	3,243
Maharashtra	290	50
Uttar Pradesh	270	325
Others	220	125

Official estimates on areas covered under lac production is difficult to compute as it is grown mostly on trees scattered over a wide area

(c) 4.66 M.T. of crude product was exported during 1994-95 and foreign exchange worth Rs 46.03 crore was earned.

(d) (i) The Indian Lac Research Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed a number of technologies for lac production, processing and utilisation. Out of which 25 have been transferred and over 1000 management/supervisory level candidates and over 11,000 farmers were trained.

(ii) Institute of Forest productivity under Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is maintaining nucleus brood lac farms for supply of brood lac to the growers, besides imparting training, giving demonstrations and incentives for improved methods of cultivation and not resorting to immature collection of lac.

[Translation]

Inter-State Transport Schemes

1283. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inter-State transport Schemes cleared during 1994-95 along with estimated cost thereof, and

(b) the time by which the Government are likely to take final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) . The transport schemes for inter-State operations are formulated by the State Governments themselves in terms of Section 88, 99, and 100 of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988. However, in case of any inter State transport scheme to be operated by the State owned Transport Undertaking, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary. During the year 1994-95, no

such scheme has been referred to the Central Government for clearance.

[English]

Permanent Membership in UNSC

1284. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :
SHRI K.M. MATHEW :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of India's candidature for permanent membership in the UN Security Council;

(b) whether the Government has been able to secure the support of some more countries for the permanent membership during the last three months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of countries that have assured support for India's candidature?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) . A large number of countries have supported broad based expansion of the Security Council to include developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean States to permanent members category. Mauritius, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Bhutan have specifically supported India's inclusion as permanent member in the Security Council so far there is no agreement on specific candidates or criteria for permanent membership. Discussions are continuing in the Open Ended Working Group set up by the U.N.

[Translation]

K.V.K. Bareilly

1285. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a full strength of technical and non-technical staff working in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid staff is likely to be deputed there in full strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Vacant posts are filled as per modes of recruitment prescribed in the relevant recruitment rules through DPCs/Selection Committees/ASRB, which is a continuous process.

[English]

Issue of Passports

1286. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received for the issue of passports and the number of passports issued during 1995, office-wise;

(b) the total number of passports issued during the same year;

(c) the total backlog of the year, office-wise;

(d) the steps being taken to clear the backlog;

(e) whether there is any provision to issue passport within a short period in certain contingencies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). Details are contained in the attached statement.

(d) In all passport offices, Government have and shall continue to take steps for expeditious issue of passports such as augmentation of staff strength, upgradation of office facilities including computerisation review of systems and procedures in order to reduce delay; and regular inspections of passport offices and follow-up action.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A short validity passport is issued to an applicant when he has submitted documentary proof urgency for travel abroad covered under the guidelines approved by the Minister of State for External Affairs and communicated to the Standing Committee on External Affairs. Such passports are issued on the basis of a Character Verification Certificate issued by authorised officials of State and Central Government.

STATEMENT

Total number of fresh passport applications received and number of passports issued during the year 1995 and total number of applications pending at the end of 1995

S No.	Passport Office	Number of applications received	Number of passports issued	Total number of passport applications pending
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmedabad	105955	99089	19999
2	Bangalore	97741	95672	10675
3	Bareilly	36863	35880	4700
4	Bhopal	20297	20148	2821
5	Bhubaneshwar	6995	5309	3012
6	Bombay	223397	218043	18885
7	Calcutta	50045	47601	13555

1	2	3	4	5
8	Chandigarh	84608	31700	8290
9	Cochin	80686	80009	2529
10	Delhi	121389	106607	18652
11	Goa	15329	14220	2595
12	Guwahati	7486	6739	2957
13	Hyderabad	149422	142770	18916
14	Jaipur	52942	51893	8586
15	Jalandhar	69384	100743	14564
16	Kozhikode	133067	135892	22012
17	Lucknow	91266	99127	14613
18	Madras	117333	112745	13533
19	Nagpur	9514	9037	1170
20	Patna	41156	38498	6230
21	Trichy	164577	139332	26934
22	Trivandrum	90432	83461	11860
23	Jammu	11457	8713	16819
Total		1781368	1682958	263907

Kayam Kulam Thermal Power Plant

1287. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE :

SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the construction work of Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project;

(b) the amount sanctioned for this project by NTPC for 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) whether any foreign country/agency is involved in funding of the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the source for its funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Power Project (400MW), being implemented by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), was accorded Government approval in August, 1995. Various activities connected with the project are progressing satisfactorily. Bids for main plant equipment are presently under evaluation.

(b) The capital outlay approved for the project for Revised Estimate 1995-96 and Budget Estimate 1996-97 is Rs. 6.63 crores and Rs. 170.57 crores respectively.

(c) to (e) . As per Government approval accorded in August, 1995, the funding for the project is through internal resources of the company, market borrowings and external commercial borrowings. However, in order to utilise funds available under US\$ 400 million time-slice loan from the World Bank, efforts are being made by NTPC for approval of World Bank/Government to the same.

[Translation]

Production Rate

1288. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in agricultural production during 1994-95 as compared to the previous year and the estimated increase during 1995-96;

(b) whether the annual rate of production during the period from 1985-86 to 1989-90 was more than that of the period from 1990-91 to 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had fixed any targets for the annual rate of increase in production during the period from 1990-91 to 1994-95;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for not achieving them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) The percentage increase in the value of agricultural production during 1994-95 was estimated as about 4.8% over the previous year. Similar estimates of increase in agricultural production for 1995-96 are not yet available. However, as per available information, agricultural production during 1995-96 may show an increase of about 2% over the previous year.

(b) and (c) . Yes, Sir. The average annual rate of growth of value of agricultural production during the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 was estimated as 3.1% as against 2.92% during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95.

(d) and (e) . The target for annual rate of increase in the value of agricultural production during the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e., 1992-93 to 1996-97 was fixed as 4.1% per annum.

(f) The shortfall in achieving the targetted rate of growth in agricultural production may be attributed to somewhat adverse rainfall and weather situation in certain regions/States of the country in various years.

[English]

Tobacco Development Council

1289. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Development Council has been reconstituted recently ;

(b) if so, the names of its members ; and

(c) the tenure of the present Tobacco Development Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The tenure of the present Council is three years from 14th Dec., 1995 unless it is curtailed or extended by a specific order of the Government of India.

STATEMENT

		Names/Designation of Members	
I.	CHAIRMAN	1.	Shri K. Brahmananda Rao Naidu (BRK Naidu), Manikya Bhavan, Near Govt. General Hospital, Main Road, Amalapuram - 533201, EGDT, Andhra Pradesh - 21561 Ph. No.
		2.	B-2/5, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 57. 6871705
II.	VICE CHAIRMAN		Agriculture Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
III.	MEMBERS		
	A. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	1.	Shri V.V. Nawale, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) (a) 353, Sanwar Peth, Poona (Maharashtra) (b) 72, South Avenue, New Delhi - 110011.
		2.	Shri S. Gangadhara, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
		3.	Shri G. Prathapa Reddy, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)
	B. REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS		
	1. Andhra Pradesh		Secretary, Food & Agriculture Deptt. Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
	2. Bihar		Director of Agriculture, Government of Bihar, Patna.
	3. Gujarat		Director of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat Ahmedabad.
	4. Madhya Pradesh		Director of Agriculture, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
	C. REPRESENTATIVE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT		
		1.	Dr. M.K., Mathur, Joint Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
		2.	Director, E.P. (Agriculture), Ministry of Commerce, Udyog Bhavan,
		3.	Director, Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
		4.	Jt. Commissioner dealing with in the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation.
		5.	Chairman, National Cooperative Tobacco Growers' Federation Ltd.
	D. REPRESENTATIVE OF GROWERS		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	(i)	Shri Ravipati Mahanandaiah, Parkasham District, Andhra Pradesh.
		(ii)	Shri Venkatappa Reddy, S/o Verrareddy Kothareddia, PO via Cheorelu, Tunlu Taluk, Guntur Andhra Pradesh.
	2. Bihar		Shri Jagadanand Singh, Samistipur. Bihar.
	3. Gujarat		Shri Narendrasinh A. Jala, Chairman, Gujarat Cooperative Tobacco Growers Federation Ltd. Anand.
	4. Tamil Nadu		Shri P. V. Rajendran, Karuppambulam, (Villages) near Vedaranyan, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.
	E. REPRESENTATIVE OF TRADE		
			Shri Maddi Venkateswara Rao, Managing Director, Maddi Ventaka Ratnam & Co. (P) Ltd., Chilakalueipat Taluk, Guntur District., Andhra Pradesh.
	F. REPRESENTATIVE OF INDUSTRY		
			Member, Research and Development ITC Ltd. JITD Division, P.B. No. 317., Guntur - 522004 (A.P.)
	G. REPRESENTATIVE OF WORKERS		
	(i) Engaged in farm		Shri R.K. Solanpurkar, Tobacco, Grower, P.O. Box-32, Nipani, Kamataka - 591237.

(ii) Engaged in Factories

Shri B. Ramesh Managing Partner, Bharath Tobacco Trading Co. P.B. Road, P.B. No. 46, Nipani - 591237 Karnataka.

H. SUCH ADDITIONAL PERSONS AS MAY, FROM

TIME TO TIME, BE NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. Shri Damodar Prasad Sharma, Shri Kalayan Arogya Sadan, Bajaj Gram, Sanwali (Rajasthan).
2. Shri Onkar Singh Tak, Advocate, Mayapura, Mandore, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
3. Shri S. Raja Ram, 37, Sriramnagar North St., Alwarpet, Madras - 600 018
4. Shri N.P. Singh, Bungalow Garh, Darbhanga - 846004 (Bihar).
5. Shri Annarao B. Patil Ex-MLA, At Fost Korehallik, Tal. Aland, Distt. Gulbarga Karnataka.
6. Shri George Varghese, Special Correspondent, United News of India (UNI), 30, Samachar Apartments, Mayur Vihar-I, New Delhi -91.
7. Shri D.P. Giri Babu, Tobacco Farmer, Mangamor Road, Sunder Nagar, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh.
8. Shri P. Ganesh Kumar Raja, Advocate (Legal Cell Convenor). D.C.P. Colony, Dharmapuri Distt. Tamil Nadu - 636701.
9. Shri Sanjay Jain, I-5 Fine Home Apartments Mayur Vihar-I New Delhi - 110 091.
10. Shri A.M. Ansari, 93/71, Rajbi Road, Kanpur - 208001

IV. Member Secretary

Director, Directorate of Tobacco Development, 27, Eldams Road, Toynampet, Madras - 600 018.

V. Special Invitees

As decided by the Council having regard to the expertise or experience of the Special invitee necessary for helping the Council in its deliberations.

Ratification of Treaty Signed on Terrorism

1290. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which India has signed treaty/agreement to combat terrorism and the number of treaties ratified so far;

(b) the names of countries with which India has signed treaty in this regard but the same has not, so far, been ratified; and

(c) the time by which these treaties are likely to be ratified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) India has signed extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance agreements and other specific agreements to combat terrorism and organised crime etc., Extradition treaties exist with Canada, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Nepal, Bhutan and USA. Mutual legal assistance treaties have been signed with UK, Canada, Turkey and Switzerland. The agreements with Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Egypt, Romania are aimed at combating international terrorism, organised crime international illegal economic activities and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The treaties with Canda, UK, Netherlands, Belgium

Nepal, Bhutan, USA, Turkey, Switzerland and Russian Federation are currently in force.

(b) and (c) : Treaties with Bulgaria, Romania and Egypt will enter into force on the date of exchange of notification by India and the respective country, conforming their domestic legal procedures. The Notifications are being issued shortly.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Scarcity in Villages

1291. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
SHRI KUNJEE LAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of latest survey conducted about the problem villages and places having drinking water scarcity in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of places fully covered/not covered in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(c) the details of estimated funds required for the purpose;

(d) the State-wise details of funds allocated for these schemes for 1996-97;

(e) the State-wise number of villages/places likely to be fully covered by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan ; and

(f) the number of remaining villages/places covered in the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT); (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) . The Statement showing the details of not covered (NC), fully covered (FC) and partially covered (PC) habitations as on 1.4.1994 and target for 1995-96 is attached.

(c) The tentative financial requirements to cover these not covered and partially covered habitations are approximately Rs. 12048.95 crores.

(d) The funds for 1996-97 have not been allocated so far.

(e) All the not covered habitation and Partially covered habitations (with less than 10 (LPCD) are expected to be covered during Eighth Five Year Plan.

(f) All the remaining partially covered habitations will be covered during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Status of Habitations As on 1.4.94 and 1.4.95

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status as on 1.4.94			Coverage during 1994-95			Status as on 1.4.95			Targetted coverage during 1995-96				
		NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total
1	Andhra Pr	4055	195096	44033	67684	2519	255	2774	1536	19341	46807	67684	1536	1564	3100
2	Arunchal Pr	465	710	1271	2446	148	0	148	317	710	1419	2446	150	0	150
3	Assam	13660	24462	32547	70669	800	736	1536	12860	23726	34083	70669	1500	0	1500
4	Bihar	21542	24376	159516	205436	0	7185	7185	21542	17191	166703	205436	10000	7621	17621
5	Goa	60	140	205	405	0	62	62	60	78	267	405	21	33	54
6	Gujarat	1318	8981	19970	30269	37	427	464	1281	8554	20434	30269	100	400	1100
7	Haryana	0	3420	3064	6484	0	845	845	0	2575	3909	6484	0	1000	1000
8	Himachal Pr.	6402	12878	24502	43781	538	262	800	5864	12616	25302	43781	825	100	925
9	J & K	1278	3988	2397	7763	107	0	107	1271	3988	2504	7763	350	0	350
10	Karnataka	6086	21504	29092	56682	8	4927	4935	6078	16577	34027	56682	3500	6914	10414
11	Kerala	1140	8492	87	9719	0	214	214	1140	8278	301	9719	301	764	1065
12	Madhya Pr.	13976	36840	76268	127083	1121	11017	12138	1285	25823	88406	127083	9000	0	9000
13	Maharashtra	2960	23002	51162	77124	2758	4070	6828	202	18932	57990	77124	202	5798	6000
14	Manipur	608	1105	1102	2815	86	84	170	522	1021	1272	2815	190	120	310
15	Meghalaya	1506	2014	4356	7876	223	140	363	1283	1874	4719	7876	526	80	606
16	Mizoram	42	624	254	919	0	222	222	42	402	476	919	42	198	240
17	Nagaland	358	787	159	1304	0	0	0	358	787	159	1304	124	0	124
18	Orissa	10278	23520	40433	74231	4914	2437	7351	5364	21083	47784	74231	5000	1000	6000
19	Punjab	6113	345	6340	12797	426	0	426	5687	345	6766	12797	684	0	684
20	Rajasthan	16988	18942	45843	81773	1460	1594	3054	15528	17348	48897	81773	4000	500	4500
21	Sikkim	80	1177	422	1679	0	66	66	80	1111	488	1679	50	38	88
22	Tamil Nadu	720	45291	20604	66615	172	3636	3808	548	41655	24412	66615	548	1952	2500
23	Tripura	1800	2823	2789	7412	537	73	610	1263	2750	3399	7412	703	92	795
24	Uttar Pradesh	23250	113969	137421	274641	3719	7564	11283	19531	106405	148704	274641	10285	2668	12953
25	West Bengal	6178	21221	42978	80377	3973	1399	5372	2205	29822	48350	80377	2205	3373	5578
26	A&N Islands	11	100	393	504	0	20	20	11	80	413	504	0	15	15
27	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
28	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
29	Delhi	1	61	138	200	0	0	0	1	61	138	200	0	0	0
30	Lakshadweep	0	10	1	11	0	2	2	0	8	3	11	0	5	5
31	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Total		140975	430377	747347	1318699	23546	47388	70934	117429	383140	81830	1318699	52442	34304	86746

N.C.=Not covered

P.C.=Partially covered

F.C.=Fully covered

[English]

Drinking Water Schemes submitted by Gujarat

1292. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drinking water schemes submitted by the Government of Gujarat to Union Government for approval during the last three year;

(b) the details of schemes approved by the Union Government and the amount of assistance given or proposed to be agreed upon for each scheme;

(c) the details of schemes still pending with the Union Government for approval as on date; and

(d) the time by which each of the scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) . During the period from 1992-93 to 1994-95, 8 drinking water supply schemes were received. These schemes were approved. The Central assistance given or proposed to be given for these schemes is Rs. 2282.86 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Generation of Rural Employment

1293. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for generation of rural employment in the current plan;

(b) the total expenditure on schemes for rural employment during the period 1992-95, scheme-wise;

(c) the total number of mandays of employment so generated and the estimated number of rural unemployed as on April 1, 1995;

(d) the allocation and the fiscal target in terms of mandays for 1995-96; and

(e) the total expenditure during the year upto December 31, 1995 and the number of mandays generated during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) . A Statement showing the total outlay (including state share) and expenditure on schemes for rural employment namely Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) & Employment

Assurance Scheme (EAS) during the completed years of the Eighth Plan period (i.e. 1992-93 - 1994-95 is attached.

(c) During the period 1992-93 to 1994-95 (i.e. upto April 1st, 1995) 30830.79 lakh mandays of Employment was generated under these schemes. The Planning Commission has estimated that at the end of March, 1995, the total unemployment was at the order of 18.69 million. The break-up according to rural and urban areas is not available.

(d) and (e) . For the fiscal year 1995-96, a target of generating 9054.75 lakh mandays has been set under JRY. Upto December 31, 1995, an expenditure of Rs. 2458.48 crores was incurred under this scheme against which 5001.59 lakh mandays of employment was generated during the corresponding period. The EAS is a demand driven scheme and therefore no physical target are set. During the year 1995-96 (upto December 31, 1995) 1942.79 lakh mandays of employment was generated against which an expenditure of Rs. 957.37 crores was incurred under this scheme.

STATEMENT

Outlay/Release and Expenditure Under JRY and EAS

Year	JRY		EAS	
	Outlay (C+S)	Expenditure	Release (C+S)	Expenditure
1992-93	316905.05	270958.93	-	-
1993-94	318122.39	359020.56	54876.56	18375.03
1994-95	349872.39	335987.91	141025.00	123545.20

(C+S)-Centre+State

World Bank Assistance for New National Highways

1294. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sought loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank for conversion of four roads in Karnataka to National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have sanctioned the proposed loan;

(d) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to get early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) to (e) . The Government of Karnataka have furnished proposals for improvement of following four roads for posing them to the World Bank for loan assistance.

(1) Mysore-Srirangapatnam-Hiriyur-Bellary-Gubarga Humnabad to join National Highway-9.

(2) Tumkur-Arasikere-Shimoga-Honsevar (from National Highway-4 to National Highway-7).

(3) Chikkanayanahally-Tiptur-Hassan-Arkalgud-Periyaptham-Virajapet to State border to Join Tellicheri in Kerala State.

(4) Bangalore-Bannergatta Road.

The State Government has been requested to furnish certain clarifications before the proposals can be posed to the World Bank.

Construction of Subways

1295. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to growing urbanisation alongside the national highways and growth of townships on both sides, there is a tremendous increase in the fatal accidents, particularly among school children;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering proposals for constructing under passes/subways on the national highways at densely populated townships;

(c) whether any privatisation proposals to construct under passes with permission to commercially exploit the land are being considered in view of the paucity of resources; and

(d) if no, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) Growing urbanisation alongside the National Highways and growth of townships on both sides is one of the several contributory factors for increase in total number of accidents apart from the growth of road transport, great heterogeneity of vehicle mix, preponderance of heavy commercial vehicles, hazardous and over-crowded passenger buses, increased congestion, tendency for higher travel speeds, unpredictable behaviour of road users and constraints of road geometry and capacity.

(b) Construction of underpasses/subways on National Highways is considered based on site requirements and volume of pedestrians crossing the National Highway.

(c) and (d) . At present no proposal for constructing underpasses under privatization is being considered.

[Translation]

Indo-US Relations

1296. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to strengthen further the bilateral relations with the US ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the

Government during the last one year to strengthen further the relations with that country ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) . In the Joint Statement issued during the visit of Prime Minister to Washington in 1994, the two countries agreed to a new partnership to face the challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War world and to expand the pace and scope of high level exchanges on the full range of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and social issues. They also agreed on a variety of concrete measures to expand Indo-US trade and investment. In accordance with that decision, Indo-US relations continued to be intensified and expanded over a very broad front during the past year.

Mango Production

1297. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to formulate any comprehensive scheme for increasing the mango production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN) : (a) and (b) . During Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme 'Integrated Development of Fruits' being implemented in all the States/UTs under which assistance is being provided for producing quality planting material through nursery establishment, Areas expansion, improving productivity/rejuvenation through inputs supply, demonstration, training of farmers, publicity material to increase the production of fruits including mango. Assistance is also being provided for the demonstration and installation of drip irrigation system.

[English]

US Warning on Nuclear Test

1298. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government have recently warned the Government of India that conducting of nuclear test by the country would provoke severe sanctions against it;

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

(c) whether the Government also propose to postpone indigenous missile programme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) . In response to US

media reports of alleged preparation by India for a nuclear test, the US State Department in a press release stated, *inter alia*, that the US Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, 1994 mandates severe sanctions on any non-nuclear weapon state which detonates a nuclear device. This was not conveyed in any official demarche by the US Government to the Government of India on this matter.

In a statement in New Delhi, the official Spokesman stated that the US media reports about the nuclear test were highly speculative.

(c) and (d) . Government remains committed to determining the course of India's missile programme on the basis of India's national security requirements.

Identification of Coal Mines for Development by SAIL

1299. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited, have identified some coal mines for development for getting better quality of coal ;

(b) whether Steel Authority of India Limited propose to set up coal washeries to get coal with less ash content; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) . Parbatpur, Mahal, Sitanala & Tasra blocks have been identified by the Screening Committee of Ministry of Coal for development by SAIL for its captive use. Action has been initiated for transfer of leases. After transfer of leases, the Feasibility Reports will be prepared when washeries for improvement in quality of coal will be considered.

[Translation]

Training Programmes for Members of Panchayats and Municipal Corporation

1300. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations from some State Governments specifically from Gujarat state seeking financial assistance to initiate training programme for newly elected members of Panchayats and Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether the Union Government have issued any special directive to the State Governments for imparting proper training to all the elected members under Panchayati Raj and Municipal Corporation laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI

PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received proposal from some States including Gujarat for financial assistance for training of members of panchayats only. In respect of Municipal corporations, no such proposals have been received in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

(b) and (c) . This Ministry has advised the States to impart proper training to all the elected members of panchayati raj institutions. However, no specific directives were issued in this regard.

Welfare of Rural Labourers

1301. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any scheme for the welfare of rural labourers working in the unorganised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits accrued by rural labourers through these scheme; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) . Apart from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme, the Government have started National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during 1995-96 under which National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) are being implemented. These schemes *inter-alia*, also cover rural labour working in the unorganised sector.

(c) (i) *National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)* :

Pension of Rs. 75 per month of persons of 65 years and above, who are destitute, is provided.

(ii) *National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)* :

Lumpsum benefit of Rs. 5,000 in case of natural death and Rs. 10,000 in the case of death due to accident to households below the poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner. Persons in the age group of 18-64 years are covered under the scheme.

(iii) *National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS)* :

Lumpsum assistance of Rs. 300 per pregnancy upto the first two live births to women above the age of 19 years belonging to households below the poverty line, are covered.

(d) Scheme-wise funds allocated under NSAP programme during the current financial year i.e. 1995-96 are as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Name of the scheme	Funds Allocated
(i)	NOAP	29550.90
(ii)	NFBS	15396.55
(iii)	NMBS	8402.55
Total :		53350.00

Non Utilisation of Funds by State Governments

1302. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those states which have failed to utilise the central funds as per the schedule during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95,

(b) the names of the states which have directed the funds earmarked for poverty eradication and employment during the year 1992, 1994 and 1995 and the details of such amount alongwith concerned schemes; and

(c) the names of the states which have failed to provide their contribution of funds and the respective amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR):
(a) The following are the State Governments/UTs who have not utilised upto 90% of allocated funds under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) & Accelerated Rural Water Supply

Programme (ARWSP) during the years 1992-93 to 1994-95.

Years	Scheme	States/UTs
1992-93	IRDP	Bihar, Goa, Kamataka
	JRY	All States/UTs.
	ARWSP	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, West Bengal & Delhi.
1993-94	IRDP	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu & Pondicherry.
	JRY	All States/UTs except Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura & A & N Island
	ARWSP	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharastra, Nagaland, West Bengal, D&N Haveli, Delhi & Pondicherry.
1994-95	IRDP	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu, and Pondicherry.
	JRY	All States/UTs except Kerala, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, A&N Islands & D&N Haveli,
	ARWSP	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and D&N Haveli.

(b) No such case of diversion has come to the notice of Government.

(c) The Statement showing the funds released by Centre and States under IRDP, JRY, EAS and ARWSP during last year i.e. 1994-95, is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the funds released by Centre and States under IRDP, JRY, EAS and ARWSP during Last year i.e. 1994-95.

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	IRDP(Rs. Lakhs)		JRY(Rs. Lakhs)		EAS(Rs. Lakhs)		ARWSP (Rs. Lakhs)	
		Centre Release	State Release	Centre Release	State Release	Centre Release	State Release	Centre Release	State Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5252.48	5253.87	22078.81	5519.70	10390.00	2597.50	4644.00	6708.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	518.00	185.10	143.14	35.79	960.00	240.00	842.00	932.00
3.	Assam	2313.00	793.74	7425.55	1856.39	4632.00	1158.00	1949.17	4364.00
4.	Bihar	6464.95	3742.00	42964.48	10741.12	10390.00	2597.50	2804.49	2736.71
5.	Goa	57.16	35.50	278.77	69.69	0.00	0.00	129.00	375.00
6.	Gujarat	1507.63	1507.62	8802.65	2200.66	3580.00	895.00	3039.00	5791.28
7.	Haryana	782.26	905.76	2187.03	546.76	2880.00	720.00	2039.82	1577.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	175.08	58.26	1188.96	297.24	500.00	125.00	958.52	3526.16
9.	J & K.	451.32	169.32	1570.74	392.69	2950.00	737.50	3639.00	3945.20
10.	Karnataka	2506.29	2506.29	15218.61	3804.65	6550.00	1637.50	4407.73	5187.74
11.	Kerala	1150.08	1059.73	5738.13	1434.53	1360.00	340.00	2172.00	2361.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4883.00	3233.85	27603.74	6900.94	14536.00	3634.00	5033.49	5242.00
13.	Maharashtra	3958.53	3963.78	22182.79	5545.70	7222.00	1805.50	682.00	11616.63
14.	Manipur	225.00	87.87	291.04	72.76	990.00	247.50	309.00	115.43
15.	Meghalaya	239.00	101.00	366.08	91.52	640.00	160.00	532.80	1000.00
16.	Mizoram	101.00	50.50	162.70	40.68	1600.00	400.00	246.37	340.00
17.	Nagaland	168.00	0.00	414.76	103.69	1120.00	280.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	3243.29	1792.84	17095.55	4273.89	7884.00	1971.00	2483.22	2735.00
19.	Punjab	695.94	396.65	2736.89	684.22	0.00	0.00	875.00	1804.00
20.	Rajasthan	2017.03	2025.62	11025.78	2756.45	9900.00	2475.00	8231.00	8428.30
21.	Sikkim	23.00	28.00	151.02	37.76	160.00	40.00	465.00	335.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4455.92	4787.21	20166.38	5041.60	3942.00	985.50	4235.63	4872.00
23.	Tripura	283.59	249.00	899.84	224.96	1818.00	454.50	899.00	899.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9873.02	9870.52	57586.48	14396.62	210990.00	2747.50	8616.00	5793.00
25.	West Bengal	3295.74	4504.11	19695.42	4923.86	7698.00	1924.50	2824.50	2960.55
26.	A & N Islands	35.50	0.00	152.70	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N. Haveli	12.66	0.00	81.47	0.00	20.00	0.00	25.00	87.00
29.	Daman & Diu	14.00	0.00	36.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.44
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	352.00
31.	Lakshadweep	5.21	0.00	76.06	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	87.11
32.	Pondicherry	33.32	0.00	149.45	0.00	-	-	13.00	88.00
	All India	54610.00	47287.74	288471.62	71993.84	112852.00	28173.00	67595.74	82529.21

[English]

Privatisation of Kumaraswami Mine

1303. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government/National Mineral Development Corporation have received representation against the privatisation of Kumaraswami mine in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government/National Mineral Development Corporation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) . The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) holds mining lease for Block 'B' and 'C' of Kumaraswami in Karnataka. A proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka for advising NMDC to surrender Block 'C' to enable the State Government to lease it to a private company which is setting up an integrated steel plant in the area. Representations from certain public representatives and

trade unions/associations have been received in this regard. The Government has taken note of these representations.

Setting up of Power Projects by Cochin Refineries

1304. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 500 Megawatt Power Project has been initiated to be established by Cochin Refineries Limited in collaboration with other companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present stage of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Cochin Refineries Limited (CRL) have proposed to set up 500 MW Ambalamugal power plant in Kerala. The project has been accorded conditional 'in principle' clearance by Central Electricity Authority on 22.12.1995. The project has also obtained State Electricity Board's and State pollution Control Board's clearance.

[Translation]

Training Programme for F.P.I.

1305. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state .

(a) whether comprehensive training programme for Food Processing Industries, which is an agro-based industry, are not being run at village level;

(b) the reasons for not launching comprehensive programme to give full publicity and encouragement to Food Processing Industries in rural areas which have large potential for it ;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch Food Processing programmes at Village-level so as to promote agriculture, remove rural unemployment and make the Food Processing Industry effective; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d) . With a view to encourage and equip entrepreneurs to set up a small and cottage scale food processing industries including fruit & vegetable processing (P&VP) units, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is operating a plan scheme during the 8th Plan wherein assistance is provided to organisations including voluntary organisation interestel in setting up and operating Food Processing & Training Centres for training the entrepreneurs in various areas including processing techniques for quality products, quality control, accountability, book-keeping marketing etc. to enable them to set up their own small and cottage scale food processing industries. For the purpose of publicising so that rural people could become familiar of the scheme and take initiative in setting up of food processing units their own entrepreneurship.

During the first 3 years of the 8th plan, as many as 150 Food Processing and Training Centres have been assisted, details of which are given in the attached Statement-I. Out of them 52 Centres are reported to have already become functional, details of which are given in the attached Statement-II. More than 1000 persons are reported to have already been trained in these Centres and a few of them are reported to have set up their own small enterprises.

STATEMENT I

S.No.	State	Number of FPTCs Assisted.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	16

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
10.	Karnataka	4
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2
13.	Maharashtra	5
14.	Manipur	-
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Orissa	30
19.	Punjab	-
20.	Rajasthan	3
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	5
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25
25.	West Bengal	9
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
27.	Chandigarh	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-
30.	Delhi	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	-
Total		150

STATEMENT II

Sr. No.	Name of the State	No. of FPTCs already opened	Location
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	2	Jogi Road and Rangiya
2	Bihar	8	Ranchi, Angara, Gumla - 2 Gotra, Torpa, Dumka, Sahibgunje
3	Haryana	1	Gurgaon
4	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shogi
5	Karnataka	3	Habbal, Hul koti, Bijapur.

1	2	3	4
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	Satpura
7.	Mizoram	4	Sairang, Vaivengoh, Khawzaawl, Chhingchhip
8.	Orissa	10	Kashiharipur, Nayagarh-2, Sundergarh-2, Korapur, Parlakhemundi, Gajpati--2., Khurda, Dhenkanal
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	Tiruppattur
10	Uttar Pradesh	13	Lucknow-2, Meerut, Saharanpur, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabad-4, Basti, Sitapur, Amethi.
11.	West Bengal	8	Baruipur, South 24 Parganas North 24-Parganas, Howrah, Jhargram, Belpathasi, Malda.

Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

1306. SHRI MANJAY LAL . Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 112 given on November 27, 1995 and state the steps being taken by the Government to bring back the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): No final views has been taken on this matter till now.

[English]

Price of Metronidazole

1307. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price fixed for Metronidazole, by altering Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices recommendations, is exorbitant;

(b) if so, the recommendations and the price fixed;

(c) the time by which the validity of the BICP recommended price expire and whether any fresh study was conducted, if so, when and the price recommended;

(d) whether the producer was deliberately allowed to charge much more than the price which was due to him: and

(e) the steps taken to enquire into the whole matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (e) . The BICP

had conducted the cost-cum-technical study in November, 1990 in respect of bulk drugs Metronidazole and Metronidazole Benzoate and had recommended a price of Rs. 436/kg and Rs. 457/kg respectively, but the prices were, after examination, reduced and notified as Rs. 428/kg and Rs. 380/kg on 8.2.91. Later, the prices of these bulk drugs were revised upwards based on the escalation formula contained in the Report. The validity period of the cost-cum-technical study has expired on 31.3.93. The BICP has already initiated the process of study of this bulk drug which is in an advanced stage.

Preparation of National Food Processing Policy

1308. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final draft on the National Food Processing Policy has since been prepared;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether discussions were held with the State Government before financing the draft policy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO). (a) to (d) . The Food Processing Industry is being developed within the broad para-meters of the Industrial Policy of the Government. A framework for developing the new Policy measures to address various issues for accelerated development of Food Processing Industries has been prepared which was discussed with the State Government representatives

Action has been initiated for pursuing it further.

[Translation]

Travel Facility to Myanmar Through Road

1309. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians have to visit Myanmar by flight even after the possibility of cheap road travel facility; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to provide travel facility to Indians through road to Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The facility of travel by road between India and Myanmar is being used currently to facilitate border trade only.

[English]

Hospital at Bhopal

1310. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA :

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

(a) the details of the latest position regarding construction of Bhopal gas victim hospital at Bhopal;

(b) whether there is an escalation in the cost of the hospital and whether the Union Carbide would meet the escalated cost outside the money deposited with the Supreme Court, by the Union Carbide; and

(c) whether the time limit laid down by the Supreme Court in their judgement dealing with the hospital has been transgressed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) . The construction of a speciality hospital at Bhopal started in September, 1995 and is to be completed by November, 1997. The present progress of the work is in accordance with the implementation schedule. This hospital is being financed by the funds made available from the sale of shares of Union Carbide to the Bhopal Hospital Trust in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of Low Sulphur and Low Phosphorus Pig Iron

1311. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of low Sulphur and low Phosphorus pig Iron, and ductile iron spun and pipe is much less than demand in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a public sector joint venture company has been set up to manufacture the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) . As per a Feasibility Report prepared by Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON) in 1994, the projected gap in availability of low sulphur low phosphorus pig iron by 1996-97 and 2001-02 in the domestic market is about, 2,67,000 tonnes and 3,91,000 tonnes respectively besides enough export potential. Likewise, the gap in the availability of Ductile Iron Spun Pipes by the above years has been estimated to the extent of 55,000 tonnes and 1,33,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d) . Keeping in view, the projected shortfall in the availability of high grade pig iron and cast iron pipes, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL), MSTC Limited and MECON, which are PSUs under the Ministry of Steel, have promoted a new joint venture company to take up manufacture of low sulphur low phosphorus pig iron and ductile iron spun pipes with an annual capacity of 1,55,000 tonnes and 50,000 tonnes respectively which is expected to cost around Rs. 233 crores, While the three PSUs will participate in the equity of the JV Company to the

extent of 50% (maximum), the remaining equity will be offered to the public and financial institutions.

US Views on India's Candidature to permanent Membership in UNSC

1312. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Clinton Administration has any negative views in regard to granting of permanent membership status to India in the UN Security Council ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) . U.S.A. has supported candidatures of Germany and Japan for permanent membership of the UN Security Council. However, US has not taken any position on India's candidature.

Fleet Strength of DTC

1313. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present day requirement of DTC buses in order to meet the 40 per cent of the overall requirement of the passenger buses in Delhi;

(b) as against (a) above, the number of buses which are held up in the DTC depots and which are or can be made road worthy;

(c) out of (b) above, the average number of buses which actually operate daily as per the latest available data;

(d) the steps being taken to meet the present deficiencies; and

(e) the requirement envisaged by the year 2000 and the manner in which it is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) As per recommendations of the Working Group on Road Transport for 8th Five Year Plan, the require fleet strength of DTC and private operators was assessed as under:

DTC buses	-	7419
Private operate buses.	-	2968

(b) and (c) . As on 29-2--1996, DTC has fleet strength of 2770 buses. Out of these 1692 buses are road-worthy and 1078 are lying held up for repairs.

(d) Recently the Government had provided Rs 10 crores to DTC for the repair of the buses and sufficient number of buses were put on roads. In addition to above, the Government have also provided Rs. 37 crores to DTC as ways and means loan.

(e) A Working Group on Road Transport has recently been set up to assess the requirement for the IXth Plan period.

[Translation]

Four Lining of Jaipur-Delhi National Highway

1314. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred as on date on converting the Jaipur-Delhi National Highway into four lanes; and

(b) the progress made in the execution of job so far and how much work still remains to be attended to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) . An expenditure of Rs. 74.72 crore has been incurred on the four lining works on certain segments (km 162.5 to km 248.0) of Jaipur-Delhi National Highway No. 8 in the Rajasthan State. These works are in various stages of completion. In addition, an amount of Rs. 1.96 crore has been incurred for undertaking ancillary works (from km 36.630 to km 107.180) in the Haryana portion of this National Highway. The construction work is yet to be taken up between km 36.630 and 162.50 in Haryana and Rajasthan. The portion lying in Delhi is already four-lane.

Implementation of Welfare Schemes

1315. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan for speedy implementation of various schemes to uplift the people residing under poverty line to promote rural and urban employment and rural housing has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress of these schemes and the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) . Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and employment generating schemes being implemented by the Centre in the rural areas with a view to uplift the people residing under poverty line. IRDP aims to provide self-employment to the eligible people in the rural areas by providing subsidy and term credit for procurement of assets for income generating purposes. Whereas, JRY and EAS are wage employment schemes which aim to provide gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas.

Apart from these schemes, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was also launched in October, 1989 to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed persons in the urban areas. A Statement showing the physical and financial progress under these schemes during 1995-96 is attached. As regards Action Plan for rural housing, it is proposed to construct 10 lakh houses in the rural areas for the benefit of the rural poor living below poverty line.

STATEMENT

Statement showing expenditure and achievement during 1995-96.

Programme	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement
1. IRDP	57219	11.10 (lakh families)
2. JRY	245848	5001.59 (lakh mandays)
3. EAS	91225	1942.59 (lakh mandays)
4. NRY	47210	(i) 7.45 lakhs (No. of beneficiaries assisted) (ii) 598.90 lakhs (No. of mandays generated) (iii) 2.50 lakhs (No. of persons trained)

[English]

Development of F.P.I. in Bihar

1316. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken for development of Food Processing Industries in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any proposal for helping Makhaana (processed lotus seed) industry of Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether appropriate steps are being taken to develop the industry at small scale/cottage level and not merely by big companies ; and

(e) if so, the action taken and progress made during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Besides Government's liberalising its policy and

giving financial assistance for setting up food processing industries in the country including in the State of Bihar. Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various plan schemes during the 8th Plan which seeks to provide assistance for setting up/expansion/upgradation of food processing industries.

(b) and (c) . No proposal has been received from Bihar seeking assistance for setting up/upgrading of Makhaana industry

(d) and (e) . For the purpose of development of Makhaana industry, a Makhaana processing machine has been designed and developed by Post Harvest Technology Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. This machine is also meant for helping the small and cottage scale enterprises

Calicut bypass Phase II, III and IV

1317. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Phase II, III and IV of the Calicut bypass ; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) The work relating to land acquisition is in different stages of progress.

(b) It is too early to indicate the date of completion of the bypass

Pilferage of Vegetables and Fruits

1318. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy's Fruits and Vegetables Unit have failed to unearth pilferage of vegetables and fruits from the private trucks/matadors hired by them;

(b) if so, whether the private truck/matador owners are replacing the fresh vegetables and fruits with the stale and rotten ones in the way;

(c) if so, the cases of replacement of fresh vegetables/fruits by the vehicle owners during the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Mother Dairy to check pilferage of fruits and vegetables from the private trucks/matadors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Mini Steel Plants

1319. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the details of new mini steel

plants set up during the current financial year alongwith locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The term 'mini steel plant' generally refers to units of relatively smaller capacities manufacturing steel through the Electric Arc Furnace route.

As per available information, one Electric Arc Furnace Unit, viz. M/s. Rajinder Steel Ltd. with a capacity of 1.75 lakh tonnes per annum has been commissioned at Siltara, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year.

Linkage of NTPC Through Satellite System

1320. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link NTPC power projects through satellite communication system;

(b) if so, the details of projects selected for this purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the benefits Government expects to derive by this linkage for power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has already operationalised a dedicated Satellite Communication Network connecting its various thermal power stations with its Corporate Office at Delhi and Noida in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The power projects connected through the Satellite Network are as follows:

S. No.	Project	State
1.	Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPC)	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Rihand STPS	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Faroze Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Project	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Auraiya Gas Power Project	Uttar Pradesh
5.	National Capital Power Project, Dadri	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Korba STPS	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Vindhyachal STPS	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Farakka STPS	West Bengal
9.	Ramagundam STPS	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Kahalgaoon STPS	Bihar
11.	Anta Gas Based Power Project (GBPP)	Rajasthan
12.	Kawas GBPP	Gujarat
13.	Gandhar GBPP	Gujarat
14.	Tacher STPS	Orissa

NTPC is further extending connectivity of the Network to its regional offices at Patna, Allahabad, Nagpur,

Secunderabad and Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Power Project in Kerala.

(c) Communication is a critical input for day-to-day operation and project management of the large sized power projects. Increased connectivity has immensely enhanced the speed of information flow leading to effective Management Information system, thereby improving the organisational capabilities and competitive advantage of NTPC.

[Translation]

Ships in India

1321. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships in the country as on date, State-wise and category-wise;

(b) the number of ships registered and unregistered out of them, separately;

(c) the number of ships out of them in operation and out of order, State-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the repair of all those ships which are lying out of order and to make available more ships to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) . In accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the ships are required to be registered at Ports of registry and not State-wise. As on 1.2.1996, there are 480 ships aggregating to 7074969 Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT). The details are given in the attaches Statement. It is obligatory to register every Indian ship under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, unless it is a ship which does not exceed 15 tons and is employed solely in navigation on the coasts of India.

(c) and (d) . Out of the 480 ships, 9 ships aggregating to 68428 Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) are laid up. In so far as the repair of the ships are concerned, the shipping company concerned, has to decide whether to repair or not keeping in view of the business proposition.

STATEMENT

Details of category-wise vessels as on 1.2.1996

Sl. No.	Type of vessels	No. of vessels	GRT
1	2	3	4
1.	Dry Cargo	98	578019
2.	Tug	21	9844
3.	Dry Cargo (Bulk Carriers)	137	3106527
4.	Tankers (Product Carriers)	45	697974

1	2	3	4
5.	Cellular Container	7	85546
6.	Tankers (Crude Oil Carriers)	36	2004432
7.	Ore Oil Bulk Carriers	3	171101
8.	Passenger-cum-Cargo	13	67478
9.	Passenger Service	3	505
10.	Timber Carriers	4	15829
11.	Ethylene Gas Carriers	3	8725
12.	Acid Carriers	6	106109
13.	Ro Ro Vessel	1	956
14.	Chemical Carriers	1	14960
15.	Offshore Supply Vessels	73	88397
16.	Specialised Vessels for Offshore Services	27	83189
17.	LPG Carriers	2	35378
Total		480	7074969

[English]

Indo-US Agreement

1322. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether an agreement on Agricultural Research has been signed with U.S ;

(b) if so, the salient features of this agreement; and

(c) the details of benefits likely to be derived by signing this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Agreement on cooperation in the field of Agricultural Sciences was signed on 27th January, 1996 between the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the United States Department of Agriculture. The priority areas such as collection, evaluation and exchange of germplasm, agro-forestry, identification and control of animal plant diseases, dryland/sustainable agricultural production systems, bio-technology/microbiology and agri-business development have been agreed for cooperation.

(c) The benefits likely to be derived by signing this agreement include increase in the collaboration among agricultural scientists and institutions of agricultural research; developing higher learning between India and the United States of America . providing agricultural researchers and institutions with opportunities to exchange information, ideas, skills, and techniques; enhancing opportunities to

collaborate in solving problems of common interest relating to agriculture and utilizing agricultural research opportunities available.

Private Power Development Policy

1323. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have not yet cleared the proposal to set up an expert panel to review the Private Power Development Policy and its incentive package; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . The Government have already taken several major new policy decisions for Private Power Development including policy on mega power projects, private sector participation in renovation & modernisation, captive/co-generation plants etc. One area which needs some additional study is the tariff structure. The Government have, therefore, set up an inter-ministerial committee to study alternative tariff structures and suggest changes that may be necessary, with the ultimate objective of enabling availability of least cost power to the State Electricity Boards. The Committee is deliberating on the issues.

Patents of Life Forms

1324. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the statement made by the Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug, on February 8, 1996 regarding patenting of life forms or ownership of the plant varieties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the philosophy of patenting of the genetic material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) . Government are aware of the statement made by Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug regarding patenting of life forms or ownership of plant varieties. At present, micro-organisms and plant varieties are not patentable in India. However, it has been decided to evolve a sui-generis system for the protection of plant varieties. The proposed sui-generis system, *inter alia*, seeks to protect the traditional rights of the farmers as well as rights of the plant breeders and researchers.

[Translation]

Constitution of Energy Committees

1325. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute Legal Regulatory Committees in various States in the power sector;

(b) whether the Government also propose to make amendment in the Central Electricity Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Certain States have initiated the process of reforming/restructuring the power industry at the State level. Amongst the measures under their consideration is setting up of State level regulatory bodies, as has been done in Orissa under the Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995.

(b) to (d) . To facilitate setting up of such State level regulatory bodies, amendments to certain existing provisions of the Central Acts are necessary. If a number of States desire to set up such commissions/bodies, Central Government could consider making enabling provisions in the Central Acts.

[English]

Delhi Milk Scheme

1326. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the transfer of the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) to the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, and

(b) the impediments coming in way of the transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) . The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to which the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was proposed to be transferred has not come up with a specific proposal.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Hydel Power Projects

1327. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electricity Board have formulated any scheme for the renovation, modernisation and improvement of Hydel Power Stations;

(b) if so, the number of such projects in Uttar Pradesh to which sanction has been accorded; and

(c) the additional power capacity in M.W. and M.U. likely to be generated every year from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) to (c) . On the basis of the assessment made by a National Committee set up in 1987 and subsequent reviews by Central Electricity Authority, a programme for renovation, modernisation and uprating (RM&U) of 55 hydro power stations has been formulated. There are 7 RM&U Schemes of hydro-electric Projects in Uttar Pradesh for which clearance has been accorded by Central Electricity Authority. The additional power capacity in megawatt and million units likely to be generated every year from these projects in Uttar Pradesh is 170.8 MW and 715 MU respectively.

[English]

Prices of Medicines

1328. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified a large number of medicines for being kept out of the purview of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of common man and to reduce the prices of life saving drugs and to ensure their availability to poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) . List of drugs kept under price control has been prepared on the basis of criteria laid down in the 'Modifications in Durg Policy, 1986' by applying them across the board to the data collected and compiled by the expert group. Drugs which did not either have monopoly situation, if the turnover was more than Rs. 100 lakhs or had market competition, if the turnover was Rs. 400 lakhs or more, are out side price control.

Pollution by DTC Buses

1329. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether task force set up by the Government to check pollution caused by DTC buses in Delhi have failed to achieve any target;

(b) if so, whether the DTC buses in the capital still continue to heavily pollute the environment; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) . Otu of a vehicular population of nearly 2.5 million vehicles in Delhi, the DTC fleet is only of 2872 vehicles (authorised strength 3500 vehicles). Although the

DTC fleet is insignificantly a small fraction of the total vehicular population in Delhi, the DTC is considered to be the single largest fleet operator and therefore attracts attention of various interest groups affected by vehicular pollution.

2. Appreciating the problems associated with excessive smoke emission by the DTC buses, the Task Force set up by the Government, has in the first phase from 15.12.95 to 31.12.95, taken concerted action to control pollution from DTC buses. In this connection, DTC has adopted a three pronged approach of preventive, participatory and punitive measures for reducing pollution from DTC buses. These measures are as follows:

(i) Buses from all depots are checked everyday prior to their leaving the depot at all the 33 depots in Delhi.

(ii) In addition, once every three months, they undergo a pollution check test for which they are given "PUC"

(iii) In addition, a STA/DTC Joint Inspection team visits the depot and checks the buses at random. Buses failing the test, are immediately withdrawn from the roads and are sent for rectification measures and after they have been rectified, they are allowed to ply.

3. The buses are also checked on an Engine Dynamometer for fuel consumption and emissions. In spite of these measures, if a bus is found to be excessively smoking, the STA is empowered to cancel the certificate of fitness. The DTC has also set up a "Pollution Control Cell" and has given a complaint telephone number, which has been advertised through the print media. As soon as the complaint is received about the vehicle, it is withdrawn immediately from the roads.

4. As a result of all the steps taken by DTC for containing excessive smoke emission from its vehicles, there has been significant reduction in the number of vehicles found emitting excessive smoke during random checks carried out by STA-DTC Joint Checking Squad during the last few years.

Meeting on Nuclear Policy

1330. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of senior Government and military officials, scientists and scholars was held to consider India's nuclear policy in the context of adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty during the first week of January, 1996 under the aegis of the centre for policy research, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the suggestions and observations that were made at the meeting; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Policy

Research organised a seminar on 4th January, 1996 on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty negotiations and India's policy in this regard. Participants included a number of prominent scholars, former Ministers, retired service officers and civil servants. Some senior Government officials participated in their private capacity as observers.

(b) The seminar endorsed the Government's position as articulated in Prime Minister's speeches in Kuala Lumpur and NAM summit at Cartagena that India favours a truly comprehensive treaty that is an integral part of a phased, time-bound plan of total nuclear disarmament.

(c) Government have taken note of the views expressed by the participants.

[Translation]

Indira Awas Yojana

1331. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to provide houses to all homeless people by the year 2000;

(b) the number of houses proposed to be constructed in the 1996-97 under Indira Awas Yojana; and

(c) the amount to be allocated for this purpose during 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No, Sir. However, the Union Government have drawn up an Action Plan to provide houses to all homeless rural poor by the year 2000 but it will be subject to availability of funds for the purpose.

(b) Ten lakh houses have been proposed for construction during 1996-97 under Indira Awas Yojana on the basis of allocation of funds in the interim budget for the year.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1194.00 crores have been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana during the year 1996-97 (interim budget).

[English]

Assistance for Fisheries

1332. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the Maharashtra Government for providing assistance to the rural educated, tribal, backward and other backward classes youth for fisheries in the backward/rural/tribal areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes launched during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the assistance amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) . No specific proposals have been received from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard. However, the funds provided to the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Freshwater Aquaculture, Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development and Development of Coastal Marine Fishery are also aimed at providing assistance to the rural, tribal backward and other backward classes youth for taking up fisheries activities.

(c) The schemes launched during the last three years are as under :

- i. Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act and setting up of Artificial Reefs and Sea Farming projects.

This Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched during 1993-94 in order to assist the States in the enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation. Under this scheme, cent percent Central Grant-in-aid is provided towards capital cost and procurement of patrol craft in order to carry out surveillance in territorial waters to safeguard the interest of traditional fishermen. Cent percent Central grant is also provided to maritime States/UTs for setting up of artificial reefs and sea farming projects for culture of Pearl oysters, edible oysters, mussels, sea weeds, etc.

- ii. Fisheries Training and Extension.

A Central Sector Scheme "Fisheries Training and Extension" with cent percent assistance was launched during 1994-95. The main objective of the scheme is to provide training to fishery personnel so as to help them undertake fisheries extension programmes effectively. The scheme also includes training of fish farmers/fishermen.

(d) and (e) . The assistance is decided on the basis of proposals received from the State/Union Territory keeping in view the progress of the schemes in the State/Union Territory and utilisation of funds in respect of the assistance already released.

Expansion of Fertilizer Industry

1333. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of fresh capacity addition in the fertilizer sector since the commissioning of the gas-based fertiliser plant along the HBJ pipeline;

(b) the extent of expansion in the public and cooperative sectors and the capacity utilisation of the fertilizers industry since 1991-92, stating the reasons for decline, if any, in the production;

(c) the percentage of rise/fall in the demand and supply of fertilizers since 1991-92;

(d) the imports of fertilizers during 1995-96 and the quantity proposed to be imported during 1996-97; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government so far to make the fertilizer industry self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Prior to the

commissioning of the first fertilizer plant on the HBJ pipeline in the year 1987-88 the installed capacity of fertilizers in the country was 70.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 22.63 lakh tonnes of phosphate. The present installed capacity is 93.06 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 28.22 lakh tonnes of phosphate.

(b) In 1991-92, the installed capacity of fertilizers in public and cooperative sector was 59.08 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 11.01 lakh tonnes of phosphate. After rationalisation, the present installed capacity in these sectors is 56.66 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 11.01 lakh tonnes of phosphate. The overall production and capacity utilisation in the fertilizer industry since 1991-92 are given below :

Year	Nitrogen		Phosphate	
	Production (In lakh MT)	% age Cap. Utilisation	Production (in lakh MT)	% age Cap. Utilisation
1991-92	73.01	88.5	25.62	93.0
1992-93	74.30	88.0	23.06	82.1
1993-94	72.31	83.9	18.16	64.3
1994-95	79.45	91.2	24.93	88.3
1995-96	87.60	96.7	25.77	91.0

There has been a consistent improvement in the capacity utilisation of the fertilizer plants in the last three years. Though there was temporary setback in the capacity utilisation of phosphatic fertilizer plants due to decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers, the production has picked up and the capacity utilisation has improved

(c) The demand of controlled fertilizers is assessed for each crop season separately in consultation with the State Governments and is reflected in the allocations made under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. At present, urea is the only fertilizer under control. The season-wise ECA allocations and cumulative availability of urea for 1991-92 onwards are given below:

(In Lakh Tonnes)

	ECA Allocation	Cumulative Availability	Percentage rise/fall relative to the corresponding season of the previous year	ECA Allocation	Cumulative Availability
Kharif, 1991	67.15	79.25			
Rabi, 1991-92	77.88	85.60			
Kharif, 1992	69.37	75.25	3.31	(-) 5.05	
Rabi, 1992-93	80.01	93.50	2.73		9.23
Kharif, 1993	77.06	86.16	11.09		14.50
Rabi, 1993-94	95.33	96.54	19.15		3.53
Kharif, 1994	83.81	84.42	8.76		(-) 2.02
Rabi, 1994-95	101.09	102.75	6.04		6.43
Kharif 1995	96.61	97.27	15.27		15.22
Rabi, 1995-96	108.23	89.26			
(Upto 15.2.96)					

The phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were decontrolled w.e.f. August, 1992. The demand and supply of decontrolled fertilizers, which are governed by market

forces, are reflected in their consumption levels. The year-wise consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, in terms of nutrients, from 1991-92 onwards is given below:

	Phosphatic Fertilizers (In Lakh Tonnes)	% age rise/fall relative to the previous year	Potassic Fertilisers (In Lakh Tonnes)	% age rise/fall relative to the previous year
1991-92	33.21		13.61	
1992-93	28.44	(-) 14.36	8.84	(-) 35.05
1993-94	26.69	(-) 6.15	9.08	2.71
1994-95	29.32	9.85	11.25	23.90
1995-96	15.02		6.06	

(Kharif)

(d) The imports of fertilizers during 1995-96, till date, are given below:

	(In Lakh Tonnes)
	1995-96
Urea (Till January, 1996)	32.63
MOP (Till December, 1995)	17.02
DAP (Till December, 1995)	14.07

It is not possible to give projections of import of urea for the coming years as it depends upon a variety of factors, such as trends of indigenous production and consumption of fertilizers in the country, the behaviour of prices in the international market, the global demand and supply position, etc.

(e) Of the three main fertilizer nutrients required for agriculture, namely, nitrogen, phosphate and potash, indigenous raw materials are available mainly for nitrogen. The policy of self-sufficiency in fertilizers, therefore, has relevance in the context of nitrogenous fertilizers, which are largely based on indigenous feedstock. At present, the country is self sufficient to the extent of about 84% in the case of nitrogen.

The projects under implementation are expected to add a capacity of 15.79 lakh tonnes of nitrogen by the year 1997-98.

As regards phosphate, the constraints in domestic availability of raw materials do not permit self-sufficiency in production. Since indigenous rock phosphate supplies only meet about 5% of the total requirement, phosphatic fertilizers produced in the country are substantially based on imported raw materials and intermediates. Moreover, because of these inherent handicaps, the cost of production of indigenous phosphatic fertilizers is generally high in relation to the imported finished products. At present, the import dependence in respect of finished phosphatic fertilizers is to the extent of 13%. The projects under implementation are expected to add 0.31 lakh tonnes of phosphate production capacity by the year 1997-98.

There are no known and commercially exploitable reserves of potash in the country and per force the entire requirement of these fertilizers is met through imports. Apart from direct application, imported potash is used by the indigenous manufacturers for making complex fertilizers.

Requirement and Production of Power

1334. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI :
 DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY :
 SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :
 SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
 DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
 SHRI A. INDIRAKARAN REDDY :
 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :
 SHRI N.K. BALIYAN :
 DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :
 DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :
 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :
 SHRI RATILAL VARMA :
 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :
 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the requirement of power as on January 31, 1996, State-wise;
- (b) the installed capacity of each power project as on January 31, 1996 State-wise;
- (c) the total power being made available to each State from power plants situated in the concerned State and the power being supplied from power plants in other States, State-wise;
- (d) the target set up for production of power during the Eighth Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the full requirement of each State and the time schedule fixed to achieve this target alongwith the total investment involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) State-wise energy requirement during January, 1996 is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Station-wise and State-wise capacity as on 31-01-96 is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) The required information is given in the attached Statement-III.

(d) The State-wise capacity addition target during the Eighth Plan is given in the attached Statement-IV.

(e) Various measures taken to improve the availability of power in the country include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short-gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures, transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas etc.

STATEMENT I

State-wise energy requirement for the month of January, 1996

Region/State/System	Requirement (MU)
1	2
NORTHERN REGION	
Chandigarh	72
Delhi	1100
Haryana	1075
Himachal Pradesh	216
Jammu & Kashmir	440
Punjab	1425
Rajasthan	1860
Uttar Pradesh	3350
Total N.R.	9538
WESTERN REGION :	
Gujarat	3240
Madhya Pradesh	3250
Maharashtra	5075
Goa	104
Total W.R.	11369
SOUTHERN REGION :	
Andhra Pradesh	3550
Karnataka	2265
Kerala	965
Tamil Nadu	2865
Total S.R.	9645

1	2
EASTERN REGION :	
Bihar	850
D.V.C	695
Orissa	920
West Bengal	1200
Total E.R.	3665
NORTH-EASTERN REGION :	
Arunachal Pradesh	13.4
Asssam	230.9
Manipur	39.0
Meghalaya	39.1
Mizoram	16.0
Nagaland	16.2
Tripura	34.4
Total N.E.R.	389.0
All India	34606.0

STATEMENT II

State-wise/system-wise capacity as on 31st January 1996

State/System/Station	Capacity (MW)
1	2
BBMB	
Bhakra	1200.0
Ganguwal	77.5
Kotla	77.5
Dehar	990.0
Pong	360.0
DELHI	
I.P. Station	277.5
Rajghat-II	135.0
Rajghat	14.0
DESU G.T.	231.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Badarpur	705.0
HARYANA	
Faridabad	165.0
Panipat	650.0
Western Yamuna	48.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Bassi	60.0
Giri Bata	60.0

1	2
Others	22.9
Sanjay Bhaba	120.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Baira Siul	180.0
Chamera	540.0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
Pampore G.T.	175.0
Lower Jhelam	105.0
Chenani	23.8
Upper Sindh	22.6
Others	26.6
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Salal	690.0
PUNJAB	
Ropar	1260.0
Bhatinda	440.0
U.B.D.C.	90.0
Shanan	110.0
Mukheriyar	207.0
Anandpur Sahib	134.0
RAJASTHAN	
Kota	850.0
Ramghar G.T.	3.0
R.P.Sagar	172.0
Jawahar Sagar	99.0
Mahi Bajaj	140.0
Others	19.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Anta G.T.	413.0
R.A.P.S.	300.0
UTTAR PRADESH	
Obra	1482.0
Panki	274.0
H'Ganj A	90.0
H' Ganj B	425.0
Paricha	220.0
Anpara	1630.0
Tanda	330.0
Others	10.0
Rihand (H)	300.0
Obra Hydrel	99.0
Ram Ganga	198.0

1	2
Matatila	30.0
Khatima	41.4
Ganga Canal	45.2
Dhakrani	33.8
Dhalipur	51.0
Kulhal	30.0
Chibro	240.0
Khodri	120.0
Chilla	144.0
Maneri Bhali	90.0
Khara	72.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Singrauli	2000.0
Rihand	1000.0
Auraiya G.T.	652.00
Unchahar	420.0
Dadri (NCTPP)	840.0
Dadri G.T.	817.0
N.A.P.S.	440.0
Tanakpur	120.0
GUJARAT	
Dhuvaran	534.0
Ukai	850.0
Gandhi Nagar	660.0
Utran	39.0
Utran G.T.	144.0
Wanakbori	1260.0
Sikka Replacement	240.0
Kutuch Lignite	140.0
Dhuvaran G.T.	54.0
Ukai (H)	305.0
Kadana	120.0
A.E. Co.	179.0
Sabarmati	330.0
G.I.P. Co.	145.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Kawas G.T.	644.0
Gandhar G.T.	648.0
K.A.P.S.	440.0
MADHYA PRADESH	
Satpura	1142.5
Kobra II	160.0

1	2
Kobra III	240.0
Kobra West	840.0
Amarkantak	50.0
Amarkantak Ext.	240.0
Sanjay Gandhi	420.0
Gandhi Sagar	115.0
Bargi + Hasdobango	210.0
Pench	160.0
Bansagar	315.0
Birsinghpur	20.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Kobra STPS	2100.0
Vindhyachal	1260.0
MAHARASHTRA	
Nasik	910.0
Koradi	1080.0
Khaper Kheda II	420.0
Paras	58.0
Bhusawal	478.0
Parli	690.0
Chandrapur	1840.0
Uran G.T.	672.0
Uran WHRP	240.0
Koyna	920.0
Vaiterna	60.0
Tillari	60.0
Bhira Tail Race	80.0
Others	140.8
Trombay	1150.0
Trombay GT 1	180.0
Dhanu	500.0
Khopili	72.0
Bhivpuri	72.0
Bhira	132.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
T.A.P.S.	320.0
ANDHRA PRADESH	
KothGudem	670.0
Vijayawada	1260.0
Ramagundem B	62.5
Nellore	30.0
Vijeswaram	99.0
Rayalseema	420.0

1	2
Machkund	114.7
T.B Dam	72.0
Upper Silleru	180.0
Lower Silleru	460.0
Nagarjuna Sagar	810.0
Nagarjuna Sgr.R	90.0
Nagarjuna Sgr.L	60.0
Donkarai	25.0
Srisailam	770.0
Others	57.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Ramagundem STPS	2100.00
KARNATAKA	
Raichur	840.0
Saravathy	891.0
Jog	120.0
Kalindi	810.0
Kalindi SUPA	100.0
Bhadra	33.2
Lingnamakki	55.0
Shivasamundram	42.0
Shimsha+Mallapur	26.2
Munirabad	27.0
Ghatprabha	32.0
Varahi Dam	239.0
Shivpura	18.0
KERALA	
Kuttiadi+Kallada	90.0
Sholayar	54.0
Poringalkuthu	32.0
Pallivasa	37.5
Sengulam	48.0
Panniar	30.0
Nariamangalam	45.0
Idduki	780.0
Sabarigiri	300.0
Idamalayar	75.0
Maniyar	4.0
TAMIL NADU	
Ennore	450.0
Tuticorin	1050.0
Mettur	840.0

1	2
North Madras	420.0
Nariman G.T.	10.0
Pyakara Dam	72.0
Moyar+L.Bhavan	44.0
Kundah I-V	555.0
Mettur	240.0
Alliyar	60.0
Sholayar I-II	95.0
Sarkarpathy	30.0
Periyar	140.0
Surliyar	35.0
Papanassam	28.0
Kodayar I-II	100.0
Servalar+Vagai	26.0
Lower Mettur	120.0
Kadamparai	400.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Neyveli	595.0
Neyveli M/C	1470.0
M.A.P.S.	440.0
BIHAR	
Patratu	770.0
Barauni	310.0
Muzaffarpur	220.0
Tenughat	210.0
KOSI+W. Canal	31.7
Subernarekha	130.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Kahalgauon	630.0
D.V.C.	
Chandrapura	750.0
Durgapur	350.0
Bokaro	820.0
Mejia	210.0
Matihon G.T.	90.0
Panchet	80.0
Tillaiya	4.0
Matihon	60.0
ORISSA	
I.B.Valley	210.0
Balimela	360.0
Hirakud	307.5
Rengali	250.0

1	2
Upper Kolab	320.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Talcher	460.0
Talcher STPS	500.0
WEST BENGAL	
Bandel	530.0
Santalidih	480.0
Gas Turbines	60.0
Small Hydro	41.3
Kolaghat	1260.0
D.P.L.	390.0
Mulajore	60.0
New Cossifore	130.0
Titagarh	240.0
Southern Repl.	135.0
Kasba G.T.	40.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Farakka STPS	1600.0
SIKKIM	
Small Hydro	24.0
ASSAM	
Chandrapur	60.0
Namrup	30.0
Namrup G.T.	81.5
Namrup W/H	22.0
Bongaigaon	240.0
Gas Turbines	141.0
MANIPUR	
Loktak	105.0
CENTRAL SECTOR	
Kathalguri NEPCO	134.0
MEGHALAYA	
Kyrdemkulai	60.0
Umaim	114.0
Umtru	11.2
Khondong	50.0
Kopili	100.0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
Tago	4.5
TRIPURA	
Gas Turbine	48.5
Gumti	15.0

STATEMENT III*Total Energy Availability for the Month of January, 1996.*

(All figures in net MU)

State	Own generation (include share from common project) (a)	Drawal from central stations (b)	Net assistance [(+) Import (-) Export] (c)	Total Availa- bility (a+b+c) (d)
NORTHERN REGION :				
Chandigarh	53.7	17.0	(+)0.3	71
Delhi	537.2	528.1	(+)5.7	1071
Haryana	482.4	505.2	(+)3.4	991
H.P.	76.7	114.8	(+)24.5	216
J & K	60.9	242.4	(+)4.7	308
Punjab	1022.2	378.7	(-)10.9	1390
Rajasthan	863.8	892.5	(+) 13.7	1770
U.P	1833.3	1115.8	(-)8.1	2941
WESTERN REGION :				
Gujarat	2188.4	781.0	(+)3.6	2973
M.P.	1641.1	1026.8	(+)13.1	2681
Maharashtra	4042.2	897.2	(+)0.6	4940
Goa	0.0	103.5	0.0	104
SOUTHERN REGION :				
Andhra Pradesh	1888.9	722.4	(+)68.7	2680
Karnataka	1060.4	461.4	(+)47.2	1569
Kerala	516.8	246.2	0.0	763
Tamil Nadu	1857.5	615.5	0.0	2473
EASTERN REGION :				
Bihar	234.3	369.9	(+)1.8	606
D.V.C.	570.1	122.0	(-)7.1	685
Orissa	682.7	239.8	(-)12.5	910
West Bengal	1069.4	171.3	(-)69.7	1171
NORTH-EASTERN REGION :				
Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	5.0	0.0	8.6
Assam	107.8	99.3	(+)15.9	223.0
Manipur	0.5	28.3	(+)9.8	38.6
Meghalaya	45.5	0.0	(-)6.4	39.1
Mizoram	1.1	13.9	(+)1.0	16.0
Nagaland	0.8	15.1	(+)0.3	16.2
Tripura	19.1	13.4	0.0	32.5

STATEMENT IV*Capacity Addition Target for 8th Plan (1992-97)*

Region/State/UT	Hydro (MW)	Thermal (MW)	Nuclear (MW)	Total (MW)
Haryana	22.0	210.0	0.0	232.0
H.P.	27.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
J & K	111.8	100.0	0.0	211.8
Punjab	300.0	630.0	0.0	930.0
Rajasthan	0.0	213.0	0.0	213.0
U.P.	497.5	1110.0	0.0	1607.5
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	0.0	762.0	0.0	762.0
Central Sector	2755.0	2891.0	220.0	5866.0
Total (NR)	3713.3	5916.0	220.0	9849.3
Gujarat	352.0	268.0	0.0	620.0
M.P.	1091.0	1260.0	0.0	2351.0
Maharashtra	1144.5	1960.0	0.0	3104.5
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Sector	0.0	1153.0	440.0	1593.0
Total (WR)	2587.5	4641.0	440.0	7668.5
Andhra Pradesh	463.6	840.0	0.0	1303.6
Karnataka	580.0	416.0	0.0	996.0
Kerala	271.0	0.0	0.0	271.0
Tamil Nadu	15.5	750.0	0.0	765.5
Pondicherry	0.0	22.5	0.0	22.5
Central Sector	0.0	630.0	440.0	1070.0
Total (SR)	1330.1	2658.5	440.0	4428.6
Bihar	56.9	920.0	0.0	976.9
Orissa	736.0	840.0	0.0	1576.0
West Bengal	117.5	920.0	0.0	1037.5
D.V.C.	0.0	840.0	0.0	840.0
Sikkim	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Central Sector	60.0	2630.0	0.0	2690.0
Total (ER)	982.4	6150.0	0.0	7132.4
Assam	126.0	420.0	0.0	546.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Nagaland	24.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
Tripura	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
Arunachal Pradesh	10.3	0.0	0.0	10.3
Mizoram	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6
Central Sector	445.0	354.0	0.0	799.0
Total (NER)	668.9	790.0	0.0	1458.9
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All India	9282.2	20155.5	1100.0	30537.7
State Sector	5854.2	10477.5	0.0	16331.7
Private Sector	168.0	1180.0	0.0	1348.0
Central Sector	3260.0	8498.0	1100.0	12858.0
All India	9282.2	20155.5	1100.0	30537.7

[*Translation*]**Short Term Power Projects Implementation**

1335. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of short-term power projects is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State-wise details of the work done regarding the implementation of such projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise details of short-term power projects comprising Gas Turbines, Steam Turbines and Diesel Generating Sets commissioned during the last three years is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Name of Project		Capacity (MW)
1		2
UTTAR PRADESH		
Central Sector		
Dadri CCGT	ST 1	146.5
	ST 2	146.5
RAJASTHAN		
State Sector		
Ramgarh	GT 1	3
	GT 2	35.50
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
State Sector		
Pampore St.II	GT 1	25
	GT 2	25
	GT 3	25
	GT 4	25
DELHI		
State Sector		
IP W.H. (DESU)	Unit-I	34
	Unit-II	34
GUJARAT		
Central Sector		
Gandhar CCGT	GT 1	131
	GT 2	131
	GT 3	131
Gandhar CCST	ST 1	255
State Sector		
Utran CCGT	ST 1	45

1		2
MAHARASHTRA		
State Sector		
Urban Waste Heat Recovery	Unit 1	120
	Unit 2	120
Trombay	GT	120
	ST	60
KARNATAKA		
State Sector		
Yelahanka DG Sets	Unit 1	21.32
	Unit 2	21.32
	Unit 3	21.32
	Unit 4	21.32
	Unit 5	21.32
ASSAM		
State Sector		
Lakwa	GT 5	20
	GT 6	20
	GT 7	20
Central Sector		
Kathalguri	GT 1	33.50
	GT 2	33.50
	GT 3	33.50
	GT 4	33.50
	GT 5	33.50
TAMIL NADU		
State Sector		
Bes in Bridge	GT 1	30
	GT 2	30
TRIPURA		
State Sector		
1. Rokhia III	GT-3	8.00
2. Rokhia III	GT-4	8.00

[*English*]**Arsenic Water Pollution in West Bengal**

1336. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on December 15, 1995, the West Bengal Minister of Public Health Engineering Department had held discussion with him on the question of arsenic pollution in several districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Union Government to provide adequate financial assistance to implement the master-plan already prepared in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Government of West Bengal submitted a project proposal on 19.2.96 costing of Rs. 228.00 crore for providing safe drinking water in the areas affected by arsonic water pollution in South 24-Parganas district.

(d) The arsonic problem, is being dealt with under the programme of Sub-Mission on removal of excess arsonic from drinking water. The Central assistance is provided to the State Govt. as per sub-Mission norms prescribed by Govt. of India.

[Translation]

Development of Roads in Uttar Pradesh

1337. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the roads in central and eastern Uttar Pradesh are in a bad shape;

(b) whether the link roads to the villages are also in a bad state;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in a time bound manner bring them to a good condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) . This Ministry does not maintain district-wise and village-wise data on State roads. Construction and maintenance of State roads is the responsibility of State Governments.

[English]

Power Projects

1338. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
SHRI ANNA JOSHI :
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects cleared by the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise along with the total investment made therein;

(b) the number of power projects (plants) in operation at present out of those, location-wise; .

(c) the total power potential targetted to be achieved on the completion of these projects and the target actually achieved; and

(d) the number of power projects still to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

NABARD Loan for Rural Electrification

1339. SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SOMAJI KSHIR-SAGAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sought by the Rural Electrification Corporation from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for different projects in Maharashtra during the last two years till date; and

(b) the details of the projects and the amount allocated and released for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . Rural Electrification Corporation & Commercial Banks jointly finance energisation of pumpsets in the country with a refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD on a 1:1:1 ratio under the Special Project Agriculture (SPA) Programme. The details of amount provided by NABARD for different projects under SPA in Maharashtra during the last two years & till date are as under :

Year	Number of projects	Refinance Allocation	Amount Disbursed by NABARD	(Rs. in Crores)
1993-94	156	0.32	26.16	Including on going project.
1994-95	98	27.03	22.56	-do-
1995-96	Nil	Nil	15.08	-do-

[English]

West Coast Canal

1340. SHRI A. CHARLES :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for Development of the West Coast Canal between quilon and Kovalam has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete the survey expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) . As per the feasibility study conducted

by the Inland waterways Authority of India through RITES earlier, Quilon-Kovalam stretch of West Coast Canal was not found viable. However, the report of RITES has been referred to M/s. NATPAC to assess the cost of development afresh.

Funds for Cashew Research

1341. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted any financial assistance to the Agricultural Universities in the country for Cashew research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give special assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cashew, following Research Centres have been allocated funds for cashew research during the VIII plan:

1. Bapatla Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 23.58 lakhs
2. Bhubaneswar Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (Orissa)	Rs. 17.18 lakhs
3. Chintamani University of Agril. Sciences (Karnataka)	Rs. 22.53 lakhs
4. Jhargram Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (West Bengal)	Rs. 19.08 lakhs
5. Madakkathara Kerala Agricultural University (Kerala)	Rs. 18.01 lakhs
6. Pilicode Kerala Agricultural University (Kerala)	Rs. 11.82 lakhs
7. Vengurla Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, (Maharashtra)	Rs. 18.29 lakhs
8. Jagadalpur Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Madhya Pradesh)	Rs. 14.65 lakhs
9. Virudhachalam Tamil Nadu Agril. University (Tamil Nadu)	Rs. 20.03 lakhs

Besides above, following *ad-hoc* research schemes on cashew are also in operation:

1. "Influence of weather and soil factors on growth, yield, nut weight and nut quality of cashew in West and Eastern coast of India" at Kerala Agricultural University for 3 years. (Rs. 392260-00).

2. "Rapid multiplication cashew through in-vitro methods" at Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur for 3 years. (Rs. 703500-00).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidy to Manufacturers of Fertilizers

1342. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy regarding payment of subsidies to the manufacturers of fertilizers;

(b) whether the recommendations of the State Governments to pay subsidies to manufacturers in the respective States are the main criteria in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Union Government to fix the prices and pay the subsidies to the manufacturers direct without recommendations from the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b). At present, Urea is the only fertilizer under Statutory Price Control and subsidy on it is paid by the Department of Fertilizers to individual manufacturing units and varies from unit to unit.

Government of India is also reimbursing concession on sale (to the farmers) of de-controlled indigenous phosphatic and imported potassic fertilizers to the fertilizer supplying agencies on the basis of certified reports of sales received from States/UTs.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It is not possible to fix a uniform price for decontrolled fertilizers.

Vegetables and Flowers Development

1343. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded a project proposal for Dutch Assistance for vegetables and flowers development in the Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest stage of the proposal; and

(d) the date by which the project proposal is likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) to (d) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses in Villages

1344. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to construct cheap and durable houses for the most needy people living below the poverty line in villages;

(b) if so, the time when the Government had received, this proposal, the outline of the said proposal and the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the total number of houses to be constructed under the said scheme and the total amount likely to be spent thereon and the time by which the said action plan is likely to be completed; and

(d) the criteria on the basis of which these houses will be allotted to the eligible people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Rural Housing Scheme, which was launched in 1993-94 with an objective of providing central assistance to the State Governments for implementation of their rural housing programme for the people below poverty line, proposals were received during 1993-94 and 1994-95 and Rs. 11.00 crores and Rs. 30.00 crores respectively were released to various State Governments. During 1995-96, this scheme was merged with Indira Awas Yojana with effect from 1.1.96 with the result that all the proposal under rural housing scheme received during 1995-96 were not considered and no grants have been released to States.

During 1995-96, proposals for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana through Non-Governmental Organisations/Voluntary Organisations have been received and the same are under consideration of the Government.

(c) It is proposed to construct about 30,000 houses under Indira Awas Yojana by involving the voluntary organisations. The central assistance will be released to the eligible voluntary organisations during the current year.

Under Indira Awas Yojana which is a continuing scheme of the Government, 24,61,759 houses have been constructed till the end of January, 1996 since its inception in 1985-86 with an expenditure of Rs. 3,129.28 crores.

(d) Under Indira Awas Yojana, the houses are provided to the Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes and non SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line.

[Translation]

Advisory Committee of ICCR

1345. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advisory Committee have been constituted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the various regions of the world;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee, region-wise; and

(c) the procedure being adopted for the selection of the members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L.BHATIA): (a) No, Sir. As per the decision of the Governing Body taken at its meeting held on 22nd February, 1994, a Planning Committee was set up and entrusted with the task of preparing the Annual Action Plan for ICCR. The Planning Committee oversees programmes for all regions of the world.

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

[English]

Indians in Jails in Gulf Countries

1346. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indians are jailed in Gulf countries for petty reasons without any justification;

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

(c) whether the Government have secured any mutual understanding with those countries for the release of these jailed persons during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the early release of the remaining persons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Indians, like nationals of other countries and local citizens, are subject to local laws and may be arrested and jailed when these laws are violated.

(b) According to information available with our Missions, the number of Indian nationals in jails in Gulf countries are as follows :

S.No.	Name of the Country	No. of Indians in Jails As on Dec. 95
1.	Bahrain	130
2.	Iraq	2
3.	Kuwait	57
4.	Oman	38
5.	Qatar	206
6.	Saudi Arabia	3140
7.	UAE	1000
8.	Yemen Arab Republic	4

(c) and (d) . Our Missions in the Gulf invariably exercise consular jurisdiction in respect of jailed prisoners by visiting them and satisfying themselves about their status and welfare. In case of an offence like illegal immigration, the Embassy, after checking the national antecedents, issues necessary documents and approaches the local authorities, for their release and repatriation to India.

(e) While the host Governments are insistent that the law should take its course, our Missions are constantly making efforts to secure the release of Indian prisoners by taking up their cases with the local authorities for early completion of legal formalities

Greeting Card Sent by Pak President

1347. DR. S.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new year greeting card received by the President and Prime Minister from the President of Pakistan carried a photograph of Pakistan occupied Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through diplomatic channels Government conveyed their strong resentment to Pakistan at the discourtesy shown to the President and the Prime Minister by the inclusion of such a photograph in the card.

[Translation]

Indian Veterinary Research Institute

1348. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post lying vacant in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, Bareilly, U.P.; and

(b) the time by which these posts are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) Number of posts

lying vacant at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, Bareilly as per details given below :-

Group A	-	142
B	-	5
C	-	169
D	-	209

(b) The vacant posts are filled through various modes of recruitment as prescribed in the recruitment rules through Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, DPCs, Selection Committees etc., which is a continuous process.

[English]

Four Laning of National Highways in Kerala

1349. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) the latest position in regard to the four lane road construction from Alwaye to Sherthalai in Kerala ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT : (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) The physical progress upto January, 1996 is 15.21 %.

(b) A sum of Rs. 93.97 Crore has been sanctioned for 4 laning of road from Alwaye to Sherthalai.

[Translation]

Hike in Power Tariff

1350. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India" on February 3, 1996 under the caption "Salve stress need to hike power tariff".

(b) whether the lower sale prices of the electricity particularly for the agriculture sector is one of the main reasons attributed toward the constant losses being incurred by the State Electricity Boards;

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

(d) whether the Government have made assessment of the percentage of electricity being provided to agriculture sector, industry, trade, public conveniences and domestic consumption out of the total consumption of electricity in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the break-up in this regard and the amount of loss estimated from the electricity being given to each of the aforesaid sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The action plan adopted in the Power Ministers' Conference held in January, 1993, *inter alia*, states that wherever already not done so, agricultural tariff must be revised to a minimum rate of 50 paise per Kwh.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During 1993-94, the percentage of electricity provided to various sector is given below :

Sector	Percentage
Agriculture	29.64
Industrial	39.61
Domestic	18.17
Commercial	5.93
Other (inclu. Public convenience, Traction etc.)	6.65
Total	100.00

The amount of Loss/Project estimated from the electricity being given to each of the above sector during 1993-94 is as under :-

Sector	(SEBs Only) Loss(-)/Profit (+) (Rs in crore)
Agriculture	(-) 9680
Domestic	(-) 2860
Industrial	(+) 3970
Commercial	(+) 180
Other (incl. Public convenience Traction etc.)	(+) 1360
Net	(-) 7030

[English]

Bidi Tobacco Farmers

1351. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Development Council has recommended special marketing facilities for bidi tobacco farmers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Export of Agro Based Products

1352. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for capital investment in Food Processing Industries with a view to promote the export of Agro-based products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded approval for such projects during the last two years ; and .

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) . Yes, Sir. During the last two years i.e. 1993-94 and 1994-95, Government have approved 258, 100% Export Oriented units in the various sectors of food processing. The investments envisaged in these projects is Rs. 2217 Crores and the targetted exports in these units in the first 5 years has been indicated as Rs. 20940 Crores. However their implementation would be staggered.

[English]

Raichur Thermal Power Station

1353. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has given the techno-economic clearance for the expansion of Raichur Thermal Power Station i.e. for the 5th and 6th units of 200 MW each;

(b) if so, when the clearance was given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) . Yes, Sir. The scheme for Raichur Thermal Power Station Extension (2x210 MW) units 5 & 6, proposed to be executed by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), was accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority in December, 1995 subject to following conditions:

(i) Clearance of Ministry of Environment & Forests;

(ii) Coal supply from M/s Singareni Collieries Company Limited to be explored by M/s K.P.C.L./ Ministry of Coal;

(iii) Beneficated coal to be used and transportation cost to be optimised; and

- (iv) Clearance for lease financing for Rs. 200 Crores through M/s BHEL.

Sundarban Areas of West Bengal

1354. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to declare the Sundarban areas of West Bengal as National Waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): The steamer route in the Sundarbans from the confluence of Doagrakhal with channel creek (Baratola River) in Hooghly river to the confluence of Beharekhal with Rai Mangal river on the international border is one of ten waterways identified by the National Transport Policy Committee (1980) for being considered for declaration as a National Waterway. Based on the feasibility study conducted in 1988-89 action to consult various Ministries was taken to consider and declare this route (197 Kms) as a National Waterway. As per the advice of Ministry of Environment and Forests environmental studies for the said project are in progress.

Tunnel On National Highway-4

1355. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated the project to construct a tunnel on the National Highway No. 4 at Kambataki Ghat between Stara and Pune;

(b) whether this project is likely to be offered for privatisation;

(c) if so, the details of the project and whether any bids have been invited ; and

(d) whether terms of privatisation, toll structure, financing and ownership arrangements have been finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) . No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Programme in Maharashtra

1356. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made under the major poverty alleviation programme during the last two years and in the current year so far; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure the achievement of the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojanas (JRY) and employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented by the centre in various States including the State of Maharashtra. The details of targets set and achievements made during 1993-94., 1994-95 and 1995-96 in Maharashtra are given below :-

Year	IRDP		JRY		EAS*
	Target	(lakh beneficiaries) Achievement	Target	(lakh mandays) Achievement	
1993-94	2.22	2.18	1378.27	1188.50	31.53
1994-95	1.82	1.97	1119.13	1100.73	233.89
1995-96	-	0.84	974.58	447.70	161.28

* No targets are set under EAS.

(b) Various steps like monitoring of progress through periodical progress reports, organisation of review meetings of Project Directors, State level coordination committee meetings and remedial action based on the observation reports made by higher officers of the Central Government during their inspection visits under the Areas Officers Scheme.

Foreign Company Invest Money in FPI

1357. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies making investment in Food Processing Industries in the country at present;

(b) the names of companies alongwith the capital invested in these industries separately; and

(c) the benefits likely to be acced therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) During the post liberalisation period (Aug:1991 to Dec. 1995), the Government have approved 209 cases of foreign investment by foreign companies/NRIs/QFCs in various sectors of food processing.

(b) Prominent amongst the foreign investors are Kellogg & Co. USA, Coca Cola, USA, Pepsico Inc., USA, Mc-Donald Corporation, USA; Pizza Hut International, Hongkong; Perfitti, Italy; C.P. Aquaculture Group, Thailand, Corn Products, USA, Farm Frites, Holland, Obovel, Belgium, Macon Agri, Northern Ireland; Dalsem Vaciap, Holland, Seagram Co. Ltd., Canada; United Distillers, U.K., Hiram Walker Group, U.K., Heinz Italia, Italy; KFC, Hongkong; Mars incorporated, USA; Wm Wrigley, Thailand Foster Brewing Group, Australia; and Cargill South Asia Ltd., USA, etc. Sector-wise foreign investment made by foreign companies/NRIs/OCBs are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The investment by foreign companies will help the food processing industry in reducing wastage, generating employment including rural employment increase competition, market expansion availability of quality products and increase exports.

STATEMENT

Details of foreign investments made by foreign companies/NRIs/OCBs in the various sectors of food processing till December 1995.

(Rupees on crores)

S.No.	Sector	Foreign Investment.
1.	Grain milling & grain based.	319
2.	Fruits & Vegetable products.	523
3.	Meat & Poultry.	291
4.	Deep Sea fishing, fish processing & aquaculture.	540
5.	Fermentation industry.	287
6.	Consumer industry including soft drinks/ water/confectionery etc.	1054
7.	Milk & Milk Products	224
8.	Others including food additives, flavours etc.	111
Total		3349

[English]

Approval of Private Power Project

1358. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all private power projects approved by the Union Government;

(b) whether the break up of costs of fast track private power projects are not available with the Central Electricity Authority;

(c) if so, the names of those power projects;

(d) whether it is a fact that in most of these projects the approved cost of energy and the capital cost is above the renegotiated Dabhol cost estimates; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the approved costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Details of the private power projects which have accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are given in the Statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e) . Government of Maharashtra have intimated that Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) has been directed to negotiate revision of the Power Purchased Agreement (PPA) based on the terms & conditions agreed to by the Dabhol Power Company with the renegotiating group constituted by the State Government. The revised cost details of the Dabhol Power project will be known only after MSEB completes its negotiation and refers the matter to the Government of India. CEA, while according techno-economic clearance to power projects, examines, *inter-alia*, the reasonableness of the cost and tariff of the project. The CEA-cleared cost is the ceiling cost within which the State authorities are free to negotiate the cost and tariff for the purpose of entering into PPA with the generating companies.

STATEMENT

Private Sector Schemes cleared/appraised by CEA

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Cap. (MW)
1	2	3

HYDRO SCHEMES

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Baspa Stage II (M/s JIL) 3x100=300

MADHYA PRADESH

2. Maheshwar (M/s. S. Kumars Ltd.) 10x40=400

MAHARASHTRA

3. Bhivpuri PSS (M/s Tata Electric Company) 1x90=90

THERMAL SCHEMES

GUJARAT

1. Paguthan CCGT (M/s GTECL) 654.7

2. Hazira CCGT (M/s Essar Power Ltd.) 515

1	2	3
3.	CCGT Plant of Baroda (M/s GIPCL)	167
MAHARASHTRA		
4.	Dabhol CCGT (M/s Dabhol Power Company of M/s Enron. U.S.A.	2015
5.	Bhadravati (M/s Central India Power Company Ltd. promoted by Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd..	2 x 536=1072
ANDHRA PRADESH		
6.	Jegurupadu CCGT (M/s GVK Industries)	216
7.	Godavari CCGT (M/s SPGL)	208
TAMIL NADU		
8.	Neyveli Zero Unit (M/s ST-CMS Electric Company)	250
9.	Pillaiperumalnallur CCGT (M/s Dyna Makowshi Power Co.)	330.5
ORISSA		
10.	Ib Valley Unit 3 & 4 (M/s IVPL)	2x210=420
WEST BENGAL		
11.	Balagarh (M/s BPCL)	2x250=500

[Translation]

Rural Employment

1359. DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of rural population as per 1991 census and as on December 31, 1995, state-wise;

(b) the number of persons provided employment in rural areas of the country through various Central Schemes during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government have any statistics regarding number of persons unemployed in rural areas during the last three years;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR):
(a) Statement showing rural population, Statewise as per 1991 census is enclosed. Rural population as on 31st December, 1995 is not available.

(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are major centrally sponsored schemes for providing employment in rural areas to people below the poverty line. Achievements of JRY, IJRY and EAS are measured in lakh mandays of employment generated and achievements of IRDP are measured in terms of families benefitted. Achievements of these schemes during last three years were as follows :

Years	JRY (Lakh Mandays)	EAS (No. of families benefitted)	IRDP
1992-93	7821.02	@	20,68,773
1993-94	10250.40*	494.74	25,38,320
1994-95	9517.07*	2739.56	21,82,018

* Includes IJRY which started from 1993-94.

@ Programme was started from 1993-94.

(c) to (e) . Number of unemployed persons in the rural areas during last three years has not been estimated. The total number of unemployed persons in the urban and rural areas taken together has been estimated and is as follows:

Years ending March	Unemployment (in million)
1993	17.10
1994	18.87
1995	18.69

State-wise break-up of above figures is also not available.

STATEMENT

Rural Population as per 1991 Census (In Million)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Population
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.75
3.	Assam	19.93
4.	Bihar	75.02
5.	Goa	0.69
6.	Gujarat	27.06
7.	Haryana	12.41
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.72
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.88*

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	31.07
11.	Kerala	21.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50.84
13.	Maharashtra	48.40
14.	Manipur	1.33
15.	Meghalaya	1.44
16.	Mizoram	0.37
17.	Nagaland	1.00
18.	Orissa	27.43
19.	Punjab	14.29
20.	Rajasthan	33.94
21.	Sikkim	0.37
22.	Tamil Nadu	36.78
23.	Tripura	2.34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	111.51
25.	West Bengal	49.37
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.20
27.	Chandigarh	0.07
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.13
29.	Daman & Diu	0.05
30.	Delhi	0.95
31.	Lakshadweep	0.02
32.	Pondicherry	0.29
All India		628.69

*Estimated figures as census was not held.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana

1360. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise target fixed for the construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana during the eighth five year plan; and

(b) the details of progress achieved so far alongwith the details of expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The targets under Indira Awas Yojana are fixed on year to year basis. The target fixed for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana since 1992-93 (being the 1st year of VIIIth Plan) are given in the attached Statement I. The State-wise targets for 1996-97 will be fixed based on the allocations made to the States/UTs.

(b) The details of progress achieved and expenditure incurred thereon so far under Indira Awas Yojana are given in the attached Statements II and III.

STATEMENT I

Targets under IAY during VIII Plan

Sl. No.	State/UT's	Targets				
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	7719	48034	23817	77642	158212
2	Arunachal Pradesh	782	222	204	797	1505
3	Assam	1081	6209	5987	25660	38867
4	Bihar	14509	37396	85249	152292	289446
5	Goa	56	276	249	861	1440
6	Gujarat	6666	6698	9574	28501	49219
7	Haryana	917	1848	1707	6846	11318
8	Himachal Pradesh	343	809	701	2736	4599
9	Jammu & Kashmir	200	1086	1964	5561	8809
10	Karnataka	5309	14197	16365	52133	88004
11	Kerala	1690	13245	12570	24624	52129
12	Madhya Pradesh	17816	28399	35416	98384	180015
13	Maharashtra	6914	6974	26684	84641	125273
14	Manipur	58	280	288	1022	1638
15	Meghalaya	489	353	306	1195	2293
16	Mizoram	210	185	129	504	1038
17	Nagaland	383	438	328	1281	2430
18	Orissa	8835	11649	20158	62986	103678
19	Punjab	1255	5963	4855	7047	19120
20	Rajasthan	7166	11388	13035	40875	72464
21	Sikkim	51	142	119	466	778
22	Tamil Nadu	7044	18930	19824	70187	115985
23	Tripura	279	431	340	1327	2377
24	Uttar Pradesh	18448	44135	51472	189211	303266
25	West Bengal	11408	19860	21722	68579	122469
26	A & N Islands	16	120	1009	377	622
27	D & N Haveli	60	71	59	205	395
28	Daman & Diu	8	38	35	121	202
29	Lakshadweep	16	0	0	189	205
30	Pondicherry	47	79	107	389	602
Total		117133	280363	353353	1007519	1758368

0----Nil/Not Reported.

*---Upto Aug'95.

STATEMENT II

Houses Constructed Under Indira Awas Yojana During 1985-86 to 1995-96

(Units: Nos.)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*	Total	
Sl. No.												(Col.3 To Col.12)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh	3321	19482	12832	9063	6850	6142	10876	10961	44897	57483	34659	216866	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	20	34	90	99	66	233	218	120	219	74	1175	
3. Assam	0	1107	1991	809	1960	2239	1231	1037	4304	6802	19852	41452	
4. Bihar	1585	18932	24028	24315	20361	21155	22541	28189	88960	59210	66812	375094	
5. Goa	0	216	190	0	121	51	52	55	84	201	401	1371	
6. Gujarat	418	5907	8901	4088	4806	4736	4939	4889	7117	7895	10711	64407	
7. Haryana	360	1019	1422	1153	1495	859	968	1002	1552	3536	4303	17699	
8. Himachal Pradesh	0	412	1085	783	648	436	362	351	629	853	825	6383	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0	638	0	1499	845	273	465	425	380	1697	2397	8659	
10. Karnataka	3533	1542	9570	1896	5147	11341	6092	7197	8820	13831	18537	87606	
11. Kerala	4802	14858	11040	8554	22332	8724	5172	4100	4827	3891	17113	106043	
12. Madhya Pradesh	4521	8836	10033	6857	6384	18790	40644	47156	48108	48967	43984	284280	
13. Maharashtra	6404	12198	7431	9647	14442	9730	9927	8778	18870	22812	13008	135247	
14. Manipur	0	12	160	111	384	170	140	213	208	171	512	1981	
15. Meghalaya	110	157	230	140	150	387	388	432	318	241	156	2709	
16. Mizoram	0	27	37	70	104	1264	256	224	240	368	424	3014	
17. Nagaland	84	182	130	196	373	649	1581	1803	1536	895	470	7899	
18. Orissa	0	4485	7091	6563	3894	9041	17028	11305	10581	13297	19314	102599	
19. Punjab	0	669	1466	0	1578	934	1191	3359	2739	3849	1121	16806	
20. Rajasthan	46	2120	10180	4958	3766	2028	13174	10541	19958	28934	33732	129437	
21. Sikkim	112	150	150	51	99	96	166	140	142	108	875	2089	
22. Tamil Nadu	9291	34038	24535	26917	41666	47260	40768	14409	33758	33176	13280	319098	
23. Tripura	168	1208	104	781	810	491	472	343	636	557	114	5994	
24. Uttar Pradesh	16467	25191	25109	23871	32947	25300	20262	22218	47722	47555	123472	410714	
25. West Bengal	0	6711	10547	6178	13866	9421	8223	13300	13389	15526	14523	111684	
26. A & N Islands	0	0	10	60	54	53	17	20	21	21	79	336	
27. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28. D & N Haveli	0	50	0	62	130	53	53	52	60	59	13	532	
29. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	7	10	26	21	13	45	4	126	
30. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
32. Pondichery	0	0	95	180	205	40	22	47	48	0	18	656	
Total	51252	160197	169302	139192	186023	181800	207290	192585	360047	372275	441787	2461759	

* Included in Goa upto 1987-88

0---Nil/Not Reported.

*--Provisional, Upto Jan'96

STATEMENT III

Resources utilised Under *Indira Awas Yojana* During 1985-86 to 1995-96

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 *	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	335.16	1684.62	1461.09	1052.38	629.77	984.82	1411.45	1264.00	5956.77	6610.08	4790.60	26180.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.57	4.08	10.03	14.00	8.00	31.00	37.13	26.88	26.16	9.76	168.61
3.	Assam	0.00	119.56	238.92	121.17	235.20	223.86	172.24	130.76	573.08	934.47	2526.59	5275.85
4.	Bihar	164.00	1893.41	2559.03	2418.89	2056.88	2471.17	2643.31	3271.50	13664.86	7121.09	13855.40	52119.54
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	13.25	1.83	4.93	2.64	2.06	3.65	5.78	5.97	16.37	56.48
6.	Gujarat	94.99	525.16	873.76	350.58	465.47	567.10	795.07	638.96	937.68	1137.57	1667.41	8073.48
7.	Haryana	53.70	91.71	129.81	97.68	149.51	114.96	132.92	120.58	217.50	507.68	618.37	2234.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	60.15	124.47	88.70	73.31	57.69	50.77	52.08	84.37	126.24	158.54	876.32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	126.50	113.12	49.70	24.53	35.15	38.03	45.02	245.74	343.92	1019.71
10.	Karnataka	108.59	252.14	778.17	450.35	648.95	948.21	836.61	803.70	1270.11	2060.40	3148.76	11405.99
11.	Kerala	991.52	1308.75	7230.97	1034.81	1452.21	472.24	488.75	527.98	685.99	595.65	2511.69	17300.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	603.11	1033.03	1040.11	766.18	605.90	2043.13	3379.37	2631.94	2931.17	3246.09	4367.39	22447.42
13.	Maharashtra	635.72	874.89	809.62	873.28	1404.67	1313.51	1372.30	1180.91	3189.84	3219.14	4641.21	19515.09
14.	Manipur	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	27.08	21.80	11.42	22.15	24.15	22.38	89.75	246.73
15.	Meghalaya	11.64	16.53	25.62	15.91	12.58	20.21	52.24	61.31	44.20	46.40	12.43	319.07
16.	Mizoram	0.00	2.00	4.80	7.88	11.27	144.17	34.86	32.11	33.21	48.01	54.26	372.57
17.	Nagaland	10.00	20.00	14.24	30.12	44.76	94.10	229.25	232.44	222.72	141.41	74.26	1113.30
18.	Orissa	0.00	602.36	820.29	739.83	423.40	1177.99	2099.51	1402.39	1433.88	1942.02	3132.75	13774.42
19.	Punjab	0.00	162.29	172.64	181.96	161.20	111.95	242.06	790.98	704.33	527.34	96.50	3161.25
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	330.75	924.15	510.30	334.57	178.06	1007.77	1128.73	2287.96	2989.27	3084.56	12776.12
21.	Sikkim	12.70	17.01	18.90	6.43	11.87	11.51	26.00	20.73	20.37	21.06	78.74	245.42
22.	Tamil Nadu	1392.26	2866.24	2674.91	2979.88	5943.95	6687.60	7765.73	4810.54	4526.95	7619.52	7831.76	55099.34
23.	Tripura	50.85	119.41	96.81	114.05	97.20	57.71	50.18	33.00	108.42	95.65	68.86	892.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1329.05	2196.51	2367.16	2465.61	2904.58	2556.43	2303.88	2933.01	5585.68	5917.62	14015.72	44575.25
25.	West Bengal	0.00	616.10	974.86	509.47	1048.17	993.11	1101.42	1695.48	1843.68	2170.54	2260.78	13213.61
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	1.19	3.70	2.68	3.17	4.88	2.98	4.96	15.57	15.98	11.30	66.41
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	0.00	8.92	7.25	11.74	7.43	6.20	10.10	7.01	2.08	8.64	1.19	70.56
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	2.33	1.31	1.64	6.05	1.30	12.98
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	2.87
32.	Pondichery	0.00	0.00	9.79	0.00	27.76	9.43	10.07	6.16	6.65	18.17	22.68	110.71
Total		5793.29	14918.30	23538.90	14964.86	18850.09	21307.45	26300.80	23883.51	46450.49	47426.15	69495.72	312927.56

* Included in Goa PTO 1987-88.

* Provisional upto Jan'96.

Hindi as Official Language of U

1361. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHAR :
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any initiative to recognise Hindi as one of the official languages of the UN during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon ; and

(c) the level at which the government have raised the matter at the forum of the UN?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) . The introduction of Hindi as an official UN language has engaged the attention of the Government for several years. Introduction of a new Un language requires majority support of member states in addition to large financial implications. Our consultations in this regard have not been encouraging. Meanwhile, Government of India has been making temporary arrangements in the Permanent Mission of India to the UN at New York to provide Hindi translation/typing facilities to our delegates who would wish to speak in Hindi. Arrangements for on-the-spot translation of speeches delivered in Hindi can be made available at UN and other specialised agencies whenever required.

[English]

Hydel Tower Projects in U.P.

1362. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of approved and on going hydro power projects in the districts of Almora and Pithoragarh in in U.P.;

(b) the cost involved, the electricity to be generated and the target date of completion, project-wise details thereof;

(c) funds released since 1991 till date, project-wise; and

(d) whether there is any delay in the completion of projects and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) . The Sobla Hydroelectric project with an installed capacity of 6 MW (2x3 MW) in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh is the only approved and on-going hydroelectric project (above 3 Meghawatt) under execution in the districts of Almora and Pithoragarh. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 15.98 crores. The Sobla Hydroelectric project was accorded Investment Approval in 1988 and

was to be commissioned in 1993-94. However, the present schedule for commissioning is in 1996-97. An amount of Rs. 10.8 crores has been spent upto October, 1995 on the project.

Chamera Hydro-Electric Project

1363. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the payments including final extra deviated/substitute out of or other items not directly/clearly covered by the contracts which are due to the various agencies who executed Chamera Hydro-electric project;

(b) the time by which NHPC propose to make payments to those agencies;

(c) whether the findings of the High Powered Review Committee constituted in March, 1992 to consider the construction agencies, claims of minimum wages etc. have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . The contractors engaged for the construction of the Chamera Hydro-electric Project Stage-I have been paid by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) at the rates specified in the Bill of Quantities for the works executed by them. Some further claims have been preferred by the contractors on account of deviated items/substituted items and extra items etc. Some of these claims are awaiting settlement through arbitration/legal proceedings. The actual payments arising out of the claims of the contractors would be determined only after the admissibility of the claims has been settled in terms of the arbitration awards/court rulings or by mutual agreement.

(c) and (d) . The payments for escalation on account of labour and material etc., to the extent provided for in the contract, have been made by NHPC. The claims which are beyond the provisions of the contracts were examined by a High Level Committee constituted by the NHPC. Further action would be taken after the Corporation has estimated the exact financial implications of those recommendations.

[Translation]

Per Capita Generation and Consumption of Power

1364. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise annual per capita generation and consumption of power during the last three years;

(b) whether generation of power is less in Bihar in comparison to other states;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the power generation capacity in Bihar so that Bihar does not lag behind in production of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) State-wise annual per capita consumption of power from 1992-93 to 1994-95 and energy generation during 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the attached Statements I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) . The actual generation in Bihar was less as compared to all States except Jammu & Kashmir and the North-Eastern Region States. The primary reason for less generation there is the poor performance of thermal power stations of the State and inadequate new capacity addition in the State sector.

(d) Various measures being taken for optimum utilisation of installed capacity by the State Government include renovation & modernisation of old units, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of O&M personnel and strengthening of Transmission & Distribution system.

STATEMENT I

State-Wise Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity During the Year 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95

Name of the Region/State	(In KWH)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
Haryana	507.24	409.82	477.83
Himachal Pradesh	207.94	218.52	251.03
Jammu & Kashmir	188.24	195.06	210.88
Punjab	683.58	702.51	785.55
Rajasthan	246.45	256.12	265.88
Uttar Pradesh	178.62	185.74	197.32
Chandigarh	714.68	626.08	676.27
Delhi	823.26	733.45	745.61
Sub-Total	282.45	286.41	302.82
WESTERN REGION			
Gujarat	538.43	587.33	598.65
Madhya Pradesh	280.59	310.54	334.34
Maharashtra	438.58	459.09	498.95
Goa	540.74	588.49	601.37
Daman & Diu	1014.70	1182.09	1552.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1174.50	1392.13	1574.40
Sub-Total	406.21	436.66	464.65
SOUTHERN REGION			
Andhra Pradesh	312.49	344.96	371.34
Karnataka	302.98	327.72	362.85
Kerala	200.10	215.42	235.72
Tamil Nadu	368.85	386.04	430.62

1	2	3	4
Pondicherry	855.91	842.55	968.11
Lakshadweep	183.20	207.20	185.00
Sub-Total	311.80	335.47	368.37
EASTERN REGION			
Bihar	117.03	125.78	129.91
Orissa	296.95	313.48	321.16
West Bengal	157.70	171.31	175.74
A & N Islands	162.35	167.74	178.34
Sikkim	113.93	122.50	143.07
Sub-Total	162.39	174.04	178.86
NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
Assam	96.77	94.98	104.27
Manipur	103.88	111.03	129.15
Meghalaya	129.10	109.03	136.46
Nagaland	72.90	67.92	59.02
Tripura	58.53	59.57	66.28
Arunachal Pradesh	54.13	66.52	65.76
Mizoram	90.86	101.29	111.74
Sub-Total	93.44	91.96	101.53
Total All India	283.10	298.96	318.84

STATEMENT II

State-Wise Actual Generation in the Country

State/System	Type	In Million Units (Mkwh)		
		Actual Power Generation (MU)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	Thermal	7331	6994	7034
J & K	Thermal	36	55	88
	Hydro	2869	2690	2749
	Total	2905	2745	2837
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	13210	11030	15282
Haryana	Thermal	3565	2888	3184
	Hydro	235	245	231
	Total	3800	3133	3425
Rajasthan	Thermal	6370	7123	6615
	Nuclear	1006	1195	381
	Hydro	1111	1115	1475
Total	8487	9438	8469	
Punjab	Thermal	7146	8853	8444
	Hydro	3988	3753	4268
	Total	11134	12606	12712
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	41145	44937	46740
	Nuclear	1769	334	950
	Hydro	4352	5687	6524

1	2	3	4	5
	Total	47266	50958	54214
Gujarat	Thermal	23827	25141	27111
	Nuclear	62	660	365
	Hydro	659	1211	1373
	Total	24548	27012	28849
Maharashtra	Thermal	33507	35578	40067
	Nuclear	1935	1821	1517
	Hydro	4983	5726	6287
	Total	40425	43125	47871
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	31741	36162	37422
	Hydro	1293	1590	2279
	Total	33034	37752	39701
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	21919	24763	25777
	Hydro	9117	10046	10114
	Total	31036	34809	35891
Karnataka	Thermal	2728	3693	3698
	Hydro	10025	10461	12654
	Total	12753	14154	16352
Kerala	Hydro	6195	5823	6573
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	19615	22395	24952
	Nuclear	1976	1389	2433
	Hydro	5637	4601	5845
	Total	27228	28385	33210
Bihar	Thermal	2825	2784	2867
	Hydro	138	204	419
	Total	2963	2988	3286
Orissa	Thermal	1389	1432	1490
	Hydro	3798	3685	4065
	Total	5187	5117	5555
West Bengal	Thermal	15166	17236	19512
	Hydro	96	108	85
	Total	15262	17344	19597
D.V.C.	Thermal	4984	6706	6498
	Hydro	217	212	417
	Total	5201	6918	6915
Sikkim	Hydro	30	34	55
Assam	Thermal	1070	908	1255
	Hydro	858	906	860
	Total	1928	1814	2115
Meghalaya	Hydro	432	584	381
Tripura	Thermal	121	104	124
	Hydro	45	41	42
	Total	166	145	166
Manipur	Hydro	432	584	381
Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	0	0	20
All	Thermal	224485	247757	262868
	Nuclear	6748	5399	5646
	Hydro	69833	70375	82511
	Total	301066	323531	351025

[English]

Fare in DTC Buses

1365. SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1078 dated December 4, 1995 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the recommendations of Board of Directors of DTC in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to eliminate the anomalous situation in the present fare structure and to bring in relief to the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes in Rural Development

1366. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the centrally sponsored programmes in the Rural Development Sector;

(b) if so, the progress of each and every programme as on date (State and Union Territory-wise); and

(c) the steps taken to set up task force to achieve the Eighth Plan target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) . Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are major centrally sponsored programmes in the rural sector. Those programmes are reviewed from time to time through (i) Periodical progress reports; (ii) Inspection visits by Centre/State level Officers; (iii) State Level Co-ordination Committees; (iv) review through seminar/work-shop and concurrent evaluation studies. However, no separate task-force has been set up to achieve the Eighth Plan target. A statement showing the target and corresponding physical achievement under these programmes (State/UT-wise) during the year 1995-96 is given in the the enclosed Statements I & II.

STATEMENT - I

A Statement showing annual physical targets and achievements (upto Dec., 1995) during 1995-96.

State/UTs	IRDP		JRY	EAS
	Achievement (families assisted)	Target	(lakh mandays Achievement	Achievement (lakh mandays)
Andhra Pradesh	54722	742.72	340.51	147.32
Arunachal Pradesh	4989	9.51	1.81	6.94
Assam	34983	178.63	116.20	105.21
Bihar	159028	1372.41	808.43	157.35
Goa	533	7.94	6.83	32
Gujarat	38333	230.59	136.05	50.22
Haryana	13704	34.63	15.94	31.16
Himachal Pradesh	3288	24.27	11.00	1.90
Jammu & Kashmir	5288	101.70	28.09	70.57
Karnataka	25200	514.02	275.14	154.22
Kerala	30321	108.01	53.66	21.31
Madhya Pradesh	72436	958.16	435.42	255.46
Maharashtra	83599	974.58	507.76	161.28
Manipur	2774	5.78	7.01	15.96
Meghalaya	1615	7.88	2.72	4.62
Mizoram	1339	4.15	3.59	17.89
Nagaland	47	11.82	0.00	6.07
Orissa	60556	671.79	355.77	176.89
Punjab	9052	28.25	6.44	106.00
Rajasthan	49735	335.06	170.33	165.82
Sikkim	878	5.38	4.35	4.27
Tamil Nadu	119977	876.61	603.83	90.26
Tripura	3106	12.94	14.58	26.66
Uttar Pradesh	238864	1371.35	857.97	178.83
West Bengal	93473	455.79	232.07	91.65
A&N Islands	338	2.26	0.42	0.03
D. & N. Havelli	38	2.36	0.00	0.09
Daman & Diu	69	1.55	0.48	0.01
Lakshadweep	6	1.45	0.75	0.80
Pondicherry	1362	3.16	4.13	-
All India	1109673	9054.74	5000.59	1942.79

STATEMENT II

Physical Target and Coverage of Habitations During 1995-96 (ARWSP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Month	Target			(No. of Habitations/Villages) Coverage		
			NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1/96	1536	1564	3100	1202	1244	2446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1/94	150	0	150	95	25	120
3.	Assam	1/96	1500	0	1500	649	0	649
4.	Bihar	12/95	10000	7621	17621	1513	2075	3588
5.	Goa	1/96	21	33	54	5	27	32
6.	Gujarat	12/95	700	400	1100	380	347	727
7.	Haryana	1/96	0	1000	1000	0	540	540
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1/96	825	100	925	594	122	706

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1/96	350	0	350	353	0	353
10.	Karnataka	12/95	3500	6914	10414	366	4151	4519
11.	Kerala	12/95	301	764	1065	47	379	426
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12/95	9000	0	9000	4415	2527	6942
13.	Maharashtra	1/96	202	5798	6000	202	3176	3378
14.	Manipur	1/96	190	120	310	111	44	155
15.	Meghalaya	1/96	526	80	606	42	0	42
16.	Mizoram	12/95	42	198	240	4	71	75
17.	Nagaland	12/95	124	0	124	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	1/96	5000	1000	6000	5106	1160	6266
19.	Punjab	1/96	684	0	684	248	3	251
20.	Rajasthan	1/96	4000	500	4500	3183	623	3806
21.	Sikkim	1/96	50	38	88	60	44	104
22.	Tamil Nadu	1/96	548	1952	2500	109	1591	1700
23.	Tripura	12/95	703	92	795	500	0	500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12/95	10285	2668	12953	5771	7633	13404
25.	West Bengal	1/96	2205	3373	5578	2336	1425	3761
26.	A & N Islands	1/96	0	15	15	0	16	16
27.	D.&N. Haveli	12/95	0	12	12	0	50	50
28.	Daman & Diu	9/95	0	29	29	0	11	11
29.	Delhi	1/96	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	1/96	0	5	5	0	3	3
31.	Pondicherry	12/95	0	28	28	0	14	14
Total			52442	34304	86746	27293	27291	54584

Calicut Airport as Embarkation Point for Haj

1367. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to declare Calicut Airport in Kerala as an embarkation point for Haj pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The arrangements for the carriage of pilgrims by air to and from by Saudi Arabia for Haj-1996 are expected to be finalised shortly. However, it is not envisaged that it would be possible to declare Calicut airport as an embarkation point for Haj pilgrims this year.

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

Allocations for Rural Development in U.P.

1370. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for development activities by the Central Government and the Government

of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years for each of its districts;

(b) the total amount spent out of it on developmental activities in each of the districts, district-wise;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government relating to irregularities, embezzlement, misuse of funds and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the districts of Gazipur, Jaunpur etc. still continue to be most backward and down-trodden; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not taking any steps to raise their standards and to establish any big industries therein inspite of specific recommendations of the Patel Ayog for the establishment of Central Industries in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) . The amount allocated, released and utilised under major employment programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the attached Statements I to V.

(c) Few complaints have been received by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment in respect of JRY. These complaints have been referred to state Govts/ of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action.

(d) & (e) . In district Ghazipur and Jaunpur, special emphasis is given in implementation of wage employment programmes. These programmes aims at providing employment to poor people, which would help them in improvement in their living standards

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the amount allocated, funds released by Centre and State and utilisation in Uttar Pradesh under IADP during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Allocation	Centre Release	State Release	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Meerut	244.32	130.160	130.160	276.89
2. Saharanpur	191.19	145.600	145.600	269.23
3. Muzaffarnagar	207.42	139.720	139.720	240.95
4. Ghaziabad	161.85	98.280	98.280	158.35
5. Bulandshahar	239.46	133.730	133.730	293.08
6 Haridwar	86.92	57.200	57.200	103.60
Meerut Div.	1131.16	704.690	704.690	1342.10
7 Moradabad	275.30	177.660	177.660	367.85
8 Bijnor	192.84	111.600	111.600	202.43
9 Rampur	90.14	43.600	43.600	92.83
Moradabad Div.	558.28	332.860	332.860	663.11
10 Bareilly	194.89	87.180	87.180	203.84
11 Badaun	218.19	120.650	120.650	242.71
12 Sahajahanpur	190.01	101.010	101.010	192.70
13 Pilibhit	103.73	59.870	59.870	118.18
Bareilly Div.	706.82	368.710	368.710	757.43
14 Agra	218.11	107.840	107.840	226.64
15 Aligarh	2256.85	140.010	140.010	326.07
16 Mainpuri	122.16	59.360	59.360	131.91
17 Etah	194.89	95.910	95.910	213.01
18 Mathura	154.17	80.080	80.080	154.06
19 Firozabad	125.05	76.050	76.050	145.12
Agra Div.	1071.23	559.250	559.250	1196.81
20 Jhansi	134.71	78.360	78.360	163.94
21 Banda	193.86	96.930	96.930	210.41
22 Hamirpur	158.01	83.000	83.000	215.29
23 Jalaun	130.86	68.530	68.530	147.95
24 Lalitpur	54.01	42.450	42.450	100.92
Jhansi Div.	681.45	369.270	369.270	838.51
25 Allahabad	475.83	208.170	208.170	506.09
26 Fatehpur	202.57	94.570	94.570	216.51
27 Pratapgarh	247.13	130.060	130.060	258.84
Allahabad Div.	925.53	432.800	432.800	981.44
28 Kanpur Nagar	38.98	18.070	18.070	55.16

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
29 Kanpur Dehat	302.15	192.230	192.230	334.83
30 Eiwah	216.14	127.080	127.080	252.35
31 Furrukhabad	207.43	103.720	103.720	220.34
Kanpur Div.	764.70	441.100	441.00	862.68
32 Varanasi	394.38	160.00	160.00	413.30
33 Jaunpur	332.41	177.20	177.20	381.52
34 Ghazipur	224.58	117.290	117.290	251.38
35 Ballia	222.50	114.450	114.450	270.80
36 Mirzapur	194.23	137.560	137.560	235.22
37 Sonbhadra	129.49	79.190	79.190	158.12
Varanasi Div.	1507.59	785.690	785.690	1710.42
38 Lucknow	178.25	89.480	89.480	175.85
39 Sitapur	327.55	119.080	119.080	324.96
40 Unnao	252.00	133.390	133.390	271.60
41 Hardoi	310.14	164.750	164.750	337.23
42 Lakhimpur Kheri	247.13	120.710	120.710	281.50
43 Raebareilly	292.72	136.530	136.530	295.94
Lucknow Div.	1607.79	763.940	763.940	1687.08
44 Gorakhpur	300.58	151.310	151.310	329.17
45 Basti	273.39	148.110	148.110	247.53
46 Deoria	11.01	185.240	182.240	406.98
47 Azamgarh	348.08	160.070	160.070	370.44
48 Sidhartha Nagar	188.06	108.520	108.520	212.42
49 Maunath Banja	145.70	72.850	72.850	142.99
50 Maharajganj	187.84	105.170	105.170	193.55
Gorakhpur Div.	4855.56	941.270	941.270	1903.08
51 Faizabad	313.98	173.230	173.230	363.98
52 Bahraich	257.88	136.840	136.840	273.51
53 Barabanki	269.41	120.400	120.400	256.49
54 Gonda	330.62	144.650	144.650	376.46
55 Sultanpur	316.02	158.010	158.010	291.14
Faizabad Div.	1487.91	753.130	733.130	1551.58
56 Pauri Grahwal	99.100	49.200	49.200	93.17
57 Dehradun	81.43	49.120	49.120	104.24
58 Chamoli	79.64	33.130	33.130	94.82
59 Tehri Garhwal	74.77	32.120	32.120	88.97
60 Uttarkashi	46.59	26.740	26.740	55.55
Garhwal Div.	381.53	190.310	190.310	436.75
61 Nainital	151.35	85.670	85.670	171.61
62 Almora	129.06	84.530	84.530	150.37
63 Pithoragarh	101.92	50.520	50.520	142.42
Kumaon Div.	382.33	220.720	220.720	464.40
State Total :	13062.00	6843.740	6843.740	14395.39

STATEMENT II

Statement showing the amount allocated, funds released by Centre and State and utilisation in Uttar Pradesh under IRDP during 1993-94.

District	Alloca- tion	Centre Release		State Release		Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
		(3)*	(4)**	(5)*	(6)**	
(1)	(2)	(3)*	(4)**	(5)*	(6)**	(7)
1 Meerut	383.59	191.80	38.00	191.90	38.00	383.49
2. Saharanpur	300.18	150.09	9.90	130.09	9.00	323.77
3. Muzaffarnagar	325.66	177.83	17.00	177.83	17.00	365.11
4. Ghaziabad	254.11	107.91	10.00	107.41	10.00	236.11
5. Bulandshahar	375.96	187.90		187.98		354.80
6. Haridwar	136.47	78.25		78.23		140.75
Meerut Div.	1775.97	898.84	74.00	893.34	74.00	1795.75
7 Moradabad	452.25	225.12	4.00	225.12	4.00	466.76
8 Bijnor	308.77	172.88	4.00	172.88	4.00	378.74
9 Rampur	141.52	70.76	9.00	70.76	9.00	136.12
Moradabad Div.	876.52	468.76	17.00	468.76	17.00	976.62
10 Bareilly	395.99	144.74	10.00	144.74	10.00	255.52
11 Badaun	342.57	171.28	9.00	171.28	9.00	323.53
12. Shahjahanpur	298.33	149.16	38.00	149.16	38.00	317.72
13 Pilibhit	162.86	84.03	4.26	84.03	4.26	177.13
Bareilly Div.	1109.76	549.21	61.26	549.21	61.26	1076.90
14 Agra	342.44	171.23	38.00	171.23	38.00	319.38
15 Allgarh	408.27	201.64	38.00	201.64	38.00	400.18
16 Mainpuri	191.80	95.90	38.00	95.90	38.00	197.76
17 Etah	305.99	140.96	38.00	140.93	38.00	295.70
18 Mathura	242.05	125.02	4.00	125.02	4.00	227.70
19 Firozabad	196.33	129.68	4.00	128.68	4.00	223.86
Agra Div.	1681.88	863.40	160.00	863.40	160.00	1665.86
20 Jhansi	211.50	105.75	17.00	105.75	17.00	243.70
21 Banda	304.37	152.18		152.18		174.06
22 HAMirpur	248.08	135.04		135.04		247.58
23 Jalaun	205.44	103.36	6.00	103.36	6.00	213.48
24 Lalitpur	100.50	54.25	9.00	54.25	9.00	110.72
Jhansi Div.	1069.91	550.58	32.00	550.58	32.00	989.59
25 Allahabad	747.08	373.54		373.54		767.77
26 Fatehpur	318.05	156.29	10.75	156.29	10.75	273.46
27 Pratapgarh	389.01	193.39	15.00	193.37	15.00	368.15
Allahabad Div.	1453.14	726.20	25.75	723.20	25.75	1409.38
28 Kanpur Nagar	61.20	31.60	4.00	31.60	4.00	65.79
29 Kanpur Dehat	474.69	212.22	5.00	212.22	5.00	510.73
30 Etawah	339.35	184.66		184.66		340.365
31 Furrukhabad	325.60	162.84	9.00	162.84	9.00	328.73
Kanpur Div.	1200.62	591.34	18.00	591.34	18.00	1251.65

* Normal funds released under IRDP during the year.

** Additional funds released during the year.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
32 Varanasi	619.20	309.60		309.60		536.00
33 Jaunpur	621.70	260.48		260.48		553.33
34 Ghazipur	308.30	184.15	27.00	184.15	27.00	376.92
35 Ballia	359.54	172.66	17.50	172.66	17.50	360.67
36 Mirzapur	304.95	154.24	4.00	154.24	4.00	332.21
37 Sonbhadra	203.31	134.15		134.15		211.80
Varanasi Div.	2667.00	1215.28	48.50	1215.28	48.50	2370.93
38 Lucknow	279.96	128.63	38.00	128.63	38.00	230.21
39 Sitapur	514.27	198.83		198.83		409.83
40 Unnao	395.65	197.82	17.00	197.82	17.00	372.10
41 Hardoi	486.14	202.14	9.00	202.14	9.00	475.97
42. Lakhimpur Kheri	388.01	189.05		189.05		370.14
43 Raebareilly	459.59	229.80	9.00	229.80	9.00	390.96
Lucknow Div.	2529.32	1146.27	73.00	1146.27	73.00	2239.21
44 Gorakhpur	471.16	235.96	9.00	235.96	9.00	434.25
45 Basti	429.24	214.62	38.00	214.62	38.00	467.44
46 Deoria	645.34	322.65	38.00	322.65	38.00	568.60
47 Azamgarh	596.50	273.25	9.00	273.25	9.00	500.02
48 Sidhartha Nagar	293.69	146.65	27.00	146.85	27.00	307.07
49 Maunath Bhanjan	228.76	114.38	10.00	114.38	10.00	223.29
50 Maharajanj	298.86	149.03	9.00	149.03	9.00	286.02
Gorakhpur Div.	2917.82	1456.74	140.00	1456.74	140.00	2786.69
51 Faizabad	492.96	240.23	9.00	240.23	9.00	504.30
52 Baharaich	401.88	202.44	16.50	202.44	16.50	416.70
53 Barabanki	422.99	211.49	10.00	211.49	10.00	383.75
54 Gonda	519.09	259.55		259.55		516.97
55 Sultanpur	496.17	248.08	38.00	248.08	38.00	501.88
Faizabad Div.	2356.49	1161.79	73.50	1161.79	73.50	2323.60
56 Pauri Garhwal	155.59	82.30	4.00	82.30	4.00	179.95
57 Dehradun	127.85	63.50	1.00	63.50	1.00	153.96
58 Chamoli	126.04	62.52	6.00	62.52	6.00	131.28
59 Tehri Garhwal	117.39	68.70	17.00	68.70	17.00	148.92
60 Uttarkashi	73.15	35.45	17.00	35.45	17.00	83.44
Garhwal Div.	599.02	312.47	45.00	312.47	45.00	694.05
61 Nainital	137.63	118.81	33.70	118.81	33.70	243.55
62 Almora	203.63	73.75	12.00	73.75	12.00	196.99
63 Pithoragarh	160.01	90.01	17.00	90.01	17.00	182.80
Kumaon Div.	600.26	282.57	62.70	282.57	62.70	621.94
Total Hills	1199.28	595.04	107.70	595.04	107.70	1315.99

STATEMENT III

Statement showing the amount of allocated, funds released by Centre and State and utilisation in Uttar Pradesh under IRDP during 1994-95

District	Alloca- tion	Centre Release	State Release	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Meerut	380.35	38.00	38.00	416.37
2 Saharanpur	297.65	9.00	9.00	297.27
3 Muzzafarnagar	322.91	17.00	17.00	331.68
4 Ghaziabad	251.97	10.00	10.00	236.68
5 Bulandshahar	372.79			330.65
6 Haridwar	135.32			135.24
Meerut Div.	1760.99	74.00	74.00	1747.89
7 Moradabad	428.58	4.00	4.00	378.04
9 Bijnor	300.22	4.00	4.00	323.85
9 Rampur	140.33	9.00	9.00	122.72
Moradabad Div.	869.13	17.00	17.00	824.61
10 Bareilly	303.41	10.00	10.00	274.17
11 Badaun	339.68	9.00	9.00	375.02
12 Shahjahanpur	295.81	38.00	38.00	951.64
13 Pilibhit	161.49	4.26	4.26	167.23
Bareilly Div.	1100.39	61.26	61.26	1368.86
14 Agra	339.55	38.00	38.00	313.77
15 Aligarh	399.87	38.00	38.00	452.07
16 Mainpuri	190.18	38.00	38.00	249.21
17 Etah	303.41	38.00	38.00	314.30
18 Mathura	240.01	4.00	4.00	252.39
19 Firozabad	194.67	4.00	4.00	203.01
Agra Div.	1667.69	160.00	160.00	1784.75
20 Jhansi	209.72	17.00	17.00	200.80
21 Banda	301.80			272.75
22 Hamirpur	245.99			214.94
23 Jalaun	203.73	6.00	6.00	160.69
24 Lalitpur	99.64	9.00	9.00	99.04
Jhansi Div.	1060.88	32.00	32.00	968.22
25 Allahabad	740.78			704.14
26 Fatehpur	315.37	10.75	10.75	334.12
27 Pratapgarh	384.73	15.00	15.00	321.82
Allahabad Div.	1440.88	25.75	25.75	1360.00
28 Kanpur Nagar	60.68	4.00	4.00	65.21
29 Kanpur Dehat	470.39	5.00	5.00	394.31
30 Etawah	336.49			287.51
31 Furrukhabad	322.93	9.00	9.00	296.44
Kanpur Div.	1190.49	18.00	18.00	1043.47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
32 Varanasi	613.98			531.22
33 Jaunpur	517.5			529.53
34 Ghazipur	365.19	27.00	27.00	323.52
35 Ballia	346.39	17.50	17.50	322.85
36 Mirzapur	302.38	4.00	4.00	291.85
37 Sonbhadra	201.59			198.90
Varanasi Div.	2347.03	48.50	48.50	2197.87
38 Lucknow	277.50	38.00	38.00	219.14
39 Sitapur	509.93			474.70
40 Unnao	392.31	17.00	17.00	376.84
41 Hardoi	482.83	9.00	9.00	422.84
42 Lakhimpur Kheri	384.74			370.02
43 Raebareilly	455.72	9.00	9.00	368.81
Lucknow Div.	2503.03	73.00	73.00	2232.35
44 Gorakhpur	467.95	9.00	9.00	413.06
45 Basti	425.62	38.00	38.00	428.23
46 Deoria	639.90	38.00	38.00	576.31
47 Azamgarh	641.89	9.00	9.00	490.71
48 Sidhartha Nagar	291.21	27.00	27.00	261.68
49 Maunath Bhanjan	226.83	10.00	10.00	202.59
50 Maharajganj	295.54	9.00	9.00	321.10
Gorakhpur Div.	2388.94	140.00	140.00	2693.68
51 Faizabad	488.80	9.00	9.00	373.50
52 Bahraich	401.46	16.50	16.50	390.65
53 Barabanki	419.42	10.00	10.00	393.28
54 Gonda	514.71			490.83
55 Sultanpur	491.99	38.00	38.00	393.67
Faizabad Div.	2316.38	73.50	73.50	2041.93
56 Pauri Garhwal	154.20	4.00	4.00	137.51
57 Dehradun	126.77	1.00	1.00	119.84
58 Chamoli	123.99	6.00	6.00	131.27
59 Tehri Garhwal	116.40	17.00	17.00	95.69
60 Uttarkashi	12.53	17.00	17.00	67.10
Garhwal Div.	593.97	45.00	45.00	551.41
61 Nainital	235.63	43.70	33.70	236.20
62. Almora	200.91	12.00	12.00	149.89
63 Pithoragarh	158.66	17.00	17.00	134.71
Kumaon Div.	945.20	62.70	62.70	520.90
Total Hills	1189.17	107.70	107.70	1072.21
State Total :	20545.00	830.71	830.71	12335.12

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing the amount of allocated, funds released by Centre and State and utilisation in Uttar Pradesh under JRY/EAS during 1992-93 & 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

	JRY 1992-93		JRY 1993-94		JRY (IInd) 1993-94		EAS-1993-94		Utilisation
	Central	State share	Central	State share	Central	State share	Central	State share	
1. Uttarkashi	215.37	53.84	820.20	205.05			62.50	16.88	**District-wise
2. Chamoli	225.68	56.42	840.99	210.25			123.75	30.94	utilisation
3. Tehri Garhwal	270.03	68.51	857.66	214.42			112.80	28.12	of funds is
4. Dehradun	268.47	67.12	346.48	86.62			67.50	16.88	not monitored
5. Garhwal	337.96	84.49	877.61	219.40	546.00	136.50	75.00	18.75	by the (Centre)
6. Pithoragarh	295.03	73.76	905.04	226.26	564.00	141.00	135.00	33.75	Ministry.
7. Almora	440.96	110.24	944.45	236.11	588.00	147.00	420.00	105.00	
8. Nainital	513.39	128.35	390.43	97.61			135.00	33.75	
9. Saharanpur	713.01	178.25	559.54	139.88					
10. Muzaffarnagar	650.12	162.53	527.59	131.90					
11. Bijnor	733.22	183.30	660.00	165.00					
12. Meerut	751.97	187.99	495.31	123.83					
13. Ghaziabad	437.79	109.44	380.93	95.23					
14. Bulandshahar	732.46	183.12	751.18	187.90					
15. Moradabad	699.17	174.79	670.55	167.64					
16. Rampur	238.64	59.66	349.01	87.25					
17. Badaun	548.88	137.22	723.03	180.76					
18. Bareilly	423.74	105.94	604.00	151.00					
19. Pilibhit	300.76	765.19	250.62	87.66					
20. Shahajahanpur	441.88	110.47	501.70	125.42					
21. Aligarh	807.49	210.87	865.20	216.30					
22. Mathura	561.44	140.36	529.15	132.29					
23. Agra	528.19	132.05	549.72	137.43					
24. Etah	534.12	133.53	805.71	201.43					
25. Mainpuri	435.58	108.90	468.04	117.01					
26. Farrukhabad	554.54	138.64	528.26	132.06					
27. Etawah	584.40	146.10	703.74	175.94					
28. Kanpur Dehat	817.96	204.49	799.02	199.76					
29. Fatehpur	576.86	144.21	694.37	173.59					
30. Allahabad	1569.16	392.29	1504.56	376.14	704.00	176.00	30.00	7.50	
31. Jalaun	556.88	139.22	608.61	150.90			90.00	22.50	
32. Jhansi	633.49	158.37	679.15	169.79			90.00	22.50	
33. Lalitpur	272.69	68.17	590.93	147.73			60.00	15.00	
34. Hamirpur	701.46	175.36	713.67	178.42			150.00	37.50	
35. Banda	865.94	216.48	749.48	187.37	375.00	93.75	300.00	75.00	
36. Kheri	816.98	204.24	827.00	206.75			20.00	5.00	
37. Sitapur	1070.19	267.55	1125.40	281.35	523.00	130.75	90.00	22.50	
38. Hardoi	949.16	237.29	1075.98	268.99	510.00	127.50			
39. Unnao	781.49	195.37	1106.70	276.68					
40. Lucknow	506.74	126.68	767.70	191.92					
41. Rai Bareilly	782.72	195.68	954.70	238.68					
42. Behraich	726.96	181.74	888.84	222.21	434.00	108.50	420.00	105.00	
43. Gonda	873.76	218.44	940.36	235.09			120.00	30.00	
44. Barabanki	684.33	171.08	938.95	234.74					
45. Faizabad	847.79	211.95	917.24	229.31					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46.	Sultanpur	840.81	210.20	853.06	213.26					
47.	Pratargarh	693.58	173.40	745.99	186.50					
48.	Basti	831.80	207.95	8904.87	223.72					
49.	Gorakhpur	1144.36	286.09	962.57	240.64					
50.	Deoria	939.08	234.77	938.59	234.65					
51.	Azamgarh	1053.88	263.47	1010.07	252.52					
52.	Jaunpur	891.68	222.92	924.52	231.13					
53.	Dallia	620.58	155.15	1001.20	250.30	593.00	148.25			
54.	Ghazipur	734.84	183.71	1202.49	300.62	649.00	162.25			
55.	Varanasi	1068.42	267.10	1580.05	395.01					
56.	Mirzapur	779.41	194.85	1099.33	274.83	582.00	145.50	60.00	15.00	
57.	Sonabhadra	597.77	149.445	1109.66	277.42	600.00	150.00	240.00	60.00	
58.	Mounath Bhanjan	380.33	95.08	523.95	130.99					
59.	Sidharth Nagar	570.17	42.54	814.82	128.71					
60.	Hardwar	277.09	69.27	295.88	73.97					
61.	Firozabad	386.14	96.54	487.32	121.83					
62.	Kanpur Nagar	192.66	48.16	411.12	102.78					
63.	Maharaj Ganj	580.44	145.11	559.43	139.86					
64.	Bhadohi									
65.	Padrauna									
66.	Mahoba									
Total		39865.89	9966.44	47998.72	11999.81	6668.00	1667.00	2808.29	701.57	

STATEMENT V

Statement showing the district-wise allocation and utilisation of funds in Uttar Pradesh under rural employment programme during 1994-95.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	JRY (1st Stream)		JRY (2nd Stream)		EAS		Utilisation
		Central	State share	Central	State share	Central	State share	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Uttarkashi	1086.77	271.69			360.00	90.00	**District-wise
2.	Chamoli	1117.07	279.27			572.00	143.00	utilisation
3.	Tehri Garhwal	1115.66	278.92			600.00	150.00	of funds is
4.	Dehradun	434.61	108.65			360.00	90.00	not monitored
5.	Garhwal	112.96	280.49	546.00	136.50	300.00	75.00	by the (Centre)
6.	Pithoragarh	1161.51	291.88	564.00	141.00	684.00	156.00	Ministry.
7.	Almora	1229.26	307.32	588.00	147.00	840.00	210.00	
8.	Nainital	415.14	103.79			720.00	180.00	
9.	Saharanpur	602.60	150.65					
10.	Muzaffamagar	463.54	116.39					
11.	Bijnor	614.60	153.65					
12.	Meerut	543.09	135.77					
13.	Ghaziabad	443.64	110.91					
14.	Bulandshahr	748.14	187.04					
15.	Moradabad	751.20	196.80					
16.	Rampur	844.73	86.18					
17.	Badaun	681.20	170.30					
18.	Bareilly	499.46	124.87					
19.	Pilibhit	315.29	78.82					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Shajahanpur	467.87	116.97					
21.	Aligarh	936.10	234.03					
22.	Mathura	551.11	137.78					
23.	Agra	583.93	145.98					
24.	Etah	842.80	210.70					
25.	Mainpuri	414.60	103.65					
26.	Farrukhabad	622.71	155.68					
27.	Etawah	706.13	194.03					
28.	Kanpur Dehat	872.69	218.17					
29.	Fatehpur	799.29	199.82					
30.	Allahabad	1681.70	420.42	704.00	176.00	60.00	15.00	
31.	Jalaun	603.29	150.82			240.00	60.00	
32.	Jhansi	628.27	157.07			300.00	75.00	
33.	Lalitpur	608.01	152.00			160.00	40.00	
34.	Hamirpur	633.93	158.48			300.00	75.00	
35.	Banda	852.04	213.01	375.00	92.75	630.00	157.50	
36.	Kheri	878.34	219.59			128.00	32.00	
37.	Sitapur	1272.86	317.72	523.00	130.75	180.00	45.00	
38.	Hardoi	1280.83	307.71	510.00	127.50			
39.	Unnao	1089.73	272.43			150.00	37.50	
40.	Lucknow	862.06	215.52					
41.	Rai Bareilly	116.20	290.30			180.00	45.00	
42.	Behraich	985.04	246.26	434.00	108.50	840.00	210.00	
43.	Gonda	1013.67	253.42			480.00	120.00	
44.	Barabanki	1027.84	256.96			150.00	37.50	
45.	Faizabad	1043.83	260.96			180.00	45.00	
46.	Sultanpur	1012.69	253.17			210.00	52.50	
47.	Pratargarh	907.76	226.94			150.00	37.50	
48.	Basti	851.70	212.93			210.00	52.50	
49.	Gorakhpur	863.11	215.93			210.00	52.50	
50.	Deoria	931.73	245.43			150.00	27.50	
51.	Azamgarh	1100.49	275.12			210.00	52.50	
52.	Jaunpur	1067.31	266.84			210.00	52.50	
53.	Ballia	1271.81	317.95	593.00	148.25			
54.	Ghazipur	1426.06	356.52	649.00	162.25			
55.	Varanasi	1841.04	460.26			180.00	45.00	
56.	Mirazpur	1270.39	317.60	582.00	145.50	120.00	30.00	
57.	Sonbhadra	1317.31	329.34	600.00	150.00	416.00	104.00	
58.	Mounath Bhanjan	563.17	140.79			90.00	22.50	
59.	Sidharth Nagar	53.49	132.87			150.00	31.50	
60.	Hardwar	309.11	77.28					
61.	Firozabad	421.39	106.72					
62.	Kanpur Nagar	385.70	96.43					
63.	Maharaj Ganj	533.31	133.34			120.00	30.00	
64.	Bhadohi					60.00	15.00	
65.	Padrauna					150.00	37.50	
66.	Mahoba							
Total		52833.40	13208.33	6668.00	1667.00	10990.00	2747.50	

Construction of Road from Rikhnikhāl to Bagar Khal

1371. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a motor road from Rikhnikhāl to Bagar Khal via Bayela Malla under Rikhnī Khal block in district Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any survey has been done for this purpose; and

(c) the time which the construction work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) . This Ministry does not maintain district-wise and village-wise data on State roads.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you take up other matters I would like to submit that the session is coming to an end and all the honourable Members will go back to their respective constituencies. There are several questions which are agitating the mind of hon. Members. They will have to reply about those to the people in their areas. For example, take the case of sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh. The sugarcane is lying in the fields and nobody is there to procure that. At present the sugarcane growers are on the verge of ruin. This matter has been raised many times, but nobody is ready to reply in this regard.....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is happening here? What is his problems ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur) : We do not have any problem, in fact, we are helping you.

MR. SPEAKER : He is raising your question only?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got elected from Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, if I talk about Uttar Pradesh first, then what is the objection to it ? (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I have said that the questions pertaining to different areas which hon. Members would like to raise, therefore, it is my submission to you to fix some time for today and tomorrow during which hon. Members may raise serious matters relating to their respective States and areas and hon. Minister may give reply to those matters.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I think, the Minister concerned be ready on this point please, for tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a point regarding congratulation reference to Indian Cricket Team.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Sir, grave injustice has been done to Maharashtra in the case of N.T.C. Mills. (*Interruptions*) There is a question of N.T.C. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : Sir, the workers of NPCT, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Water Resources have gone on a hunger strike demanding revision of pay, etc. They have continued their hunger strike for more than fifteen days. The condition of the workers has become very serious. I would appeal, through you, Sir, to the Minister for Water Resources to intervene and solve their problems so that the lives of the workers are saved.

CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN CRICKET TEAM ON ITS VICTORY

12.03 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Sir, Ninety crore people of India are filled with enthusiasm and joy on the victory of Indian Cricket Team over that of Pakistan. This is the unique achievement of Indian sportsmen in the international arena. Therefore, they should be congratulated by the entire House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the hon. Members of this august House would like to congratulate the Indian cricket team for the victory, they have won and, they are one on this point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We should convey out best wishes to them for the semi-final and for the final matches.

12.05 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion was held with the leaders of various political parties that an Additional Sessions Judge, Shri Dhingra had made sweeping observations against the members of Parliament in connection with the case of Shri Kalpnath Raiji, I would like to know the outcome of the meeting held in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I would like to read out what the hon. leaders of the parties in principle, not exactly in the same words, wanted that an expression to the views expressed by them in the House should be given on the floor of the House. In the meeting of the leaders of the parties held in my Chamber, I was asked to give expression to the views of the Members of Parliament regretting and resenting the sweeping observations made against the Parliament and the Members of the Parliament. Before it could be done, the High Court of Delhi has expunged the objectionable observation and has said as follows:

"In the present case, there was no occasion for the learned Additional Sessions Judge to make comments either against the Parliament or its proceedings or against the Parliamentarians or politicians. He ought to have confined himself to the specific issue before him and dealt with the said question and nothing else."

Lords Corman in *Duport Steel Limited versus SAS* Weekly Law Report 142 has observed as follow :

"If people and Parliament come to think that the judicial power is to be confined to nothing other than the judges' sense of what is right, confidence in the judicial system will be replaced by fear of it becoming uncertain and arbitrary in its application".

Again Abraham Lincon has said as follows:

"Nearly all men can stand adversity. But if you want to test man's character give him power."

This statement applies again in the quotation of what the judge of the High Court has said :

"This statement applies to all forms of power including the judicial power. Judicial power also requires to be used with great restraint. In fact, greater the power, greater is the need for restraint. The learned Additional Sessions Judge totally exceeded the normal limitations imposed by judicial restraint in making uncalled for observations against the Parliament, its proceedings, Parliamentarians and politicians. The remarks extracted above are hereby expunged".

These are the views expressed by the hon. High Court. What has been done by the High Court, this is what I am saying, is very judicious and meets the ends of justice and can be appreciated. And that is the spirit in which all the wings of the State should function in the interest of justice, welfare of the people and unity of the country. Mistakes committed by the individuals here or there should not reduce the respect and regard the persons working in all the wings of the State have for one another, for the people and the State and the unity of the country, and should not be corroded or reduced. The balanced judicious and correct Constitutional approach adopted by all would be in the interest of the people, the ends of justice and the unity of the country.

I think, in view of these developments and observations by the High Court, nothing more need be done by this Parliament.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : Sir, may I just have one word on this issue ?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while greatly welcoming the developments that are taking place so far, I would draw your attention to the fact that the hon. Chief Justice of the High Court has used at the start of his statement, the expression, 'in the present case'. But in actual fact, in addition to this particular Additional Sessions Judge, having made such remarks in the case relating to Shri Kalp Nath Rai, he has also made similar remarks in the case of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, through his order dated 24th January 1996.

I would not wish to take up the time of the House quoting from that order, but I would request you that supplementally to what has been done, the same kind of action be taken by the High Court at you request on behalf of this House in respect of the order dated 24th January 1996, as the High Court has already taken with respect to the same Shri Dingra's order dated 1st of March 1996. It is important, in this context, to say that even politicians have to be assumed innocent until proved guilty; and therefore, it is for the Chief Justice of the hon. High Court of Delhi to ensure that the politicians who have been arraigned before Shri Dingra's Court are, in fact, given a fair trial.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me the notice; and the copy is here. I have not given the consent to the notice. But you have expressed your views with respect to what was already discussed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserā) : What is the notice for?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the same thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Is it a privilege notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a privilege notice.

But then, the extracts of the judgements and all those things are before us and you have said in your notice also, the remark relates to politicians. Of course, the parliamentarians are also politicians; and yet what has been said by the higher judiciary is just and proper. This august House is of the view that the same principle may be applied to what has been said or done which should not have been said or done.

12.12 hrs.

RE : ATTACK ON DALITS AND PEOPLE BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PAWAN (Roserā) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a serious issue.

I had gone to Sikri yesterday. I feel very sorry that whenever elections are round the corner, number of cases of atrocities on dalits start increasing. You must have read in newspapers a few days ago that the incidents of atrocities on dalits are on the rise in various parts of the country. I had been to Sikri alongwith a delegation. Sikri is not very far from here. It is 11 kilometres away from Faridabad. Sikri is dominated by dalit people. Their offence was only this that they had tried to stop the customary function of 'Holika Dahan' a day before the Holi. I do not know how many people were involved in the crime but the entire village was attacked. In this incident one person named Harish Chandra was killed. About 50-60 houses were put on fire. This incident occurred on 4th March. The police were also informed about this. But all this took place in the presence of the local police.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Who carried out the attack?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The people belonging to higher castes carried out the attack. It was well-planned. This is all reprehensible. Similar incident has come to light in Tamil Nadu. I had been to Kodaikulam. There, 300 dalit families have fled from their villages. Some people are saying that they would change their religion even. Two years ago, fed up with oppression, the people in the Sikri village converted to Buddhism and Sikhism. I consider it a serious incident. The entire House should condemn this incident. Those responsible for the incident, even if they are policemen they should be arrested and a case under section 302 should be filed against them.

What is most surprising is that Rs. 15,000 was taken away from one Ganga Ram, an army personnel posted in Jammu and Kashmir who had come home on leave. His house was torched and family members were injured. I demand a judicial inquiry into the incident. And a case should be filed against those found guilty, even if they happen to be the policemen. The kin of the deceased should be given a compensation of Rs. five lakh. Those injured, should be given compensation of rupees one lakh. People in this village are not being allowed to move out of their houses. I demand, that the Government should provide houses built under the Indira Aawas Yojana, for the Harijans and the Dalits, to those people whose houses have been burnt or damaged, and employment should be provided to them under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Government should assure this House that recurrence of such incidents would not be there and for this the Government should take precautionary measures in the entire country. This matter is not confined to a particular party. It is 50 years since the country attained independence, but incidents of atrocities against the Dalits are increasing continuously. This results in affront the House. Therefore, such incidents should be condemned.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Yes, Sir. We support this.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice in this regard. I thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

Our country achieved independence fifty years ago. But incidents of atrocities against the Harijans and Dalits is on the rise, in various parts of the country. They are being killed mercilessly. Just now, several such incidents were discussed in the House. Be it Sadapur, Dehuli, Dauna or the Panwari incident, serious discussion took place regarding all these incidents. The House is aware that it is enshrined in the Constitution that the human rights, life and property of the Harijans and the Dalits, should be protected. But, even after 50 years of independence this has not been done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, no amount of condemnation can express our anger against the treatment meted out to the Dalits of the Sikri Village, 13 km. from Faridabad, on the 3rd and 5th March, during Holi. I do not want to repeat their names. But, the rise in the incidents of such oppression show that justice is being denied to the Harijans. Their lives and their rights are not being protected. In the Sikri Village near Delhi, one person was killed, the houses of the Harijans were looted and burnt. In this incident twelve persons were injured and the modesty of the women was outraged.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what should we think of such incidents, which are on the rise in the country? The Dalits have lost faith in the laws of the land. The Dalits constitute one-fifth of the population. Their rights are not being protected. It is most condemnable. In this incident which took place on the auspicious festival of Holi the life of the Harijans has been made miserable and they have been humiliated and they have been deprived of their rights. The local people say that this incident was the outcome of police conspiracy. Therefore, I demand that those guilty for the Sikri incident be given severe punishment. And an assurance should be given to the Harijans that their lives will be safe.

The second aspect is that the Central Government should take the responsibility of safeguarding the rights of the Dalits in its own hands. And I demand that where ever their rights are violated, it should not be viewed just as a law and order problem. The Central Government should take the matter in its own hands and safeguard the lives and the property of the Harijans and the Dalits.

If this Government is really serious and wants that the dalits should be protected, it should protect their right, their lives should be saved and their property should be safeguarded then the Government should think over formation of a Dalit Ministry. Unless a strong Dalit Ministry is not constituted, the inspection made by the commission will not serve any purpose. I would like to urge upon the Government that a Dalit Ministry should be set up so that their rights can be safeguarded.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Paswan ji is very serious. The Dalits of the village Sikri were celebrating the Holi in a simple way like every year and it was not a new thing. The entire village was set on fire under a conspiracy and no action was taken in this regard. This incident is not confined to Sikri alone. If we see today then we will find that such heinous murders are being committed in almost all the States like Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka except some states. Setting on fire to the entire village and atrocities on women have become the part and parcel of our life. It seems that we were living in the ancient times. It is a very serious thing that nothing is done by the police and the Government even after the entire villages are set on fire just to frighten the weaker sections, the Dalits and the tribal people especially when the Lok Sabha elections are round the corner. More heinous incident took place in Tamilnadu where the people have not returned to Kodaikanal as yet. Therefore, my submission to you is that the Central Government should make such an arrangement so that the atrocities on the Dalits of our country does not have any effect on the coming Lok Sabha elections. They should be free to use their right to franchise and arrangement of their security should be made. I would like to urge upon the Government through you that it should be ensured before the elections and as Paswan Ji has raised the issue that those who have been turned homeless and are unwilling to come back out of fear, should be given aid for rehabilitation and arrangement for their livelihood should also be made so that they may live again in their villages.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any sort of enmity develops between two castes then the woman becomes the immediate target. At that time the woman remains a woman only and she does not belong to any caste. I am sorry to say that recently the report of the Ministry of Human Resources Development has been published in which Madhya Pradesh is at the top in such incidents. Here the Scheduled Caste woman Sarpanch near Raigarh was humiliated in such a manner in the meeting that she had to declare herself as a modern Dropdi and she will not comb her hair unless the guilty persons are punished. This incident took place in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a more serious issue. The people who commit atrocities on the tribals, the hon. Member from Jhabua is present here and if I am on the wrong then he should name the person who has created panic in Jhabua and has committed atrocities on the tribals, set their houses on fire and set ablaze the entire village, such a person has been made the Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Development Council.....(Interruptions) I would like to submit that all these things should be discussed once.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, I join my colleagues in condemning the recent occurrence of atrocities and attacks on Harijans, Dalits and people belonging to Scheduled Castes most of whom were agricultural labourers.

Sir, three-four incidents occurred last week. Some incidents occurred in Kaithi village near Lucknow airport in Uttar Pradesh. Harijans and other poor people have been attacked in 16 other places also in Uttar Pradesh on the day of Holi. The second incident occurred in Sikri, Haryana regarding which it has already been reported as to how the so-called people belonging to upper castes have attacked and destroyed Harijan villages and killed people. Similar type of a caste riot is going on in the southern Districts of Tamil Nadu where nine people have been killed and four agricultural labourers have been burnt inside a coconut farm. Similar type of incidents occurred last week and are continuing to occur in several parts of the country. It is a shame for this country that in spite of repeated discussions and condemnations of such acts, we are not in a position to reduce the number of attacks against Harijans and poor people.

Sir, most of these victims are agricultural labourers. We requested for a discussion on agricultural labour in the last Session, but the Government promised to bring a Bill to protect the interest of agricultural labourers. Most of these people who are victimised are agricultural labourers. The All India Agricultural Labourers Union sent its delegates to visit all the places. The Government promised that they will bring a Bill to protect the agricultural labourers, but nothing has been proposed so far in this Session. The Government has failed to bring a comprehensive legislation for agricultural labourers. Sir, I demand that the Government should give adequate compensation to the victims and also bring a comprehensive legislation for agricultural labourers in this Session itself.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip) : Sir, I have visited that area. Dalits were beaten and murdered there. Sir, I demand that the Government should make a statement on the steps that they have taken in this regard.

I will ask the Government to collect information and give it

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, I support the views expressed by Ram Vials Paswan ji and other Members of the House. It is a fact that the Government have set up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and the Minorities Commission. It is a fact that these people become victims sometimes for political reasons and sometimes because of the caste politics. I condemn this, and the Government should take proper action.

Sir, I gave several notices in the last Session also but I was not able to raise this point then because the House could not function. I want to raise the important point of custodial and jail deaths. Here also I think 99 per cent of the victims are people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes and minorities. Sir, the number of deaths in police custody and jails all over the country has gone up sky high.

Sir, Article 14 of the Constitution of India gives us the right of "equality before law", and Article 21 gives us the

right to "protection of life and personal property." You know, Sir, that the Government have set up the National Human Rights Commission to save the lives of people. But instead of saving the lives of people brutal tortures are made and third-degree methods are applied everywhere inside jails and police lock-ups. You will be surprised to know, Sir, the number of custodial deaths in the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 was very high in Tihar Jail, Delhi, in West Bengal and in several parts of the country also. The poor victims are not getting any justice or compensation. I was on a 21-day *dharna* only for this purpose, not to politicise the matter but to see that instead of giving Rs. 20,000 compensation for a family, at least one member of the family should be given employment, and if it is not possible, a minimum family pension of Rs. 1,500 should be given.

You will be happy to know that our Standing Committee on Home Affairs unanimously passed this resolution because I raised this issue in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. It is my humble submission to all the Members from this side or that side that police beating while in the custody is a criminal offence and that is why I request that for those who have died in the police custody, it is the responsibility of the Government to look after them. When Government can kill the people, then it is the Government's responsibility to give compensation to the victims. They are just crying; they are just crying on the roads. This House cannot give justice to them. I appeal on behalf of them and I seek your protection and I appeal through you, Sir.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, You have made a good point. Whatever the Standing Committee has said, will be properly examined by the Committee for proper action.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Thank you, Sir I am very grateful....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. We have asked for the Statement by the Government on this point.

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : This issue is related to my State and I would also like to speak something....(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident should be condemned in the House....(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to speak something on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not like this. Please take your seat.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : I support Paswanji and it does not relate to any party.

[English]

Haryana Government has taken very serious view about this matter and proper compensation is being given and they are being given every type of help

[Translation]

I would not like to mention any particular party with regard to it but I support the hon. Member.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, you have spoken. Now please take your seat. You have said that you are endorsing them.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (Satna) : Sir, on 27th February, 1996 I had given notice, Sir, to raise.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Arjun Singhji's statement will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (Satna) : It is a question of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against four hon. Members of the House and.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA (Machhlishahar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tried to raise my point thrice but no action has been taken.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not do so. Please sit down.

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also a Member of the Lok Sabha and I have also been beaten up thrice (Interruptions) It is a gross injustice.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (Satna) : This notice was given under Rule 222.....(Interruptions)

12.33 hrs.

(At this stage Hon. Member Shri Shiv Sharan Verma, came and sat on the floor near the Table.)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude in two minutes. Arjun Singh ji, let him speak, please.

12.33¼ hrs.

(At this stage Hon. Member Shri Shiv Sharan Verma, went back to his seat.)

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as an M.P. I represent Machhlishahar, Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to him please.

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : I have got a 33 K.V. power plant sanctioned in Sujanganj block in my Constituency. I along with my workers was going to lay the foundation stone of it, since I had got Rs. 58 lakh sanctioned for this scheme. When I reached there for laying down the

foundation stone, the district collector, Shri Raja Ram and the Superintendent of Police Shri Ram Singh Meena gave a hint to the police officers and got us bashed mercilessly. The former member of Legislative Assembly, Shri Kesrinath Pandeya and hundreds of workers were with me. We were badly beaten and received hand and leg injuries. When I asked for water, I was not given water and I was abused in most filthy tone, "Sale, tumko peshab pilayenge". In fact I was made to take urine and then I was thrown in a vehicle and was taken around the city the whole night.

[Translation]

They intended to kill me but they could not do so as I was accompanied by the workers of my party. In this incident the police entered into the houses and not only raped the ladies but also looted their houses. Our vehicles were badly damaged. I and Shri Kesrinath Pandey were arrested and they kept us mobile whole day and night. We were in a state of helplessness. Our workers were detained in separate police stations. Hundreds of bullets were fired at us as also tear gas sticks were lobbed. Criminal cases were registered against 53 persons which include poor children and our workers under various serious sections Indian Penal Code. I wrote to all the officers concerned including the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the hon. Governor, the hon. Chief Minister but the cases registered against us were not withdrawn. I cannot move freely in my constituency due to the concerned police officers and the personnel posted in my constituency. When I move out of my house, all the police stations are informed on wireless about my movements. They are bent upon killing me. At present, Mr. Kamal Sexena is the Superintendent of Police there. In spite of my writing several letters to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the hon. Governor, no action has been taken so far. Since the Director General of Police of U.P. is also a Saxena, Shri Kamal Sexena is not being transferred from there. I would like to demand that Rs. five thousand should be paid to each of the affected persons and all the Officers involved in this incident should be suspended and disciplinary action should be taken against them. First of all Criminal cases registered against us should immediately be withdrawn.

Sir, you had assured in the House to refer the matter to the Committee of Privilege but that also could not be done. In this case the hon. Governor should be directed to suspend and transfer the all concerned police personnel and officers as also the Superintendent of Police Shri Kamal Sexena, should be immediately suspended and transferred.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. I would request the Government to study the statement made by the hon. Member very carefully and take appropriate action and intimate me what they have done.

12.39 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

RE : ALLEGED PAY OFFS AND INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO SOME MEMBERS FOR VOTING AGAINST THE NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION ON 28 JULY, 1993

SHRI ARUJN SINGH (Satna) : Sir, with your kind permission, I take the leave of the House to raise a matter of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing you to raise it to explain as to how it is admissible.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, admissibility is an ultimate prayer.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not restrict your statement. But that would be the main point.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Naturally, Sir. If it is not admissible, then why would I be speaking here? I am not saying that it should be admitted only because I am saying so. Admissibility in a Motion of Privilege is a matter which is beyond all Party considerations. It is the signity of the House that is in question and the House decides this question not on Party-lines but taking into account the totality of the will of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, may I take half a second? Sir, a serious matter is being raised and the question of admissibility, etc. will be there. We wish to make some humble submissions.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, I will allow you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The only thing is that we are having a meeting with the hon. Rashtrapatiiji now. Therefore, could it be taken up a little later, at 2 O' Clock? (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : You take it at 2 O' Clock. But, in the meanwhile, Sir, let us take the vote-on-account. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : How can vote on account be taken now? No decision has been taken on it. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : What do you mean by that ? This is also equally important for us(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Shri Arjun Singhji, then you continue your submission. We shall come and join later on.....(Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : Sir, I would like to raise an urgent matter.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you to make your statement.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding SCST issue, I have tried myself to draw your kind attention. I may be allowed to make my submission....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not now, Shri. Arjun Singhji is on his legs.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Sir, kindly allow me after him(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : On what ?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : On SC and ST people
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : you can raise it after this matter is closed.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : As I have prefaced my statement while drawing the attention of this august House to this serious matter, I must, with your kind permission, be allowed to say not by way of a complaint but certainly with a sense of regret. I would have very much liked and I am sure, Sir, the House will agree with me that a matter of this nature should have been the subject matter of discussion in the House the very first day or the second day or the third day of this current Session.

I know there are certain procedures to be followed and the hon. Speaker is duty bound to follow those procedures. They have to be done and I am sure that has been done. I am not aware of anything except what I came to know from a telecast made a few days ago, where it was mentioned that the Prime Minister in reply to the notice sent by you in concerning this matter has denied the allegation made by me....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : It was told in the House also(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Kindly bear with me. I am not saying that a Member cannot make a statement. This Parliament and any Parliament, Sir, is a run on certain procedures. On any issue any Member is free to make a statement. But if I have any knowledge of the law of privileges, when once a matter is seized of by the Speaker and he gives any Member a right to reply to whatever notice is sent, I think, that is a privileged matter. It cannot be disclosed publicly. It has to come to the House; through the procedure it has to come. That is what I am saying....(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, it is against my leader. I would like to say that during one of the discussions when Shri Vajpayee Ji raised it, you yourself told, "I have got a letter from the leader denying the allegation." That was broadcast in the Radio. How could it be a privilege issue?(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I would like to say very clearly that before the hon. Speaker made this reference in this House, this news was telecast. Now I will close that matter there because that is something in which(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very substantial point has been made and having been made, with all respect in regard to hon. Shri Arjun Singhji, I would say that it does not lie upon him or with him to close the matter. Sir, it is a very serious matter and he cannot close the matter.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am not closing the matter
(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : You cannot close the matter because you have said and I am witness to that. If a Motion of privilege referred by you and a reply to that Motion of privilege is broadcast before it is referred to you, referred by you again a pronouncement from the Chair, by Doordarshan or All India Radio then it is a very serious matter and with all regard to Shri Arjun Singhji, he cannot say that he is closing the matter, He cannot close it now....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am not closing it and I do not want to stop my entire argument on it. I have brought it to the notice of the hon. Speaker. It is now for him to take notice of it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I would therefore, be only underlining what he has said that if this has been brought to you notice, this is a serious breach of the privileges of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is a breach of privilege and if you give me a notice, I will look into it as to what has to be done.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : With your permission, I want to say something on this limited issue.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the Members that since these are matters of facts, without going into the details, please do not make any assertion? We are all human beings likely to commit mistakes on facts.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : On facts only, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I was not telling about you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the Houses knows, the country knows and you are very well aware that this matter was not only made public in a big Press Conference but also this same Press conference was televised before anything was mentioned in this House or any notice was given to the hon. Speaker or to this House. Therefore, having done that, I do not know whether Shri Arjun Singhji knows that fact or not. If that is the fact, then the affected Members, whether it is the Prime Minister or an ordinary Member of this House, had a right to rebut in public ; and if it goes and it has to come to the television, there is nothing wrong. There is no technical point involved in it.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Sir, kindly refer to the Press conference of Mr. Atal ji. If it is, the Privilege Motion by Mr. Arjun Singh, related to that, then it is highly objectionable and therefore, we would like to give a privilege notice on this.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I think, I would like to make it clear that this is not an effort to treat privilege against privilege and thereby reduce the seriousness of an issue, irrespective of whatever be the decision today. Let us not

forget that we will be creating a precedent, a precedent which will be looked up to and also it can look down upon by successive Parliaments that will come according to how we apply our mind to this serious matter. I, for one, can say very pointedly, Sir, that having sent this notice to you, I did not, either before sending the notice or after sending the notice, talk about this anywhere in public. Now the question is about the ingredients which will impress the hon. Speaker about the admissibility or otherwise of this Privilege Motion. I do not want to read out the entire notice because it is already in your possession.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I am on a point of order.

If you are on Rule 225, then the notice has to be read out because once you have accepted, Sir, that notice.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have said it

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Once you are on the admissibility of it, then if you are on the admissibility, you would have told us what we are discussing. You have to read it out.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Okay, Sir, I will read it out. My request to you was under Rule 222, 223.

Permission may kindly be accorded for raising on the floor of the House today, the 27th February, 1996, a question of breach of parliamentary privilege and contempt of the House against Sarvashri Shibu Soren, Suraj Mandal, Simon Marandi, Shailendra Mahto, Members of the House. The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was a direct party to these transactions. The facts are as follows :-

(1) On 28th July, 1993, these Members of the Opposition were influenced and pressurised through improper means and did not vote for the No-confidence Motion in the Narasimha Rao Government.

(2) Documentary evidence which shows that monies were deposited in fixed deposits/savings bank accounts as per details in the enclosure.

The matter is being sought to be raised at the earliest possible opportunity as the hard evidence in the matter became available only during the last inter Session period.

It is submitted that the matter requires immediate and serious intervention of the House. It is a clear case of breach of privilege and contempt of the House because:

By accepting money for not voting for a Motion before the House the Members violated the privilege of freedom on the floor of the House and brought the House into odium and ridicule and lowered its dignity in the eyes of the people.

We are of the view that the freedom of the Members in their conduct in the House was compromised and they got influenced by improper means not to vote for the No-Confidence Motion in the Rao Government.

The Prime Minister, in order to save his Government from defeat, became a direct party to this effort to

influence by improper means these M.P's not to vote for the No-confidence motion. This constitutes clear breach of privilege and contempt of the House by the Members who accepted improper gratification in the matter of voting on the Motion of No-Confidence and also the Prime Minister for having aided and abetted this

In view of the gravity of the matter, it is hoped permission to raise the matter would be given readily.

There are two aspects in this matter. One was the transaction of pecuniary benefit, it is documented by the bank accounts which are now public knowledge but this House had no knowledge of it, because it did not come before this House through any other means. If this matter had come to this House through this Privilege Motion the House also would have been seized of this, on the 27th or 28th whatever date it was. The fact is that none of these Members have refused that they are not owners of the pecuniary benefit. Yes, explanations have come and I will accept every hon. Member's explanation.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : One simple point I would like to raise.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : I also want to raise a point.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : A reference is being made to other Members besides the Prime Minister. I would like to know whether we have the replies of other Members also because one those Members, two of those Members, stood up in this House.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They have made a statement on that.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : They have made a statement in this House. But I would like to know whether their reply is given in this matter also.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : That is something which only the Hon. Speaker knows.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received a reply and I am not going to wait for the reply having given notice to all those people.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I am grateful to you. I could not have requested you for this information because I do not have the right to request you for that. But I am grateful to Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal for having facilitated my work. (Interruptions) With all due respect to all the hon. Members in the House I would like to make a very humble request that this matter is not a matter in which we have to trade charges and it is not my purpose. I have the highest respect for every hon. Member. The fact is that if such a state of affairs is initiated and allowed to continue, what will be the respect of this Parliament in the eyes of the people and also in the eyes of the Members?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : These are loaded questions.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you a chance to rebut to all the points. Please note them down on a piece of paper and make the points.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you also.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, we are aware that this matter is being inquired into at various other levels. I do not want to refer to it for other two reasons and that is why I want to impress that the Houses should have taken the first opportunity to go into this matter because it is directly related to the dignity of this House. It is being investigated on the direction of a court and according to the newspapers reports it is being investigated by the Income-tax Department. I do not want to say anything because my saying anything(Interruptions)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what Rule?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, it is under Rule 223. I want to know about the question of privilege. The notice has been supplemented with a concrete document.

Secondly, rule 224 says and I quote: "Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting". In this sitting, this question of giving money to those Jharkhand people has been raised. So, this question cannot be raised again. Once the Motion has come in this House and discussed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other Opposition Leaders of this House in the form of Motion, this should not also be brought to the House again in the form of privilege motion.

Thirdly, I want to categorise here that if the hon. Member has enough privilege to raise a question of privilege in this House, there is no doubt. But this is some sort of breach of privilege that he has brought these allegations against the Prime Minister, having worked on some sort of a *prima facie* and if *prima facie* is there then you should consider allowing the hon. Member to discuss in this House. If *prima facie* is not there then he should be restrained to raise this Motion in this House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am on this point, otherwise the point is very substantial that the two Motions cannot be raised in the same House. The other point that the hon. Member has said that the privilege motion cannot be discussed under some other Motion Rule 184, 193 or whatever, is by itself a substantial enough point. But, as a matter of fact, I do wish to place on record that we certainly and hon. Shri Arjun Singhji had raised this matter in the House, and during his intervention he had said that the fact that we are speaking on Rule 184 should not mean that we are going to be precluded from raising a separate privilege motion. You, Sir, from the Speaker's Chair here then good enough then to observe". "No, the question of privilege cannot be precluded and we will give you a chance to say what you have to say. I wish to just simply state that point.

KUMARI MAMATA BENERJEE : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : On a different point of order I will hear. But there is no point of order on a point of order. but I will hear you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, what Shri Parnigrahi has said...

SEVERAL HON. MEMEBERS : He is Dr. Kartikeswar Patra.

MR. SPEAKER : My profoundest appologies to Dr. Patra. There is some substance in what you say. I have taken the decision to allow Shri Arjun Singhji to speak on this point because the Motion under Rule 184 was very carefully worded and it was worded in such a fashion as not to trespass into the area of breach of porivilege also. That is why when the raised it, sometimes I dread to think what I am doing. Sometimes, a point is raised and I respond immediately. When I respond immediately without pondering over all the implications and when my words are also quoted to support their statements then I think I should not be respondiing always like that. But then I had applied my mind to some extent and I have carefully said that this issue will be allowed and I am allowing him to raise it. What you have said is correct.

The other point you have said that it should be supported by documents. Now you are right. It has to be supported by documents. He was produced two documents. I suppose one statement is from Shri Mahto and the other document is a copies of the bank receipts and all those things. These two sets of documents have been produced before me. Now, these are the douments which have been produced and you are right when you say that the Member is not generally allowed to submit documents later on. So, whatever document he has to submit he has to submit along with the notice and he has done that.

13.00 hrs.

He is relying upon those documents, so I cannot take objection to his referring to these documents. What importance has to be given to documents, whether they are proved or not proved, what are the contradictory statements, all these things are completely different. But he has given the documents and you are right on that point. The hon. Member Arjun Singh Ji, who is senior Member, has done that and that is why I am allowing him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Sir, I have to make one point.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. Not like this.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Only one point, Sir, with regard to the first document. When that Member himself has, in this very House, denied that, will not that document become infructuous and meaningless?

MR. SPEAKER : Well, that is exactly what I would request the hon. Members to consider. These are very tricky areas and if you are treading into the tricky areas, speaking for the breach of privilege or against it also, you are treading into very very difficult areas. What you have said is right but I cannot go on advising all the Members to rely upon it or not to rely upon it. I leave it to them to rely upon it or not...

(Interruptions)

PROF P.J. KURIEN : I am not saying that, Sir. I am only saying that the hon. Members' statement in the House has got superiority and precedence over his statement made outside.

MR. SPEAKER : You make that statement when you speak, please.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : I am on a point of order, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. I am not going to disallow you to speak but please do not interrupt in this fashion and have pity on me because my understanding is not so great as to grasp all the nice points you are making, and to respond immediately on all those things. You make the points in your speeches.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani) : I am on a general point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then it is all the more difficult for me to decide.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : No, Sir. I am on a point whether the signature of Mr. Mahto has been identified. That is my first point. My second point is *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall allow this statement to be made later on, not now. You jot down the points, I shall allow you to speak.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : I have got another point to make, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You make all the points together.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Only one point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No more point, Patraji. Having made good points, you should not make the points again.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Only one point, Sir. This is the occasion when I beg apology to you to raise the question of privilege against the Member who is raising this question. He is making allegations against our hon. Prime Minister and, in return, this is my submission, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, we should not deny the hon. Member the satisfaction of doing what he wants to do.

Sir, I have brought these matters to your notice through this procedure of the House, requesting for an inquiry, which can take place only when the hon. Speaker admits it and has an inquiry conducted. I am no one to conduct an inquiry. No individual Member can conduct an inquiry. The inquiry can be conducted only as laid down in the procedure of Parliament, and that inquiry will be conducted either by the Privileges Committee or there have been instances in the past where sub-committees have been formed, like in the Mudgal case where it has been pointed out that the conduct of a Member is unbecoming of a Member of this House.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Or the House can take cognisance.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Or the house can take cognisance. I personally cannot start answering all the queries but if the inquiry is shut out, then all these queries will have to be put in the air and answered in the air, and the lingering doubt and shadow will remain on this Parliament that when we were posed with certain serious matters, we decided to sidetrack it and not go into it in the manner that the procedure of this Parliament lays down. This is the whole substance of this case. Please do not think that I am trying to say this out of enmity to A, B or C. I am far from it. What the hon. Members have stated in this House, I shall come to that also because they have been very candid.

It is their candidness which, I will submit, Sir, has brought home the point that improper influence was exercised by the Prime Minister to influence their votes in the House... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You note all the points and you will have the right to reply.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : I went to correlate points.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you are confusing me. Do not do it. Please help me.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, the inquiry about the receipt or non-receipt, the purpose of the receipt how it was spent or not spent is what has to be done by a forum, as has been mentioned, which is already laid down in the Rules of Procedure - Privilege Committee, Special Committee or by the House itself. As to whether you, hon. Sir, consider it appropriate to go into that will depend on how the case is presented in this House and then you will apply your judicial mind to it and come to a certain decision which normally everyone will accept. I will accept. Now, when I saw the statement of the hon. Members, it was nowhere said, certainly not in my notice, that the Prime Minister personally paid any money to them. I have not said that. The improper influence on them was certainly exercised. This is mentioned in my petition.

Now, Sir, when the statements of the hon. Members were made in the House explaining away the allegations that were made in the course of the debate on the Motion on Rule 184, the hon. Member Sh. Suraj Mandalji says, and I am quoting from his speech which was made here on 28th February, 1996. He says and I quote :

[Translation]

You can see the proceeding of that day i.e. July, 28, 1993 when the Motion was taken up. I had stated that if the hon. Prime Minister is ready to solve the Jharkhand problem. I should certainly vote for him otherwise not. The hon. Prime Minister promised in the House but when his Government survived we were cheated and a secret pact was made with Government of Bihar.

[English]

This is what the hon. Member has said. Later on in his speech, he again reverts to that matter and again I quote:

[Translation]

I thought any Government which is formed, will impart justice to us. But now, I have come to know that nobody imparts justice to us. I, therefore, called on the hon. Prime Minister with Shri Buta Singh. The hon. Prime Minister had assured to look into the matter personally. Shri Buta Singhji is a harijan and was Home Minister. COGM Committee was set up after efforts made by him. We were members of the Committee. He made efforts to help us. Shri Buta Singhji told us that that was the right time to meet the hon. Prime Minister and if he could make a deal, the Council could be formed. But later on, the Prime Minister made a compromise with the Government of Bihar.

[English]

Now Sir, I will draw the attention of the House to the very correct statement made by a senior Member of this House, hon. Shri Buta Singhji(Interruptions). I would like to say what Buta Singhji has said has not been controverted by Suraj Mandal. It has been endorsed by him.

Sir, Buta Singhji also spoke on 28th February, 1996 and I quote from his statement and I repeat it again that I am attaching no odium to him. I am not making any accusation against him. I am not holding him guilty of any breach of privilege. But I have to quote his statement because it is relevant to the subject matter before this House. He says;

"While the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha people called upon the Prime Minister. I was with them and this issue of Jharkhand Development Council was broadly considered in principle. that was all and I remember when the hon. Prime Minister was making his reply in this very august House towards the end of the speech, the hon. leaders from the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha got up and interrupted the Prime Minister to say that, you have not given us any assurance on the Jharkhand Development Council, and the hon. Prime Minister did respond to that extent positively saying that this issue is engaging the attention."

So, this proves two very clear things, one that such a meeting took place. The hon. Member has said that, hon. Buta Singhji has said that. The Prime Minister, while responding to this debate in the House, by saying that in principle it will be considered, has clearly confirmed that the conversation took place. That is why he was responding. I think, to prove the allegation of improper influence to get the persons' vote in the House, this criterion is enough to satisfy the hon. speaker that a real breach of privilege has taken place and now just because... (Interruptions) You can shout me down. But let me tell you, you cannot shout down the history. History will point a finger of accusation against those people who have the authority and power in this house to conduct the House in a manner that is desired.

Sir, grave things have happened in this House and many situations have been faced by resorting to methods

which are not only questionable but a certain breach of privilege and therefore, Sir, I request you, in all humility, that you may kindly give your consent to this matter. Since the whole thing now is before the House. It is a request that I would like to make to you to let the House to come to a conclusion. There is no time to refer it to a Privileges Committee and there is no time to constitute a Special Committee, because the house is coming to an end in a few days. I think this House must, in its own wisdom and with the gaze of history on it, the gaze of posterity on it, the gaze of the future on it, decide in good conscience whether the conduct in this House will be such which enhances the prestige of the House, makes it something which people can look up to or the conduct shall be for making petty games at the cost of the dignity of the House. This is what the House should decide. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to allow you. Please do not stand up like this.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice Rule 224 (ii). It says:

"the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence."

Now, I would like to know whether that No-Confidence Motion in which this occurrence was there is a recent occurrence.

Sir, there are two things. What is the recent occurrence? The recent occurrence was the Motion which was raised in which one Member once stated that he had taken money and subsequently he had also stated that he had not taken money. These are the two things. One is earlier occurrence and the other is the second occurrence. I want to know from your honour whether this can be....

MR. SPEAKER : You are putting questions to me.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, the specific question is, whether this can be treated as a recent occurrence. This occurrence, the No-Confidence Motion has taken up in the Month of July, 1993 (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you. Please do not raise your hands. I have noted down your names.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : That occurrence, the No-Confidence Motion was probably taken up in July, 1993.

Sir, if somebody raises a question in this House relating to the occurrence of one decade ago, could that occurrence be brought in the form of a Privilege Motion?

MR. SPEAKER : Right Dr. Patra. Dr. Patra has made a speech, I do not know whether he has raised a point of Order. But he is putting a question to me. It is a pertinent question. If, I have understood Sri Arjun Singh Ji correctly, he is saying that as far as the payment of money is concerned, he is not so much relying on that as on the influencing a Member of the House.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I have said that so far as the payment is concerned, that issue has to go in for an inquiry. What I referred to subsequently is what has taken place in the House itself. They are on different footings.

MR. SPEAKER : You are very right Mr. Arjun Singhji that that has taken place in the very House itself and the Prime Minister made a statement. That has taken place. Now, here really the difficulty arises. Dr. Patra has quoted Rule 224 which says, "right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed - it has said, 'shall be governed', it is not may be governed - by the following conditions" and one of the conditions (Rule 224(ii)) says:

"The question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence".

Now, the question shall be restricted to a specific matter. Certainly it is a specific matter. It further says, 'matter of recent occurrence'. Now, he is saying that you are raising it after three years. How come it is a recent matter?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How come it is a recent matter, if you have had known that the Prime Minister had influenced, through this method, the Member? Then only immediately after it on the second day you could have raised it. He is asking that if you have not raised it then how can you raise it now? I am giving you a chance to explain it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I know, they are two things. One is about the payment of money which has come up because of certain accounts having been discovered belonging to them and it is being inquired into. I have mentioned in my notice itself - on this issue - that since this information and knowledge come to our notice in the inter-session period, how could I have imagined it? And I would like to say in all humility that even today I would like not to believe such a thing. I cannot believe that this Parliament can be bribed. But if certain things have come to light, it is the duty of Parliament to inquire into it. So far as the next matter is concerned, it was mentioned in the House itself.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the difficulty and Dr. Patra has very correctly pointed out that we have waited, having known that the Members were influenced, for three years.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, how do I know ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because the statement was made in the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please, Sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving this opportunity to him if he wants to explain, otherwise I will leave it there.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, the point is that the disclosure was made only a few days ago.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Influencing the Members in the House itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, it is not so. If that had been done.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, on 28th July, 1993....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, please Mallikarjunji, I will allow you also. Let him explain.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I am really at a loss because what has happened in the last 3-4 years is that every Motion of No Confidence has led to defection. It is a matter of record.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You were also the Minister.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I never induced anybody to defect. On the contrary, I proteste....*(Interruptions)*. Sir., the point is that whether it is a matter of recent occurrence....*(Interruptions)*. I have never done that in my life. I have not defected and for your information I may tell you that I have been wrongfully, deceitfully and improperly expelled.*(Interruptions)* Now the point is that both these matters came to knowledge only after the address of Buta Singhji in this House and after the address of the hon. Member in this House. Therefore, they constitute the essence of the charge of breach of privilege.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra has raised a very very relevant question. He quoted Rule 224 (ii) which says that the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. You were pleased to observe that it is here that the difficulty arises. When Shri Narasimha Rao, the Hon. Prime Minister, was making a final reply, towards the end of that reply, the issue cropped up in this House in which Shri Suraj Mandal, the hon. Member from Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, raised this very query to the Prime Minister and after the Prime Minister met his query, I think, it was hon. Shri L.K. Advani who got up and he made some.....remarks on the*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : The deal is proved now.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Please let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a place for intellectual battle.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The record is there.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing him to make the statement.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The record is very much there, every body knows about it; you were also present. And to that, Shri Suraj Madal retorted.....*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Sir, the other day, you said that the word 'sycophancy' is unparliamentary because it is offending the Member. This word is also offending. Sir, you said, the word 'sycophancy' is unparliamentary if it is offending any Member.

MR. SPEAKER : What is unparliamentary ?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What is unparliamentary about sycophancy?

MR. SPEAKER : You are not supposed to ask me the questions.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You gave a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me what is unparliamentary in this case.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: He is using the word about a person who is not here.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it in exact terms?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sycophancy is also a common word.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, what is the exact term? I will just remove it from the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that I should remove? Please, not like that. I will remove from the record if there is anything unparliamentary.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, if the word... is unparliamentary, then I will withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, I have removed it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Shri L.K. Advani, let me put it this way, tried to provoke Shri Suraj Mandal on that issue, when Shri Suraj Mandal made a conditional offer that the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha group will support the Government if they respond positively to their demand of a Jharkhand Council, to which the hon. Prime Minister's wordings are on record. The Jharkhand Mukti Morcha group made it public, both inside and outside the House, that on that particular assurance from the Prime Minister, they have decided to help the Government in power. That was a fact and it happened on 28th July, 1993. And the occurrence inside the House if not taken note of by the hon. Member Shri Arjun Singh or by the hon. Member sitting opposite, then I do not know how to describe the recent occurrence. It took three long years for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to pick up a Member and take him to the Press Conference to demonstrate his capacity as the Leader of the Opposition and to bring down the Government of the day.....(Interruptions)....I think there is no substance in the recent occurrence which is a precondition for admitting of a privilege motion.

On this particular ground Shri Arjun Singh's motion falls down.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I would like to say one thing. After this, I will keep quiet and wait patiently for what the hon. Members say and what your decision is. *Quid pro quo* is the essence of the whole thing. That came to knowledge on the letter which subsequently was withdrawn by Shri Shailendra Mahtoji, not by Shri Suraj Mandal, the entire scenio sequence was explained and that is where everything came to light, that first an offer was made. That offer was accepted. It was not fulfilled in the House and, therefore, that Member protested.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am on a point of order. My point of order is under Rule 224 (1) because Shri Arjun Singhji raised three or four points at the same time. I have great regard for him, I have not disturbed him. Number one is, it is clearly mentioned that no more than one question shall be raised on the same sitting. He raised many questions. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you do like that ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I take advantage of that. Number one is, he has talked about the privilege motion against the Prime Minister.

Number two is, he said about the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. They have not denied. They have taken the money. He has a document.

Number three is, he said about the inquiry.

These three questions are not related to rule 224 (1). So, this privilege motion cannot be accepted according to law.

Again I am coming to the Rule No. 224 (2).

"The question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence."

(Interruptions)....I have every right to raise my point of order. When this matter took place, it was 1993 July. now it is 1996 March. this matter is not related to recent matters. According to Rule 224 (3):

"The matter requires the intervention of the House."

I do not think the House will agree to accept this matter according to law because it is not at all related and Shri Arjun Singh very well knows that he was the Minister of this Government. He was there because I was with him and he was my boss also.

MR. SPEAKER : He was your colleague.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He was my boss at that time, my Senior Minister, I was his junior colleague. If I remember correctly, the Jharkhand Morcha have denied that they have taken money from the Prime Minister. What they have said? They have said 'for the development,' (Interruptions) He said that "to manage the whole affair, they went to the Prime Minister. Shri Buta Singh went there" along with him for the development, not for no confidence motion. They have to appreciate it.

So, in this matter I want to refer to Rules 224 (1), 224 (2) and 224 (3), I think what Shri Arjun Singhji read is totally political and irrelevant and it should not be accepted by the House.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All are on points of order. Let me decide Kumari Mamata Banerjee's point of order. Mamataji, you have interpreted Rule 224 (1) very intelligently. My compliments to you. There is one issue having three components and, that is why, that does not apply to it. Rest of the things are decided.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Shri Arjun Singhji has tried to bring a Privilege Motion on the basis of a recent Press report. I would like to refer to Kaul and Shakdher, page 267.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute, please. Let me also read it.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : I am referring to page 2678 - Complaints against Members, which says:

"...Where a complaint of an alleged breach of privilege or contempt of the House was based on a newspaper report of an alleged statement made by a member outside the House, which the member concerned denied having made, the speaker accepted the statement of the member in preference to what had appeared in the newspaper and withheld his consent to the raising of the question of privilege...."

I must say that Shri Arjun Singh's whole argument is that this is a recent occurrence because of the statement which has come in the Press. So, that statement, which has come in the Press, has been denied in the House itself. Therefore, on the basis of this Rule, it cannot be raised and it is not a breach of privilege.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I thank you for pointing out this thing to me. It has a substance. I have to take it into account.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you on a point of order?

[Translation]

SHRIMOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Point of Order ?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Yes, you can take it a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No-no, it is not so. I shall provide you time to speak later on.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Are you on a point of order ?

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Quote the rule, please. Whenever you say that you are on a point of order, I have no option but to hear you.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : I refer to Rule 224.

MR. SPEAKER : What is rule 224?

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : I raise a point of order under rule Rule 224. It has been mentioned that a Privilege Motion will be admitted on facts, on receipts of documents having *prima facie* evidence. Now, the point is that when Shri Vajpayee was making his statement, we have interrupted him and told him like this: "You only encourage defection by accepting Shri Mehto in your Party." Shri Vajpayee has also said in his statement: "He felt very much protected after joining us. Then only he has made such a statement." In this speech, he has made the statement. My point is whether, the documents have been signed and the signature has been identified; whether, on receipt of the money, as alleged, the signatory Shri Mahto has filed on affidavit in the court. In order to substantiate and corroborate the statement of Shri Patra, I would like to know whether, on receipt of mere bank receipts as well as a statement by a Member being provided by the BJP Leader and the Opposition Leader, you are going to take cognisance of the allegation established *prima facie* in the document submitted by Shri Arjun Singh. This is my specific question.....(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): The ruling has been given that there are two documents....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I think you are seeking information from me rather than making a point of order. you can refer to the file and get the information yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, do you want me to stand up?

MR. SPEAKER : No, I do not want you to stand up or interfere.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : On what ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : On this particular thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you to speak on this particular thing later.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will just comment on this.....(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : I just want to point out one thing....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can do that in your speech. You can reserve that.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I want to say only one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to allow a speech now.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I want only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not giving you a chance at this point of time.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I feel it will be denial of justice to some of the Members of this House. It has already been mentioned that when a complaint against a Member is brought before the House, it is essential that the Member concerned should be present in the House.

In case he is not present, then making of the complaint is deferred until the following sitting. This is what is reported in the procedure book by Kaul and Shakhder on page 267. When it was brought to my notice, then is it not my duty to bring it to your kind attention?

MR. SPEAKER : You are very right that in the absence of the Members, it is not to be done. But I would like to say that this matter has been pending for a long time. And I would have expected the Members to be present in the House. You are correct in saying what you have said.

13.36 hrs.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The question is on the Motion of breach of privilege moved by hon. Shri Arjun Singhji. And some of us too had moved motions of breach of privilege. And the substance being the same. I am submitting to you why this Motion must be considered. There are really three issues involved - the admissibility of the Motion; whether it should be referred to a committee or a special committee; and thirdly whether the decision ought to be taken by the House itself rather than referring it to a committee. Now what is the substance of the breach of privilege? And you quite rightly observed that it is one issue with three components. There are allegations of payments of monies to various Members of Parliament. In so far as breach of privilege is concerned, this constitutes a bribery. I will be coming to that in a moment and I will refer to bribery. I will explain that because that is the word used in the rules.

Secondly, there is a question of inducement. The word used by hon. Shri Arjun Singhji is 'unfair influence'. The word 'inducement,' is also there and I shall be referring to the relevant rules in a moment.

Thirdly, the question is, how is it an issue of recent occurrence that has arisen? That comes under Rule 224(3), if I am not mistaken. I will come to each of these three very briefly.

What are the facts of the matter? Firstly, about allegations of payment or allegations of bribery. The facts of the matter are that sums of money have been received. Those sums of money have been deposited in banks. That is admitted by the recipients. The source of funds as to where those funds came from, is disputed. The end use or application of fund is claimed as a party fund, and that is also disputed, including for the purchase of immovable property or whatsoever. Now the question, therefore, about

the allegations of payment as bribery becomes a matter of enquiry specifically in the aspect of source of funds. The admission about the receipt of fund is already a matter of being the property of the House. The receipt of fund is accepted here. That receipt is shown as a party fund. I would like to know whether it is a party fund and whether party funds are utilised for purchase of immovable property or whatever; that becomes a matter of enquiry, also whether these two are part of the overall arrangement of influencing the Parliament unreasonably.

Secondly about inducement. Here without taking too much time, I would wish to quote what hon. Shri Arjun Singhji has not quoted. This is from a very senior Member of the ruling party, hon. Shri Buta Singh Ji who has also just intervened and he has not disputed the essence. What is that inducement? What our submission is that inducement arises from the need to win a confidence vote. Inducement, therefore, is offered to certain hon. Members of Parliament saying if you vote in a certain fashion, then you will get the benefit of a council or a Jharkhand Mukti Morcha or whatever."

That inducement is arranged by way of a meeting, this is arranged by hon. Shri Buta Singhji with the hon. Prime Minister. The meeting was arranged by Shri Buta Singhji is not disputed because Buta Singhji himself says, yes, I have been working with Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, I did arrange the meeting.' And, hon. Shri Suraj Mandal also says.

[Translation]

"Buta Singhji had arranged this meeting."

[English]

That the meeting took place is not disputed neither by the hon. Buta Singhji nor by Shri Suraj Mandal or anyone else nor indeed yet at and till this stage hon. Prime Minister has also not rebutted that the meeting did not take place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He was there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : He was there. In fact, the meeting was with him indeed. What therefore, was the purpose of this meeting on the eve of the No Confidence Vote? The purpose of this meeting was to offer the inducement to Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. That inducement having been offered, the vote was obtained by unfair means.

That is my submission. Now how do I corroborate this by the statements made by the hon. Shri Buta Singhji as also by hon. Suraj Mandal? It is a very short quotation. This is the quotation from what hon. Buta Singhji has said in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : On that point, there is no dispute.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : There is no dispute but I wish to emphasize because it helps me put across my point. Emphasize because it helps me put across my point.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : This is exactly what hon. Shri Buta Singhji has said :

"Jharkhand Mukti Morcha people called upon the Prime Minister. I was with them and this issue of Jharkhand Development Council was broadly considered in principle."

That was all. And, I remember the hon. Prime Minister was making his reply in this very House. Towards the end of the speech the hon leader from the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha got up, interrupted the Prime Minister to say that you have not given us the assurance on Jharkhand Development Council' and the hon. Prime Minister did respond. Now what does hon Suraj Mandal says? I am quoting him, Sir.

[Translation]

"You can see the proceeding of that day. I had stated that if the hon Prime Minister would solve the Jharkhand problem... (Interruptions) then I should certainly vote for him other wise not,"... (Interruptions)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : He had said so secretly.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : But it is on the record of the House and now it is the property of the House.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER : Please

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you are right

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I am quoting from the proceedings of the House.

[Translation]

"The hon. Prime Minister promised in the House but when his Government was survived we were cheated."

After that, I would like to quote the protion which was not mentioned by Shri Arjun Singhji and that I quote ... (Interruptions)

"We voted for that No-Confidence Motion but now we are repenting."

[English]

Please listen to this sentence with great care, Sir.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : You are using 'Hindutva'.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Just one minute.

You say 'inducement'. When you supported Shri V.P. Singh for one year your inducement was that he would support your temple issue.... (Interruptions)... When you withdrew the support you said that he had ditched you. Because he had not supported you on Temple you

withdrew the support. Does this mean that you also did the same thing? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) You also bring the privilege issue. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, notwithstanding the fact, what hon. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has raised, is wholly tangentially and utterly irrelevant....

Let me come back to what I have to say.

[Translation]

"We voted for that No-Confidence Motion but now we are repenting on casting out votes." Please note this. "Since it was not constituted as per the agreement and now we are unable to work." Now we is mentioning the meeting. "I, therefore, called on the hon. Prime Minister with Shri Buta Singhji only because the hon. Prime Minister had assured to look into the matter personally. Shri Buta Singhji is a dalit

[English]

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North) : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Jaswant Singhji, he says he is on a point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : My point of order is under Rule 222. Kindly read it. It says?

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

Here the question of breach of privilege of the Committee does not arise. Then comes the question of breach of privilege of a Member. Members who are alleged to have received money never said that they have received money. They have also not made a point that they were influenced. According to Shri Buta Singh's statement what has been said is, when a query was made about the formation of Jharkhand Autonomous council, an answer was given by the Prime Minister. It is not the case of the Members concerned that they were influenced. This question of influence is now inferred by the hon. Member as against the House. It is most unfair to say that they were influenced when the Members themselves did not say that they were influenced by the Prime Minister. What right have other Members got to say so? Therefore this privilege motion cannot be admitted on inferences and conjectures. There should be direct evidence of that.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladularai) : Sir, my point of order is under Rule 223. Rule 223 says :

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General...."

The notice given to the Secretary-General is dated the 27th of February. The allegation of improper influence is based upon information available to the mover of the motion as on the 28th February. We are discussing a motion brought before us on the 27th February. I do not know how information made available on the 28th February can be utilised to justify a motion raised on the 27th of February. If Mr. Arjun Singh wishes to raise a motion based upon statements made in the House on the 28th February, then he shall have to give notice on a date subsequent to the date on which the statement was made. Otherwise it becomes extremely unfair that notice has been given to the four MPs concerned as well as through you to the Prime Minister about a matter which was not existent on the date on which the privilege motion was given. Repeatedly Mr. Arjun Singh and now a very great friend of his, Shri Jaswant Singh, are bringing up matters that are subsequent to the date of the motion. Clearly what we want to know is that on the basis of the information available to these two Members on the date on which the motion was given what is it that makes them say that improper influence was put. If they wish to refer back only to the record of the 28th July 1993, I do not think my objection can be sustained. But if they are going to raise points that relate to events of a date subsequent to not only the notice being given, but that notice being sent to Members of the House, then I do not think we are in a position to take cognizance of it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : May I continue Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, may I please seek your ruling?

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, kindly give your ruling on the earlier point also because that hon Member would say, we have no ruling'.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, my ruling is: 'He made a good speech'.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mani Shankarji, I think, the Members are trying to say two things. That breach of privilege of the House has been committed. They are saying that because that Members are influenced a breach has been committed and they are saying that Members are influenced because a promise to create the Jharkhand Council or something was given. That is one point. And the second thing is money was given. These are the two points they are making and they are sticking to them.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : That is not my point, Sir. My point was that information made available to the Members subsequent to the date on which the notice was given - can that be adduced? Or, do we have to have a separate motion to deal with information that was brought before the House or to the Members subsequent to that date? This is a very critical point. Which is the motion we are discussing - a Privilege Motion given on the 27th or a Privilege Motion given on the 29th?

MR. SPEAKER : The Privilege Motion given by Arjun Singhji is being discussed.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : In which case, nothing that has happened after 27th should be taken cognizance of.

MR. SPEAKER : They have produced the document.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is this a High Court or Parliament?.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is exactly what I am saying. Instead of making the policies, if you want to inquire and judge.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Subsequent events are always taken note of.(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will continue now. I was still on the question of the factual aspect of inducement and I wish to quote what I think are the most telling lines in hon. Shri Suraj Mandal's intervention in the House. I am quoting, Sir.

[Translation]

"He was looking into the case. He took us to the hon. Prime Minister." After saying all this, Shri Suraj Mandal says. I am quoting-

"He (Shri Buta Singh Ji) had made efforts to help us. Shri Buta Singh Ji told us that was the right time to meet the hon. Prime Minister and if he could make a deal, the council could be formed. But later on the Prime Minister made a compromise with the Government of Bihar."

[English]

On the interpretation of this word, 'deal', there can be two interpretations.(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I again raise a point of order.

It is only fair and just that the Members complained against should be present in the House. The question is whether that particular Member has been given the notice that a Motion of Privilege(Interruptions) We are not raising a Privilege Motion against a stranger; we are raising a Privilege Motion against an hon. Member of this House and(Interruptions) When a complaint against a Member is brought before the House, it is essential that the Member concerned should be present in the House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is because he should not be taken by surprise.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can very well summon him, we can very well ask him to be here but here also the remedy for that is given. In case he is not present the making of the complaint is deferred until the following sitting. How can we just make a mention and a complaint against a Member of the House if he is not present. There are two things.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, can a Member raise the same issue again in spite of your ruling? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a privilege issue. Please do not say that.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I do not want to repeat what the hon. member has said.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ahamed, please continue.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I will make only one submission. Even in the consideration of the consent, it already made adequately clear in the rule book, as already referred to, in Kaul and Shakhder's Practice and Procedure of Parliament, it is the Speaker's prerogative to give consent or not.

I am not going into that. Here it is already mentioned, "In giving his consent, the Speaker is guided by the following conditions prescribed for the admissibility of questions of privileges not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting; the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence; and the matter requires the intervention of the House."

Sir, one more point

"A question of privilege should thus be raised by a member at the earliest opportunity and should require the interposition of the House. Even a delay of one day might prove fatal to the notice of privilege provided the specific matter sought to be raised was of urgent importance at a particular time." Even delay of one day might prove fatal to the notice of privilege.

Here the hon. Members have already raised whether this issue which is of recent occurrence. Secondly, my friend, Mr. Kurien and other hon. Members have mentioned that the Chair should give preference to what the Member has spoken in the House to what the Member has spoken outside. Thirdly, the Member is not present in the House.

In view of these three pre-conditions, I would respectfully submit before you that the matter shall not only be continued here in the absence of Members complaint against but the matter should also be disposed of according to the rules book.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ahamed, you have made good points. First point is that the Member should be present in the House. Why is this rule laid down? This rule is laid down because the Member should not be taken by surprise. In this case there is no likelihood of the Member having been taken by surprise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED : Even delay of one day is fatal.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right on that point also. When you say that even one day delay is fatal, you are very well on your point and I find it very difficult to set it aside.

(Interruptions)

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool) : Sir, these Jharkhand Mukti Morcha people were fighting for their rights.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, statement made on the floor of the House is more reliable than the statement made outside. It should be taken note of.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already decided. I am not going to change that ruling. I can give a different ruling. But I am not disputing that ruling that the statement made on the floor of the House is more reliable and supposed to be more authentic than a statement made outside. Nobody is going to dispute that. There is no dispute about that.

....*(Interruptions)*

DR. R. MALLU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a known fact that Jharkhand Mukti Morcha people are fighting for the Development Council since long time. It is not a new thing. It is their right.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good speech. I will give you time to make a long speech.

(Interruptions)

DR. R. MALLU : There is no question of inducement.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you later. You can argue on that point.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Later you can speak elaborately on that point. Do not disturb Mr. Jaswant Singh. I cannot allow you like that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was on the question of the word 'deal' used by hon. Member Shri Suraj Mandal because the same word is contained in the other statement. The deal between the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, was a deal comprising. We will vote for you and grant us the Development Council. The other time the word used in the context is the Prime Minister will henceforth deal with the issue. I am ready to accept that. Either of these could be the usage of this word 'deal'. But in either of these two interpretations the aspect of inducement still remains.

Secondly, Sir, now I am not on the question of allegations of payments. I am on the question of the allegation of inducement. *(Interruptions)* Sir, now as far as inducement aspect is concerned, no doubt, three things stand established. (a) that the meeting took place. This is not denied by anyone. (b) that the meeting took place in a certain context, of no-confidence motion that too is not denied by anyone.

14.00 hrs

Point (c) is that, in that meeting, the question of Jharkhand Development Council was discussed with the Prime Minister by the Members against whom there are charges of breach of privilege. This having been not denied, what remains, is the question to which you have just given an indication of 'recent occurrence. What is of 'recent occurrence'? I will submit that, Sir....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is 'recent occurrence'

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I know, Sir. I am talking of 'recent occurrence'.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER :so that you can help me to understand the word.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : How can I dare to.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I respect your views; and you shall have to help me.

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : How can I try to light the course of the sun.(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) : Sir, I am on a point of order. I am again referring to Rule 224 (ii) which says about 'a specific matter'. It is there that I would like to point out that the question of inducement has been made the entire basis of argument of this matter of privilege. In doing so, the arguments that have been put forward are relating to two issues. One is, whether there has been a *quid pro quo* as far as inducement is concerned; and the second is a matter of public policy or a public issue. Jharkhand issue has been a public issue since long. The question is, whether the Prime Minister has met, on Jharkhand issue, only these Members at that particular time only. To tell you the fact, Sir, people like me who are not belonging to that areas also represented this matter to the Prime Minister three times. On every occasion, the Prime Minister has assured us that he would consider the case.(Interruptions) That is one issue. I was trying to bring out that the Jharkhand issue is a wider issue which has been discussed. The second aspect is about the *quid pro quo*. Now, what Shri Jaswant Singh has said is this. Shri Buta Singh has told some hon. members of this House that there could be a deal of so and so.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are interpreting his point. You do not have to interpret what he is saying.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have already made a good point.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : No, Sir. The point I want to say is this. The question is when you have to relate a *quid pro quo* the other question arises.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The most important point on which I would like to be enlightened by you is, are these kinds of matter to be treated as 'inducements'. Can they be treated as inducements? I will hear from you later on.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : That is a specific thing, Sir.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not now.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I want to make one more point.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a point of order. You have made good points. That is not a point of order.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir, I want to make one point here.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaswant Singh, there are two things here. He is making a very fine distinction. He is saying that you say that there is payment of money and you say that there is an inducement. There are two things. Are you treating them as two things or one thing? Let me understand this.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me understand this. Are you treating these as two things or one thing?

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, you from the Chair yourself observed.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is because he is trying to understand.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I know that, Sir. That is the very same question, put in a different phraseology, Rule 224 (i) shall refer to only one issue. The issue is the same. It has components. 'Inducement' can be in the form of bribery 'inducement' can be in the form of political offer. I would be referring to the details. That is why I am saying that it is one issue.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The corollary of this is very difficult legally. I am going to hear you.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The corollary of this is very difficult. If you treat that bribery and inducement as the components of one issue, then the question arises that the inducement part was known to you three years back.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will refer to this; I will answer this.(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Just one minute, Sir. Shri Jaswant Singhji, please yield for one minute(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Then, I must yield to Prof. Kurien and not to you.(Interruptions) Sir, I will yield to Prof. Kurien and not to him.....(Interruptions) Sir, if I were to yield, I cannot yield to him, I will yield to Prof. Kurien(Interruptions) I cannot yield to him, Sir.(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, people have not given absolute majority.(Interruptions) Then the President has asked us to go by the consensus of the House. That is five years back. What is the logic? I am telling you about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you, Mr. Mallikarjun, to make a speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Then, I depend upon the support of other political parties.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why you make this point in a concerted manner.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not respond momentarily. You have a structured speech and make it please. We will be very much happy.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Every Member of Parliament does not have such vocabulary or way of expression as Shri Jaswant Singh has to hear it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have that.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why hair-splitting? I am sorry.

.....(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, thank you for obliging me. I am only on one point. The theory of inducement and theory of *quid pro quo* have been raised. When the theory of *quid pro quo* and when the theory of inducement are extended to the Members of the House on what they are doing within the House, where they are independently free, how do you apply it?(Interruptions) Let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point order. This is a speech. I am going to allow you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I want a clarification. He has obliged, Sir.....(Interruptions) It is the right of every hon.

Member to raise any issue of public interest and elicit an assurance from the Government. That is his right. The hon. Member is exercising his right. And if the Government is obliging, the Member has got a right. How could it be inducement? That is what I want to know.(Interruptions) I am only pleading for the rights of all the hon. Members. It is not a party question.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point, Why should you repeat it? You do not have to reply to each and every Member. This is recorded. Every word is recorded. It is a precious word. There is a point in it. If you repeat it, it loses its importance.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I think my good friend, hon. Prof. Kurien, certainly has every right to interrupt me even under the guise of a false point of order. I was on three aspects which have now been established - or denied - that a meeting took place, that there was a demand made at that meeting. That demand was conceded by the hon. the Prime Minister, repeated in the House, conceded again and constitutes the other aspect of inducement.

There is the question of *quid pro quo* and question of recent occurrence. You said: "Mr. Jaswant Singh, is it of recent occurrence? If you are combining the payment of money and Development Council, then the aspect of Development Council was known, the aspect of payment of money has only now come to be known, therefore, why do you or how do you call it of recent occurrence?"

MR. SPEAKER : Right. Very good.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : That is the substance of one aspect of your queries.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I submit, firstly, that recent occurrence as used in Rule 224, is really to denote occurrence to mean 'disclosure', occurrence to mean 'admission', occurrence to mean 'knowledge' Let me finish Sir.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Occurrence cannot be disclosure. 'Occurrence' is just an happening. It is not a disclosure.....(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Disclosure is also a happening.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I submit to you, Sir, that I am not making this point for the sake of argument.

MR. SPEAKER : You are making it in a very fine manner. I am appreciating it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I submit to you that a recent occurrence becomes an occurrence only when there is knowledge, admission and disclosure of that occurrence. Please understand our point(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, it is not a disclosure.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I appeal to the hon. Minister(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a very good point. Do not disturb me also.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I am only telling him this point.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to tell him. I will allow you to make your own points.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It is a matter of some regret for me that the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs.*
....(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I am sorry that(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am removing it from the record. Now, please do not prolong it.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : But what I am saying is, occurrence is different. Sir, you kindly go through it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, yes. There is a point in what you are saying.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Evidence and recent occurrence are two things.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am not talking of evidence. I am talking about when does an event occur.

MR. SPEAKER : When it occurs.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : No, Sir. That could be one interpretation. When does an event occur. I think, this will have very long term implications for parliamentary functioning. I submit to you Sir, in all humility, that just as in the case of, what we are now calling *hawala* diaries which have been in the possession of Government since 1991, when does the event of *hawala* diaries actually occur.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us understand what we do for breach of privilege in the House is not exactly the same as what we do in a court of law under investigation.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Exactly. That is precisely my point that simply on the technicality that because of the vote on Confidence Motion was in 1993, therefore...

MR. SPEAKER : Now, supposing somebody asks that you knew that the Members were influenced, you waited for three years. Why did you wait for three years? What is the reply?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will answer this very specific query.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is because it did not occur to him. Now, it occurs to him(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR (Gopalganj) : It is not the job of the hon. Member. (Interruptions).... If any such thing comes to the mind of the hon. Speaker, he can bring it *sue-motu*. And if he does not, it is possible that....(Interruptions)

*Expunged as recorded by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no you are making a mistake by saying so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This matter is regarding breach of privilege and the Speaker alone cannot take a decision in this regard. It is the House which will take a decision above it. In this matter, Speaker has been asked to give his advice so that time can be saved. You go through the law in this regard first and then only quote it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : The Motion should be moved with the consent of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. This is what you want to say.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I was on the question of recent occurrence. I submit to you, as you quite rightly pointed out, that the House cannot take a legalistic viewpoint on the interpretation of an event of recent occurrence.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, they have said that all the documents should be produced alongwith the notice.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I submit that an event of recent occurrence or 'recent' is defined by disclosure, admission and knowledge. You can rule whichever way you do. Disclosure, admission and knowledge of an event is the criteria that determines whether it is recent or whether it is past.

I submit one more ground for this, Sir. On the 26th of February, the opening day of this Session, an admission and a disclosure is made by one of the hon. Members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, (a) about payment, (b) about meetings, and that the Prime Minister gave such and such assurance, an allegation that he has subsequently repeated in the House in a statement that he had read out. Therefore, even if you go by the aspect of purely legalistic interpretation of "when did this occurrence take place". I submit that this occurrence took place on the 26th of February when an hon. Member first disclosed it on 26th of February. He first disclosed on 26th of February that such a meeting had taken place.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That had happened in the House itself.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I know, Sir, that on the 26th of February....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : On that disclosure there is no question. He got up from there; the Prime Minister said from here.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : That has happened because it is the *quid pro quo* disclosure about the *quid pro quo*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it different from this?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is different from this, then there is another difficulty. If it is different from this, then these are two matters. If these are one, why not this thing ? This is the difficulty.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Yes, Sir, it is my difficulty also which I am submitting to you. On the 26th of February occurs an event which is of disclosure, admission, knowledge to us and on the basis of that event of 26th February, having submitted my earlier point, also on the knowledge of that we submitted as we had - I also submitted a motion of breach of privilege - they also submitted ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, on the 26th of February the House was adjourned (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, would you restrain the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please cooperate.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : May I draw your attention to May's Parliamentary Practice, pages 156 and 157, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I had already referred to it but no reply has been given.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I know, Sir, this reference to May's Parliamentary Practice has already been made by my eminent colleague and the renowned Barrister (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can read it a little slowly, I will refer to it. The book is not with me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The chapter or the paragraph heading is and I am quoting, "Attempts by improper means to influence Members in their Parliamentary conduct. "The first word is "Bribery."

"On 2 May 1695 the Commons resolved, "That the offer of money, or other advantage, to any Member of Parliament for the promoting of any matter whatsoever, depending or to be transacted in Parliament is a high crime and misdemeanour and tends to the subversion of the Constitution....."

In the spirit of this resolution, the offering to a Member of either House of a bribe to influence him in his conduct as a Member, or of any fee or reward in connection with the promotion, of or opposition to any bill....."

May I repeat, Sir,

" or opposition to any bill, resolution, matter or thing submitted or intended to be submitted to the House or any Committee thereof, has been treated as a breach of privilege."

It goes on, Sir :

"It may be a contempt to offer any fee or reward to any Member or officer of either House for drafting, advising upon or revising any bill, resolution, matter

or thing intended to be submitted to that House or any committee thereof."

Sir, from May's Parliamentary Practice, with your permission, I would like to go to Kaul and Shakhder, page 254.

As you have observed the para heading in that page is almost exactly the para heading in May's Parliamentary Practice, but the contents are somewhat different because the contents have been quite rightly commented upon - with our Parliament, more particularly, in mind. Therefore, with your permission, the very first again is bribery.

Any attempt to influence members by improper means in their parliamentary conduct is a breach of privilege. Thus the offering to a Member of a bribe or payment to influence him in his conduct as a member, or of any fee or reward in connection with the promotion of, or opposition to, any Bill, resolution matter of thing, submitted or intended to be submitted to the House or any Committee thereof, has been treated as a breach of privilege.

It is unambiguous. Then there is contempt. May I take you to the second paragraph of that -

Any offer of money or other advantage to a member in order to induce him to take up a question with a Minister may also constitute a breach of privilege, since it is mainly because a member has the power to put down a question or raise the matter in other ways in the House that such cases are put to him.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : On the question of *quid pro quo*, the question then raised - which you have also raised - is as to whether this constitute *quid pro quo* and whether this *quid pro quo* goes to the extent of being actually a breach of privilege, interference in the proper conduct of the House. I submit, Sir, that when on the eve of Confidence Vote a long standing demand of that of a Development Council for Jharkhand Mukti Morcha is offered as an inducement by the hon. the Prime Minister himself to the Members who are admittedly taken, to meet the Prime Minister and

[Translation]

then they are asked to make an appeal to the Prime Minister themselves. They meet the Prime Minister and make an appeal. Then the Prime Minister himself says that-

[English]

Now, I will deal with the matter myself. Then, he deals with the matter. This matter is repeated in the House and the Prime Minister confirms. "Yes, I would be dealing with the matter. I submit, Sir, in all this, a breach of privilege has been committed; a breach of privilege has been committed by the hon. Members for accepting an inducement and a breach of privilege has been committed by the hon. the Prime Minister for doing whatever he has done in this matter, arranging, as alleged, arrangements of payments

of money, or arranging an inducement to be offered to Jharkhand Mukti Morcha does constitute a breach of privilege. Sir, the House must decide and this matter must be referred to a Committee.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : My learned friend Shri Jaswant Singh has tried to bring the whole aspect under inducement. Now, I would like to differ with him because according to our parliamentary practice, we have a Committee on Assurance and what is 'Assurance' is defined under rule 323.

323. There shall be a committee on Government Assurances to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House...

Now, Sir, I would like to say that you can interpret it as a promise. You can see what the Prime Minister has said, it can be an assurance or it can be an undertaking. But it cannot be a matter of inducement. If you see the meaning given in the Oxford Dictionary for the word - it clearly shows what has been done here or what has been done there.

I will read from the Oxford Dictionary what 'assurance' means.

MR. SPEAKER : You are making a speech. It is not a point of order. I will not allow you to make a speech.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : What I am submitting is that it is just an 'assurance' and not an 'inducement'.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : One of the points that I wanted to raise has been covered by Shri Jaswant Singh. So, I need not have to repeat it. I was referring to Page 254.

MR. SPEAKER : You should repeat nothing.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I need not have to repeat it. It does seem that repetition is necessary in order to emphasise certain points which are escaping the intellectual qualities of a Member.

MR. SPEAKER : The Rule is very clear on that Point. We are indulgent.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : So, I would like to draw your attention on the question of recentness of occurrence.

I want to approach this particular point from a different angle. Why is it underlined that the occurrence should be of recent importance ? The answer is that unless the event is of a recent occurrence, it loses its relevance. Otherwise, we do not include that kind of a qualification.

Now, the whole issue of privilege is not in terms of urgency at all. So, it is in terms of importance and not urgency. The question of privilege that has been enshrined both in the Constitution and in the Rules is whether or not such a thing has happened which impinges on the freedom of speech and behaviour of a Member of Parlia-

ment. The relevance of question is not really whether it is urgent. Recentness, therefore, can firstly be defined as follows:

"Any occurrence which has taken place during the life of a particular Lok Sabha."

In a negative way I will give another example. In dealing with privilege cases how one Lok Sabha had to dispose of a case which occurred in another Lok Sabha. This is a negative illustration but I want to underline this simple point that it is the importance of the issue much less than the recentness of the event which has come.

Now, I would like to refer to that particular incident. This is a very interesting occurrence. Sir, I will read out from Page 232 of Kaul and Shakhder. It says:

"That on 18th November, 1977, a motion was adopted by the House referring to the Committee of Privileges a question of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister and other regarding obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases etc., etc. The Committee of Privileges were of the view the she had committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

On 19th December, 1979 - I am underlining the dates now, not the individuals - that is, full year after 1977, the House adopted a Motion resolving that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be committed to jail etc., etc.

On 7th May, 1981, the Seventh Lok Sabha - earlier such happenings were there in the Sixth Lok Sabha - viz., after four years or so when the Privilege Motion was brought in, decided that whereas the Sixth Lok Sabha, by a Resolution, adopted on 19th December, 1978 agreed with the ... recommendations and findings of the Committee (of Privileges) and now this Lok Sabha in particular resolves and declares that all that is void."

If question is so important, then it skips over from one Lok Sabha to another. She was found guilty of breach of privilege. The Seventh Lok Sabha thought.(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I was in both the Lok Sabhas. Let me clarify that point.....(Interruptions)

Sir, the Janata Government, with all vindictiveness, expelled her from the House on 19th December 1978. It was nothing but vindictiveness and that he how the matter was again taken up in 1981(Interruptions) By bringing this thing then, the Janata Government(Interruptions) That is how it was brought again in 1981(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I do not deny his right of understanding at all,....(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, I am also not denying your right to express(Interruptions) What was the Janata Government doing at that time? It was nothing but vindictiveness.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now the point is this. You have a breach of privilege in one Lok Sabha; you decided against it in second Lok Sabha and you rescinded it in third Lok Sabha. Is that the kind of a thing you are asking me to do?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The point precisely is that the question of(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) Mr. Speaker, Sir, on one point you say that the matter is not of recent occurrence and on the other point, when he says that even after another Lok Sabha this was matter was raised, you are saying. "Is it proper to pursue that line?" It is not the question. Either you go by the tradition or you go by the importance of the event that matters for the House and for the country.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. The point I am making is that if you are laying certain good traditions, here is a case in which one Lok Sabha decides in one way; second Lok Sabha decides in third way and also third Lok Sabha decides in fourth way Is that the line we should follow ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That is what I am trying to draw your attention to ... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Sir, of course you are right. And where the question of making or non making of history is involved in that matter the Lok Sabha should take this matter even after 20 years or 100 years(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is to be decided by the House itself.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : That is how, history decides. It is not the Speaker rulings which decides the history of the country(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is decided neither by the Speaker nor by a Member. The House will decide.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, my argument is very simple.

MR. SPEAKER : Your argument is simple. I am trying to understand it. Is there any political colour involved in it?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will come to that. We are all here as political people. So, do not put to me this question, whether any event occurring is political(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, I have got the answer.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : My point is simple. Since the Parliament is sovereign, in order to guarantee the individual Member's right, we have formulated certain rules so that we can come to conclusions; we can have the discussion in a certain manner which will facilitate free participation of each Member of the House. And that is why, Sir, I want to draw your attention that through and through the Rules and Procedure handbook, it has always been provided that whatever may be the rule, the House in its wisdom, if it so chooses, it can modify if the

question is very important. That is what is given to the House in terms of the Constitution.

Now I was trying to underline these chain of events that if we look at recentness only as a technical recentness, then the House would be making a mistake. That is number one. That is why I brought to your attention that even events happening in one Lok Sabha had to be changed by another Lok Sabha because....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That was not a breach of privilege. That was a Resolution passed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, that was a breach of privilege....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Certain things are done by passing the Resolution.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Shrimati Indira Gandhi was condemned by a breach of privilege. That was in 1977.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can pass any Resolution you want in this case also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I know, in the Resolution, what you are, trying to do is, to cancel the decision of that breach of privileges Committee. That is how they are related by the point is that even after four years have lapsed, the House in its wisdom decided that there are all issues which are so important that even after four years, they should be taken up and dealt with.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I submit, it is in this sense that it should be looked at and that point I am making.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good point.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am not going to do that. You can go through many of these kind of philosophical discussions or logical positivism, words, etc. Now what is an occurrence? Let me come to that. What is an event? What is an occurrence? This has been debated endlessly in philosophical treatises by all great philosophers. My submission is, if this is an occurrence, when you come to know about an event, then I will put it even in scientific terms. Some star is born 300 light years ago. That is an occurrence. It is an occurrence when that light reaches me after three lakh light years. Both of them are occurrences. That is why, today, that event had happened that time does not mean the result of occurrence. What has happened in the Press through the mediation of the Leader of the Opposition and others and what has been ordered in the House, all these are occurrences in terms of social activities.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : We are taking cognizance of these occurrences via this Motion of Privilege and, therefore, I submit that this Motion of Privilege be taken up immediately and not sent to the Committee but discuss it here and now. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while taking part in the debate I had particularly raised this issue, although not as a part of a privilege issue because I do not know about Privilege Motion. But this, which has struck me as something which the Leader of this Government and the Leader of the House should not have indulged in. Sir, the whole branch of privilege law or convention whatever it is, is based on maintaining the dignity and the credibility of this House. This House deserves that its position, in its creditability, in its dignity and decorum should be maintained. Now what has happened here ? The happenings so far, whether it is occurrence or not, nobody can dispute. It is a question of a happening. Occurrence means a happening. Can, whether it is a recent happening and what has been done, be discussed as an inducement ? 'Recent' has been defined. I am going even by literal meaning. 'Recent' means, what has happened or appeared only a short time ago'. Kindly see Sir, the hon Prime Minister had entered into an arrangement with some hon. Members of this House, not to our notice. And if by arrangement, this was not brought to the notice of the people, not brought to the notice of House and until the recent thing had happened, nobody would have known that there was an arrangement which is now expected that there was an arrangement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bansal, you note it. I will give you time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I will take two minutes. That there was a meeting between the Prime Minister and these hon. Members and as a result of which the voting did take place. The result is somebody who would not have voted against the Motion voted, in fact, against the Motion. Somebody who was expected to vote for the No-Confidence Motion, now voted against the Motion. That was the result of this arrangement. And, if by understanding that those facts were not brought to the notice of this House or not brought to the notice of the country, how are we supposed to know?

Therefore, 'which appears recently, which appears sometime ago' is also a recent occurrence. Recently something has come to know, not merely actually happening, actually coming to the knowledge which is appearing only sometime back.

Now what is inducement?

To 'induce', Sir, is if I persuade or influence somebody to do certain things, I induce someone to do that. That is clear. Even the very well-known dictionary says that. The interpretation is clear. But even the literal meaning is that.

MR. SPEAKER : You have been saying that thing from the very beginning.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, if you persuade somebody to do certain thing, then you are inducing him to do that. Here something extraordinary has happened. I did not know about the bribery until these things came out.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not going into it. I am only saying, I said earlier, even if a political understanding, some political benefit is coming out of it, a political benefit has come to him, that Sir, in my submission is also an 'inducement'. It says very clearly. Something is used in order to persuade someone to do something. May be a gift, may be a bribe, or may be something pleasant. Politically they have been asking for certain special favours or special dispensation or special arrangement. Let us take it that it is not bribery or something, it is not a gift. But there is something which they wanted to have and for which they have been politically agitated, politically fighting. Now the Prime Minister in the secret arrangement says, "Well, if you vote for me, if you vote against this Motion, you shall get what you have been politically fighting. Therefore, instead of taking so such trouble you vote for me, you get it on the platter." What else is this but inducement? Therefore, it is a very very serious matter I though it was serious. Probably I could not articulate that properly. Therefore, I said that some political advantage was accruing to a Member of Parliament who is a political creature in a matter of his political conduct, political objective, his manifesto is this. Now he is achieving it without much fight. What else has happened? I am not going into that. Or I may be challenged. Therefore, I submit that 'recently' means what has come to light. Inducement is very clear, admittedly on admission Shri Buta Singh has been very kind enough and the Prime Minister was sitting here. He never objected to, I cannot use it, but I though that by gestures he was accepting it. He never stood up to protest because Shri Buta Singh made his statement in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister when he spoke of the meeting. Therefore, the factual aspect is admitted. Only thing is whether it should be rejected on the plea that it is not a recent talk. The emphasis is not on occurrence, the emphasis should be on recent. 'Recent' here means which has come to the knowledge, come to the notice, otherwise something by manipulation, by *mala fide* activities can be kept outside the knowledge of the House, outside the knowledge of the country. Therefore, it can be said, something which is *mala fide* done, which is improperly done, relating to the conduct of the House, relating to the business before the House and therefore, later on when it comes to light, when we raise the question of privilege, he says, "No, no. One month had expired. Three years have expired. Therefore, you cannot take it. Whatever illegalities I committed, whatever breach of privilege I have committed I do not care for it, I do not show any concern because the House cannot catch hold of me."

Sir, that will be the very end of the institutions of parliamentary democracy, of this Parliament. Our dignity and our credibility will be seriously affected and then we shall lose whatever little respect that can be there. Therefore, the fate of this big institution cannot be finally decided on a particular interpretation of Rule 224 which will mean according to me, the death knell of the greatness, the very sovereignty of this House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, the support extended to the matter raised by Shri Arjun Singh, by leaders of various political parties including the Bharatiya

Janata Party and the CPM, CPI, I consider to be a legitimate, valid political activity whatever be the motives behind it. Similarly, I considered it to be a legitimate political activity when the BJP extended support to Shri V.P. Singh to form the Government in 1989-90.

Similarly, I consider it to be a valid legitimate political activity when they extended support to Mayawati to form Government in Uttar Pradesh because they did want Shri Mulayam Singh to be out. I do not consider it to be a matter of privilege of any House as to why a particular party, why a particular group extended support to another party.

In July, 1993, there was a No-Confidence Motion against the Government. Some people overtly, some people covertly were getting together to topple the Government. I think that it was perfectly valid, perfectly legitimate on the part of all of us, on the part of Prime Minister to say support me, give me the stability. These are the works I intend to do in the days to come; these are the programmes which I intend to pursue in the days to come. One of those programmes was a programme which appealed to our hon. Members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. They had been asking for a very long time about the setting up of a Jharkhand Development Council.

Sir, we all remember vividly, while the No-Confidence Motion was being debated, different points were being raised by our hon. friends. In fact, they raised a number of points. If the Government were to then rise and say that we concede these points and we accept these points, would they have still persisted with that No-Confidence Motion? There was one demand persistently raised by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. That demand was conceded to by our Government. As my learned colleague has said, 'please refer to rule on Assurances'. That was a solemn and sacred assurance by the Government held out in this House. Perceptions may differ, but that assurance has been fulfilled. (Interruptions). I said that perception may differ. It was none other than Shri Suraj Mandal who referred to that point here though as I said perceptions may differ. He did not seem to be fully satisfied with what had been done. But he said, that was an assurance expected by him from the Prime Minister and that was an assurance fulfilled by the Prime Minister. I would urge with every hon. Member of this House that if we were to rise and say that the Government paid money to obtain a vote of any hon. Member, it would not be right. I think, finding weakness in his argument, hon. Shri Arjun Singh did not lay much emphasis on this.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I would not like to be wrongly quoted. I did not say that. I said, that is a matter of enquiry which the hon. Speaker has to conduct. Please do not put words into my mouth.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : It precisely brings me to that point. If there were to be substantiated and validly proved assertions against the Government that bribery was resorted to, I would have nothing to say.

Sir, the other thing which was referred to from May's Parliamentary Practice refers to certain Bills, certain Motions. But here we were dealing with a No-Confidence Motion. There were certain objections being raised about

the functioning of the Government. If a particular party accepts that one of their long pending demands is met and then they given their vote, what is objectionable about it? I am surprised to hear that preposterous argument from Shri Somath Chatterjee when he says that a group which was expected to vote for the No-Confidence Motion voted against the Motion. Where does he expect that from? Was there some sort of dealing between them earlier or some sort of dealing today? (Interruptions) Shri Jaswant Singh was referring to the point and I am not really getting into that in detail. But he was referring to the knowledge being made public about a particular incident taking place. I would like to briefly mention here about that also. I am sure Shri Jaswant Singhji knows the date when Shri Shailendra Mahato being disgusted, as it was pointed out, joined their party and did he tell them what are the reasons for which he joined that party.

How was he disgusted? What was the conscience pricking him when he decided to part company with the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha? Those are the questions which are really not within our domain to examine and to come to some sort of finding thereon.

The other argument which I was trying to build up was regarding the allegation of some illegal pay-offs. This is a question which is currently under adjudication. That is why I was prompted to say that Shri Arjun Singhji did not raise that point. Well, it is within his right to say that he did emphasise upon it, that he did mention it. This is a question which is under adjudication, under some sort of discussion by the court, that is, the High court of Delhi as also the Income-tax Department which has issued notices to various concerned persons. If these two authorities, that is, the High Court of Delhi and the Income-tax Department independently, have issued notices to the four members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha on this matter, and to various other persons, will it be appropriate and proper for us to discuss at this stage whether those allegations are correct or not? That is a matter for the courts to decide. And I do not say that thereafter we do not take it up. With all humility and responsibility, I make that statement that if tomorrow the courts were to hold finally that there was some thing amiss on this, may be it is within our right to then take up that this in a fact established by the court and, therefore, we definitely feel concerned about it, the House is concerned about it, and, therefore, we wish to follow a particular course, including moving a motion of privilege against any person, howsoever high he may be. But since that matter is pending before the two statutory constitutional authorities, I think we should not be taking up that matter at all.

To begin with, Shri Arjun Singhji very rightly expressed his concern about the maintenance of dignity of this House. This, I would say with all respect, with all humility, is of utmost importance, of paramount importance to each one of us. May be we are falling in our conduct, may be we are found wanting when we conduct ourselves on certain occasions, but that has to be the primary motive and, I am sure, that is always the motive of each one of us. Precisely for that reason, I feel that when we invoke a provision like breach of privilege against the Prime Minister which, as

has been said by hon. members from the other side, is fraught with serious implications - Shri Jaswant Singh Ji used those words serious and far-reaching implications - I think that does expect of us that we think seriously before moving a motion like this, before we invoke a provision, before we invoke the process of this august House to discuss any particular matter, particularly when that very matter is *sub-judice*, pending as it is before the High Court, before the Income-tax Tribunal.

Since this matter would involve an inquiry into various connected matters - he referred to the corollary of certain things flowing therefrom - some of those matters would be, as I have mentioned, when did one of the members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha join the Bhartiya Janata Party, did he or did he not make a statement which was reported in the Press, if he did make a statement, was, it or was it not on his free volition, was there some force working behind him urging him to make that statement and did he not come to the House and repudiate all that, deny all that what was attributed to him, and did not another hon. Member, one of the four members, the Vice-President of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if he yields for a minute, I shall just correct the facts. The statement that was made outside the House was, in essence, repeated inside the House, except where it involved the receipt of money. Receipt of moneys had a different reference outside, receipt of moneys as was said here, was for party purposes. About meeting the Prime Minister and about Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, all those aspects are exactly the same as were said outside.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : As an elected representative on a particular cause, the cause of Jharkhand, if he meets the Prime Minister, if he demand the Government to fulfil what they desire, what is wrong in it?(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Whether it is right or wrong will be decided by the Privileges Committee, not by you(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, in all humility I would say that what Mr. Jaswant Singhji has said does not knock out the basis of my argument. I always admire the way Shri Jaswant Singhji speaks and put across his view point. Often, he charges the Government, he adorns the mantle of a public prosecutor, may be he was doing that again and trying to make out a distinction between inducement, between the receipt of money, between the source of money. Sir, the only point that matters here, and there was complete repudiation of that point by Shri Mahto, relates to the source of money. I am sure we are not concerned with the receipt of money at this moment by different political parties. I do not want to get into that. Sir, that is a very very valid question, but the question here is what was the source of money which is supposed to be held by four hon. Members of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Is that not *sub-judice* ?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : That is *sub-judice*. That is exactly what I am saying, Sir.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : You have lost your point now.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he has lost his point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : If that gives you the satisfaction, please be satisfied.....(Interruptions) Sir, a few days back, the Prime Minister made a very bold statement outside Parliament, statement 'give me stability, I will give you prosperity'. He made that appeal to the countrymen on whose support, on whose confidence he has been running the country for the last five years despite that barrage of No-Confidence Motions, that barrage of Censure Motions, Adjournment Motions, Sir, I remember vividly that when that No-confidence Motion was being debated in this House and finally voted upon I am repeating what I had said on earlier occasions - we did not win by four votes, the Motions of No-confidence was defeated by 14 votes. There were other hon. Members, may be amongst the vast cross-section of this House who abstained from voting. Why they abstained from voting was because they felt that this Government is doing its job well.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I think the petition of Shri Ajit Singh speaks about it.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Please take out the records, you will see, there were other Members also. There were hon. Members in this House, I am sure, who were not agreeing with, they were not party to the view held by the leadership of Bharatiya Janata Party. There were Members among Bharatiya Janata Party also not wanting the Motion to be carried out. Sir, does it mean that we had won over those people? Sir, my submission is that there were hon. Members in this House who all through this period of five years wanted stability in the country. They wanted the Government to continue in office because various measures initiated by the Government which had started yielding results should not actually be stymied, all those efforts should not be stymied and that the Government with that resolute firmness, with that firm determination must go ahead.

Today Sir, at the lag end of the term and the lag end of the last Session of this Parliament, there are so many items before us. We have not yet discussed the Motion of thanks to the President. Has it ever happened, Sir, that we are about to conclude the Session and we have not yet taken it up? There was a reference made to various other items today morning.

15.00 hrs.

At this time, if we are raising up such matters, trying to pick up something and try to draw sustenance therefrom to point out something against the Government in a desperate bid to malign the Government, to tarnish the Government, I am sure that is not going to carry weight with the people.

Sir, as it was said earlier, history is being made. When history passes a judgement, it passes without an discrimination, without any favour and that judgement, at times, is very harsh and it is very such less for the people. We all have to be aware of that and if history passes that judgement, we will be seen doing no service to the society that we, at times were trying to create instability which could cause the country dear in the days to come.

With these words, I think this Motion, this matter being raised does not deserve leave of the House.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak about *sub judice* matter only, because he has referred to that word.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : On page 946 of Parliamentary Practice and Procedure by Kaul and Shakhder it is very clear that while deciding about *sub judice*, we have to take into account our fundamental rights, I will read out only one paragraph.

MR. SPEAKER : But we have not disallowed the discussion on the floor of the House.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : He was saying that because the matter is *sub judice* it cannot be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : The fact is that we have allowed the discussion.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : His argument is that because the matter is *sub judice*, the Motion of Privilege should not be allowed. That was his point. I wanted to oppose that. On page 946 of this book, it is clearly made out.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no doubt on that point.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PROF. M. KAMSON) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. I have been very carefully listening to your remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : My remarks ! You do not have to commend on my remarks. You come to your point.

PROF. M. KAMSON : Sir, I am coming to my point. I was thinking that we are just looking into the admissibility of the Motion. Hon. Arjun Singhji said that he was trying to get admissibility for the Motion. Under Rule 224 (ii), a specific subject matter has to be made out. My point is whether it has been established or not. You have made a remark that there are two aspects. One is the payment aspect and the other is the improper influence.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said that. They have been saying that.

PROF. M. KAMSON : You quoted like that. I have been hearing that line. As regards 'improper influence' is concerned, which is considered to be one of the basis for this Motion, or sometimes it is put in other words as bribing the Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point or order ? I allowed your point of order.

PROF. M. KAMSON : I am coming to that. Jaswant Singhji used the word 'inducement'.

MR. SPEAKER : That is an argument.

PROF. M. KAMSON : If this is the basis for this Motion, it is insufficient and it is not a specific matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Let me know which rule has been contravened.

PROF. M. KAMSON : I am referring to Rule 224 (ii).

MR. SPEAKER : What is Rule 224 (ii)? It says that the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

PROF. M. KAMSON : It is not specific. That is my point, because it is challenging the very foundation of democracy, convention and practice. They have said the assurance of the Government is an inducement.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. I am not allowing you. Please take your seat.

PROF. M. KAMSON : If the assurances of the Government, promises of the Government, manifesto of the party are considered to be inducement, then democracy would not be there.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. That is a good point.

PROF. M. KAMSON : it is not subject matter for admissibility.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion is going on in this House for two and a half hours on the issue of breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not required to discuss it, but to tell me about it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The House is discussing the subject for two and a half hours to decide whether it is a fit case of breach of Privilege or not. A fruitful discussion covering its rule and sub-rule is going on. I am in favour of a discussion. We can find a solution only through discussion. The House is meant for discussions. If you do not give your ruling in view of the events taking place here, the matter ends.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It's all right, very good speech.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the question of my judgement.

[English]

You leave it to me or to the House, I am ready to leave it to the House. Let the House decide. I am going to ask the

House whether it is admissible or not. The Speaker also can decide whether it is admissible or not. Now, if you say that it is to be decided by the House, I will leave it to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The House as well as the Chair should give their ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, that is not a solution.

[English]

You should not be saying many other things. I am just wanting to know whether it is going to be left to the Speaker or to the House. Whatever you say I will accept.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr., Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. If there is further delay in your ruling.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I was saying the same thing.

[English]

My understanding and my judgment may not be equal to the understanding and judgment of the entire House as such. I would very humbly like to submit that let this matter be decided by the House. But if you think that I have to decide, I will not run away from it.

[Translation]

SHRI ABUL GHAFUOR : Please put one more condition in this regard that the leader of the House should make an announcement that everybody should vote as per his conscience, otherwise the ruling party will support a particular section and others will support another section. This is a major issue.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I would like to make a brief submission. I was listening to the thorough discussion with patience. Why the discussion should not be shortened ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am asking you to be short.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : This is a very simple case. In the discussion, the truth is hidden. In order to bring the truth to light three points are to be considered. These points are ; time, place and cause of occurrence. If any efforts was made to induce, influence or adopt any other method at the time when there was a need to influence, induce or get support of anybody, then I would like to say that(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you speak a lot, I will be confused.

[English]

I am enlightened too much now.

SHRI UMRao SINGH : Sir, some points of order have been raised, you have to give a ruling on that. I have raised one point of order and Mr. Patra has raised one point of order.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : If you consider this a *prima facie* case.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is *prima facie* ? Let us understand, what is *prima facie* evidence. *Prima facie* evidence is that evidence which is sufficient to decide the case one way or the other if not rebutted.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : *Prima facie* there are two things in it whether it was done for self interest or for collective interest to form the Jharkhand Development Council. It covers both. The statement of the hon. Member of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha has been recorded in the proceedings of this House. The proceedings reveal *prima facie* that the hon. Members give contradictory statements inside and outside the House. Who is behind this. This doubt has arisen in the minds of crores of people in the country. People look to this House. The hawala wind is blowing so fast that the people are surprised to see the development taking place. In the sequence of these developments my submission is that if you give your judgment, let the Privilege Motion be moved for voting. Kindly give your consent. And if you have given a judgement then the Motion may be accepted and referred to the Privilege Committee for investigation of the matter and submission of a report in this regard. This is what I want to propose.

[English]

SHRI PRATIBHA DEVI SINGH PATIL (Amravati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would very humbly like to say something on this Privilege Motion. I have got all respect for hon. Members, Shri Arjun Singh, Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and everybody who have put their points of view here. I would like to say something on the merits of this case. I would like the House and the hon. Speaker also to look from the other side of this issue.

Now, two points have been raised. One is regarding the payment and the other is regarding improper influence, inducement *quid pro quo*. On the first point, the hon Member who is in question, who is being talked about, has already explained on the floor of this House and, I think, what he has said carries more weight than any allegation which has been made in absence of any conclusive proof. Regarding the question of improper influences, it has been said that the discussion took place between Shri Suraj Mandal and Shri Buta Singh; secondly, a meeting took place between the Prime Minister, Shri Suraj Mandal and Shri Buta Singh.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

It is observed or it is said that some inducement was given to them. If anything was pre-planned, prearranged or if any promise was given, then it is expected that the Prime Minister, in his speech, in the first instance itself, will give a promise to Jharkhand Mukti Morcha acceding to their request. You understand, Sir, what was the situation at that time. The No-Confidence Motion could have been passed if some Members from the other side had not helped and the Government was under terrible stress, the Prime Minister was under terrible stress. It was a very crucial circumstance which the Treasury Benches were facing. If that was the situation, the Prime Minister would have taken the first chance to mention that he accepts the demands of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. But what has happened is that neither in the first instance nor in between his speech or in the last part of his speech he said anything about this. He concluded his speech without making any mention about Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. So, if that was deal or if that was an inducement, I do not think that a person like the Prime Minister will forget to mention anything which has been dealt with before, which has been agreed to before, that was not the case. And, therefore, his speech did not mention anything about that. Only when Shri Suraj Mandal got up in his seat and said that his demand should be accepted, at that point, the Prime Minister has said that, in principle, he is agreeing to the demand.

15.15. hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When Mr. Suraj Mandal said that he would extend the support if the demand was accepted, he has not said that, 'I will accept your demand, provided you give me the support'. He has said that, in principle, he accepts it and nothing more than that. It has been the parliamentary practice that whenever the Prime Minister makes a speech or whenever the Finance Minister makes a speech or whenever the Railway Minister makes a speech or any other Minister dealing with concerned Ministry makes a speech, the hon. Members get up in their seats and ask for something. If those are acceptable, the Minister says, yes; if it is not acceptable, the Minister says, no. This has been the parliamentary practice. If the Prime Minister got up in his seat and suppose said that he will look into it, what is wrong about it? It is a parliamentary practice. When the hon. Member gets up, it is such an important issue which has been raised many a time in the House, and asks some question, what do you expect the Prime Minister to do? Do you expect him to say no to that? If he really wants to consider that issue, what do you expect the Prime Minister to say? Do you want him not to reply when he is supposed to reply? He ought to give due consideration to that. Therefore, he said, "I will look into that". What is wrong about that? I do not think, you could consider that as improper influence or inducement. What kind of a Prime Minister would he be, when the Government is in danger, if he foregets to make an important point?

So, I do not think this argument is proper. In fact, it was the practice in the House that hon. Members make some

points and the Ministry or the Members of the Cabinet accept them if they are acceptable and say 'No' if they are not acceptable. Every day when the House starts there is a Question Hour and if the Members raise some points which are acceptable to Government, they accept them. I also once raised a point when the Minister for Agriculture was reply to the question whether he was going to give 75 per cent subsidy to women farmers. He agreed to that. That was not an inducement. It should not be looked upon that it is an inducement. I would like you and the House to look at this from the other angle and not from this angle.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. Shri Chadra Shekhar raised a pertinent question when Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee was speaking. I would like to cite an example from the world history. You must be aware that when the Nazis were massacring the Jews at a time when the world war was going to end, the killers chased them and nearly 30 year later in Israel where according to the law of the land, so far as I remember...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : That is the difference between the criminal cases and the privilege matters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY : I am not talking of any criminal or civil case. My point is that corruption is such a thing, you may go through May's Parliamentary Practice. On page No. 119 it is said in regard to corruption:

[*English*]

I quote from May's Parliamentary Practice :

"The acceptance by any Member of either House of a bribe to influence him in his conduct as such Member or of any fee, compensation or reward in connection with the promotion or of opposition to any Bill, Resolution, matter or whether submitted or intended to be submitted to the House or any Committee thereof is a breach of privilege."

[*Translation*]

I would, therefore, request you to glance through May's Parliamentary Practice. A Member of Parliament who accepts bribe and is charged with corruption is not only damaging the democratic set up but also acts as its annihilator, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you and not this House have to take a decision. I was trying to find a precedent wherein our Parliament.

[*English*]

came to grips with the situation

[*Translation*]

in a smooth way, that will help you in giving your ruling.

Today, Shri Arjun Singh very briefly touched the Mudgal case during his speech. Through you, I would like to convey it to the House and the country that the question of *quid pro quo* had come up at the time of 'No-Confidence Motion' moved in 1993 when defections took place in JMM, Janata Dal, Telugu Desham and Shiv Sena. When the question of JMM was raised, Shri Somnath Chatterjee had rightly said that everybody thought that the JMM would vote in favour of the Opposition motion like the Janata Dal and other Parties but not in favour of the Government. That is why I say that the matter has not been discussed the defection took place in 1993. When this matter came up before the Delhi High Court, and the question at payment etc. was taken into considerations it was highlighted in such a manner so as to remind the countrymen as to how defections were influenced and how our Members

[English]

had indulged in acts of misdemeanour.

[Translation]

Therefore, I say it very humbly that the whole House is talking of breach of Privilege today. We will rise above party politics in debating and voting on this issue. That has been our tradition. Shri Mudgal was a Member of the Congress Party, a Member of the Provisional Parliament. Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the leader of the House and he was not satisfied with the Developments. The then Speaker, Shri Mavalankar had stated something which I am reading out before the House :

[English]

"(Even though) there is a committee of Privileges constituted under the rules, yet it is within the powers of the House to constitute other special committees if there are any special circumstances and inquiries to be made. There is nothing inconsistent in that. Moreover, it is a moot question to be considered whether any such conduct as alleged is really in a sense a breach of privilege of the House or something different. A member may behave in a manner in which the House would not like him to behave and yet it may be argued that it is not a breach of privilege. In all such circumstance, the practice in the House of Commons has been to constitute a special committee and the procedure of making a motion is the procedure that is usually adopted in the House of Commons even though there is a Committee of Privileges .

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir. Mavalankar Ji constituted a five member committee because it came to the mind of Jawaharlal Nehru at that time in 1951, when the Parliamentary democracy in India was at an early stage during the Provisional Parliament, that despite being a Member of the Congress Party he should be awarded an exemplary punishment. In the present case, the former Home Minister

says that he escorted the JMM Members to the hon. Prime Minister's residence and said that it was the opportune time...*(Interruptions)* these words carry weight. In the Mudgal case, he was serving the interests of a business house in Bombay. Is not this a more grave act of misdemeanour, I would only like to ask the House?

[English]

Is it not a greater act of misdemeanour than, the Mudgal case?

[Translation]

Therefore, I am telling you and the hon. Members that it is not something you are speaking against. The hon. Prime Minister against whom this allegation has been made is the leader of the House. Hence, a special committee of the House can be constituted for the purpose and it can be referred to the Privileges Committee as well. My personal opinion is that the Prime Minister is involved in it. Therefore, it should not be referred to the Privileges committee as a routine matter but should be sent to a special committee, following the precedent set by Shri Mavalankar because to Indians, Parliamentary democracy is a way of life which is in danger today. Hence, I request you to accept the demand of a Privilege Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee has put this question more correctly. It is not important as to how and when this incident happened but what is more important is its impact on our social and political life. Sometimes very trivial incidents change the course of history. It is also important as to whom the incident is related. If any incident indicates even the slightest involvement of the leader of the House or the Prime Minister of the country, then it becomes more important and if we consider the incident as per Rules and Regulations, we shall not be able to impart justice to this Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it clear at the outset that as the Speaker of the House, you have got discretionary powers, so that if a situation arises you may take a decision even rising above rules and give a ruling, keeping in mind the dignity of the House and the future of the country.

My colleague who has left the House just now had said that whatever happened in 1977 was an act of retaliation. It pained me because Indiraji was jailed for one day whereas I was put in jail for 18 months, but I never said that it was done in retaliation. Sir, I beg your pardon but it is easy to say, as you have said, that we want to repeat the tradition set up by that Parliament. That Parliament also consisted of responsible Members, and all of them were not irresponsible. All of them were not acting with a revengeful attitude. I would like to say two things in this regard.

Some of my colleagues say that it is the duty of the hon. Prime Minister to give an assurance. The assurance was

given before voting and after voting it was not honoured. It is not fair. To give an assurance by the hon. Prime Minister at that time was not proper and non-fulfilment of that assurance is even worse. Well, it is a different matter. Now, you may ask whether the money was taken or not? But, the question is whether this House needs this clarification? An hon. Member of this House makes the statement in the presence of the leader of the Opposition and at least 50 media persons and the next day, changes that statement. Sir, it is true that as per the rules, statement made by him in the House should be given due recognition. But propriety demands that we should know as to how his mind has changed within 24 hours. Shall we not give it a thought, whether it comes in the purview of the Rules or not? I am not much conversant with the Rules, but in our Parliamentary democracy, an hon. Member of the House makes a statement outside the House in a press conference and changes his stand within 24 hours. My colleagues in the Congress Party may take it as their victory but I take it as the biggest defeat of the Parliamentary democracy.

Secondly, I was going through the statement of another Member. He has stated in this House that he is a poor man and did not purchase gold but deposited the money in the bank. I do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Ministers should refute this statement or not. Hon. leader of the opposition, I beg your pardon, I was not present at that moment, but would like to know whether any question arises out of such statement of a Member or not? Secondly, one should know the atmosphere prevailing in the country and what the people think about the Parliament. Sir, when there is such an atmosphere in which every effort from outside the Parliament is being made to underline the dignity of the Parliament, would we, considering these matters as technical, say that there should not be any discussion on this issue? Sir, I do not know whether it is a privilege issue or not but is it not the responsibility of the leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister to come to the House and make a statement on such an important issue in which one Member changes his earlier statement and another hon. Member says that he has deposited money in the bank and in which there is alleged involvement of ex-Minister of Home Affairs and talks with the hon. Prime Minister has also been mentioned. But, the Prime Minister has not even considered it necessary to make a statement in the House. He may come back to power again by raising the issue of stability, counting his achievements of five years or by any other miracle just as he changed his minority Government into majority but sometimes, it happens that people in power wipe out democracy also

Therefore, the question raised by Shri Arjun Singh today, is not a simple one I beg your pardon for saying something in anger but I would like to say...

MR. SPEAKER : You are an elderly person. Your anger also quides us.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should guide the House. You should not leave it to the

House whether it is technically correct or not. The question raised by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee about the seriousness of the matter is right. This matter is related to someone. If you are going to take a decision keeping in view its likely impact on history as well as the dignity of Parliament then, I think, the statment made by Shri Arjun Singh points towards the right direction. If you take a decision keeping this in mind, it will be in conformity with the dignity of the Parliament and you will be doing justice to history.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am saying that it should not happen that one type of decision may be right whereas other may be wrong. Therefore, it will be better if the House decides it and if the House does not do so, I will certainly do it.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Sir, I will take two or three minutes.

From the beginning I was thinking not to participate because during the discussion in Hawala, I have mentioned it but since the motion has been brought by Shri Arjun Singhji, I thought that It would be historically a blunder if I do not say a few words at this crucial juncture.... (Interruptions) It is not for the news.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Jenaji, do not heed to your friends there.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : No, Sir.

For the defection there is a law called Anti-Defection Law passed by this Parliament, Ultimately we in Janata Dal were the greatest victims during the last five years. I have nothing to hide, it is known to everybody. Not only this JMM....(Interruptions)....It is not only the JMM, about more than 20 MPs have gone there. In the front Bench one of the Ministers is sitting there. He was elected from the Janata Dal ticket against Congress. He has got vote from Janata Dal and come to this House but today he is the Minister there I do not mind for that....(Interruptions)

The point is about the issues raised by Shri Chandrasekharji, Shri Rabi Rayji and many senior leaders in this House. They raised the question of morality - whether this has been maintained during the last five years or not. Shri Rabi Rayji and others have disagreed and said we disagree and the Parliamentary Party got split.

I need not go to the history of the whole petitions and petitions after petitions. Many petitions are pending before you. I do not want to go into that. The point which was raised.....

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, he is not a victim. He has been promoted. He is the Leader now. He is not a victim.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : You will also be promoted if your Leader is out.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : He has chances of further promotions.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The point is simple. The hon. Member Shri Suraj Mandal says, " I did not know how to keep this money". In one day in one bank Rs. 1 crore 20 lakhs goes to a bank in different Members' name. The Finance Minister is sitting over here. If it would have been a party funds, the party fund could have been deposited in Ranchi. If it was a party fund collected from Ranchi, it would have to be deposited somewhere in Ranchi. There are many supporters of JMM around Delhi and inside Delhi and they gave this amount and they gave it at a time and they deposited that money in one day in one bank in four Members' name. About the flirts there are the issues. I do not want to go into that. Shri Bansal says that it is a sub justice matter. Okay, it is a sub justice matter to be discussed but will you not apply your mind, will you really get divided only in the party line. Wherefrom did this money come?

About the inducement - for Pratibhaji I have a greatest respect - yes, the Prime Minister gives assurance on the floor of the House and on the basis of assurance, yes, somebody may change their mind. But the arrangement was made just before the assurance. As said by Shri Buta Singhji that he took them to the Prime Minister's house before the Vote on No Confidence Motion. It was made final in No. 7 Race Course Road.

A deal was made. It was a stage-managed arrangement. The real deal was made in his residence itself. That was said by both Shri Suraj Mandal and also by Shri Buta Singh. You have said once that whether you will be there in the Chair or not, but the history will say what really we have transacted and what we have left for future.

MR. SPEAKER : Will it constitute a pressure or inducement to me?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : No, Sir, I will only plead before you and request you to please decide this. The prestige of the Prime Minister and Leader of the House is involved in this motion of privilege. Therefore, please send it to the Privileges Committee. Let the Privileges Committee come out with the truth. In the Privileges Committee the Members from the ruling party are more in number. Let it go to the Privileges Committee; let it inquire into the whole aspect, not only the aspect involving JMM Members, but other Members also - those who left us and joined the ranks of Congress- in respect of whom there is the question of inducement. That also should be taken up, so that the Pandora's box is opened fully and not partially.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : In this discussion, my name has been mentioned time and again. Therefore, it has become necessary for me to say something. Shri Arjun Singh and Shri Jaswant Singh have placed the matter relating to breach of privilege very effectively. I have also heard the views of hon. friends of the Congress Party. I have got some indications from your remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I was saying that you should not depend upon my indications. You decide this matter in the House only by putting it to vote. [English] which is also legally allowed.

[Translation]

Otherwise you would say that I have given indications and decided it at my level only. You may say something else also.

[English]

I am leaving it to the House to decide in whatever manner it likes.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : We leave it to you

MR. SPEAKER : No, no Mr. Vajpayee is saying
(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr., Speaker, Sir, how did you think that the indications I have got are not good or not bad....(Interruptions) I have got an indication that you will not leave the matter to the House. You, will decide it yourself.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Vajpayee jee. I have no objection. Whenever you and other senior Members speak, that becomes a sort of guidance for other members and the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that this issue pertains to the year 1993. If the rules are interpreted in a narrow manner, you will find that an effort has been made to link this issue with the present case. And it is a right approach. But in the reply it could be said that an old issue is being raised. In 1993 also, a doubt was raised as to how did the minority changed into majority.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Shri Ajit Singh, who is a Minister had said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to quote whatever Shri Ajit Singh had said at that time :

[English]

"The defections had been from the ranks of the party M.Ps in commando operation by using cars and money".

[Translation]

Four members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha were against the Government. They sat with the opposition. They were about to use their right of vote. An effort was made to win them over to the other side and no doubt, they succeeded. Shri Advani is not present in the House at the

moment. Pratibha ji was saying that had the Prime Minister made any promise, he would have declared it in the House during his speech itself and may not have concealed it till he has reminded by Shri Suraj Mandal. When a deal had been struck what was the need to divulge it? It was stated in the House that a deal had been struck. When the hon. Prime Minister was giving his reply, Shri Lal K. Advani stood up and raised the issue. I am quoting what Shri Advani had said addressing the Prime Minister :

"You have only said about the local and regional agitations and agitations that take place in Bihar and Assam. But you are not even making a mention of the Uttaranchal, about which the State Government had recommended and the State Assembly had sent a proposal to the Central Government. It is correct that we are not making the deal issue in the No-Confidence Motion. May be others might do so. But you are not even making a mention of the same.

There were some talks here and there that the deal was struck. It is correct that solid proof was not available. Solid proof have now emerged and for that we should congratulate Shri Mahto as he has now shown courage to divulge it.

A news item had appeared in the Newspapers that a heavy amount was deposited by a person in the same day in the same bank in Delhi in the names of the Members of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. When Shri Mahto read the news it appeared to him as if he had committed a mistake. I want to make clear everything that has been said in this regard. We cannot put any pressure on them to say something in the press conference but the Government can.(Interruptions) He made a statement. Shri Chandra Shekhar asked a question as to why he had changed his statement? In fact, he should not have changed his statement. One day he could gather courage to reveal the facts. He should be commended for that. Otherwise, he could have remained silent on this issue like other Members and would not have said that it was a part of that deal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this case, three points are clear but I do not want to repeat them as they have been mentioned several times. The Members of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha called on the Prime Minister alongwith Shri Buta Singh. The hon. Prime Minister made a promise to them to form a Development Council for the Jharkhand region of Bihar and after that heavy amounts were deposited in the names of four Members in a day by a person in the same bank. Cannot we arrive at some conclusion from it? After all, this is a question of morality. You can give your ruling by referring to a rule but we will certainly mention it. Is it proper in a democratic set up to adopt all possible tricks to save a Government facing threats all around. If all methods can be adopted to save the Government who can stop anybody from adopting all methods to form a Government? What would be the fate of democracy in such a situation. During the general elections.(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL (Nanded) : How much money you have given to Shri Mahto ?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Now he is with you....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year is being celebrated as the 'International Women's Year'. I would not like to indulge in any controversy with any woman in this year. The amount received by the Members of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha was deposited in the bank. Had they got any money from our side, it would have also been deposited in the bank.(Interruptions) It can be enquired into. First you should agree to what I have said. It has been admitted indirectly that money has been given when it is being asked as to how much money had been given....(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is necessary to take the whole matter seriously(Interruptions) If any voter is lured to cast his vote in favour of a particular Party then it amounts to corruption. You cannot get votes by luring anybody because it can lead to the cancellation of election. When the Government was about to fall it was saved by allurements. It needs to be considered as to at what cost the Government was saved.

To what extent you can go to save your Government, these two things cannot be put apart. To make a promise for forming Jharkhand Development Council and to deposit money in the names of the Members are two inter-linked incidents and not sudden developments. It is now open to all. Now the issue of breach of privilege has come. In fact, an unusual situation has cropped up. The Congress Party is enjoying full majority. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, we even cannot appeal to the Members of Congress Party to search their souls at the eleventh hour(Interruptions) but we do not want to put you in any difficulty. The House is going to be adjourned soon but while departing we are also going and wish that you should come back.

MR. SPEAKER : You will also come back.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But at the time, when the House is going to be adjourned soon, keeping in view the entire scenario and the need for democracy.. morality should be kept above the rules and laws... Rules and laws have their own importance but there is something above them and it demands that the Members of the ruling Party should come in the House and say that whatever they had done was wrong and make a request to forgive them. We are ready to forgive them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the breach of Privilege Motion which has been moved here by Shri Arjun Singh is being debated now, rather the admissibility of it is being debated here now for several hours. I think we have to come to a conclusion or a decision. Whether you will take that decision or you will leave it to the House to take that decision is another matter. I will give my opinion regarding that at the end. First of all, I would like to just inform you and the House about a note received by me. I had kept it with me.

I had kept it with me. I have not spoken about it or mentioned it earlier. It is marked 'confidential' from the Prime Minister's Office on the 23rd of February. The subject is notice of the question of privilege, dated 27th February, 1996 by Shri Indrajit Gupta, MP, against the Prime Minister

for allegedly denigrating the Parliament by paying large sums of money to Members to vote against the No-Confidence Motion against the Government.

I had given this notice which you, in your wisdom, were kind enough to disallow. Subsequently, I got this note. I was surprised. But anyway, it was some sort of a besmirch. "Hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha may kindly refer to the Lok Sabha Secretariat u.o., dated 27th February on the subject mentioned above."

This is signed by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister and it is with his approval.

"The allegations in the published statement of Shri Shailendra Mahto are false and baseless and, hence, denied. In view of this, the question of denigration of Parliament does not arise. I would, therefore, submit to the hon. Speaker that no breach of privilege has been committed. I have no objection to this information being conveyed to the Member concerned."

So, apart from what the Prime Minister may or may not have said on other occasions, here in black-and-white, under his signature, is this note saying that the allegations in the published statement of Shri Shailendra Mahto are false and baseless and, therefore denied?

After that, we know what happened with Shri Shailendra Mahto. Anyway, now that I wish to say is, inducement to a Member in order to behave or vote or do something in a particular way is inducement. Nowhere it is said that it is confined only to monetary inducement. It can be other forms of inducement also. It can be political inducement. It can be a monetary inducement.

Now, in this House, we have heard from some Members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, particularly Mr. Mandal. That was his version that they had been assured by the Prime Minister that this Jharkhand Vikas Parishad would be granted to them and some agreement had been reached regarding that. He also said, "I regret very much that we believed the Prime Minister. And on the basis of his assurance. We decided to vote against the No-Confidence Motion. Now, I regret it very much."

He said, "It is a big mistake or blunder that we committed. Now, we find that assurance has not been honoured and the agreement that was reached has also not been honoured." That may or may not be. As far as assurance is concerned, I have no first hand knowledge. I am not in a position to say exactly what kind of assurance they had asked for from the Prime Minister and what kind of assurance he gave to them. Perhaps Shri Buta Singh can throw more light on that because he was present. It seems he was present during that meeting and that discussion.

But what I wish to point out is that I am very glad and I must congratulate Shri Arjun Singh for having raised this matter and brought it before the House. It is not a question of blaming somebody or not blaming somebody else. I feel

that as a result of this whole Hawala revelation, including this incident relating to Jharkhand Mukti Morcha people. I feel that these are developments which are beginning to set into motion a sort of cleansing process, a purification process which may come about in our parliamentary life, in our social life, and in our political life.

Some kind of a cleansing process is badly needed. Cleaning of the Augean stables is required because the whole country and the public, at large unfortunately regard political parties and politicians as dishonest. Of course, they are the public's outlook moulded to a large extent by the media also. But generally, we are being looked upon as dishonest and undesirable characters. It is necessary that some process should be started by which facts are brought to light and those who are really guilty of malpractices, immoral practices and illegal practices should be hauled up and some kind of a cleansing process should be started; some fear should be put into the hearts and minds of people who are susceptible to these types of inducements and who are unfortunately willing to sell themselves today. Purchasable commodities, saleable commodities among politicians and party people are not a hidden secret; it will become a very common thing in this country. Now, about political inducement, if there was any, it seems there was, according to what Mr. Suraj Mandal has said in this House. But apart from that, was there any monetary inducement given or not? Who is to go into this? Who is to make further enquiries which is certainly necessary? Nobody has replied to these allegations which are contained as part of Shri Arjun Singh's notice to breach of privilege in which he has quoted chapter and verse to show the dates. In August, 1993, these large sums of money were deposited in cash in the bank accounts of certain Members of this House and photocopies of receipts are here and according to Mr. Suraj Mandal, they were put in the bank; they were his money, party's money and not money which was given to them as inducement. It may be but the matter has to be gone into now because I do not agree with Mr. Suraj Mandal. I think he is belittling his own people when he says :

[Translation]

"We are uneducated and indigent. We are animal. We are treated like animals."

Who treats them like animals.? We do not treat them like that.

But the point here is, we find that a mention is being made which is very easy to verify; it is not difficult to look into the fixed deposit receipt No. 196 dated 1.8.1993 for Rs. 39.80 lakhs favouring Shri Shailendra Mahto and Abha Mahto for a period of 12 months. Other fixed deposit receipts in the name of some other Members are also there. I am mentioning particularly of Shri Shilendra Mahato because of what has happened - the statement he has made and the statement that the later retracted. There is the other mention of Savings Bank account No. 18993; there are accounts of other Members running into lakhs of

rupees. There is the combined fixed deposit receipt No. 195 for Rs. 30 lakh for 60 months favouring Shri Shibu Soren, Shri Suraj Mandai, Shri Simon Marandi and Shri Shailendra Mahto.

16.00 hrs

This Fixed Deposit Receipt was closed on 18.5.94 and converted into Special Fixed Deposit Receipt No. 2000 for Rs. 30 lakh. Other Members have already raised this question as to how these huge sums of money could have been deposited into the Bank accounts of these four or five gentlemen, all Members of this House, on the same date. I think that is curious enough for anybody to make a further enquiry or probe into. Therefore, Sir, this "a matter of recent development" has just no meaning. Something might have happened three years or four years ago; it may not have come to light. We may have come to know about it only recently. They were not being done openly in public. So, even if something takes place in 1993, it does not mean that it is no longer a recent development because it came to light and to the knowledge of the public and the House, and everybody only now. That should not bar; that cannot bar it. There is no time-bar like that in matter which is so important.

Therefore, I do maintain that this whole affair is something on which the future of this Parliament's probity, its standards of conduct, its honesty, its integrity, everything depends. And involved in it deeply is the Prime Minister himself, the leader of this House. This allegation has been made publicly by the Leader of the Opposition to the Press. We asked the hon. Prime Minister the other day, "are these charges which have been made against you - they may be true, they may not be true - under investigation or not?" As far as I know, Sir, reading from the Press, the CBI had gone to the court and said that apart from the allegations made, there is no further evidence on whose basis they can further pursue investigations. In other words, the CBI wanted to close the matter because, according to them, there is no further evidence on which to proceed. But the court, as you know, Sir, has told them that they are not to close the investigation, they are to report to the court, they have to keep the investigation open and there is no question of closing.

Therefore, I humbly suggest that the allegations made against the hon. Prime minister, the Leader of this House, are still open for investigation, they are under investigation. What the end result will, be I cannot say. If those matters are still under investigation, that is the basis on which we are saying, it is absolutely against Parliamentary probity for a person, specially one holding the highest office in the Government, to remain sitting in his office while the investigation proceeds. It is not according to the conduct of Parliamentary democracy anywhere, in any country of the world. We are very proud of the fact, Sir, that we follow the practice of Westminster and all that. But you know better than I do, scores and dozens of cases can be cited where at something much less than this, at a much weaker breadth of suspicion touching any Minister, they do not

hesitate to resign or to step down and allow the investigation to proceed in an impartial manner so that nobody can accuse them of having prejudiced in any way the investigation. But here nobody says anything; nobody is willing to step aside.

I think it would put up the prestige of the Prime Minister considerably and earns his prestige if he were to say, "all right, I consider these allegations to be totally false" that is what he had said in this note to me - "but since everybody is shouting against me and since the investigation is not closed. I do not wish in any way to vitiate the proceedings of the investigation or to be open to the charge of prejudicing the investigation and, therefore, am prepared to step down." I do not think that would harm him. It would improve his stature; it would improve his whole dignity.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Do you think he will do that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Am I saying that ?

I am not a bigger revolutionary as you are. (*Interruptions*) I agree. I am demanding something much different that he should step down and my objection to Shri Vajpayee's motion is that it has not teeth in it. It only says that we express our deep dissatisfaction at the failure of the Government to reply to these charges. That is all right. We are also dissatisfied. But because of the attitude the Government is taking to these charges and to the investigation which is going on, their motion should say that clearly that we ask him to step down or to resign. It does not say anything like that. Therefore, I am not in a position to support such a motion. The Motion most clearly pins down the complicity of the hon. Leader of the House in this House in the whole matter and to compel him to step down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, comrade Indrajit Gupta ji could have given notice of amendment to my motion if he so wished.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have given the notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is why I have paved the way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have given the notice of amendment along with 5-6 people. I do not know whether it will or will not be admitted by the secretariat?

MR. SPEAKER : When did you give the notice?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : At the end of your motion, we have said, "It may be added."

[*English*]

Therefore, we demand that the Prime Minister should step down....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

You know better whether or not that is acceptable to you?

[English]

There is no question and there should be no question of non-admissibility of this motion. It becomes a highly sensitive affair with which the whole position and future of the Prime Minister's Office is connected and it cannot be lightly brushed aside like that. Therefore, I am sorry, we are concerned, we feel the matter has to be gone into and all these points have to be further corroborated; have to be investigated; and which have to be confirmed. Who is to do that? We have got an instrument available which can do that work and that is the Committee of Privileges. All we are asking for, after all is that this matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges. Let them take further evidence; let them go into the whole matter; let them make a searching enquiry and come before us with their report. That is what we are asking for.

With all due respect to you, of course, everybody's opinion and desire is that you should give the final decision. You are after all the person more than a custodian - but I think(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why have you not been following a straight forward method ? Why this circuitous method?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the straight forward method (Interruptions) Straight forward method is the No Confidence Motion. We are prepared to give that motion also. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not saying this thing. Otherwise, you will say that I have induced you to do it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That will be the recent occurrence....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The motion after all wants this. (Interruptions) That has to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. It does not say that you should immediately hang so and so or shoot so and so or put so and so behind the bars. We cannot do that also. It is only asking for the reference of this matter to the Committee of Privileges for a proper, thorough and comprehensive enquiry and reporting back to the House. I strongly feel that this should be done so that the air is clear. The air must be clear. There is too much fog and muck going around. Nobody knows. It is heavily polluted. This pollution has to be cleared at the beginning in our life, and a very important issue has come up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Is it policial pollution or enviromental pollution?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a political pollution. I think, you will agree that there is heavy political pollution going on in the country. Let this House say to the country and to the world that we have taken cognizance of this political pollution which is affecting all of us, we are determined not to start a process of purification; of

cleansing the air and of clearly identifying who is who and what is what. Therefore, we have decided that this matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Sir, I would like to react to some of the observations which have been made earlier in response to the notices given by the hon. Members.

Rule 224 says that the matter should be recent occurrence. There is a reason behind including this Rule. It is because for dealing with such occasions, there are other provisions in the Rules of Procedure which the Opposition can take recourse to. So, to take shelter under this Rule by bringing in a Privilege Motion on a matter which is not of recent origin is not proper on the part of Shri Arjun Singh.

We have two Notices before us viz., Notice under Rule 184 and Notice under Rule 222. You go through the substance of both the Notices under Rule 184 it says:

"That this House do express its dissatisfaction at the Government's failure to answer charges relating to the 'Havala Case ' and to allegations about illegal pay-offs to some Members of Parliament."

Now, this is the substance of one Notice which is being discussed under two Motions now viz., Privilege Motion and Rule 184. According to the Rule, one subject cannot be discussed in two Motions. Rule 186 (v) clearly establishes that "it shall not raise a question of privilege". If this matter is accepted under Rule 186 (v), it cannot be again accepted under Rule 222 which is meant for privilege matters. So, Sir, it is contradictory to Rule 186 (v) which is obligatory and also binding on us. So, according to me, this Privilege Motion is not maintainable because a part of it has already been covered under Rule 186 (v).

Now, I would like to say about 'assurance'. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have made this point. Your intervention was really very-very scintillating.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : I will not talk about 'assurance'. It is because I have already said that if an assurance is permitted under the Rule and remedy is also provided, if that assurance is not fulfilled, then, there is a way out.

Now, I would like to raise here about impropriety. Now, a matter has been raised about a statement which was made in this House by the Prime Minister in 1993. Shri Arjun Singh was there. He was a member of the Council of Ministers. Article 75 (3) of the Constitution says:

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the people."

He was a person who was collectively responsible for a statement made in 1993. He was also a member of the Cabinet then. Now, he is coming forward, by leaving his Party, and raising an issue in which he was involved. I would have been happy if he had given a notice against himself for raising this matter.

It is because he cannot be absolved from this possibility. For whatever statement given by a Minister,

according to the Constitution, according to the rules, the whole Government – whether it is Prime Minister or State Minister – is binding. Any statement given by a Minister is applicable to every Minister. And Shri Arjun Singh was also under that(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Was it a Cabinet decision?

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : It was not a Cabinet decision. For any statement made by a Minister, the whole Cabinet is responsible. That is what I said. Shri Arjun Singh was party to that and he cannot absolve himself.....(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : He was not doing the deal at that point of time(Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : He was a Member of the Cabinet at that point of time.

Sir, it is a matter of impropriety. It is a matter of immorality. It is unconstitution, unheard of in the annals of the country that a member of the Cabinet, after resigning, disowning the work done by the Government when he was a member of the Government, has given this notice. Sir, this is absolutely(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I would like to make a point after he finishes his speech.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Sir, this notice is not maintainable. It cannot be accepted as a valid notice and, I think, this should be rejected.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I did not even imagine that the whole matter will come to this level. I could expect sense of outrage born out of indignation, born out of concern and that sense of outrage is not forthcoming either from the leader of the House or anybody who can speak on behalf of this Government(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) : Who is the leader of this House ? Where is he ?(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : We do not know.

So far as the direct insinuation being made by the hon. Member is concerned, I will only like to correct the factual position as it was. May be in the heat of the moment he is not aware of it. These are not decisions taken by the Cabinet. That is number one. Number two, the record of that period, public record and not private, will bear out the fact that I had protested against this whole attitude, this whole approach. I had even gone to the extent of saying that such a thing should not be done without reference and consultation in the Congress Working Committee. It is all part of the public record. Now what else could I do ?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not surprising that all the Opposition parties have joined together in supporting this breach of privilege motion on the eve of elections. So, the real motive is to malign the Prime Minister and the Congress Party by raising this issue in such a manner that the corruption charge is still further made against this Party and the

Leader. Now, Sir, finding that this motion is not fitting in the rules, all the leaders are now saying that keep the rules there.(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I never said that.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : They are saying that this is a larger issue and so, have a larger interpretation everywhere and somehow or the other support or pass this Motion.

Sir, now I humbly submit that the breach of privilege proceedings are criminal proceedings. Why do I say because when it is like a criminal proceedings, all rules have to be very strictly followed(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Quasi(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : What quasi, it is a criminal proceeding because you send the person to jail, you are a Court in that case.

You are a criminal Court and if he is found to have committed a breach of privilege, then he goes to jail. Therefore, my humble submission is that always this approach is there. As far as breach of privilege is concerned, all the rules must be strictly followed. If there is something which gives defence to that person, it ought to be given. Now, therefore, from that angle, only three points are being discussed which are as follows :

The first one is whether these are of recent occurrences. Now on that point, the explanation is, though this matter has taken place in 1993, they have come to know now, and the evidence is available now. So we are mixing up with getting evidence and the occurrence itself. The alleged event has occurred, according to them, in 1993, i.e., paying money or having some improper influence for voting. Now if this has taken place in 1993, may be that you have come to know now or you have got some sound proof now. That does not mean that you can raise it after three years and then say this is this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about time bar ?

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is no time limit in case of criminal proceedings.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : That is what I said, when it is a criminal proceedings, everyday counts.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : It is for all time to come.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Can you yield a minute ?

[Translation]

Will you not initiate criminal proceedings against a person who has committed a murder three years ago which came to light today only.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : At page 263 of Kaul & Shakhdher, which was already referred to, it is said that even a delay of one day might be fatal.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Our leaders will come to that.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Even if there is a delay of one day, then the Speaker can always say, I will not give my consent at all. Now what a Speaker can do, this House can also do. Therefore, from that point of view, we cannot liberally construe whether this is of recent occurrence or not. Therefore, what I said, on that ground itself, this breach of Privilege Motion does not survive at all because it has been brought after three years altogether.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is a very good argument.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : If it is a good argument, please follow it and vote accordingly.

SHRI RAM NAIK : You just yield a minute. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not do. They interrupted as and when they chose during the speeches delivered by the Members of our party and now they are not prepared to listen to us.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Now there are two parts of the allegations, namely bringing improper influence and paying money. Now as far as improper influence is concerned, Mr. Jaswant Singh is very much relying upon May's Parliamentary Practice. Even considering those observations, what I say, is to call for the Members of this House and say that your political demand will be met by this Government. It is, according to me, not improper influence at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let the Prime Minister say that.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : If that is so, in democracy, no Government can function. I will ask you one thing. In Maharashtra, you have got the support of several independent MLAs. Have you not promised them certain (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Should I reply ? First you must realize that even in criminal proceedings, if a crime is detected after the lapse of eight years or 10 years, there is not bar. So your argument does not stand. So far as Maharashtra Government is concerned, those who have been elected as independents, have supported the Government and they were not given anything in return.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : If you have any proof, why do you not move Privilege Motion against them ?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Have you not said that your representative will be taken in the Ministry ? Have you not given Chairmanships of certain Corporations?

So, these are political things.

SHRI RAM NAIK : There is no *quid pro quo* like what you say.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Support itself is on condition that you will be give this and this. Apart from that, I will merely say that this is a moral matter, "We shall give Jharkhand Development council" is not at all an improper thing at all. Any time the Prime Minister can say that 'Your party has got this demand, all right, my Government will concede those demands, and what is wrong as far as political functioning of democracy is concerned? In every Government, every Government these days, because they have to gather the support and for that purpose you do not promise personal things but if you accept the policy, if you accept the demand based on certain policy, then there is nothing wrong or 'improper'. Therefore, it does not fall under the breach of privilege.

Then I would further submit that the main criteria is whether there is a *prima facie* case because I do not say that there is a bar in criminal matters. What I was driving was that when it is a criminal matter rules have to be very strictly followed and if there is any specific rules you cannot ignore it, and you cannot enlarge it, you cannot interpret it improperly. That was my argument. That is an elementary principle of criminal jurisdiction. Now, therefore, the question is whenever we decide whether this breach of privilege should be allowed to be raised in the House, the main question is whether there is a *prima facie* case because that is a test always applied by the Presiding Officers. Now that is left to us now by our Honourable Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : Now what kind of evidence is required to hold that there is a *prima facie* case? Are there any decisions given by the Supreme Court ? I have understood that the evidence is sufficient to establish the case, if it is un rebutted.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Yes, That is always the principle laid down that wherever such *prima facie* case is laid down means the evidence which is produced is itself un rebutted though there is some case for proceeding further. Now, in this case what has happened ? In this case those parties as Members of this House have denied. You may say that this happened, this happened. Does not matter. The fact remains that in this very House, in this very House, we make very responsible statements because if one makes a false statement in this House then he can be held responsible for breach of privilege. Therefore, Members when they make statements in this House they are very responsibly made. When these four Members have on the floor of this House denied this receiving monies, when the Prime Minister has denied receiving money, then, where is the *prima facie* case? If the persons concerned have denied on the floor of the House, mere allegation will not allow us to proceed further as far as *prima facie* case is concerned.

Therefore, these two grounds that these are not recent occurrences at all and there is not *prima facie* case to proceed in this matter, may not be allowed to raise in this House and no permission should be granted by this House on this.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : When the hon. Shri Arjun Singh presented his motion it appeared as if the focus of this Motion was on what he has chosen to describe on the floor of the House as transactions of a pecuniary nature. But during the course of this debate the focus appears to have shifted somewhat from transactions of a pecuniary nature, to what has been described in his Motion as 'improper means' which has been further elaborated by Shri Jaswant Singh to include the word 'inducement' and more specifically the expression deal.

I would, therefore, wish to take up the second of the components initially and then come back to the first of the components.

As regards the second component of improper means, inducement or a deal, the first point that I would like to make is that this is not the first time that such an allegation is being made on the floor of this House. Indeed, I have with me the English version of the proceedings of this House on the 28th of July, 1993 and when I turn to column 597, I find that the then Leader of the Opposition - gentleman whom we sorely miss just now*.. Shri Lal Krishna Advani had specifically alleged that there was a deal that had been made with regard to the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Some of the words will not go on record. I shall just go through the record.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : The English version says : "We would not make a deal for this No-Confidence Motion, other may do so". This was the charge made by Shri Lal Krishna Advani on the floor of the House and immediately the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao - we have the same Leader of the House today as we had then, even if we do not have the same Leader of the Opposition as we had then - said : "Nobody is going to make a deal". In other words, on the floor of this House, this allegation of a deal had been made on the 28th of July, 1993 and it had been rebutted on the floor of this House on exactly the same day. If Shri Arjun Singh had believed in July, 1993 that the allegation by Shri Lal Krishna Advani was valid and that the rebuttal made by the Prime Minister was invalid, then I would have hoped that he would have had the moral courage on the 29th of July, 1993 to resign from the Council of Ministers and bring before this House the Breach of Privilege Motion, which has taken him three years to bring here. In any case, the record of the proceedings of this House on the 28th day of July, 1993, that we have here, does not substantiate any allegation of a secret deal.

I refer here to the statement made by Shri Suraj Mandal in this House on the 28th of July, which is reported from columns 573 to 575 . In this, I wish to draw attention to the following remarks. Shri Suraj Mandal said :

"We have only one national problem and that is Jharkhand...."

He then went on to day and I would request every Member of this House to listen very carefully to the words of Shri Suraj Mandal.

He said this here, in this House, on the 28th of July, 1993. He further said :

"If the hon. Prime Minister assures us in the House today that Jharkhand will be given the status of a State, Union Territory or Autonomous District Council, we shall directly vote in his favour. If you do not say so in your speech, we will oppose you."

... made it completely clear on the floor of the House, there was no secret to this that the support that he was going to extend to the Government was contingent upon the hon. Prime Minister giving an assurance. (a) on the floor of the House and (b) on that same day itself, that either the status of a State, Union Territory or Autonomous District Council would be given to Jharkhand. He then went on to conclude by saying, and I quote once more :

"The Jharkhand issue is very important today, and, therefore, the hon. Prime Minister should assure us that the Jharkhand problem will be solved. Then we are ready to directly support him."

He made the deal completely clear on the floor of the House that it is only if the Prime Minister either gives them an Autonomous District Council or Union Territory status or a State, that they would support the Government in that No-Confidence Motion. In the event, there was no such assurance given by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House. Despite the fact that Shri Suraj Mandal had made his support to our Government conditional, the Prime Minister refused on the floor of this House to meet these conditions.

I wish to quote from column 594 of the Proceedings of that day's debate where the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao says :

"There are just three or four matters, very short points I have to make and I have done."

At this time, there were interruptions. So, there is no recording. Our friend from Jharkhand said and then he continues :

"This is one of those local aspirations with which the Indian polity has to contend. This is not a new thing."

Please note 'this is not a new thing' that cropped up on 28th July, 1993. "We had agitations everywhere. We had these matters coming up even taking a few lives and then getting settled. A lot of economic distress had taken place because of these agitations." Here Sharad Yadav interrupted him and said, "Please speak about Uttaranchal also." There were further interruptions and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao continued as follows :

"Since the matter has been raised, I am only responding to it."

In other words, P.V. Narasimha Raoji was responding to the matter having been raised by Suraj Mandalji on the floor of this House and said :

"We had the Bodoland problem, we solved it. We had the Karbi-Anglong problem in Assam, we solved it. In Darjeeling, we had a problem, we solved it."

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

"So, there is no point, said the Prime Minister" in pushing it under the carpet. This is not going to be good. Sir, we have taken certain steps. They have not yet fructified. I know they have not fructified for various reasons. When it is said that both the parties the Leader of the Opposition in Bihar and the Chief Minister of Bihar are hand in glove against the demand, it can be easily summarised that these matters cut across party lines. That is precisely the reason why the Central Government has to be extra careful in dealing with these matters so that by our own haste, we do not add to the problem. He refused to give the assurance that Shri Suraj Mandal had sought. What is very significant is that after Prime Minister Narasimha Raoji speaks on these matters on the floor of the House, Shri Suraj Mandal gets up to interrupt him and in column 596 of the proceedings, it is recorded that Shri Suraj Mandal said, "Today, the Bihar Government has rejected the Bill". That is the Bill that the Prime Minister had referred to "The Chief Minister has also refused, what is the Government going to do after that ? Please tell us. And the Prime Minister refused to tell him. I do not understand where is the deal. There is, apparently, a conversation with regard to this matter that took place in 7, Race Course Road or somewhere else. Thereafter, Suraj Mandal comes into this House in the course of the No-confidence debate, makes it abundantly clear that any support to the Government will be for the coming only on the condition that the Prime Minister responds positively to the demands of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, and the Prime Minister, whose Government's survival is at stake, refuses, at this moment of crisis, to hold out any kind of assurance to Shri Suraj Mandal. He is repeatedly asked to do so. He is even accused of having made a deal. He not only says that he has made no deal but makes it abundantly clear on the floor of the House on the very eve of the voting that even if there are rumours of deals in the air, as far as he is concerned, there is no deal and therefore, there is no response given to Shri Suraj Mandal. It is a different matter that despite not receiving this assurance, Shri Suraj Mandal and his colleagues voted against the No-Confidence Motion. That is a matter which will have to be addressed to Shri Suraj Mandal himself.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : The other assurances were fulfilled in the bank.(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : But by inferring through a careful reading of Shri Suraj Mandal's 'interventions' and not intervention in the No-Confidence Motion, we can easily see the reason, why despite the assurance not being held out, he refused to support the Opposition in that regard because he makes it clear through his speeches that he has no trust left, whatsoever, in those with whom he had joined to be returned to this Parliament.

He said that assurances had been held out to him by the Janata Dal and by the Chief Minister of Janata Dal in Bihar, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav, that the demands of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha would be met and it is because of deep disappointment, very deep disappointment at the

behaviour of his own party partners, and the Chief Minister of that State that Shri Suraj Mandal and his colleagues decided that they had quite enough of the National Front, quite enough of the Janata Dal and if any body was in a position to be able to meet their demands, it would be the Treasury Benches of the Congress who had solved similar problems that were around the country where they had arisen. They were all mentioned by the Prime Minister in his own intervention

After the record is clearly before us for three years that there was an allegation of a deal, that that allegation was rebutted and after the rebutting of that, there was clear proof that there was no trust left on the part of one component of the National Front in the National Front, it was at that time that the matter was of recent occurrence and any kind of breach of privilege could have been brought against the Government. But that had not happened. They waited for three years. The whole allegation about inducements and deals is something that is an after thought, because what really provoked Shri Arjun Singh's Motion of the 27th of February, 1996 was the transactions of a pecuniary nature to which he referred in his intervention.

But before I get there, Sir, I think it is my bounden duty to remind the House of what we are talking about. We are not talking about this moral high horse on which Shri Indrajit Gupta has been riding for the last 30 years in this House. We are talking about a breach of privilege. What is privilege ? According to Kaul the Shakhder - I refer here to page 193 for there is a definition of what is involved in the principle of privileges of Parliament - it is as follows :

"The general principle is that the privileges of Parliament are granted to Members in order that they may be able to perform their duties in Parliament without let or hindrance."

Now, Sir, the Leader of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, who says that there is only one national problem as far as the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha is concerned which is a State status or a Union Territory status or at least an Autonomous Development Council for Jharkhand, comes into this House and, without let or hindrance, demands of the Government that his demands be conceded, otherwise there will be no support. Who can claim that in these circumstances there was anybody preventing him from exercising his functions as an elected Member of Parliament ? There was no let and there was no hindrance. If there is no let and there is no hindrance, even before we begin to take up the substantive issues mentioned by Shri Arjun Singh, it is necessary for those who support this Motion to establish that in terms of the definition of privilege given at page 193 of Kaul and Shakhder's book there has been any kind of let or hindrance placed in the way of the Member functioning as a Member of Parliament.

Then, Sir, the other point to which, I think, the Movers of the Motion and their supporters need to address themselves, is, what is the definition of improper means. That is the expression that hon. Shri Arjun Singh has used in his

Motion. I find that the question of improper means has been dealt with in extenso by Kaul and Shakdher on pages 254 and 255 of the Practice and Procedure of Parliament. The title of the section is "attempts by improper means to influence Members in their Parliamentary conduct." It is clear that the reference to improper means in Shri Arjun Singh's Motion is the same as the reference in Kaul and Shakdher's book at the heading of the section on page 254.

This section at Page 254 is sub-divided into two sections as 'Improper means' might refer (a) to bribery. That is clear here that bribery is improper means.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no (a).

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : No, no, if you look at it visually it is clear from that 'Attempts by Improper Means' is a central heading and Bribery is on the left hand side and the next item is Intimidation of a Member.

Sir, here 'improper means' has been carefully defined to include two types of actions. One is bribery and the other is intimidation. Now, there is no allegation as far as I know that Shri Suraj Mandal was intimidated into voting with the Government, although I fear that Shri Mahato was probably intimidated to make the statement that he made outside this House. But we are not going to deal here with the question of intimidation. What we are going to be dealing with - if at all we are going to deal with it is the question of bribery. The question of bribery is closely linked to the component of transactions of pecuniary nature which Shri Arjun Singh has referred to. But I would like to come to that. In that connection here I would only like to say that there is no indication in Kaul and Shakdher that trying to secure your open political demands by withholding or granting support to the Government constitutes improper means. If this were so there is no reason why Kaul and Shakdher should not have added a third sub-section to this in addition to bribery and intimidation of Members. Consequently, the only interpretation we can give to the expression 'improper means' used by Shri Arjun Singh, the one that Shri Jaswant Singh has rather cleverly tried to do by claiming that improper means includes inducements and deals. Kaul and Shakdher do not agree with Shri Jaswant Singh. There is no reference to either inducement or to deals in Kaul and Shakdher. Indeed there is no suggestion whatsoever that a political party cannot pursue its political aim. And the political aims of JMM are widely known fact. There is simply no dispute about that.

Thirdly, on the question of bribery I wish to draw the attention of the House to page 258 of Kaul and Shakdher where it is stated that :

"If a statement is made on the floor of the House by a Member or a Minister which another Member believes to be untrue, incomplete or incorrect, it does not constitute the breach of privilege."

Now, it is clear here that Shri Arjun Singh and his supporters do not believe what Shri Suraj Mandal has stated on the floor of the House. They are welcome not to believe it. But even if he believes, even if Shri Arjun Singh believes that what Shri Suraj Mandal has stated on the floor of the House is incomplete or untrue or incorrect, I am

afraid, there is no case made out for admitting a Motion on Breach of Privilege. Kaul and Shakdher in the same paragraph say that :

"A breach of privilege can arise only when the Member or the Minister makes a false statement or an incorrect statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly."

Now, it was for Shri Arjun Singh not to duck the question of transactions of pecuniary nature by saying, 'let us investigate it'. He was obliged by Kaul and Shakdher to establish on the floor of the House that what he believes to be an incorrect statement of Shri Suraj Mandal was (a) wilfully incorrect, (b) deliberately incorrect; and (c) knowingly incorrect.

On all three counts, I am afraid, Shri Arjun Singh's oratory has failed. We have no evidence from him whatsoever as to whether Shri Suraj Mandal's statement on the floor of this House on 28th February constitutes a wilful, deliberate and knowing attempt to mislead the House. I have every reason to believe that wilfully, deliberately and knowingly, Shri Suraj Mandal acquainted us with the truth. That is my belief. Shri Arjun Singh's belief is different. He thinks that it has been done wilfully, deliberately and knowingly. But it is not enough for him to think so. He has to establish this in this House for a *prima facie* case to be made out. Now, Sir, you very correctly pointed out that the Supreme Court has held that a *prima facie* case is made out if facts that have been stated are not rebutted in a convincing manner. Here we have, Sir, allegations that are certainly not new, allegations about this so-called deal were made in this House on 28th July, 1993. They have been widely reported about in the Press since then. They were picked up in a major way by the Bharatiya Janata Party and its new recruit, Shri Mahato, suddenly in the middle of February. They were brought to the attention of this House. They are being debated under Rule 184. In fact, so pressing is this upon our minds that one did not know whether Shri Indrajit Gupta was speaking on that Motion because he was explaining his position on that Motion. To this extent, all of us are aware that the issue has been in the air for the last three years and consistently, over the last three years, it has been rebutted, and most dramatically in the recent past. As on the date on which Shri Arjun Singh presented his Motion, he thought that he had the statement of Mahato which could be confirmed by a statement made by Shri Mahato on the floor of this House. Unfortunately for him, the world has changed, and Shri Mahato came to us and told us, in effect, that he was intimidated into making that statement outside the floor of this House. Now on the floor of this House, both Shri Mahato and Shri Mandal have made it abundantly clear that they did not receive any money from the Prime Minister and they have complained that the deal which they thought they had made was not, in fact, a deal, it was never done. Indeed, Sir, the irony of the situation is that before Shri Suraj Mandal spoke, I was asked to speak on the Motion under Rule 184 that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had moved. In that speech, it was I who complained, taking advantage of the Prime Minister's presence, that the demands of the JMM are just, please implement them. It is

I who am asking that the demands be implemented because I believe that the demands of the JMM are just. Now, it may be that the Government of India does not believe them to be just, but how can you possibly say, three years after the Prime minister fails to give the assurance and three years of non-implementation of any assurance that might or might not have been secretly given, that there was deal? There is no basis for suggesting that there was deal.

As regards the transactions of a pecuniary nature that Shri Arjun Singh referred to, he has quite correct in saying that those allegations are under investigation by two separate agencies. As the hon. Member, Shri Arjun Singh, pointed out, these allegations are being investigated by an agency at the instructions of the Supreme Court itself. Therefore, there is no question of nobody investigating those allegations. Secondly, as the hon. Member, Shri Arjun Singh, himself pointed out, the Income-Tax Department on the instructions of our hon. Minister of Finance is doing its job of investigating these allegations. Therefore, there can be no grounds at all for believing that either the investigations are not being done or that the Government is in any way trying to prevent these investigation from taking place. In any case, the Supreme Court is seized of this matter. When the Supreme Court is seized of the matter, I agree, Kaul and Shakhder make it completely clear at page 948, that the rule of *sub judice* does not apply. I accept that it is open to this House to discuss this matter because the rule of *sub judice* does not apply. But even if the rule of *sub judice* does not apply, the fact of *sub judice* cannot be ignored. The matter is *sub judice* even if the rule of *sub judice* does not apply. What does *sub-judice* mean? Sir, one of your hon. predecessors, in a ruling made on 9th May, 1968, which is quoted at page 947 of Kaul and Shakhder has said and I quote :

"The test of *sub judice* in my opinion should be that the matter sought to be raised in the House is substantially identical with the one on which a court of law has to adjudicate."

There is a clear definition given by the Chair of what is *sub judice*. This test is entirely met in this case. What Shri Arjun Singh seeks is an investigation by appropriate authorities into the allegation of transactions of a pecuniary nature. It is precisely such an investigation that is being undertaken both by the judiciary and the executive - the judiciary, in the investigation ordered by the Supreme Court; the executive, in the investigation now being conducted by the Income-Tax Department.

In the light of this, we have to direct our attention to sub-paragraph (iii) of Rule 224. Sub-paragraph (iii) of Rule 224 says that 'the Breach of Privilege can be admitted if the matter requires the intervention of the House.'

Now I ask you in all fairness if the Supreme Court is investigating this same matter, that is, the judiciary is investigating the same matter and the executive is investigating the same matter, then where does the need arise for this House to conduct a third investigation of exactly the same matter. If the judiciary had not been active if we had been in a period of judicial in activism, if the executive had

been attempting to block an investigation, then I would appreciate Shri Arjun Singh's coming to this House and saying. "We cannot trust the judiciary. We cannot trust the executive. The House itself must conduct its own investigation." But that is not in accord with the facts of the matter. The courts are already seized of this issue. The executive is already seized of this issue. There is no investigation which this House can conduct into this matter without the assistance of the CBI which is acting on the instructions of the Supreme Court and the Income-tax Department which is acting on the instructions of the Government of India. We cannot ourselves conduct an investigation into this matter. who said this? It was Shri Arjun Singh himself who said it. He said "I can produce documents that some money was deposited in somebody's account. But I cannot investigate. I cannot tell you where the money came from, why it come and for what purposes it was spent." He is absolutely right. For doing all this, we will need both the CBI and the Income-tax Department. Both these organisations are too busy serving the judiciary and serving the executive to need to be over burdened by the House also, asking the same two agencies to undertake for themselves, the investigations which they are, in any case, undertaking for such highly distinguished Bodies as the Supreme Court of India and even, if I may say so, the Government of India.

In these circumstances, I can see no ground having been made out through the whole of this very long day for admitting the motion that Shri Arjun Singh has brought before this House. This is a matter that Shri Arjun Singh should, if he wanted, have brought before this House at a time when several of the colleagues who supported him at Suraj Kund had been suspended from the party. But he chose to continue to remain a part of the Government then. When the Babri Masjid was knocked down, he chose to remain inside the Government. At a time when a thought that may be the Madhya Pradesh result of the State Assembly elections will be different, he chose to remain inside the Government.

I submit that there is a *mala fide* political intent to the motion that has been brought before this house. Shri Arjun Singh was aware of all the allegations that were being made in July, 1993. If he had been a man of courage and integrity, as I believe him still to be despite the evidence to the contrary, he should have immediately resigned. He should have resigned in December, 1992. If he had he would then have been a chapter in history instead of being a footnote in history.

He did not do it then. He did not do it at Suraj Kund when everybody who supported him was suspended from our Party. He did not do it here on the floor of this House when allegations were made that the Prime Minister was involved in transactions of a pecuniary nature involving inducements and deals. Now at this late stage in the game, when he discovers that he has nobody to support him, when he discovers that he is a lonely bubble in the sea of politics, now when he has discovered that history has relegated him to total obscurity and the dustbin, he chooses to make one last stand by bringing this Motion before this House.

I suggest that we reject it as an improper abuse of the purposes for which the rules of privilege have been advised by this House.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling) Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been said already and I would like to make a very short point which, in my view, goes to the heart of the matter.

I am really provoked to make my brief intervention because lot of words have been bandied about today. We have heard about political benefits, about political understanding, improper means, improper influence, political influence and even political bribery. I venture to submit that political deals are an integral and an essential part of our polity, of political functioning

As you know, democracy provides for a civilised form of Government based on discussion, debate and consensus. Often enough, consensus is based on deals which are made either on the floor of the House or behind the walls of various lobbies

17.00 hrs.

What has happened is that the Prime Minister has already clarified that in this particular case no deal was struck. But, Sir, one thing remains that, as I said, most of the political deals are a part of our system. Let us be clear that every coalition is based on political details. The Janata Government of 1977 was based on political deals. The V.P. Singh Government of 1989 was based on political deals. The Chandra Shakhder's Government subsequently was based on political deals. So, Sir, political deals are a part and parcel of our system ... (Interruptions) I would like to point out that even here we have had political understanding. I give a specific case. Since I do not wish to take too much time of the House, I would briefly mention that when we were discussing the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the question of Darjeeling came up. I have had something to do with Darjeeling and today also as its representative in this House. Darjeeling was originally intended to be excluded from the purview of this bill. There were to be no Panchayats in Darjeeling according to an understanding reached between Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the GNLF. Subsequently, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao also agreed to this. The Bill which was brought before this House made it abundantly clear that there were to be no Panchayats there at all. Subsequently, we had the Joint Select Committee. That Committee also agreed that there was no scope for any Panchayats in Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Area because we had 28 Councillors and there was no scope for it. But, Sir, when the matter came up for discussion, I am sure you would remember it very well that Shri Somnath Chatterjee came up and he said that he was going to move, contrary to some understanding an amendment that Darjeeling must be included in it. The discussion was interrupted and subsequently there was some understanding behind the scenes.

What was the understanding? The understanding was that the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill must not be stymied for the sake of one district. The Prime Minister sent for me and said: "We are willing to do anything to

protect the interest of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council." Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some of us including my good friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, sat together and came up with an agreed formula. This formula provided that the Darjeeling Hill Areas could have Panchayats. But as amendment to the Acts would ensure that nothing in the Act would be construed to affect either the powers or the functions of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. Why do I speak about this at such length? Because, it was a clear case of a political understanding. Political understanding is a part of our political system. I just do not understand all that is being talked about here. We must understand that in the case of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, as I said, the Prime Minister made it abundantly clear, as brilliantly quoted by my friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, on that day following an intervention by Shri Advani, that there was no deal here at all. But so far as the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha is concerned, I know for a fact that my friend Shri Suraj Mandal as well the other friends were fairly in close contact with me in regard to this matter. Time and again, they were waiting to know how the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council experiment was working as an Autonomous Council. I did tell them about the problems that we were facing I was fairly in close touch with them. They were also in close touch with me in regard to what could be done about the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha demand. I had told them from the word go that the Darjeeling model provided a practical solution however, a few amendments would have to be made.

Sir, I remember times out of number where he sought my help and on a few occasions I did get up on the floor of the House to press for an Autonomous Council for the Jharkhand area. I remember also that when the No-Confidence Motion was coming up for discussion he told me that they were trying to raise the matter with the Prime Minister. I must in all honesty and candidly say that I did tell him as a friend: "Here is your chance. You must press for an early decision because the matter had been hanging fire for a long time." Therefore, Sir, I venture to submit that there was nothing improper about the discussion which Shri Buta Singh had arranged when he took along these Jharkhand friends to the Prime minister, there was nothing improper about it at all. It was perfectly a part of the political process. Therefore, to condemn this as being something of an inducement, to condemn it as being improper, using improper means or influencing some of these friends in the wrong way is out of court.

Sir, I do not wish to take more time. As I said, I want to be very brief. My brief plea to this House is: Please understand that we are a political body. We are not a judicial body. As a political body, it is all a matter of political understanding. Political deals are an inherent and integral part of the system. You cannot live without them.

We already see on the horizon on the eve of the general elections, new efforts being made at striking political deals in different States. So let us not put up our noses and say that these political deals are wrong. They are an integral part of our system and we have to learn to live with them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Since it is the erudite intervention, therefore, I want to draw his attention to the four lines on page 129 from the May's Parliamentary Practice. It says:

"Conduct not amounting to a direct attempt to influence a Member in the discharge of his duties, but having a tendency to impair his independence in the future performance of his duty, will also be treated as a breach of privilege."

Then the Speaker's ruling is as follow :

"That a letter sent by a Parliamentary Agent to a Member informing him that the Promoters of a Private Bill would agree to certain amendments on condition that he and other Members associated with him would refrain from further opposition to the Bill constituted a *prima facie* breach of privilege."

MR. SPEAKER : No rebuttal please You have made the point.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT : It is just one little point which I forgot to mention. For the last 17 years Shri Nirmal Chatterjee and his party have been ruling Bengal. The Left Front is also a result of the political deal, continuing political deal.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I think, in the beginning, I would like to say that perhaps what the hon. Member Shri Aiyar who has just spoken has said is that I seen to have wasted the time of the House. That is number one. There is a *mala fide* intention behind it...

AN HON. MEMBER : Definitely(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am just coming one to one. Please have some patience. There is a *mala fide* intention behind this. And the political history which he has traced wants to suggest that I am answerable at the bar of this House for the temerity or the crime of having brought this Motion before this House. I know all such attempts which do not fit in into a smug understanding of the forces of history and into the smug understanding of the motives that go behind so many actions would be hurting. I did not want to hurt you Mr. Aiyar neither did I want to hurt any other hon. Member of this House. The venom which you have chosen to spew is entirely your discretion. I will not match you. That is not my purpose. My point in bringing this to the notice of this House was that here was an instance where irrefutable evidence has surfaced in the inter-session period about certain amounts having been deposited in the accounts of certain Members who had a role to play during the Motion of No Confidence. There is no doubt on that. Their linkages, their role at that time and the amount deposited in their accounts are irrefutable facts. Their general impression in the people was that this was done with a view to making them act in a certain manner. What the hon Leader of the Opposition said at that point of time is certainly relevant. What others said at that point is also relevant. But this information came to that knowledge of this House and to all of us only in the last fifteen, twenty days.

I could have just kept quite. Well this is one of the informations tht has come, let somebody do what he wants to do. I only brought this to the notice of the hon. Speaker that here is an allegation being made about Members regarding their alleged conduct in the House and certain amounts are being linked with these Members. I think it is necessary that a forum of this House should go into this matter and should rebut or refute or if it is true, take the appropriate action. If that is the big mistake on my part or a crime according to Mr. Aiyar, I accept both. But as a Member - may be not as eloquent as you, may be not as emphatic as you, may be not as important as you - as on ordinary Member of this House whether I am a foot note and you are the head line, time will show. I am not going into that matter at all. The point is that this was an issue which had to be brought to the notice of the Speaker and through him to the notice of this House.

It is absolutely essential according to me that this House through the metrology that it wants to divide and ultimately according to the discretion of the Speaker because I feel that he should decide on this matter. This is not a matter which is going to be decided by votes. It will be a very said day in the parliamentary history if a matter of privilege is decided on political lines which are naturally likely to emerge when you leave the decision to the House.

I think, Sir, you must apply your mind to it. I am not saying that what has been said by anybody is the final truth. I am saying that an inquiry is called for. I am saying that inquiry should be through the forum of this House. What somebody is doing outside may be correct, may be absolutely what is required by them but what is this House doing ? Are we going to wait till all the information surfaces two months late, one month late that all that we were apprehending here is now coming true as it seems to be. Is this House going to reduce itself to that level where people outside ridicule us ? I think both sincerity of purpose and also the duty cast on us demand that this House through the forum, as decided by the Speaker, should go into the whole thing and come to a conclusion and say whether this is right, wrong or absolutely without any foundation. However, impassioned may be my speech and however impassioned may be the speech of Shri Aiyar, that is not going to decide it. The decision will have to come

Sir, the fact that you should not look into it because of what has been suggested here, that is the point which I want to address in the end. There could be a slay of hand, there could be a lot of arguments, convergence of view, perhaps a machiavellian background to it but the fact is that if this House under your kind dispensation fails to address itself and fails to go into the real substance of this whole matter then I think, we shall be doing a great disservice to the parliamentary system of this country and also to all of us. After all, we are mere mortal. All of us are ordinary people. There are some few, a ery exceptional people, in this House but the majority of them are ordinary people, and I think in our interest that this thing should be absolutely found out and then the House and the country should know. Why should we wait on somebody else's

effort ? What will come out and not come out, we do not know. What is coming out is also good; what even may not come out will also be good. Are we going to wait and let others say that 'yes, it is correct that this money was paid, that it is correct that 'x' and 'y' gave that money' yes, it is correct that they deposited that money ? Do you want to hear from somebody else ? May be some hon. Members want to hear it from somebody else.

I feel that this House has the responsibility to look into it and determine whether this is right or wrong. This is the real substance of what my motion is. I entirely leave it to the hon. Speaker. What he wants to decide, we will certainly abide by it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am obliged to the Members for illuminating the points of fact and law involved in this matter to help me. I congratulate the Members from all sides for making very scientillating and good statements. The matter is before the court which may take a proper decision on the basis of evidence that may be produced before it. Three years back some allegations were voiced about the illegal payments. At that time itself the House could have been asked to look into them. On the basis of other kinds of inducements the matter could have been asked to be looked into by the House.

In view of these facts and the available evidence, I find it very difficult to give the consent

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Now shall we take up the motion under Rule 184 ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, the Vote on Account is on the agenda.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Since the issue of breach of privilege has always precedence, we agreed to that. The issue which was being discussed on Friday must be continued now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Ram Naikji, you were not in the meeting. Let those who were present in the meeting speak.

SHRI RAM NAIK : It is a question of the House also.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us understand that throughout this session we have discussed only one matter. Let us understand that this is a session in which we are expected to pass the Vote on Account and other important issues. This matter was discussed in the meetings of the leaders not once, but more than once. They had very kindly agreed to see that the business is done. I am sure that they would be doing that business also because they understand the implications of the business to be done by all of us over here. If all hon. Members agree that this matter can be

taken up immediately after the financial business, the House will feel obliged because this matter has to go to the other House also. When we are discussing and considering these issues

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Tomorrow also is there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, But tomorrow it has to go. We have to pass it today otherwise it cannot go tomorrow. If we are applying our minds separately and independently to each of these items on the agenda, we find it very difficult to come to a proper conclusion. So, I am pleading with you to please see that the decision should be implemented and the essential business is done. -

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Sir, I want to say something. If you see the agenda, the place where the motion under Rule 184 has been put now, its turn will never come.

MR. SPEAKER : We will immediately take it up and if you want I will continue with it tomorrow also.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will you not have a discussion on UP and J&K ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly the point which you should have considered. I am not the only person speaking in the House

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : UP, J&K Budgets are also there.

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly the point.

(Translation)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was no difference of opinion about it. On that very day, I made a suggestion in the meetings of the leaders and the Business Advisory Committee in which it was decided that Shrimati Margarete Alva might intervene on behalf of the Government if she so wishes in the discussion to be held on the motion moved by the leader of opposition. It was also decided that Vote on Account should be taken up first and thereafter this matter would be taken up. It was also decided that Vote on Account should be taken up at 12 O' Clock and discussion on it would be concluded by 4.00 P.M. and thereafter this matter could be taken up. Thus the Members will get at least four hours time to express their views on the huge budget proposals.

When the mover himself is of the opinion that he has no objection, we also agreed with him and raised no objection. It is a different matter now. Sir, yesterday the Members could not speak as there was no quorum in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The question of quorum was raised at 7.30 P.M.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : But discussion on Private Members, Business continued upto 6.00 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, even then they got one and a half hour time for discussion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am just concluding. My only request that you should not take up Budget reighnone. You may allow the remaining leaders of the parties who have not so far spoken on the motion moved under Rule 184 and ask the Government to reply and also allow the leader of the Opposition to reply as he has a right to reply. Thereafter, the Members may be given 3-4 hours time to express their views on the budget and then get the budget passed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you so desired you could have made the discussion on the Privilege Motion moved by Shri Arjun Singh concluded in an hour or so but you allowed a long debate on it only to uphold the dignity of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, this dignity will hardly sustain if you do not hold discussion on the Budget.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : We are committed to it, Sir. I have an apprehension that the Government intends to get this House adjourned after getting the vote on account passed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, please know it.

[Translation]

Mr. Paswan, the Government can not adjourn the House. I can adjourn it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government manage somehow as they managed to get the Rajya Sabha adjourned today.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I said it in the Committee. I am saying it in the House. The adjournment of the House, once it starts, is with the Speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you give us the assurance, though there is no need of any assurance on your part, but the Members is apprehensive that as the Session is coming to an end and the elections are round the corner, in such circumstances the Government may manipulate the adjournment of the House after getting the Vote-on-Account passed but you are saying that it will not happen.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will not be adjourned without completing discussion under Rule 184.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : All right, I yield to you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us now take up the Financial Business please.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : May I make a submission please, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, please.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : The third point is, if the Vote on Account is not cleared by our House today, it cannot go to the Rajya Sabha tomorrow and, therefore, there will be a difficulty created. This submission was made earlier also. There is no Constitutional difficulty created. A Constitutional difficulty would be created if today, instead of being the 11th March, were the 29th March or the 30th March. There are all these days of March that are pending. All that is required is for the House to sit an extra two or three days. If that decision is taken, where is the difficulty? Sir, I simply am not able to understand that instead of having(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Unless the Motion under Rule 184 is disposed of, I am not going to adjourn the House.

We should not deny the opportunity to the other House to discuss the issue.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) Sir, that House is not sitting today.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No today but tomorrow.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : How could you know what is going to happen?(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It was adjourned for the day. It is different.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I do not wish to refer to the circumstances under which the other House adjourned.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will go by what you say on the floor of the House. But I am duty bound and I am feeling it very sincerely that in the Budget Session, the most important thing is the Budget which should be taken up. Very rightly the senior leaders have appreciated it, they are appreciating it and Paswanji, you also appreciated it - I should not say that you appreciated it because you know different Members have different views. I am pleading with you that let the financial business be over.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : But the Hawala issue should not side tracked. It is also an equally important issue and many hon. Minister's heads will roll in it.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up tomorrow.

[English]

You are right.

MR. SPEAKER : This will be taken up tomorrow you are right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will try to satisfy you Mr. Khanduri

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : May I put the Budget to the vote of the House?

SOME. HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is Vote on Account. Vote on Account means the attempts which you have made last time and the same year is continuing.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, preceding, what has been termed as Vote on Account, there was an entirely political pre-election speech made by the hon. the Finance Minister*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please reply to it when we discuss the President's Address. At that time you can say whatever you are saying now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, that is why I am pleading. The ruling party has taken this opportunity. We are deprived on both the counts.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. In fact we are deciding everything according to your wishes.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I yet to find an answer from the treasury benches as to why they are fighting shy of extending the House two or three days. Then all this mess will not take place. What is the fear that has gripped them?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : This is an Interim Budget. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Sir, now it is 5.30 p.m. Not a single word is spoken on the Vote on Account. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has called it an Interim Budget. We want to discuss it. How can we pass it without any discussion? *(Interruptions)* Sir, We can sit beyond 6 p.m. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I must admit what has happened in your room that beyond 12 and 4 the Vote on Account was expected to be taken up. Then, Arjun Singhji's Motion took about five hours time. Sir, there is no doubt that it is Vote on Account. But it is preceded by major speech. Whether you agree or not, there is a major speech. Policy decisions have been announced. He has described it elsewhere as Interim Budget. I would like to respectfully submit that you may allow one Member from each party.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, I agree

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He talked of friendly 'hand'. He should not have mentioned all those things. That hand will be chopped off.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please get one thing done today. Let the hon. Members speak today and tomorrow.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. no.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Voting on it can be done.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is another important item on which you gave an assurance. That is about arms-drop in Purulia. You assured the House that Government would make a statement and there would be a discussion on this very important issue. You fix up time for that also.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not promised about a discussion. I have followed your statement. You come to this point, Mr. Acharia. You criticise the 'hand' in the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The hon. Prime Minister had said that he would give a statement regarding the journalists. They are going on strike from tomorrow....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

It is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs note all these things and whatever we have promised may be done tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The hon. Prime Minister has said that the interim relief will be increased for the journalists but they are again going on strike from tomorrow

[English]

What is going on?

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : You too had promised ago that the discussion on Hawala would be over six days and the remaining issues would be discussed, but you have not so far closed the discussion on it*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : But the journalists are going on strike despite the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister. Please speak, what are you doing ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Since you are not allowing anything to be done in the House, then how we should do.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This is not the reply
...(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
What happened in the Rajya Sabha today?

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This is not the reply.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Let it go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Now one Member from one party
please. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I will submit
before you that even this Interim Budget has to be objected
to on two technical grounds.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. From CPM, you will speak
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is speaking as a member of CPI.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Article 79 of the
Constitution of India defines 'Parliament' in a particular
manner. That definition is :

"There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall
consist of the President and two Houses to be known
respectively..."

In the expenditure statement 'expenditure on Parlia-
ment' is one heading and 'expenditure on President' is
another heading.

What I am submitting in that unless a correction is
introduced in the expenditure budget that it is an expendi-
ture on Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and expenditure on
President which together make it expenditure on Parlia-
ment, this statement is defective.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not acquainted with the rules
which are followed in the Finance Ministry. Though I
appear to be understanding it, yet I will not continue with
this discussion.

SHRI RAM NAIK : I am on a point of order. There are
various items which are being ignored. For that, you have
explained and we understand it. But ultimately, we are
going to discuss the General Budget, Interim Budget, Vote
on Account or whatever it is. We have to prepare some
speeches. We have been sitting here all along without a
lunch-break.

I would suggest that a break for 25 minutes may be
given; we will meet at 6 O'clock; we will come prepared with
the papers and start the debate. This is only a request that
I am making(Interruptions) You also need some relief
You have been exerting too much today

MR. SPEAKER : No. I need some respite.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Everybody is trying
to pounce upon me from all sides. Please understand that
all submissions cannot be disposed of at a time

(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
We are going to adjourn tomorrow as you said in the
morning. That time can be utilised now and this time could
be utilised tomorrow. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, that does not happen. If you are
ready to pass the Budget today itself, I can take up this
matter first and later on the Budget. We can dispose of
Motion under Rule 184 today and take up the Budget or if
you want more time, there are some Members who would
like to speak, I think they should be allowed to speak. That
is why, you have very graciously accepted and we are
obliged to you. Now, let this go on, let us not change every
moment; It does not look nice and it is not correct.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It has been decided that
the discussion on the budget will be over today then the
matter under rule 184 will be taken up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is correct.

17.36 hrs

THE INTERIM BUDGET (GENERAL) 1996
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(GENERAL) 1996 AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS -
(GENERAL) 1995-96

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let us take up item Nos 23 to
25 together, Shrimati Geeta may start

Motions moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the
amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account
shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be
granted to the President out of the Consolidated
Fund of India on account, for or towards defraying
the charges during the year ending on the 31st day
of March, 1997 in respect of the heads of Demands
entered in the second column thereof against
Demands No.1 to 26, 29, 31 to 58, 60 to 90, 92, 93
and 95 to 100."

"That the respective supplementary sums not
exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and
Capital Account shown in the third column of the
Order Paper be granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that
will come in course of payment during the year
ending 31st day of March, 1996 in respect of the
following demands entered in the second column
thereof

1, 4 to 9, 12 to 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31 to 37,
39 to 46, 48, 49, 51 to 54, 57, 58, 63 to 65, 69, 70,
73, 75 to 81, 84, 85, 89 to 91, 93, 95 to 99."

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Hon. Speaker, tall claims about the success of the Government that has been made by Shri Manmohan Singh in his speech have been belied by the Economic Survey that he has put here. For example, the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has mentioned that the export is increasing and the position of foreign trade is bright ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, can

they conduct themselves properly ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order in the House

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All of us enjoy doing our duty.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1996 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1	Agriculture	484,28,00,000	5,48,00,000
2	Other Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	70,67,00,000	85,60,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	177,80,00,000	
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	97,72,00,000	37,03,00,000
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	134,95,00,000	21,00,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers	3505,00,00,000	269,94,00,000
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM			
7	Department of Civil Aviation	12,33,00,000	17,73,00,000
8	Department of Tourism	32,01,00,000	4,37,00,000
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION			
9	Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	29,27,00,000	31,00,000
MINISTRY OF COAL			
10	Ministry of Coal	56,02,00,000	137,44,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
11	Department of Commerce	221,29,00,000	20,33,00,000
12	Department of Supply	11,30,00,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
13	Department of Posts	838,76,00,000	23,24,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications	4333,79,00,000	2698,33,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
15	Ministry of Defence	709,34,00,000	7,89,00,000
16	Defence Pensions	1099,87,00,000	

1	2	3
17	Defence Services - Army	4460,55,00,000
18	Defence Services - Navy	622,58,00,000
19	Defence Services - Air Force	1352,45,00,000
20	Defence Ordnance Factories	501,51,00,000
21	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	- 2978,92,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
22	Ministry of Environment and Forests	181,88,00,000 2,37,00,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
23	Ministry of External Affairs	442,31,00,000 20,68,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
24	Department of Economic Affairs	3181,22,00,000 59,39,00,000
25	Currency, Coinage and stamps	241,98,00,000 128,44,00,000
26	Payments to Financial Institutions	697,81,00,000 522,24,00,000
28	Transfers to State and Union Territory Govts	2876,23,00,000 325,00,00,000
29	Loans to Government Servants etc.	- 98,83,00,000
31	Department of Expenditure	4,70,00,000 -
32	Pensions	405,72,00,000 -
33	Audit	149,28,00,000
34	Department of Revenue	88,49,00,000 150,00,000
35	Direct Taxes	157,33,00,000 58,67,00,000
36	Indirect Taxes	225,65,00,000 90,02,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD		
37	Ministry of Food	1983,00,00,000 40,50,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES		
38	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	13,52,00,000 3,50,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
39	Health and Indian Systems of Med. & Homoeopathy	431,59,00,000 147,48,00,000
40	Family Welfare	626,05,00,000 45,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
41	Ministry of Home Affairs	94,80,00,000 607,00,000
42	Cabinet	29,94,00,000 500,00,000
43	Police	1243,29,00,000 153,98,00,000
44	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	102,91,00,000 66,87,00,000
45	Transfer to Union Territory Government	78,63,00,000 84,47,00,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		
46	Department of Education	1491,14,00,000 17,00,000
47	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	42,06,00,000 69,00,000

1	2	3
48	Department of Culture	67,75,00,000
49	Department of Women and Child Development	291,69,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
50	Industrial Dev. and Ind. Policy & Promotion	150,49,00,000 51,00,000
51	Department of Public Enterprises	65,00,000 -
52	Department of Heavy Industry	5,13,00,000 72,70,00,000
53	Deptt. of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	218,52,00,000 98,86,00,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
54	Information, Films & Publicity	48,01,00,000 6,29,00,000
55	Broadcasting Services	474,92,00,000 104,35,00,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR		
56	Ministry of Labour	225,48,00,000 47,00,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
57	Law and Justice	319,48,00,000
58	Election Commission	2,89,00,000
60	Department of Company Affairs	5,83,00,000 1,00,000
MINISTRY OF MINES		
61	Ministry of Mines	70,89,00,000 6,13,00,000
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES		
62	Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources	73,61,00,000 38,36,00,000
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS		
63	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	119,00,000
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS		
64	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	37,80,00,000 97,00,000
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS		
65	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	121,00,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION		
66	Planning	3501,00,000 12,22,00,000
67	Department of Statistics	24,72,00,000 130,00,000
68	Department of Programme Implementation	263,87,00,000 -
MINISTRY OF POWER		
69	Ministry of Power	189,55,00,000 806,39,00,000
MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT		
70	Department of Rural Development	838,53,00,000 -
71	Department of Wastelands Development	23,11,00,000 -
72	Department of Rural Emp. & Poverty Alleviation	3145,67,00,000

1	2	3
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
73	Department of Science and Technology	142,74,00,000
74	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	138,25,00,000
75	Department of Biotechnology	29,43,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL		
76	Ministry of Steel	201,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT		
77	Surface Transport	16,79,00,000
78	Roads	344,13,00,000
79	Ports, Lighthouses and shipping	77,71,00,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES		
80	Ministry of Textiles	164,79,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
81	Urban Development and Housing	187,46,00,000
82	Public Works	136,28,00,000
82	Stationery and printing	49,40,00,000
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES		
84	Ministry of Water Resources	155,22,00,000
MINISTRY OF WELFARE		
85	Ministry of Welfare	267,36,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
86	Atomic Energy	204,30,00,000
87	Nuclear Power Schemes	177,04,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
88	Department of Electronics	41,48,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT		
89	Department of Ocean Development	20,19,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
90	Department of Space	359,97,00,000
THE PRESIDENT, PARLIAMENT, UNION		
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND		
THE SECTT. OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT		
92	Rajya Sabha	7,19,00,000
93	Lok Sabha	17,34,00,000
95	Secretariat of the Vice-President	17,00,000
UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE		
96	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	113,56,00,000
97	Chandigarh	120,04,00,000
98	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30,66,00,000
99	Daman and Diu	23,36,00,000
100	Lakshadweep	41,68,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		*42925,57,00,000
		10563,88,00,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3
1	Agriculture	1,00,000	-
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	9,66,00,000	-
5	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	5,41,00,000	16,26,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers	982,09,00,000	-
7	Department of Civil Aviation	34,58,00,000	1,00,000
8	Department of Tourism	11,48,00,000	-
9	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	40,52,00,000	-
12	Department of Supply	90,00,000	-
13	Department of Posts	162,49,00,000	50,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications	886,93,00,000	1389,98,00,000
15	Ministry of Defence	-	94,00,000
16	Defence Pensions	339,98,00,000	-
17	Defence Services-Army	499,64,00,000	-
18	Defence Services - Navy	300,07,00,000	-
21	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	-	686,28,00,000
23	Ministry of External Affairs	242,42,00,000	4,99,00,000
24	Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	-
26	Payments to Financial Institutions	1573,60,00,000	-
28	Transfer to state and Union Territory Governments	890,87,00,000	120,00,00,000
31	Department of Expenditure	1,82,00,000	-
32	Pensions	110,17,00,000	-
33	Audit	36,17,00,000	-
34	Department of Revenue	-	1,00,000
35	Direct Taxes	40,00,00,000	-
36	Indirect Taxes	31,80,00,000	-
37	Ministry of Food	250,82,00,000	-
39	Department of Health	23,88,00,000	39,98,00,000
40	Department of Family Welfare	71,63,00,000	-
41	Ministry of Home Affairs	24,65,00,000	5,80,00,000
42	Cabinet	2,45,00,000	-
43	Police	337,12,00,000	1,17,00,000
44	Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs	-	24,63,00,000
45	Transfer of Union Territory Governments	5,06,00,000	214,00,000
46	Department of Education	4,00,000	-
48	Department of Culture	5,54,00,000	-
49	Department of Woimen and Child Development	91,33,00,000	-
51	Department of Heavy Industry	8,67,00,000	67,44,00,000
52	Department of Public Enterprises	1,11,00,000	-
53	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries	3,69,00,000	-
54	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	12,81,00,000	1,75,00,000
57	Law and Justice	10,72,00,000	-

Even the amount of direct taxes that are being levied are being avoided by the rich. Can you deny Murlidhar Deoraji? You cannot. You know very well how many people are there in the country who are tax dodgers. Shri Singh's budget speech does not make a single reference to this well-known fact. He has spoken about many things but not about black money laundering, and not on how much we have lost in black money. Why is it so? Is this resource mobilisation?

No serious attempt is being made to unearth black money. Let the Minister state how much black money has been unearthed in this period. Well, it is only a tip of the iceberg and it is practically nothing. How the Finance Ministry have left the black money to grow is very clear today. It hardly needs quoting an example. The latest revelation about Chandraswami's case which appeared in yesterday's newspapers is a very small example of the situation that is prevailing. What did the Finance Ministry do all these days? Chandraswami has very high connections and poor Manmohan Singhji was not in a position to deal with Chandraswami.

But the country would not listen to all that; but the country would naturally want that this black money be unearthed so that we can really mobilize our resources. Are there not very simple ways to start a big offensive against black money? Of course, there is. For example, it is well known that extremely expensive foreign made cars or high foreign component made cars(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House will continue to sit until the financial business is completed and the Kashmir subject is completed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : For example, it is well known that extremely expensive foreign made or high foreign component made cars are being booked by many people. Those cars are of fabulous price - I need not quote the price - or how many crores. Has the Government ever gone into the account of those who have booked this car? Wherefrom they got all that money? (Interruptions) There are so many other ways of finding out this black money. But, I am sorry, that has not been done.

On expenditure side, the revenue expenditure is far more than the capital expenditure. The revised Budget of 1995-96 shows that the total capital expenditure was Rs. 21,221 crore whereas the revenue expenditure was Rs. 1,13,099 crore. It goes without saying that with such a policy of resource mobilization, the expenditure is bound to hit the country's production. According to the Economic Survey, in five years preceding the new economic policy - that is from 1986-87 to 1990-91 the annual growth rate of GDP was 6.3 per cent but in the succeeding five years - that is from 1991-92 to 1995-96 - that rate has fallen to 4.7 per cent. In the same period, the rate of increase in foodgrains production has fallen from 3.5 per cent to 1.6 per cent. In the sphere of industrial production, the rate of increase has fallen from 8.4 per cent to 5.34 per cent. Is this a success story as claimed by Shri Singh? Regarding price rise, and rise in employment, the claims of Shri Singh are really ridiculous. Ask any one in the street? Does anybody see that the prices of essential commodities, even of dal, lentil

let alone the question of medicines or cloth or books or exercise books, etc have fallen? All this has risen in this recent period. It is well known and no amount of jugglery with figures can convince anybody. Is whole sale price index, the indicator or the consumer price index, the indicator? Why Shri Singh has to use the former instead of the latter? If it is for confusing the people, let him understand that nobody will be fooled.

Regarding employment, he claims in his Budget speech that the employment is increasing at the rate of 2.33 per cent, but why does he not mention that according to the Planning Commission, the demand for employment each year is increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent and due to this - between 1992-93 and 1994-95 - 50 lakhs of new unemployed have been registered. It is well known that only a fraction of unemployed registered themselves. Rural unemployment and underemployment cannot be hidden with any amount of jugglery with figures. Moreover, this dismal picture of closure of factories and thereby people being unemployed is well known to all.

Moreover, the continued falling rupee price as against dollar negates all the tall claims of Shri Singh, as it is an undeclared devaluation.

In relation to sharing the income with States, the Central Government is constantly flouting the recommendations of the Meetings of the Chief Ministers of different states. Mr. Singh is silent even on the latest Finance Commission's Report which recommended increase in the share of the States. Of course, this will ultimately depend on the coming Government. But the people of the States will see to it that while forming the new Government, they keep this point in mind.

In the next General Elections, through their own experience, people will elect such a Government which will be pursuing an alternative economic strategy by massive capital construction in rural areas to create capital gains and employment, by curbing elitist consumption and by properly managing the resource mobilisation so that four people can be provided with essential commodities at reasonable prices and have the opportunity of education, health care etc., which are of immediate requirement of the people at large. This is to belie claims of success that I put it before him.

SHRI BOLLA BULLY RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Sir, as per the latest Economic Review, we see that production is not as per our expectations. We hope that industrial production and agricultural production will be much more than we are anticipating. Although inflation has reduced substantially yet in the case of generation of employment we are not able to achieve the desired results. Still, unemployment is increasing. We have to take this into consideration when we prepare our future plans. We must look into this aspect in order to see that the problem of educated unemployed is solved to the maximum extent possible.

The interest rates in the banking industry are creating an alarming situation both for agriculture and industry.

There is a shortage of finance which is affecting production, future expansion and planning. This will definitely affect our industrial production quite substantially.

As far as infrastructure facilities are concerned, we have not been able to come to the anticipated level. I am sure that it is going to create quite a lot of mobility in agricultural production and in the movement of goods.

Sir, our requirement of oil is also going up. Our foreign exchange requirement is being affected due to the fall in rupee value. In order to meet this, we must run our country properly.

Take the example of prices of cotton and tobacco. The farmers are suffering a lot because they are not able to get enough money from the Cotton Corporation and the Tobacco Board. They must get enough money in order to give support for increasing the production in the country to see that we are able to live on our own by expanding further; and also by encouraging agricultural production in this country.

Now, I will come to State Contingency Fund. It is very much required and also in sufficient quantity so that we can take care of natural calamities. We find that a number of States have suffered due to natural calamities but the Central Government were not in a position to allocate sufficient funds with the result that the States have to suffer. I request the Central Government to allocate sufficient funds.

I am sure the Finance Minister will be able to take into consideration all these aspects before preparing the final Budget.

With these few words, I conclude.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Interim Budget is concerned, this is purely and exclusively an election-oriented Budget. This Budget has been prepared with an eye on the coming elections. That is why no new provisions have been made. We find no poverty alleviation programme in this Budget.

Neither any new programmes have been launched nor have any further steps been taken in order to develop the rural areas.

Sir, I would like to point out here that while the hon. Finance Minister was presenting the Budget here, as a tradition he was making a comparison of the Budget with the previous year. But now one deviation has taken place from the previous tradition and custom, Sir, that the whole five years' performance has been taken together and the present Interim Budget has been compared with the last five years. So, a long period of time has been taken into consideration; much time has been devoted to the present Interim Budget and unnecessary comparisons have been made with different periods of other time.

Similarly, so far as the revenue of expenditure is concerned, as it has been pointed out by other persons also, that has exceeded the capital expenditure. So, this is

not going to create any sort of assets or capital in the country.

So far the infrastructural investment is concerned, that is also very much lacking and showing a very yawning gap. Had he made some provision for the infrastructural investment, it would have created some sort of assets in the country and it should have added to the increasing production also; it should have added to the potential of the country. But this sort of provision has not been made.

Similar is the case on the front of economic offences. Sir, hawala has been repeatedly referred to. I would not like to refer to that in detail.

Different aspects have been touched. That is why I want to emphasise that. But this is also a very clear case. There is an increase in the number of economic offences so far as hawala scandal is concerned, so far as black money is concerned, so far as tax evasion is concerned and so far as other economic offences are concerned. These have increased tremendously. That is why I would just appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should have taken or provided for that in the Interim Budget also in order to curb all these economic offences because on the one hand he claims that he has put forward a very brilliant Budget in the last five years which produced brilliant results also. But where are the results going? These fruits are not being reaped by the poor persons; these fruits are not being enjoyed by the peasants; these fruits are not being enjoyed by the weavers, the workers and handloom workers. That is why my appeal to the hon. Finance Minister is that he must take bold steps so far as the economic offences are concerned and he must try to curb all these offences so that the benefits may percolate to the poor people, so that the benefits may percolate to the peasants, so that the benefits may percolate to the workers and to the downtrodden people.

So far as export and import scenario is concerned, I would like to point out here that all luxurious items are being imported from foreign countries and basic items are not being imported. Other different capital components are not being imported. Other infrastructural items are also not being imported. But the people are very much interested to import all the luxurious items. That is why, it is also causing a heavy damage to the health of the economy.

So far as the flourishing of different multi-national companies are concerned, large scale industries are flourishing; multi-national companies are also coming and growing here. Different foreign companies are coming and they are growing here in this country. But the small scale industries or medium scale industries have suffered a very serious setback. Whatever may be the tall claim on the part of the hon. Finance Minister, the reality is that so many industrial estates spread throughout the country in different nooks and corners of the country are just withering away. But so far as the multi-national companies are concerned, they are just growing at the cost of these small scale industries.

18.00 hrs

There, small scale industries are not in a position to compete with large scale industries because so far as finance is concerned, so far as marketing is concerned, so far as development and research work are concerned, these cannot be carried out by the small scale industries on the same pattern and on the same scale. But the Finance Minister is not pointing out his own finger at these things that the small scale industries should also grow. There must be some sort of good atmospheric conditions which must obtain in the country for the proper and balanced growth of the small scale industries. So I would like to point out here to the Finance Minister that let there be some sort of a step in order to just improve and develop all these small scale industries also.

On the front of unemployment, after repeated assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister that unemployment will be wiped out from the country, there will be nothing short of any problem of unemployment, as he pointed out, while presenting the Budget also, that we are going to generate 80,000 employment opportunities per annum. But so far as the rural masses are concerned, so far as the rural unemployed educated youths are concerned, I would like to point out here, that there is nothing short of any improvement in their lot and conditions. They are still parading on the streets in search of employment. Wherever there is Employment exchange also, that must be treated as Unemployment Exchange. They are not getting employment opportunities. They are not getting anything as per the promises that have been made by the Finance Minister. He has promised that 80,000 employment opportunities will be generated. Where are these 80,000 employment opportunities? So I would like to just point out to the hon. Finance Minister that if you promise something to this nation, that promise must be fulfilled, that promise must be accomplished, that promise must go to the masses.

So far he has claimed that the inflation rate has been reduced down to a considerable level and it has been claimed that it has gone down to six per cent or five per cent, whatever it may be. But how is this inflation rate calculated? How are these indices just put forward here? How are these calculations just made here? I differ here. I might have been computed on the basis of wholesale prices. But the rural masses and the poor people are not concerned with the wholesale market because there are a lot of intermediaries and a number of middlemen who are coming in the way.

So far as the retail market is concerned, so far as the actual prices of the essential commodities are concerned, there is a rise in all these prices of the essential commodities. The rural masses, the rural people are not getting their essential commodities at the right price, at the just reasonable prices. So there must be some sort of a step on the part of the Finance Minister in order to just contain the rising tendency of the prices. You do not compute all these prices on the basis of wholesale index method rather there must be computation of the prices also on the basis of the retail market which is obtaining in the real market and which is just concerned with the real consumers, the ultimate consumers. So this is my humble appeal.

With these few words, I would like to say also lastly that the country is not still out of the debt trap as the Finance Minister claimed that the debt services have been just reduced down to 29 per cent or like that from 35 per cent. But so far as the external debt is concerned, if it is computed on the basis of per head basis of the nationals of the country, that goes up to 6000 per head. Every individual, every national of this country owes to foreign countries in the shape of foreign debts. So what steps are going to be taken by the hon. Finance Minister in order to relieve from all these alarming conditions? And what steps are just going to be taken by the hon. Finance Minister in order to contain all these debt traps? How will this country be just taken out of the debt trap? These are a few questions which are puzzling our minds and these questions might be puzzling the mind of the Finance Minister also because he has an eye to the coming elections. That is why he has put forward all these tall claims and promises. He has painted a rosy picture before the nation but so far as the actual condition obtaining in this country is concerned, that is not the same condition. That is very much alarming and that is very much confusing. That is why I would like to appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he must take some concrete, actual and reasonable steps in order to just alleviate the sufferings of this country and the countrymen.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Honestly, I did not want to speak on this Budget. The reason is that I shocked to see that only in the course of five years how much - should I say - degeneration can take place in the intellectual quality of a person as eminent as Dr. Manmohan Singh. It is a collection of all that we are told about *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. We could have drawn the attention of the House, drawn the attention of the ruling party, about the relationship between what is promised and what is practised. The normal references are in terms of the earlier election manifesto, not this one as contained in the Finance Minister's speech. The earlier election manifesto promised an employment of five crores of people in the course of five years, one crore a year. Our Finance Minister does not refer to that. He is not ashamed to mention that in the case of this year he has been able to provide some 70 lakh which figure itself is a suspect. In the course of his speech - he does not refer to these last five years - he does not mention that in the course of last five years he has not been able to provide for more than two and a half crores of employment although he promised a five crore employment in the course of five years.

Then there is that promise, very famous promise, that we all referred to that, because this is going to be his farewell speech also as a Finance Minister's he will not be there as Finance Minister, Nobody doubts it, not even himself.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : How do you know ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Do you know ? And there was that other promise in the previous earlier election manifesto.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : But, will you be there ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will be there ; do not worry. The promise was that the prices would be rolled back to the days of eighties. He does not mention that. Once again, in the manner of *suggestio falsi* he refers to that he has been able to bring down the rate of inflation to even below five per cent. Why do I say that this is a false suggestion? Because this five per cent firstly is on a point to point basis. It is not an average over the years.

18.10 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Second, in the advanced countries inflation rate is indicated more often than not in terms of the consumer price indices and the consumer price indices whether for industrial workers or agricultural labourers remain in two digits. It is a false suggestion that he is trying to press before the country that inflation rate has been controlled.

Once again, Sir, look at the cleverness of the approach. In other cases he will refer to his successes for a five-year period. He will not make a reference to the five-year period for the growth in prices.

In the course of these five years, let him record, and history will record, that the highest growth rate in any five-year period has been achieved by Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao with the assistance of Dr. Manmohan Singh who remained a Finance Minister throughout the period so, on the count of employment, he does not talk of the five-year period on the question of prices, he does not talk of the five year period, on the question of industrial development also, he does not talk of the five-year period, but all this is in reference to the promises that were made in that election manifesto. Once again they are making promises. Perhaps after coming into power, though with minority support, they acted a little more realistically. Even that is not true. He registers successes. Here is another book - I do not know whether it is his rival or who, who prepares it - called the Eighth Five Year Plan, that is 1992-97, not as old as the election manifesto. There he promised certain things(Interruptions) He takes credit for agricultural growth. Look at this. They have, on table 3.1 material balance for selected commodities, and there certain figures are given. I do not know, there may be some hostilities between the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of Finance because the latest Annual Plan also is unlike Finance Ministers' election manifesto is critical about what has happened. He takes credit for agricultural production but here are the figures. In 1996-97, according to this book called 'Eight Five-Year Plan', the target for foodgrains was 210 million tonnes. And what gives him pride ? A figure of 191 million tonnes in the year 1995-96, which may not be reached in the year 1996-97. Look at every other figure projected in the 'Eighth Five-Year Plan' and compare the achievements. He is silent about it. This is called suppression of truth, *suppressio veri*. So, in terms of whatever they promised, whenever they promised, this is the kind of achievements which they want to hide and say other things.

Let us take those other things also. One other thing is people below the poverty line. I know, as a young person, in the sense that he has entered politics at this age, he is likely to be misled by his friends. But he has certain intellectual integrity. Where has all that gone ? Again and again it has been pointed out that the estimates made by the Planning Commission are being reviewed by the Expert Committees and they are revised upwards. The latest that has been published - and everybody says that it is this which is true, rather than what they are conjuring up - is a survey conducted by one Dr. Gupta. He knows that Dr. Gupta.

He was in the Planning Commission. He has left it in disgust perhaps, I do not know. I also know him. He made independent estimates and has come to a very simple conclusion entirely contradicting what the Finance Minister says. This is number one. The poverty was stagnant at 39 per cent during 1987-88 and 1993-94. This is not only his estimates but something more is also imported. He says that all available indications are that after 1993-94, the percentage of people below the poverty line is increasing. This is said even about figures which the Finance Minister quoted in the budget speech.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : He has left the moment you got up to speak(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : So, this is the truth about people below the poverty line and why should it not be so ? He should have understood it that the contact with the kind of politicians that he has to keep being in the Cabinet leads to certain kind of distortions as a human-being. Those distortions are that he does not see his perception is clouded in a way which does not permit him to see the conditions of the people and what is the condition of the people barring a few areas in the country where land reforms have taken place, where a viable *panchayat* system is there. The impact of this rise in prices, the impact of this growing unemployment can mean only one thing that their life has become more miserable than what it was in the past. He takes pride in growth. It is an astonishing thing. He was there in the 80s also, not as Minister. He did not care to go into those figures, that the growth rate that he was talking of in these Five Year Plan period was already achieved in the first five years of '80s and the second five years of '80s and he takes credit. The growth rate during these two periods was no less than what he says. In fact, if we take five year period as a whole, the growth rate during the regime of Rao and Singh have been worse than what was earlier and God should be thanked for it. Why ? It is because he takes his bench-mark as the year of 1991 which is the culmination of two growth periods of '80s and they criticised Mr. V.P. Singh and others without mentioning that what happened during that year was the consequence of two higher growth periods. It is never mentioned, it is never admitted, it is never told. Why I say, thank God because we have started speaking as we spoke during the period of 80s. We have not yet done so. As soon as we do so we shall landed into, and once again they will not be there, the same kind of a crisis that prevailed in 1990-91.

Inevitably we are advancing towards that situation. The same old story is being repeated only because of the relative worthlessness of the present regime. The pace is a little slower. The same expansion in imports is there in terms of luxury goods and the same rupee devaluation is there. They do not mention what they are doing. They say that the fundamentals are such that the dollar should be priced at around or plus Rs. 34/-. What does it mean? It means that in the course of three years they believed that the devaluation of rupee has become a must. In 1991-92, they devalued the rupee twice. Once again, they are devaluing the rupee. How do they do that?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Why do you not have a discussion while going to Calcutta?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will discuss with you because I have so many materials about you.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : No. I am not competent. He is a Bengali.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I did not want to disclose this secret. Would you mind if I say that he agrees in private with all that I say?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL) : No, do not ascribe anything to me.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : He hobnobs with him also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Not with you. You want to know with whom I am hobnobbing. I want to keep it a secret.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Why do you not tell her?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I do not want to let her know.

Sir, the danger is the same in the sense that because of expanding fiscal deficit, because of expanding indebtedness and because of expanding balance of payment deficit whatever percentages that we may have do not matter. We are devaluing the rupee in order that our exports grow. That was the argument we heard in 1991 when two devaluations took place. That was the argument which we heard throughout the 1980s. The same story is being repeated. But they will not agree and they will not tell the truth.

Sir, in fact I did not want to speak. I was so shocked about it that I wanted to avoid speaking. But yet I want to speak for at least one reason. In the course of next elections, new people will come and we will be touching the next century and which kind of a century will that be for our country in terms of our economy is a question which has to be answered by the electorate and by the Finance Minister, should I say.

Sir, we are afraid that even during the 1980s this kind of a threat was not there. In the world economy as a whole,

what is happening is that the opportunity for investment is coming down because of a tremendous technological revolution all over the world and therefore, a tremendous amount of surplus funds have been generated in the advanced countries of the world. That could be put to use for the benefit of humankind. But that is not to be so because all these are getting accumulated in the hands of some 100 multinationals and a few more financiers who are dabbling in our share market for whose convenience we are passing the Depository Bill, for whose convenience we are opening our doors and the pressure is so high because of the strength of the capital. This is not a phenomenon which is very new. It is in the turn of the last century that they started controlling the economy, the financial sector.

But the power that has been achieved now is that they are seeking and they are bribing. They are seeking new market in order to have a foothold in those markets. They are bribing not only people here but also abroad. The bribe taker is the Prime Minister of Japan and the bribe taker are - even in the developed countries - the Cabinet Ministers in Italy. Sir, I was waiting to hear the solution about all these hawala transactions. There was a very simple solution. We shall arrive at that solution. I do not doubt, if they come to power ever after. What is that - eliminate FERA. All these foreign exchange transactions which are considered to be illegal are considered to be illegal because there is a Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. You take that off, all the deals are legalised. It is straight bribe giving affair. I wanted therefore to speak at least a word on behalf of the entire Left Front, on behalf of also the proletariats in the country and all those who are concerned for young in the new century that a big threat is looming large over our economy. Unless we are able to strengthen our Government intervention in the economy, we will be no match against the multinationals.

I will just mention one or two other facts. I have to write to the Minister of Commerce in favour of manufacturers who produce filter to be utilised for pollution control in industry. Now, their only point was that they produce international quality, they produce them at a cheaper price and big firms here import those a multinational without manufacturing these items and supply them having an office in our country. The suspicion of all this small scale sector product - a give and take has taken place in the political field - is taking there also. What was the reply of the Commerce Minister to my letter? This is what has to be opposed. The reply was simple that we are on a path of liberalisation and therefore we cannot create conditions for the growth of the small people whatever happens. Even if they produce good quality, even if they produce it at a competitive price, they have to be sacrificed to the alter of the multinationals. This is what make us afraid and this is what induces us to oppose this kind of Budget proposals. I have just one more thing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What about Khalsa School?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, she has heard of two schools only. One school which gave here doctorate and the other is the Khalsa school. She knows nothing about that. That belongs to my constituency. But she can create problems anywhere.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I want to clarify one thing. He said that I do not know anything about his constituency. I may tell him that I want to meet a mother of a youth Congress boy who died to protect the communal riots. And these people along with others went for the communal riots.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please proceed and wind up. Please conclude now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, when we talk about the future of our country. I think, it devolves on us to indicate which kind of a possibility exist. It has been mentioned and they take credit in the fact that direct taxes are growing faster than the indirect taxes.

That is our point that it is possible to collect direct taxes to a level which will reduce our revenue deficit, which will increase our public sector savings, which will reduce our fiscal deficit and which take into account the public sector enterprises which are being thrown to the wolves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. There are other speakers, and we are running against time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You cannot curtail a discussion in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, you will have to sit up to midnight.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Kindly allow us even to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken a lot of time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What we suggest, therefore, Sir, is that it is perfectly possible as is indicated, by the collection of direct resources, if they are careful to note their own statistics, and the Centre of Monetary Economics of Gujarat has indicated that there are 5,000 companies which do not pay taxes although they have a profit which is more than Rs. 1 crore extending up to Rs. 500 crore.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL : It is not correct. According to ICICR report, in the case of more than 5,000 companies, the tax rate is not less than 20 per cent.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I have the papers with me. Will you withdraw after that? I have got the whole list with me. Let me tell him that one of the sources of my receiving that list is his own Department and the rate of taxation is zero in most of the cases. This is a CMI publication.

There is no use of battling because it is their Department which draw my attention.

Now, I come to the banks also. What is the picture in the banks?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Earlier, you said that it was your last point.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I said, it is one of the several other points. In the banking sector, can they mobilise resources ? They have spent Rs. 11,000 crore in the course of last three years to provide capital adequacy to the banks. In the defaulters' list of 5,000 there are about 350 companies who have defaulted to the tune of Rs. 38,000 crore. The Treasury forked out Rs. 11,000 crore so that they can default. All these things are happening.

And in the case of rural banks, All-India Grameen banks, in the context of this defaulting, this non-payment of debt and provision of Rs. 11,000 crore capital adequacy, they are not concerned about the employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chatterjee, at least, today you may please cooperate.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : They are not concerned about the employees both in the insurance sector and in the banking sector. The employees are unhappy about the agreement. What has happened in the grameen banks in that despite the awards and agreements, the employees are being deprived of what has been agreed to. The Government is not at all ashamed of it. They are prepared to pay for the defaulters, but they are not prepared to pay for the employees.

As we have said, we do not want that there should be a financial emergency in order to make the funds available. There is nothing to say about the Government; they have completely failed. This is their election gimmick. I do not want to say anything about income generation etc. The fact is that this is an interim Budget. We are passing the Vote-on-Account to avoid the necessity of financial emergency and to permit whatever can be done. We wish that even these amounts are not available to them and the elections are held early so that, long before this four months' period is passed, somebody else is in saddle who is much less corrupt. *(Interruptions)*

Those who are connected with the working masses, with the present masses, can come to power and take the country in a condition where 21st Century can be looked with pride for the country.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an intervention in a very important discussion and it is an intervention under protest. It is a reflection upon our times, also a reflection on the fragility of this Government that as important an issue as the Budget which ought to come in the form, of an interim vote on Account, a Vote on Account sometimes for the sake of electoral politics being referred to as an interim Budget. I do not think it does justice to our very eminent Finance Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I forgot to mention that in the Budget statement, they have proposed which they are not entitled, to same public sector shares to the tune of some Rs. 4,000 crores. On the receipt side, they are silent. No taxes are paid. This is part of the receipts. They have no business to include that in their Budget.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I must say that this manner of dealing with as important a subject as, whether you call it an interim Budget or Vote on Account, does not do justice to our very eminent Finance Minister. On every occasion that I have had a chance to intervene in this discussion, I have never fought shy of praising the high integrity and public spiritedness of the hon. the Finance Minister. I think it is also a reflection on the Government's management, the political management of change which I have continued to emphasise, which has been and continues to remain, the necessary concomitant of the economic change that you had undertaken when you were entrusted with this responsibility. It is a failure of political change that today compels a distinguished Finance Minister to really present his swan song, as it were, in this very inadequate fashion. I would have been much happier if hon. the Finance Minister has had a chance to really give to the nation, to bequeath to the nation, an account of his five years of labours and I think he is very lucky in one sense that he has had the stewardship of the country's economy since 1991. But not simply the stewardship. I think he is perhaps the only Finance Minister in independent India's history, if my figures are not to be an error, that has had an opportunity to present with this, what he calls, an interim Budget in which you wish to push through as a Vote on Account, without discussion, I think seven Budgets. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Six.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Perhaps, it could be six. Even then, it is more than any other Finance Minister's. I am not on the point of who would, whether there are many more to come or not to come.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : He will present another five Budgets.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I do not know.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani) : You never know about it*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Even if an opportunity were granted by the electorates, I doubt very much that you would retain him as the Finance Minister.....*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER. : Certainly, he is going to be the next Finance Minister*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I do not want to get involved in it because I am not in a....

[Translation]

aerana of wrestling to give a challenge. If you say loudly that we will win and on the other hand if we claim to win then we cannot win in this way. The victory will come in its own way and the loser will lose.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please. Do not disturb him.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I would have felt much happier if he had really been able to present to the nation a fair, an objective and a dispassionate analysis of where the country's economy stands and what has been achieved in the last five years. I understand that being the election year that it is, his intervention in the House and elsewhere has to be oriented towards it. That however, does not do justice to the great service, no doubt, that he has done to the country in the last five years.

Sir, it is a matter of regret to me that the appraisal of the Five Year Plan which had been promised to the House and which would have assisted greatly in our assessment of the handing over of the baton as it were now that this Government's term is to expire and another Government is to be born through the good offices of the electorates, if that handing over of the baton had been accompanied by an appraisal of the Plan by the Planning Commission as well, we too would have been better informed about the state of the economy.

I have a few points, I have no intention of going into any detailed analysis. My first point of the points that I will enumerate here really arise from some difficulties with statistics. I have no reason to disbelieve the statistics that the hon. the Finance Minister has given to the House. But when given by a serious commentator, when I am given an alternative frame of statistics- and the statistician and my friend Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is no longer here - I am left confused. The first point really is on the question of the GDP. There is, no doubt, that the volume of the GDP has grown. That is obvious. But the rate of growth of the GDP claimed by this Government is disputed. I am informed that the rate of growth between the five year period of 1991-92 and 1995-96 has really been 4.6 per cent as compared to the preceding five years where, I am informed by statisticians, it was 5.8 per cent. Now, I do not want to reduce the discussion to the level of conflict between statistics. But as we have to have some benchmarks for identifying what is right or wrong, therefore, this figure acquires some importance.

I must also through my second observation, share with the hon. the Finance Minister some very serious worries about the state of agriculture. Notwithstanding the high office that he holds now and the international stature that he has, his roots, like mine, are rural ; my home is a village, and perhaps I have a closer understanding of the reality of what is happening in the agricultural sector than the statistics that inform us.

I am concerned that we seem to be struggling despite the great boon of so many monsoons at his level of 185 to 190, 192 million metric tonnes of foodgrains. I am also concerned that the Capital investment that ought to be taking place in agriculture has not been demonstrated under the stewardship of the economy by this Government in the past five years. If the capital investment does not take place in agriculture and Heaven's forbid, if the monsoons be not as kind as they have been, the country will then face serious difficulties on the front of food. If you face difficulties on the front of food, there is no one in the world that will come to our assistance.

My third point really relates to prices. I would like to be informed and educated by the Government and the Finance Minister both on the figures that we are employing - the gross rise in the wholesale price and also the consumer price index and the rate of rise - there is a difference between the quantum of rise in the past five years and the rate of rise. I would concede to the hon. the Finance Minister that perhaps, the rate of rise has shown a lowering tendency in the wholesale price index. But the quantum of rise itself does not give me any satisfaction. I have been given the figures that in this five years period, the wholesale price index has actually moved up by something like 9.4 per cent and the comparative figure for the previous five years was 7.1 per cent. The consumer price index has on the other hand grown by almost ten per cent. Now these are worrisome things.

There is the third criteria for assessing the price index. Are my country men and women able to more easily buy their requirements of daily use or is the house wife now finding it increasingly difficult to make the two ends of monthly budget meet? I use a very unscientific method in this, and that unscientific method is my wife. I do ask her: Are you satisfied with what the hon. Finance Minister is saying that the prices are actually falling or they are not rising or that they are own comfortable? I have not yet received a very re-assuring reply from that quarter.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : The Finance Minister's wife also agrees with that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : That depends on how much pocket money you give her

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I can only give her that much money as much my pocket would allow. I do not want to go into the details of it whether it is edible oil or vegetables, meat or grain. A common householder is having to pay much more. And this becomes extremely difficult if the common householder is having to pay much more. And if the hon. Finance Minister keeps asserting that no, prices are now falling, then I am left be wildered because I am torn between my great affection and high regard for the Finance Minister and naturally the regard that I have for my wife ... (Interruptions) If the hon. Finance Minister is to divide my wife and I, then he can please set this doubt at rest.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You can tell your wife to talk to his wife and then you will get many similarities.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : That might be a better way of judging the actual price index than by the statistical method.

Sir, I am on the question of fiscal deficit. I will not argue each point to exhaustion. I think the hon. Finance Minister has himself said that he is not satisfied with the question of management of fiscal deficit. That is an admission. That I do not wish to use against him as a kind of a debating point. But I am very worried about this. I am worried on two or three counts because I feel that in this fiscal deficit, though it is said largely this year, it is on account of the small-scale savings, a complex argument. But he has not addressed himself to. I think, I do not deny that. That is possibly one

of the contributory factors but the contribution to fiscal deficit, certainly to my uneducated mind, by two additional factors is very worrisome. And those are very gross failures of this Government of the past five years. These two are really the size of the Government, the cost of Government or the cost of bureaucracy. I do not want to belabour that point. And the second is really the aspect of explicit and hidden subsidy.

I can understand and I do concede that in a nation like India, whatever be the figure that we put to the poverty, that will have to be a state intervention to support sections of society who otherwise are not at par, who otherwise need support. Without that State support, they will simply not be able to cope and that State support can only be in the form of State intervention in the form of subsidy.

My difficulty is different. My difficulty is that this Government has not addressed itself at all to even initiate a debate about subsidies. My difficulty is that this Government has taken some of the easier decisions on the economic reform and on the basis of those reform, is attempting to put across a picture of having totality and entirely succeeded. I am worried, and I must share that worry, that the size of the Government, instead of declining is increasing. Also this one particular aspect of explicit and hidden subsidy. Would the hon. Finance Minister share with us the Figure, if he has any figure, that if a ratio were to be established between the GDP and the explicit and hidden subsidies, what does that figure come to? Then if a ratio were to be established between the GDP and revenue of the country, what does that figure come to. And then, if these two figures, of these two ratios, are compared, I am left with the worrying thought that this GDP : Subsidy is today almost the same as GDP : Revenue and if 'x' is being spent on subsidy and 'x' per cent is what we earn by way of revenue then, we are really earning everything to keep subsidizing and there is very little - in fact, nothing that the hon. Finance Minister is bequeathing as the success of this Government. That is a very serious situation which takes me to my next point about debt. I have various figures. There is a figures that the hon. Finance Minister has himself has given us Rupees 60,000 is going to be our expenditure on debts. I recollect very well, sir, when I first started having this great distinction of these two letters after my name that the ratio between debts and for example, Defence used to be much healthier. I do not want to go into those figures. Today, debt is Rs. 60,000 crore when defence is just about Rs. 27, 820 and odd crore. Our Defence has fallen to less than half of what our debt requirement is.

I think it would help if the conference on railways is held outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I have some figures here. I made the point that I wished to about the debt. I have some figures here that in 1991 roughly Rs. 986 crore - you will round it off to say Rs. 1000 crore - were used in order to retire the internal debt - the debt that matured that year. During 1996-97 I am informed that we might have to set

aside something like Rs. 8000 crore - Rs. 7921 crore is the exact figure given to me. This is an increase of almost 700 per cent. It is not an increase that leaves me feeling comfortable. The volume itself disturbs me. From roughly Rs. 1000 crore to roughly 8000 crore in the past five - six years under your stewardship, Mr. Finance Minister is a very alarming development.

So also on the front of external debt. No doubt, a White Paper on the debt position has been circulated to all Members of Parliament. But this would be a help. I spoke of bureaucracy and cost of Government. I will not labour that point. The hon. Finance Minister in his other wise very eloquent and extremely well drafted speech has also spoken of the targets on the aims or the macro economic front for the coming years. They are such aims with which very few can possibly disagree.

But in those aims, for example, is a reference made to economic infrastructure. If there is an area where I feel that this Government has really not done India well, it is in the field of economic infrastructure, by which I mean power, transport, communication and also regional imbalances.

This, if I am not mistaken, is also the criterion the hon. Finance Minister has used. I have had the distinction and honour of being the Chairman of the Energy Committee for the past so many years now. It was a field that I was not very well lettered in. But I have learnt an enormous amount in the period that it has been my responsibility to be the Chairman of this committee. Very roughly, against the original target of about 38000 MW in the 8th Five Year Plan, we would be very lucky if we achieve even 19000 MW. The pace of economic reform particularly in the field of economic infrastructure has not been satisfactory at all. So also on transport. My colleagues will no doubt speak about the state of Railways when it come to Railways. It is not a satisfactory state. So also in communication and definitely in regional imbalance. Regional imbalances in the past five years have grown. They have not lessened. This is not a plus mark to this Government.

I do not wish to refer to social infrastructure, whether it is education or health because this is an overlapping field where the States of the Union and the Union Government share the responsibility. Then it becomes a contentious issue - no we did this, no, you did not do this; that kind of argument. But in an interim budget perhaps that is not even necessary.

I do wish to refer very briefly to Defence. The hon. Finance Minister has used a stock phrase. I would have been happier if he had not even used that phrase because that phrase has now lost its total meaning and the phrase says: "Defence preparedness is vital for our national security and that the House can rest assured that we will not compromise with our country's security"

19.00 hrs.

I have no doubt about intentions. I have a difficulty only when those intentions are not translated into actions. I do not want to even go into the small point that from Rs. 25,000

crore you go on to roughly Rs. 27,819 crore, which keeping the rate of inflation at 10 per cent, not even taking into account the fall in the rupee value is really not even meeting the normal growth requirement, which will come into the fold and to the responsibility of the Defence Ministry, following upon the Pay Commission's recommendations. If the Pay Commission's recommendations are, say that, of the existing wage structure, the enhancement ought to be existing plus 'x' per cent, where will that 'x' per cent come from?

I am not on that point. I am on the point that you, Sir, Mr. Chairman, as Chairman of the Defence Committee, in your very latest Report, have pointed out. It does not do well for the hon. Finance Minister to say 'We will not let the defence preparedness suffer'. Well, almost the same day as the Finance Minister's such statement your Committee, a Committee of Parliament has been compelled to observe, 'Till today, these Defence Five Year Plan has not been finalized' - I would request the hon. Member from Manhattan to listen to this point. I would request the hon. Member from Manhattan to please pay attention to this. Sir, if your Committee, unanimously, has found it fit to observe that till today, this Government after five years in Office, has not been able to finalize the Defence Five Year Plan, that all allocations that are being made are being made on an *ad hoc* basis, that indeed when your Committee asked of the Defence Secretary - I am not doing anything other than what is already in there, I am not even quoting from the Report because I was very much struck by the fact that you have found it necessary to put the Defence Secretary's testimony there - 'Why is it that you have not yet been able to complete the Five Year Plan?', the Defence Secretary responds by saying, 'I am afraid, Sir' - I am quoting from memory - 'to that question, I cannot give a straight answer - just now'. The Defence Secretary is a very distinguished civil servant and I hold him in regard for the professional competence with which he is fulfilling his responsibilities. But for one wing of the Government to say what the Defence Secretary has said in front of your Committee and for another wing to try and delude us into the thinking that the country's defence needs are being adequately on fully met with, I am afraid, we are completely unconvinced. It is not by point and I do not even expect a very detailed response to all this. We are going through a perfunctory, a proforma exercise. It might or might not do - I tell my friends on the Treasury Benches - justice to us in the Opposition, which you yourselves do not do justice to a person, who, the hon. Finance minister, who really attempted to do the country well. This is not, Sir, the manner in which an account, stock taking as it were of the last five years of this Government's management of economy ought to be handled, now, at seven O'clock, in front of a thin House, but if you are doing it at this time and in this fashion, that, more than anything, I can say is the true reflection of your failure to meet the political challenge of the management of change that you had undertaken to. It is now time, Sir. It is time not only for this debate to conclude; it is really time for this Government to leave us free. It is time that you finally vanished(Interruptions)

We have been so seized with this thing and so enmeshed and because of this provocation that I have received from the hon Member, what I had deliberately not preferred to uptill now to go into an analysis of your saga of corruption. It would really be a demeaning exercise.

Do you know what has crippled all our efforts more than anything else? What has crippled politically and what has already crippled economically and will continue to cripple us? It is the saga of your failure to address yourself to the cancer of corruption from spreading in your Government and if it is there then it has spread downwards. This has been your single great failure.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) : Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, hon. Shri Jaswant Singh was making his observations and I did not want to disturb him. He used the expression, 'hon. Member from Manhattan'.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I do not have any objection.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : But I object to it. It is not your personal property. (Interruptions) I am quite serious about it. I want to know whether there is any Parliamentary constituency in this country by the name of Manhattan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He remarked in a lighter vein.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I do not change the constituency also..... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : You do not change the constituency. But are you a Member from Manhattan? (Interruptions) I am requesting him to clarify.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Take it lightly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Is there any constituency called Manhattan in this country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know all the constituencies of India.

The list is published in the Gazette also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to answer because you are asking something which you already know.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh and Mr. Jaswant Singh used the word 'perhaps'. But there is no need for that word. He is the only Finance Minister in the history of India who is continued to be the Finance Minister for the whole term presenting five or six budgets or one interim budget or one vote on account. It is not only the House but also the entire country is grateful to him for giving an economic direction during the course of these five years. I would like to say two or three points on this. Just see what was the rate of growth of GDP before he took over as Finance Minister. See what were the exchange reserves before he took over as Finance Minister and also see the percentage of decrease in the people living below the poverty line as they were in 1991 and what they are today. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not disturb please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Joshiji, you please sit in Pune and you need not come here. I did not interrupt you. (Interruptions)

See the massive increase in the employment opportunities and the spurt in investment in industrial sector. (Interruptions) Please see the massive growth in the capital which has taken place, I am happy that some of the international magazines, for the first time, awarded not once but twice, the best Finance Minister award to Dr. Manmohan Singh. It is not only the Congress Party but the entire country feels proud that we had Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister for the last five years. Sir, Jaswant Singh spoke on one point. I do not speak much on defence preparedness and defence budget. I do not know much about that. It is very easy for you to say about India's lack of defence preparedness. I remember before the Bombay convention of the BJP you called a Press conference in Pune, sorry in Mumbai, I stand corrected, along with some of the retired military generals.

May be you, I do not know. Some retired military Generals said about the lack of preparedness. I do not think that is a very good sign to say. We should not bring party politics in these things. We all know whether there was a Five-Year Plan for the Defence preparedness or not but the country is fully prepared at our borders.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : What has happened in Purulia?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : There are people like you.

[English]

There are extremists in our country who are responsible for such Purulia things. You know very well who they are. Whether they are from BJP or from RSS or they are Anand Margis, you know that. I am not saying that you are responsible for dropping the arms there. Do not worry.

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, can you give me one minute on this preparedness of the Army? I am not saying that the Army today is not capable of defending the borders. What was said at Pune in that conference was that in spite of the Governments' inefficiency, their highhandedness, they are badly handling the military preparedness.....(Interruptions)

I said it myself. Therefore, we talked of the preparedness and what are the various stages which should be done. The Government of India has failed to do it in the last five years. If you want, let us have a discussion.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : We are coming to an end of the term of this Lok Sabha. This is not time to criticise now. This is not time even to suggest what we should do because there is no time. We are going to the people very soon. The people of India will judge what was the economic agenda put by the Government of Shri P.V. Narashimha Rao and what achievements we have made during the course of these five years. It is the people who

are going to judge. I am sure this economic agenda will be the issue before the electorate this time and not *Mandir, Masjid and Mandal* and what not which have only divided, which have created chaos and bloodshed in our country. I hope that in the coming election, the economic agenda would be about the achievements of the Government and what were their failures also. There is no problem. That will be the agenda.

19.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am sure, the people of India will then realise that it was a good Government. It was a Government which did well. It was a Government which was supported. Dr. Manmohan Singh did an excellent job. On behalf of the Congress Party, I would like to congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh for this five year term.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, I am not going to make a speech as such. I just want to commend the real hard work which the Finance Minister has been doing for the past five years. I also reiterate what Mr. Murali Deora has said. We are very happy that there is stress regarding all the facets - as far as the farmers are concerned, as far as the labourers are concerned, as far as the poor in this country are concerned and as far as the downtrodden are concerned. There have been so many schemes. These schemes have worked very well. I just quote two examples. One is the Employment Insurance Scheme which was formulated. I am sure, by way of different budgets, this scheme has been strengthened. This has done a real progress in our rural areas. I commend the Finance Minister for taking up such a programme.

I would also like to congratulate the Prime Minister as well as the Finance minister for taking up a huge programme for housing the poor. I think, there has been a big revolution. I think, this was done in all fairness and in all sincerity. It has been implemented in a big way. But regarding this aspect, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister as well as the Government that though about Rs. 1,000 crore have been earmarked for housing the poor, we have just a few days more to go. There are very many applications which are pending. For example, some applications were called for through voluntary organisations, like CAPART. When the CAPART did not have facilities to be given for other sanctioned housing schemes, there was a special Committee which was formed under Chairmanship of Mr. Baker who is known for making small houses at a very low cost.

This Committee has been functioning for two to three months but I am sorry to say that so many applications are pending and these applications have to be allowed immediately. From my constituency itself, I know that more than 3000 applications are pending. I am sure that from very many constituencies also, applications are pending. So, I was trying to put a note because this is one aspect on which something can be done within a few days. In all its humility, the Government has formulated the policy and implementation is also in the offing and I think this has to be done immediately.

My last point is regarding farmers. I would like to stress about the farmers in my State. Now, regarding very many agricultural producers, especially in Kerala, they are satisfied to a great extent because there has been some policy changes which have envisaged certain real changes in this field.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many other Budgets to be passed.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : But with regard to coconut alone....

MR. SPEAKER : You have talked about coconut and we have been discussing it for 45 minutes.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : I had brought it to the notice of the Agriculture Minister but now I would like to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister also that something should be done within a few days to the farmers of Kerala and India who are producing coconut in a big way and I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister, through you Sir, that he must give adequate attention to this sector. I thank you for giving me this opportunity at this last moment.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to express my views on the important aspects of the Interim Budget. On behalf of my party, RSP, I would like to place it on record that I do not appreciate the Interim Budget. This is only because of the fact that after a lapse of four years of globalisation of Indian economy and privatisation of Indian economy, we have arrived at this stage of crisis. It has been claimed in this Budget that we are passing through growth-oriented years and this growth has been increased at the rate of 6.3 per cent. It is my observation that the benefits of growth have not been utilised for growing employment generation. Benefits of growth have not gone to the hands of the poor people. It has gone to the hands of the fortunate people. It has also been claimed in this Budget that the rate of inflation has been brought down below five per cent. I think this is not the reflection of the actual situation and not the actual fact. So far as high prices of agricultural commodities are concerned, it cannot be treated as a fact.

Again, there is the question of fiscal deficit. This Government, during these years, have borrowed huge amount of money from the internal market and also from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. They have taken this loan from the internal market and from the external assistance only because of the fact that they wanted to cover up the deficit but they could not bring down the fiscal deficit in their Budget. So, I cannot appreciate the Budget in the actual sense. There is no sincerity in this Budget for the revival of public sector undertakings. They have become sick and the workers are thrown out of their employment. There is no attempt or sincerity for the revival of the public sector.

Again, there is one thing that I want to point out. They have invited the multinational corporations and foreign technology.

They have invited various techniques and technologies, but they have done no internal preparation. We do not

find any basic preparation for the core industries while they have already invited the multinational corporations. As a result they have invited uneven competition between the sophisticated multinational corporations and the poor indigenous system of industry. This uneven competition has created a good number of crises in our economic life.

Sir, in a very simple way, I beg to place before you that I cannot appreciate this Interim Budget.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Interim Budget. Since it is only an Interim Budget, I would confine myself to discussing the attitude of the Government towards the affairs of the North-Eastern region.

The hon. Prime Minister in this very House announced that he will adopt the North-Eastern States. At that time we applauded and we were very happy thinking that some significant programmes would be taken up soon. But quite to our disappointment, no significant programme has been taken up towards the development of the North-Eastern region. Particularly in regard to my State of Manipur, up to now no significant or remarkable programme has been taken up.

I am quite disappointed to find that the funds allotted for this State are quite below the expectation of the people. The people expected that in return to parting away a very good portion of the State's territory to Burma, and considering the sacrifices made by the State, they will get some more funds. But it is quite to our disappointment that it has not been done. Most of the funds allotted for the State are spent on security purposes, for maintenance of law and order in the State. The present condition is very terrible there. The Ministers and the MLAs there cannot go out of their houses because they are being threatened to be shot by the underground militants. So, most of these funds are spent for providing security for these MLAs and Ministers.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Finance minister to consider the fact that a special and peculiar situation is prevailing in the State of Manipur. Very recently the law and order situation there has terribly deteriorated on account of the indiscriminate firing by the Police commandoes during which a student named Thokchom Neta who was studying in Johnstone Higher Secondary School was killed while waiting for a bus on the road. This caused flaring up of Imphal. Curfew was imposed and innocent people were put to terrible difficulties.

I would, therefore, like to request our Finance Minister for providing more funds for the State for developmental purposes instead of providing only for security purposes.

Sir, my next important point would be that the State cannot afford to have big or large scale industries. The State has been depending on the development of small scale industries. But very meagre fund is allotted as grants or as subsidies for running the small scale industries. We are demanding for a Paper Mill at Jiribam in the area of Manipur. But it has been snatched away by Assam. We are deprived of having this paper mill although we have all the material or infrastructure for the establishment of this mill.

Sir, lastly, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister for allotting more funds for the development of this North-Eastern State of Manipur as well as other States in that Region.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that Dr. Manmohan Singh, in his interim budget has read a regimen of those very economic policies, which he had praised immensely in his first budget. Poverty and unemployment are rising. The real problem facing the nation is not poverty, but unemployment. Unemployment causes poverty. Unemployment problems should have been tackled with well planned way but no such schemes were formulated in the past five years. Employment avenues are decreasing in the organised sector. In the past three years, or so, the work force in the organised sector has come down to 28 million. In this sector, 40 lakh workers have been rendered jobless.

The Government had announced that employment would rise in the unorganised sector after the implementation of the new economic policy. But this did not materialise and as of now the total number of literate and illiterate unemployed persons in the country is 25 crore. The figure regarding those living below the poverty line has been juggled with. The Government claims that only 19 crore people live below the poverty line. But some economists have challenged this and claimed that the real figure is between 31 to 35 crore. The Government has assumed in its figures that all those who were targetted in its poverty alleviation programmes, have risen above the poverty line. But the truth is that, the beneficiaries of the poverty alleviation programmes remain above the poverty line only as long as they get work. But after some time, say after a year or six months, they do not have any work. Yet in the Government's record they continue to be above the poverty line whereas, the ground reality is that they are still in the same condition.

Similar is the situation of exports and imports. The Government has been making a claim that the exports have increased. False data are being produced in regard to exports. I could hold that the hawala Scandal which stands exposed now, and in which people are being arrested, is not of your period. But the policies that you have followed have also given impetus to hawala scandal. Eversince exemption has been given in export, over invoicing in exports and under invoicing in import has become a common practice. You need to reconsider it as to how a large number of fake companies have emerged in the country by putting up a sign board and with the sole aim of getting exemption in income tax. Will the Government give it a thought as to whether the exemption in income tax on export is at the root of giving impetus to false export and projecting wrong data and giving fill up to hawala scandal.

I want to know from hon. Minister as to whether the example of last three years do not confirm the fact that the value of rupee goes down against Dollar every year in January or February? What are the reasons therefor? The value of rupee stabilizes against dollar soon after the first

week of March expires. We are witnessing the same for the last three years. January and February are the month when the value of rupee starts crashing against Dollar. The reason is that Income-tax returns are required to be filed in these three months and take exporting companies indulge in such a transaction following which the value of rupee crashes against Dollar. I think the Government of India is required to deliberate on this sordid aspect.

Third thing I want to say is that our internal debt liability keeps on increasing. Every department evolves new techniques for promoting their business. Every department launches bonds and schemes for giving relief in income tax. Everyday we go through newspapers about the tax relief offered in bonds by the various departments. Sometimes the interest offered on them is 20 per cent and some other time it is 22 per cent. We daily see such attractive schemes of offering interests on such bonds. We need to think how far we will be successful in making our country economically strong with such schemes. I want the Government to think on the system of mobilising internal loan in our country and evolving new methods for the purpose. The Government have not put forth a new offer during the last three-four years in this regard. Besides, I want to say that regional disparity is increasing and a gap between rich and poor is widening due to policies adopted by the Government. The way consumerism is being imposed on our country and foreign goods are being brought in here, is giving good fillip to corruption and individual disparity due to their availability in the market. Foreign made goods of various brands and quality are pouring in due to your schemes, following which corruption is on increase and the urge of accumulating more and more money is ever increasing. When public money gets exhausted, then definitely private capital will register increase which is good source of corruption. I do not want to go into its detail as to how costly things are available in the market but a few people are using them in their houses as a consumer item and this is proving instrumental in adding to corruption in order to attain these things.

Our growing population is the root cause of increasing poverty and unemployment. The Government of India has not taken effective steps over the last 4 to 5 years in order to check this growing population which is eating up all the growing capital of this country.

I will like to urge upon hon. Finance Minister that election are going to be announced shortly and chances of his remaining in power are bleak. Whichever Government comes to power but unless and until it formulates new policies after good deliberation on these basic things, I think the 21st century is likely to create horrible situation in our country. I conclude while drawing your attention towards apprehension and Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister claimed about the success of the New Economic

Policy. My first point is to point out to the Government, particularly to the Finance Minister, that this claim is not properly justified.

Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that there has been an increase in unemployment. In 1991, the total number of people who wanted employment and got their name registered was about 3.40 crore. Now in 1995, it has grown up to more than five crore. Therefore, you can feel the difference and the consequence of the New Economic Policy.

Sir, poverty has increased and I do not like to give the figure because it has been mentioned earlier by Shri Nirmal Chatterjee. During this period, the contrast is that the aggregate profit of 1,775 houses was about Rs. 3900 crore in the year 1991-92 and in 1994-95, those houses have earned the profit to the tune of Rs. 7,580 crore, almost double. Therefore, my conclusion is that during this New Economic Policy regime, it is some few hundred or some chosen industrial houses which have earned fabulous profits. In this case I also want to mention the names of certain companies. During the period between 1990 and 1994, which is the period of New Economic Reforms regime, ten big companies, namely Bajaj Auto has earned profits exceeding 157 per cent; Reliance 318 per cent; TISCO 121 per cent; Mahendra & Mahendra 393 per cent; etc. Therefore, my conclusion is that during this New Economic Policy regime, it is not the poor, it is not the unemployed, it is not the common man, it is not the downtrodden who have got anything from the New Economic Programme. On the other hand, the big industrial houses has got immense profit and they are enjoying their profit without any restriction.

Sir, I want to mention only one point about the banks. In March 1990, according to me, the bad debt, that is the debt which cannot be realised, was about Rs. 9,354 crore. In 1994 it has risen to 1,62,000 crore. Therefore, even the nationalised banks are not properly functioning and that is also not adding to the prosperity of the nation.

Sir, the country has already entered into the debt trap. What does debt trap mean? It is known to all. As a matter of fact we may take pride that India happens to be the third most indebted country in the world. If that is our pride, I cannot help and I can only rely upon(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have to beat two more countries(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The simple thing is that the outflow is more than the inflow. This is increasing. I have got some figures but I do not like to take the time. The whole thing is that the outflow is more than the inflow taking us, leading us and pushing us to debt trap.

This Budget does not provide any assurance that we shall not be entrapped by the debt trap and we shall be able to maintain our economic sovereignty. Sir, on the other hand, there has been a continuous and an increased offensive from the multinational corporations on our basic industries, on our core industries, particularly, in the power industry and other industries which were always kept as

very strategic areas for economic development of our country.

I want to say that the difference between debt and asset is on the increase. We have got the figures and the Economic Survey also contains that. That was a great anxiety to any patriot, any democrat in our country. I am not going to quote the figures.

Sir, lastly regarding deficit, it is generally stated that 3.5 per cent of the GDP is a tolerable level of deficit. But what is the figure? In 1991-92, it was 5.9 per cent; in 1992-93, it was 5.7 per cent in 1993-94, it was 7.7 per cent; and in 1994-95, it is 6.7 per cent. Does it mean that our economy is not being properly managed? Therefore, with all this, simply I want to mention that the policy of globalization, liberalization and privatisation is not the way out for the protection and preservation of the economic sovereignty of our country. If the economic sovereignty is imperilled, political sovereignty cannot be saved. Therefore, this is the crisis and this crisis is the crisis for the nation. I feel the people will give the proper verdict and I believe, the people will give a verdict for an alternative economic policy which safeguards the self-reliance, which safeguards our economic prosperity without relying on any of the foreign countries.

I oppose the Interim Budget proposed.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time as I shall confine myself to only those points which are often ignored by others.

Sir, the Government had introduced the New Industrial Policy and the New Economic Policy. In fact, the New Industrial Policy came into being during the tenure of Janata Dal Government which was getting our support also. Under this policy, emphasis was laid on increasing exports to get more imports and increasing imports to further push up exports. Our economy is getting entrapped in this vicious circle of import-export, but our Finance Minister considers it as an achievement of the Government. Therefore, I have already said and I once again request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify the position while replying to the debate. When we were under the British subjugation our foreign exchange reserves were based in England. At that time these reserves were in Pounds and were increasing because our economic condition was good. Famine in Bengal took a toll of 45 lakh people and ironically our Pound sterling reserves further swelled. True to the stand of his Government Shri Deora has advocated the cause of the private sector. Even the State Governments are emulating the Central Government and are allowing the foreign industrialists to enter the field of production of such goods which are not being produced hitherto.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has claimed that the stocks of foodgrains have increased. Now, it is an open secret that crores of people in this country do not afford even two square meals. Stocks of foodgrains are increasing because the people do not have purchasing power. We produce enough of cloth, yet crores of people shiver in the cold. What is the reason for this, after all? Erosion in

purchasing power is responsible for it. It will be a matter of days before the Finance Minister understands that it will lead to fall in production. No private sector will produce for dumping. It will lead to recession but prices will not fall as was the case in 1929-30. Rise in prices and recession will co-exist. This danger is looming large before us. What will be the remedy. Our media cite the examples of Singapore and Taiwan.

We are a country of 95 crore people. It is not possible for us to feed our people by means of imports only. The talents, craftsmanship and capabilities of 95 crore people should be utilised in production. They should be provided with resources and money and then pressed into production under strict discipline. Our vast power of human resource is not being put to optimum use. Some use was made under IRDP but even the funds of IRDP are pocketed by the middlemen....(Interruptions) When I say so I am not singling out any one political party. It applies to all as this malaise has afflicted one and all. Servant culture is adversely affecting our production. Bihar State is the worst affected in this regard. Some progress was made in West Bengal after land reforms were implemented there, yet that State too is not free from this disease. The New Economic Policy of the Government is encouraging the tendency of becoming servants and then aspire for becoming masters. I think, even the Finance Minister has no control over it.

I would like to thank some of my colleagues whose persistent efforts have resulted in allocation of Rs. one crore annually to each Member of Parliament for the development of their respective constituencies. During the last two years, I spent about one crore rupees exclusively on laying infrastructure for production. In all, I have provided self employment avenues for 95 people at three different places. These self employment units include T.V. and Radio assembling and manufacturing of readymade garments and shoes, etc. I had written a letter to the Finance Minister in this regard and, perhaps, he had issued a directive but the banks do not come forward to extend help. The bank officials take bribe or else they would extend loan facility to the wholeseller who can make repayment without delay. The banks rarely come forward to extend loan for production. Exceptions may be there at some places including Bihar.

A few days back, I had an occasion to visit Agartala in Tripura. I was thrilled to see a wall clock made of bamboo there. The Government of Tripura gave it to me as a farewell gift....(Interruptions) I insisted upon paying the price....(Interruptions) I was really glad to see that type of wall clock at four different places. Therefore, I want that our labour force, their craftsmanship and talent should be put to use in the national interest. However if a poor person fails to repay the bank loan, he too is liable to be punished. I want that production culture needs to be encouraged. Democracy makes us coward. But if we proceed in this direction without any self interest, the people will understand our point of view. Therefore, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to make some amendments in the New Economic Policy and provide money and resources to the people engaged in self employment and exercise strict control over them.

We can bring about revolution in the country in the same way Japan did in 1945-46. They enforced land reforms by fixing five acres as ceiling. India has the potential to overtake even Japan.

Having laid emphasis on this point, I would like to thank all the hon. colleagues in the House and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of the sickening and unalloyed eulogy of the hon. Member from Nariman Point for the hon. Finance Minister, I am sorry that the people of the country will not agree with what he said. In this mini election manifesto of the Finance Minister, he was obviously trying to bail out this Government, of which he has been the Finance Minister in the last five years. He has had the distinction of delivering five Budget Speeches but today, at the end of these five years, we know there is still unabated price rise, more unemployment, more poverty - whatever may be their statistics - and more deep-rooted and widespread corruption in this country. These have been referred to by my party colleague, Nirmal Chatterjee also. So, I need not go into all that, although the hon. Finance Minister probably avoided listening to Nirmal Chatterjee. He has spoken on behalf of the party. I shall only refer to very few points because even at this hour, the Finance Minister could respond for the remaining few days he is there as the Finance Minister of this country.

We have been speaking that this country needs a balanced development. These pockets of affluence and large areas of backwardness and poverty have not helped in strengthening the country as a whole. Mr. Deora takes pride that his constituency alone provides twenty-two per cent of the revenue of this country. Does it show a healthy sign?

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, it is all right for you to say 'why not'. Sir, does it show a healthy sign? Even Assam which has got a distinguished citizen now by domicile - for convenience sake, somebody has become a domicile of Assam for his election to Rajya Sabha - is still crying for justice. The entire North-East India today is crying for justice. Chairman also is nodding his head in approval. Has the Government any role to play? It is all right to talk of reforms, to talk of liberalisation, globalisation, but do we not want an industrially stronger country, the most able country, where the benefit should go everywhere? Unfortunately, that is not taking place. The Government has no programmes, no policies, no special attempt to do that. Today, I find that whatever he is trying to do - I am not imputing motives to him - he is not getting the result because of the widespread corruption. One day I had asked him a simple question, not inside the House, that can there be reforms and corruptions of this magnitude together and can any country proceed. I am very sorry to say that in spite of my good wishes for the Finance Minister, I cannot help him because he has chosen a bad company. What can we do? Whatever matters are still left with the

Centre, inordinate time is being taken in clearing them. I have to so many times write to him, speak to him. I have to go and formally meet the Prime Minister and tell him that projects which are awaiting before the Central Government are taking too long a time for clearance. Till now one very major project of an oil refinery to be set up by an Indian has not been cleared on the supposed plea that it will not be viable.

I asked the hon. Prime Minister, when I met him on this issue, I gave him a booklet giving the list of industry, I also gave it to the Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission. The Prime Minister asked me, how are they concerned whether it is viable or not? Is it Government money? No, it is private money. I said, how are you asking me? I have come to ask you? Now what are you talking of Mr. Finance Minister, I am sorry.

Now, I am not going into the details of how does the Indian industry get their project finances. All are not rich people. There are middle scale industries, small scale industries and even large scale industries. Today, there is a tremendous liquidity crunch. Somnolent Banking Minister is quite happy, contended. I am not contended. Today the major financial institutions in this country, I do not name them, all are known major banks in this country, are aching financial crunch. I must compliment Finance Minister that I have felt that he has been trying to help them. Without prejudice to what has already been said, I am supporting whatever has been said on behalf of my party. I am trying to raise one or two questions because now he is trying to get credit for the tremendous growth, for the tremendous achievement. You are talking of capital market. Mr. Deora, I heard on the television.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What yes, you can befool yourself. Do not befool the country... (Interruptions). Now how was the project going to be financed? Where is the finance available? So far as liquidity crunch is concerned, I am not saying what one of our major Ministers here, who is very much pro-reforms, said. But he also expressed a great concern at the liquidity crunch. The main financial institutions have no money. If you agree with this, why are you giving this certificate? Then, it is alright that the Finance Minister does not feel concerned. Of course, in this country, we have no possibility of knowing the views. In this country, on very many major issues, we have not got the benefit of knowing the Prime Minister's mind. He keeps totally aloof from making his views known to this country. Then, we have no other way except to go in troubling this good man. This Nariman Point has also given that certificate. Then, what is the result of this fall in the value of rupee viz-a-viz dollar? The Finance Minister very easily says, no, it will not affect our reform process, it will not affect the industry, it will not affect our growth. It is very easy to say that so many people are clamouring about project viability which they had calculated has gone wrong or 20 per cent difference in the value of the dollar as compared to rupee. Then, what is being done? What is to be done? He gives a fatwa that no, it will not affect. On the ground level, the reality is different.

Whether I like it or not, some response has reached me. That is why I come to know all this. I did not know. There are some good people in our country who are such patriot as some of us or all of us let us say. It is not that everybody is trying to make illegal gains. Unfortunately, some of the names have been given who are making more money. They are putting more money in their kitty. But there are honest, sincere people also. I am very happy to tell you, now-a-days, in my experience for 14 years, in the recent five to six months, many young people, technologists - unfortunately, they have not got much financial resources of their own- have come forward and they can serve and produce things better than anybody else perhaps.

20.00 hrs

But they can produce things better than anybody else perhaps. Only the other day a young man, a technologist came and saw me. He said : "we, about 10 or 12 people, have resigned from SAIL and joined different private sector companies." They did so obviously for more salary. Now they are combining to form a stainless steel unit. They said : "where is the money ?" They asked me "can you help us?" I said : "you are born in india; what can I do? Where do I go? I shall certainly speak to the Finance Minister and I shall speak to the IDBI Chairman?"

SHRI MURLI DEORA : What about the venture capital?

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They cannot arrange the capital.

[English]

This is the trouble. I find that he is more an academic economist. Kindly help these people. I send these people to you. I shall happily send these people to you, Mr. Murlid Deora. Please help them.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You know that I always help people who are sent to me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, these are not frivolous points that I am raising.

MR. SPEAKER : Today I find Mr. Deora very active.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I believe, subject to correction, that the Finance Minister also feels disturbed. Of course, he had to prepare the speech. Although it was an Interim Budget, he mentioned the Prime Minister probably 10 times. He just thanked him for doing nothing. I think he feel disturbed. What is being done ? What is the impression that is being given to the people ? I know that your speech will be published, translated and distributed everywhere free of cost. Your television is there and so many other machineries are there in which it will be published and wrong information will be given to the people.

But that is not the reality. The daily necessities of life are not available to them. Even when you are saying that the prices have gone down their experience is different. So far as the development of this country as a whole is

concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to whether his speech, so-called Budget speech truly reflects the real position in this country. So, what you have done was very unfortunate. It was an out and out political speech. It was an election oriented Budget speech. It was not a growth oriented Budget speech. One day, this hon. Finance Minister said on the floor of this House that the election manifesto is for election purposes, because he is a new recruit to the Congress Party. I do not know whether he was a Congressman earlier also.

SHRI RAM NAIK : He has been made permanent now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Now he is permanent. Does he pay any subscription to that ?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You do not worry about that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He says about his party. One day, on the floor of the House this hon. Finance Minister - finding that his party's election manifesto has been totally jettisoned in all respects particularly in respect of providing employment opportunities to one crore people per year and reduction in the prices of essential commodities - said that the election manifesto is for election purposes. The election manifesto is for election. That is not for being observed. You do not know. You have forgotten. That is why you are in trouble. You do not go near them.

Therefore, Sir, that has been his view. He has chosen to please his leader whose political office days are numbered, no doubt about it. They are trying to prop up a decrepit and stinking regime in this country. I am unhappy that Shri Manmohan Singh has fallen a prey to this.

Sir, the other thing I wish to say, last but not least is(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If the Congress Party Members are interested in sitting throughout the night I have no objection. You do not realise how many Bills and how many Budgets have to be passed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I will take one more minute about the sick industries. We had repeatedly made requests to the hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister to make individual review of these cases.

Many of them could be revived because of a strong insistence. Some of them have been revived and are now in your initial list of 37 companies to be wound up. They are being revived and are making profits. In NJMC and NTC, the future of 56,000 workers of independent India is doomed. Their only fault is that they are serving in Government of India concerns. It has been decided to wind up the NTC. NJMC is limping. There is no hope of its revival. ISCO's fate is uncertain. The Jute Corporation employees are suffering. These are all Central Government undertakings. Their workers were not getting any pay in the earlier months. I do not know the position about the recent months. Then so many big companies like MAMC etc. are being wound up.

Now, Mr. Finance Minister, you kindly tell the country the truth. We know what is happening. But your Budget

Speech will give a mistaken idea about the true state of affairs in this country. What is going to happen to Indian citizens whose only fault is that they are working in a Central Government undertaking ?

Now, where is your National Renewal Fund ? Where is your re-training ? Where is your re-deployment ? I was invited to address a seminar on worker's education where the Governor of West Bengal and Shri Sanat Mehta who was Gujarat Finance Minister were also present. He said that National Renewal Fund has become the biggest joke, the hoax. Yes, hoax. It adds to that because it has been used only for the purpose of payment of so called voluntary retirement amount. It is not for re-deployment. It is not for re-training at all. Out of Rs. 2000 crore most of it has been spent. It was his written speech. It is all there.

Therefore, Sir, these are matters which require a direct reply from the hon. Finance Minister. I would only request him to please do not say what you have already said. We have heard you five times. But let us have this answer so that the people could have an opportunity to give their verdict. They will give it, no doubt about it. But tell the truth to the country and how do you explain these difficulties that even honest and sincere entrepreneurs are facing in this country namely, the project financing problems, delay in clearance of the project. Some projects are not even cleared till today. They are lying for months together. You are unable to control the process of clearance of these projects. They are still under consideration.

Sir, these are the issues I wish to add to what has already been said by my colleague Shri Nirmal Chatterjee and I wish the hon. Finance Minister will deal with them.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it necessary Mr. Patra for you to speak?

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per your orders, we had given only one name. If exceptions are allowed, we too will give another name.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow you, I will be required to allow others to speak from other parties.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since you have ordered to be brief I would touch upon only a few points.

I do not consider it proper to discuss the policy matters today because the days of this government are numbered and it would be futile to deliver sermons on matters connected with policy. But there are certain points which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister in his speech. In a way, he has projected a picture of development of the country during the last five years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently a document of the National Council of Applied Economic Research has been published. Some of its excerpts have appeared in 22nd February and 6th March issues of Business Today. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister must have seen these issues. If he has not seen them, he would certainly go through them now that he has presented the Budget. He has to go to the people to put before them his point of view. He will feel the need to make some changes in the picture which he has sought to project in the Budget.

Sir, this investigative document of the N.C.A.E.R. deals with New Consumers Classes. This document throws light on Neo consumerism that has come about as a result of the policies of the Government and also with its beneficiaries. Since it is not a full-fledged debate, I would read out only two-three sentences from this document to drive home some of my points. The first point is that this document has gone into the reasons, in details, for the rise of the rich. The cover story appears on page 90 of the journal.

[English]

"The rise of the rich : their undeclared incomes make many households richer."

[Translation]

That is to say that those among the rich who have uncounted income have grown more rich. They say that this estimate was made when we found that black money was growing with some people.

[English]

"In the first computation, uncounted income was assumed to be 20 per cent of the total personal disposable income as estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation."

[Translation]

I agree that it is a Government organisation. These are his words :

[English]

"Now, unaccounted income has been pegged at 50 per cent of personal disposable income and one-fifth has been allocated to rural households."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the achievement of the Government during the last 5 years. Earlier, only 20 per cent people possessed black money, whereas now the percentage of such people has gone up to 50. This document has been prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. According to them, the income of 6 lakh and 10 lakh households has crossed Rs. 10 lakh but the annual income of only 1 lakh households has crossed Rs. 50 lakh. This is also one of the achievements of the Government. The new economic policy of the Government

will further widen the gap between the rich and the poor. This is what we can expect from this Government. This is the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. There is no need to elucidate it further. One could get further information in this regard from "Business Today" costing Rs. 25/- per copy in the market. The Government claims that the growth rate is 7 per cent, 6.5 per cent or 5.9 per cent. The growth rate, sometimes, changes from month to month. We would like to hear from the hon. Minister as to the fields in which growth has taken place. He is just giving the details of G.N.P. and G.D.P. When the Government is linking imports and exports with G.D.P. What is its limits that we would like to know. So far as total growth is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister admits that there has been maximum production of motor vehicles being used by the rich people.

[English]

The growth of automobile production has gone up by 30 per cent in the country.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): What is the number of motor cars ?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not the question of number. The Government is coming with a package to show that the growth rate has gone up by such and such per cent.

[English]

If the G.D.P. is growing at 5.9 per cent of 6 per cent, automobile sector is growing at 30 per cent.

[Translation]

Country's wealth is concentrating in the hands of rich people. Their necessities are growing rapidly. The Mercedes Benz is selling at Rs. 25 lakh. The Ford and General Motors of America have also entered the Indian market. None of these vehicles are made in India. In last 12 years the Suzuki Company has not manufactured a single vehicle in the country. We may call it Maruti or by any other name. I can throw a challenge in this regard. The money sent by this company abroad is far less than the amount that has come here from other countries in the last 12 years. These people only talk of export. When 2000 vehicles were exported to an East European country, the Managing Director of the Company claimed in a Press Conference that there has been enormous increase in the export of their vehicles. He should have been in jail. The Government should look into the state of affairs of that company. The company has drained out more foreign exchange than it has earned in the last 12 years.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Mumbai South) : You are misleading the House. You are just saying that, Maruti or

Suzuki is important. You are shouting. Others also should talk to you.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are the spokesman of these multinational companies, I shall not use a harsh word than this. You are doing leadership for them. What I can expect from you in regard to foreign companies.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I do not need your certificate.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not going to yield.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am replying to the point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The entire development structure of the Government aims at inviting the foreigners and providing all sort of facilities to them. Mr. Speaker, Sir is it cricket match or war taking place in the country these days? While one says that we are only the officials, the other says that there is nothing official about it. It is nothing but war. One can notice various advertisements being made for this purpose. For everything we require foreign money. If we arrange a cricket match, we want foreign money. No sector in the country can be run without foreign assistance.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : In telecommunication?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Shri Sukh Ram is sitting here. We wished that he should speak here so that we could interrupt him, (*Interruptions*) I have all along been saying that country's telecommunication sector is controlled by the foreigners. U.S.A., which is a capitalist country, does not allow more than 20 per cent investment to foreigners. The Government did a great injustice to the country by allowing 50% foreign investment. I can not use the word 'treason' against the Government as the same will be expunged from the proceedings by the Hon. Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER : It has been made 49 per cent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : If not 50% it is 49%. The external invasion on Indian culture is the 5 years' achievement of the Government. Their friendly hand is not with poor of the country. People possessing vehicles costing upto Rs. 25 lakh each and their foreign friends receiving sale proceeds of these vehicles live here.

The hon. Minister of Finance will be astonished to hear the information that I will give him. A foreign company manufactures drugs in the country. It is Rosal India Ltd. by

name. This company has 100 per cent foreign capital investment. Only the name is India Limited. Eight to ten months ago it was known as Framycetin tulle. It used to manufacture bandage in India. Its factory is located in Than near Mumbai with the advent of new economic policy the company stopped manufacturing the item in India and opened new company by the name of Sofra tulle framycetin. There is no difference in name. The company started manufacturing the same item. It is being imported and now being sold in India at 30 per cent higher cost. The same bandages were available to Indian users with 30 per cent less a cost when manufactured in India. About 50 to 100 people who were employed by this company have been rendered jobless. It is a British company. It helped providing job opportunities in England. So it also increased the cost by 30 per cent. As a result of this maximum profit of the company is now going into the pockets of foreigners. This is a glaring example of the new economic policy of the Government. I have been raising this point for last 5 years. But the hon. Minister never responded this point. The Government is in a bid to sell out the country. It is foolishness on my part to give such instances.

With the entry of the Cococola and Pepsi, the cold drink manufacturing units of the country have totally been ruined. The Government has no reply to this. There is a company called the Kellogs Company at Khan Market which produces Corn Flakes. The price of this product is shown in sterling and pound terms. In other markets of Delhi also the prices of this product is given in sterling and pound terms. This company produces Basamati rice flakes in Pune. When I was 4 years old, an old widow used to prepare 'Cheuda'. In each and every village in Bihar one can find 8-10 families preparing 'Cheuda'. Now foreign companies have been invited to manufacture 'Cheuda'. They have been allowed 100 per cent capital investment. The Government is responsible for the draining out of countries money abroad, creating job opportunities abroad and throwing the old rural ladies out of employment.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : It sells Rs. 28 per kilogram.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Where are you living? It is selling at Rs. 275 per kilogram.

[English]

When they first introduced in the market, it was sold at Rs. 250 a kilo.

[Translation]

Today it is selling at Rs. 175 per kilogram. There are some patriots who take nothing but this 'Cheuda' at the breakfast. Over and above its price is written in pound and sterling terms on the packet. Then it is but natural that its cost will be once and half times more. This is what the Government has done. This is the friendly hand. But for whose sake it has been done? Is it for the common man?

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): It is Bhasmasura's Hastha.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, the hon. Minister of Commerce is present in the House. He is making tall claims in regard to the imports and exports of the country. He goes around the world in connection with his work. But let me know the fields in which exports have increased. There is no Minister of food at present since this department is being looked after by the hon. Prime Minister himself. A deal for exporting two lakh tonnes of pulses has been struck. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know the extent of powers the Government has in this regard. If it has any powers in exercise of these powers it should increase export and deprive the common man of the country of protein.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I respect you. But you should not mislead the House. If you are saying that we are exporting lentil on a large scale, if I remember correctly, the total quota for export of lentil is only ten thousand tonnes. I think, what you are saying is utterly misleading.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will get you the newspaper clippings in this regard, tomorrow morning.....(Interruptions) If the hon. Minister is right, I am ready to accept it. I do not have any personal grudge against him. I will rather feel happy. I would like to request you

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Let me also tell you that we import more than a million tonnes of pulses and we export only ten thousand tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will feel happy if nor a single tonne of pulses is exported from India. Then, there will be no need to import pulses. I would like to register my complaint that we are trying to export food items meant for the poor and at the same time importing cars for the rich. Today fish are not available for the common man whereas it is being exported. Food items like banana are being exported. A number of other items are being exported. The Government cannot deny this fact. The export of polished diamonds attract a lot of money. For this purpose uncut diamonds are imported. After polishing them, they are exported since the polished diamonds attract 20 to 30 per cent more price. We are exporting readymade garments and also boasting of exporting a number of other items in competition with other countries. But this is not true. On the contrary, we are importing cars, scotch whisky and cut glass items.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : In your time, it was coming through the smugglers and your friends were getting it. Now people can get it and that too by paying a duty of 250 per cent. We are collecting duty whereas your regime was benefiting only the smugglers.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the grievance that the country is being run for the sake of just half per cent population of the country. By leaving a duty of 250 per cent we are allowing big hotels to import scotch whisky. The Government claims that by doing this it is serving the country but in my view it is nothing but simply misleading the country.

Lastly, I would like to make mention about the policy of privatisation. This is also not going to fetch any good results. Tomorrow, if the Parliament is dissolved then the actual fighting will be fought in the streets. That will show its own results but what privatisation is being done by the Government. They are simply selling out the assets, which were created by the hard earned money collected through taxes during last 47 years, to the so called entrepreneurs in the name of privatisation at throw away prices. Every Indian has his share in that money which he has earned by dint of hard labour. This is the same money which has been given in the hands of local as well as foreign companies. If the Government claims that it is friendly hand then the sooner this hand is cut the better it will be for the country. We are fully prepared to meet the Challenge.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon Members who have taken part in this debate. At this fag end of the day it would not be possible for me to deal with all the points. I find my esteemed friend Shri Jaswant Singhji is away but when I listened to him, I did not get a feeling that despite all the pressures of what is called as 'Swadeshi Jagran Manch', he or his party have been able to produce a coherent view of economic policies. And, I did sympathize with him when I listened to him, because while he was appreciative of what has been done, and I recall for example, on the same question of the Cola war as Mr. George Fernandes referred to, last year when Shri Jaswant Singh was asked in a public meeting, 'what difference does it make' and he said, 'it increases the consumer choices'. But he has his compulsions he has his friends - I think we knew - he has to guard himself and I sympathize with him for his - I think - predicament.

Now, let me say that our government is committed to a policy which seeks to deal with the fundamental problems of poverty and unemployment. Whether it was Shri Somnath Chatterjee or Shri Fernandes, despite all this rhetoric, I did not hear from them a coherent counter view and whatever they may say, what the West Bengal Government does in West Bengal I judge them from that, not what they say in this House, the number of recommendations that I get from the Government of West Bengal, and I

congratulate them. I think in favour of multinationals, if that is an indicator then neither Shri Somnath Chatterjee - what he said today, nor Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee - what he said today, is really representative of the new moods of West Bengal and I congratulate Shri Jyoti Basuji and I congratulate Shri Somnath Chatterjee for having really brought about a shift in the minds of the Communist Party or West Bengal(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, no State in India is an independent State.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I appreciate your compulsions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The question is, because of the delicensing certain benefits have come and, we have to take advantage of them.

But for question is, irrespective of national interest whether we are wooing foreign investment. Please say that. Be fair. I am prepared to discuss each one of them. Kindly see what Mr. George Fernandes has wanted us and say whether we have done anything of that sort. Therefore, do not say that we are not true here. He says we are taking an attitude which is not correct, according to him.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He is complementing the West Bengal Government and he is saying that you are more in consistence with the national thinking than any other party.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know to which party Mr. George Fernandes belongs. At one time he belonged to the Janata Dal. I had the privilege last month of sharing a common platform with the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka. This is in public record of what he said on that occasion about our economic policies. He said : "I was a Member of Parliament. I did not see the good points of the new economic policies. I now see that for the farmers of Karnataka, for the workers of Karnataka and for the rest of Karnataka this is the good policy". That is the verdict of the people.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Take him into your party.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I had the privilege of having with me in Davos last month the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat. I think he went out of his way without any provocation to say that they are the real liberalisers, that under their regime there is going to be no change in economic policy. Whatever they may say in the House, I can see their compulsions. But I draw encouragement from what is happening in our country. I thought Parliament in some way was the mirror of the public opinion. But I feel today that the Members of Parliament are out of touch with the fast changing mood of our country. When I go for example to far away distant parts of our country, people talk of it. I do admit that there is a lot of poverty in India. We have to mount a frontal attack on problems of poverty, on problems of unemployment. When I go to the distant corners of India today, in the villages of India, I find apples from Himachal Pradesh, the northeast, the south. That is the measure of change that is coming about.

It is nobody's case that in five years time you can solve all the problem of this country. But I would honestly say that a serious effort has been made to grapple with the formidable challenges that this country faces. I can honestly say that if we had not done what we did into 1991-92 and 1992-93, India would have been in the same predicament that once the most powerful Soviet Union was. I think we prevented India from disintegrating. We converted a crisis into an opportunity to redress, to deal with some of the most fundamental problems of poverty and unemployment.

Statistics can be used in many ways. Mr. Jaswant Singh is not here ; so I do not have to refer to the statistics. If you were to take a five year period, with the crisis of 1991-92 included in it, you can compare it with the previous five years - of those five years also with the exception of one year because they were also the years of our Government. So, I am not saying that those years were bad. But I do submit to you that the fundamental reforms that we have made today have created basis in our country of a growth rate of at least six per cent. They have created in our country a base to create jobs of about 7.5 to 8 million people which is an all-time record. They have created a basis to remove poverty in a period of ten years. These are not my figures(Interruptions)

I would say that the proportion of people below the poverty line is declining. If you do not believe the statistics, you are welcome to live in a world of your own illusions, but facts are sacred and opinions can be different. And the statistics I am mentioning to you on the reduction of proportion of people below the poverty line from over 25 per cent in 1987-88 to less than 19 per cent, is the result of a consent methodology that the Planning Commission have followed for the last fifteen years.

Now, with regard to the prices, it is certainly true that in the situation that we were in 1991-92, we inherited an economy where we did not have, I think, seven days' imports. I think, we could not import kerosene; we could not import fertilizers. We were in an economy which was living from day-to-day. Now, in that sort on an environment, nobody could prevent prices from rising. Prices did rise in 1991-92. At one time, they reached an annual level of about seventeen to eighteen per cent. The danger was that India would go the Soviet way; the danger was that India would go the Latin American way, India would go the African way. We prevented that crisis gradually. We have controlled the rate of inflation. Today, it is no more than five per cent I would now, once again, say that for the last two years, the prices of food grains, both of wheat and rice, supplied through the public distribution system have not changed. If you look at the prices of vegetable oil, they have remained constant if you look at the prices of sugar, they have remained constant; if you look at the prices of kerosene, they are lower than they were in 1991. Now, the prices of essential commodities today are under better control.

I do recognize that inflation still is a problem that we have to work together to bring prices under control. But how can we bring prices under control? We have to reduce the fiscal deficit; we have to improve the productivity of the economy; we have to reduce the losses of the public sector; we have to improve the productivity of our agriculture. That is what we are trying to do.

I would also like to tell this to the House. I think, Mr. Jaswant Singh is not here. He referred to the problem of agriculture. Never in the history of India, have our farmers been given such good remunerative prices as in the last five years and we are proud of doing that despite the great difficulties, financial difficulties. The price of wheat payable to the farmer before our Government came to Office was Rs. 220 per quintal; today it is Rs. 380 per quintal. The price of paddy, before our Government came into Office, was Rs. 205 per quintal, today, it is Rs. 360 per quintal and I can go on. We are proud of our farmers. Indian agriculture has never had it so good and we will work together to give more incentives to farmers. Despite financial difficulties, we have, last year, provided a subsidy of Rs. 6,000 crore to our farmers. We will never do anything which will hurt the interest of India's farmers. At the same time, our Government is committed to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections. Last year, the food subsidy bill was over Rs. 5,000 crore. I can take the House into confidence. Last year, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, for whom I have great respect, wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and he said, Mr Prime Minister, let us evolve a consensus about these basic things like food subsidies, like fertilizer subsidies'.

I then wrote to him to ask, what would you consider as a reasonable amount of subsidy for food and fertilizer. He said if you provide a subsidy of food in the budget of Rs. 6,000 crore that would be adequate. We fully, I think, lived up to that commitment. That only shows that even Opposition leaders and responsible leaders of the Opposition, when they sit in the chairs of responsibility do recognise the good things that our Government is doing. I do not blame Shri Somnath Chatterjee and I not blame Shri Fernandes while sitting in this House on the opposite side when they have to do their duties, when we have to do our duties as well

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is he charging me of insincerity ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No (Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH . Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has raised very valid questions about balanced developments. In my very first Budget speech I had said we want to liberalise but you would never believe that markets are an answer to all problems. In the very speech I had said in a country where millions of people live on the edges of subsistence, market signals can never reach them. And that is why the Prime Minister talks about market plus approach. That is what he calls by-pass model. While we mus:

strengthen the growth impulses in our economy, we must simultaneously strengthen the anti-poverty programmes. In this Government's life, the rural Development Programme, a programme which help the poor directly have received the amount of attention they have never received before in the history of our development experiences. We had promised to spend Rs. 30,000 crore on rural development. We are going to improve upon that. We will spend actually Rs. 34,000 crore even according to the Interim Budget. Sir, we have launched a national-wide mid-day meal programme. Despite financial difficulties eleven crore children of India would benefit from that scheme. Sir, We have last year launched a programme for providing old-age pensions and to all destitutes, people living below the poverty line. According to my calculation at least seventeen lakh old people will benefit from that. *(Interruptions)* For all our pregnant women, the Central Government is going to provide for those living below the poverty line assistance of Rs. 300 for all contingencies, like pre-natal and post-natal medicines and that is going to benefit at least 50 lakh women and the children who will be born. I think this is the commitment. *(Interruptions)* We have today the Urban Employment Assurance Programme which operates in over 3,000 poorest blocks of our country in which two adult members of each family are entitled to assured employment of hundred days. Let me assure that if our Government comes back into power, we will extend this programme to cover the entire country. Guaranteed Nationwide Employment Programme is next on our Agenda. As I pointed out in my Budget speech, I had set out a division of what we will be doing in the next five years. We will have an economy which grows at the rate of 7 to 8 per cent. We will have an economy which will create an environment in the villages of Bihar and in the rest of India in which Infant mortality rate will go down to the levels that prevail in Kerala. We will work to improve the national health system in that direction. I think, that is the road that we have set for ourselves.

Let me say about corruption also. There is a lot of corruption today. I am not denying that. But we are tackling corruptions at its source.

First of all the licensing system, of which Mr. Fernandes is a great champion, was the biggest source of corruption in our country. I know why certain politicians are fond of certain industrialists. I do not want to name them for various reasons. But those unscrupulous industrialists flourished under precisely the regime which we are trying to get rid of. Today, these people do not need liaison office. Small industry is the biggest beneficiary of the new policies that we have adopted because they cannot afford to entertain politicians.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He should show his finger to that side and not to us.

MR. SPEAKER : No pointing of finger.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : If you look at the statistics of small industry, small industry has grown faster than the

rest of the Indian industry. That itself is an answer to all these things.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : You just tell us as to what are the achievements to your Enforcement department in Jain Hawala case. You have not said anything in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : The second source of corruption is smuggling. For 50 years, this country was importing gold. Who were importing it? It was done by the smugglers and their friends. We have liberalised the import of gold.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I uphold your point of order. He will address me. I do not want to be neglected.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I was saying that for nearly 50- years, this country was importing gold. But it was coming through courtesy smugglers. That is why the smugglers came to acquire such a hold on our national life.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : To whom you are telling this. It is your party which was in power during this period.

[English]

You are the beneficiaries of this smuggling.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Our Government has liberalised the import of gold. Our Government has liberalised the import of silver. I am not saying that smuggling has been eliminated. But important steps have been taken to reduce the hold of smugglers on the national economy.

Before our Government came to office, thanks to the influence of people like Mr. Fernandes, artificially, duties were raised to 300 per cent knowing full well that they will benefit only the smugglers and their friends. We have reduced the import duties. In the process, the scope for smuggling has been greatly reduced, some ten years ago, I went to Japan and found their factories were producing sarees. I said, "Where are you exporting the sarees because India does not import sarees? We have still a ban on consumer goods." They all laughed at me. Thousands of synthetic sarees were being smuggled from Japan to India. That was the import regime. We are changing that gradually. We are doing it in a manner that it will not hurt the Indian industry. So, ours is a programme not only of economic regeneration but a programme of moral regeneration of our country.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : What the Enforcement Department is doing in regard to Jain Hawala case.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I am coming to *hawala*. That is an important source of black money of all the ill-gotten wealth of the tax rates which were raised very high but they were never made effective.

So, unscrupulous Industrialists, unscrupulous civil servants and unscrupulous politicians got a field day. Our Government has a policy of moderating tax rates but with stricter appliance. The result is that, in these years, we have collected over and above the figures that I have put in my Budget, about Rs. 7000 crore more by way of taxation. I meet today hundreds of young entrepreneurs; they come to me and say; Well, you have saved us. Now, we can accumulate and we can reinvest in industries and remain honest." I think what we are doing, therefore, is not a programme merely of economic development of social change but a programme of moral regeneration.

About *hawala* what this *hawala* business? This *hawala* business is a by-product of a system where you have tight import controls, you do not allow anything to come without going through the various paraphernalia of controls, many exchange controls, you pretend that India can live in a world isolated from the rest of the World and therefore, these racketeers flourish. Ours is a policy of striking at the root of these racketeers(Interruptions)..

SHRI RUPCHAND PÁL : All these years, serious economic offences have been committed, What has the Finance Minister been doing about it?(Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : The first step towards that was the convertibility of the rupee on the current account. In the next term of our Government, we will make rupee converted on capital account and I saw an interview yesterday in which even Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has endorsed it that should be done(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, all these people are shouting at me.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Mr. Chatterjee, we do not agree with them. We support you(Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I compliment Mr. Somnath Chatterjee on that account. What I was saying is India today faces many opportunities. Despite all that has been said in this House today, there is an underlying basic consensus that this country must go forward and that we must claim our rightful place in the comity of nations. The world that is now on the horizon is going to be a fresh, harsh and competitive world. And only by making full use of modern science and technology, recognising India's great inherent strength of possessing a grip, a sense of adventure and enterprise, we can realise our nation's basic economic and social goal of getting rid of chronic poverty, ignorance and disease which still afflicts millions and millions of people. In these five years. We have laid a sound foundation. I will be the last one to say that the task

is completed. It is far from complete and we need another five years to get rid of poverty for all years to come (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, he has not answered two major points about liquidity crunch and project financing.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Sir, today, there is a problem of liquidity shortage but this is a product of rapid growth.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can there be growth without money?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Our industry is now growing at the rate of about 10-12 per cent. Let me also assure the House that this is a temporary problem. Our capital market mobilised about Rs. 27,500 crore last year and my expectation is, this year also probably, they will mobilise roughly the same amount. Because of the international interest rates, our companies were not able to go to the international capital markets and the GDR market. Now, SAIL has gone; SAIL has raised it and you will see that in the next few months, many of these companies will be able to raise a lot more money.

21.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is for big companies.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : In regard to smaller companies, I can assure you that our Banking system remains committed to protect the essential interests of farmers and small industrialists.

A reference was made by a friend from the North-East. Last month the Hon. Prime Minister has inaugurated a new Development Bank for the North-East with an authorised capital of Rs. 500 crore. This Bank will pay special attention to removing the regional imbalances which prevail in the North-East. But I do recognise that regional imbalances are not confined only to the North-East. Problem of Orissa, problems of Bihar, problems of Uttar Pradesh require a fresh look. We need resources but with the policies that we have adopted, if the resources now go more and more to social development, the States will have more manoeuvrability to deal with the problems of backward areas. We are not going to(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I thought your last speech will answer some of the basic problems.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I have answered all the problems(Interruptions)...

SHRI MURLI DEORA : He was answered every point....(Interruptions).....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He has not said anything about the sick industries....(Interruptions) Tell us about the sick industries.(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Companies like NTC, Jute Corporation(Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I should, Sir, with your permission, like to explain our Government's policy with regard to public sector in general and the sick units in particular*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The Minister has not said anything about the self-employed people*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Our Government will do nothing to hurt the growth of viable public sector. We will give all possible encouragement to profitable public sector to expand. As regards the non-profitable public sectors, those which can be revived, we will make every effort*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not done that.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : This is not true. You know yourself that it is not true. You have come to me. I can count any number of companies for which I have*(Interruptions)* Our policy is that wherever sick public sector units can be revived, we shall revive them. Whether*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are not reviving them; you are rejecting them. You are making them further sick. I can give you a number of examples.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Mr. Acharia, you know the truth. I think I do not have to remind you of that.

What I was saying is, Sir, whichever public sector unit can be revived, our Government will make every effort to revive. Where*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is this "can be revived"? What attempt is being made to revive them? This "Can be revived" is a very enigmatic thing. My charge is, you are not trying to revive them*(Interruptions)* This is very serious. Sir, 56,000 workers are going to lose their jobs and the Government of India is not concerned. What is all this thumping the desks? This is shameful. This is absolutely shameful.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Workers are not getting salaries for months together.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : People will give their verdict.*(Interruptions)* The Finance Minister is deliberately avoiding this, what is the good of saying "which can be revived"? What attempt has been made to revive them? I have given the names of them., Sir, there was a commitment on the floor of the House both by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that there will be a review of every unit and that they will take us into confidence. Nothing ever has happened. Sir, there is no response from the Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK : The Finance Minister should, at least, state the names of five sector units which have been revived.*(Interruptions)* Let the Finance Minister tell the House at least about five or six companies which have been revived by him during the last four years. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will he respond or will he not respond? *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a fact that 56,000 workers actually are having problems. Regarding NTC and NDMC, I would like to request the Minister that there must be some special package so that NTC employees all over the country should get their benefit. *(Interruptions)* and there should be*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has repeatedly been said that closed sick mills will be revived soon. Hon. Minister of Finance is requested to give names of at least five sick mills which have been revived since.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Will the hon. Finance Minister kindly tell us what steps you have taken to revive the sick NTC, NDMC.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Sir, with regard to the National Textile corporation, our Government has a plan of revival by the sale of*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : For the last one year you are saying that.*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Let him complete. Then you raise.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : This is the matter which the Textile Minister should look after*(Interruptions)* I am not familiar with all the individual units. But if any member is interested, I will supply to him the number of sick units that have been revived. Mr. Acharia knows it and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee knows it. *(Interruptions)* I do not know now, I will send it*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : His Speech is a big farce. He has not even given names of only five companies.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Finance Minister is giving an excuse as the Textile Minister is not present in the House and therefore he is not replying the points made by the hon. Members. Does he not know what is happening in this country about the sick industries? Is it not the job of the Finance Minister to look after them, try for their revival? You go on thumping your desks but the people of the country will give their verdict very soon. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Since the hon. Minister of Finance has not replied any of our questions, we stage a walkout.

[English]

21.09 hrs.

Shri Ram Naik and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Hon. Minister of Finance has not replied an important question in the House. When he assumed his office a dollar was equal to 17-18 rupees and during his five years term it increased to Rs. 38. He did not reply as to why the rupee has devalued to such an extent. Mr. Speaker Sir, I am leaving the House

21.12 hrs.

Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi then left the House.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Is it true that since the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce are vegetarians, they are promoting export of fish.

[English]

I want to know whether it is a fact that because the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister are vegetarians, therefore, they are not caring for the interest of the people of this country and are allowing export of fisheries.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The hon. Minister has gone beyond ambit of the matter. During the elections for the Ninth Lok Sabha the ruling party in its manifesto had declared to bring down the prices of essential Commodities within 100 days. Hon. Minister of Finance has not mentioned even a single word about how many folds the prices of essential items have gone up(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now this is another speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : He has not mentioned even a single word about the price rise. There is a constant price rise. Now I am leaving the House

[English]

21.13 hrs.

Shri Bhogendra Jha then left the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1995-96 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1996 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof."

1, 4 to 9, 12 to 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31 to 37, 39 to 46, 48, 49, 51 to 54, 57, 58, 63 to 65, 69, 70, 73, 75 to 81, 84, 85, 89 to 91, 93, 95 to 99.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1996-97 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 26, 28, 29, 31 to 58, 60 to 90, 92, 93 and 95 to 100."

The motion was adopted.

21.15 hrs

[English]

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)
BILL, 1996*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may move the motion for consideration.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I beg to move :**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the Financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India

for the services of apart of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration 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 the Schedule, clause 1, The Enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

21.17 hrs.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1996*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The minister may move the motion for consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Sir, I beg to move :**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : the question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, clause 1, the enacting formula and the long title Stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

"That the Bill the passed."

The motion was adopted.

21.19 hrs

THE FINANCE BILL, 1996

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :**

"That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section-2, Dated 11-3-96.

** Introduced Moved with the recommendation of the President.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, The enacting Formula and the long title stand part of he Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

21.21 hrs.

[English]

THE INTERIM BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1996;
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (RAILWAYS);
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS) 1995-96 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1993-94

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up combined discussion on general discussion on the Interim Budget (Railways for 1996-97, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1996-97, discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1995-96 and the discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1993-94.

The hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1996-97 have been circulated, may, if they desire to more their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of their cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

Motion Moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the

Consolidated Fund of India, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1996 to be submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	7,46,78,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	37,81,54,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	276,00,49,000
4.	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	569,12,04,000
5.	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	396,47,93,000
6.	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	589,81,44,000
7.	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	302,96,37,000
8.	Operating Expenses - Rolling Stock & Equipment	486,53,54,000
9.	Operating Expenses - Traffic	1401,33,33,000
10.	Operating Expenses - Fuel	1347,53,61,000
11.	Staff Welfare & Amenities	220,71,17,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	284,84,28,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	787,32,17,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	1878,00,00,000
15.	Divident to General Revenues, Repayment of Loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	8,50,78,000
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue	15,00,00,000
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	472,23,32,000
	Railway Funds	3806,53,68,000
	Total	12888,22,47,000

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 14 and 16".

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	1,52,35,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	1,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	22,10,63,000
4.	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	42,70,60,000
7.	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	25,36,18,000
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	71,56,34,000
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	77,78,63,000
11.	Staff Welfare & Amenities	6,55,39,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	10,74,43,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	110,38,37,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	443,00,00,000
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	15,16,28,000
	Total	826,89,21,000

MR. SPEAKER : Motions moved :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second columns thereof against Demand Nos. 6,8,9,11,12 and 16".

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1993-94 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
6.	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	25,40,45,424
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	35,56,26,915
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	2,27,40,307
11.	Staff Welfare & Amenities	2,62,08,150
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	1,68,97,633
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	1149,18,30,375
	Total	1216,73,48,804

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : May I seek a Clarification ? Now we have taken up four hours for this thing. How much business do we want to take up today?

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow you would like to discuss two things. Let us complete the financial business and U.P. (Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What about U.P. ? J & K is also there.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: How could it be possible ?

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise, tomorrow you would get mixed up.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Rajya Sabha has already cleared U.P.

MR. SPEAKER : You will get mixed up because President Address is also there.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: We have taken four hours.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not really now.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: From our side, only one person spoke whereas from other Parties, two persons have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly I am, saying. They are more so from the Ruling Party.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : That should not be the reason now for not allowing us to speak

21.22 hrs.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) . Hon. Speaker, Sir. to begin with I congratulate the Minister of State for Railways for completing the gauge conversion programme. I also congratulate him for at least decreasing the number of accidents and for sports promotion programme he has introduced. On these three accounts. I will congratulate him. I also thank him specially for taking up a survey of third ghat which does not appear in the Budget but he has assured me that he has cleared it. The third ghat will go a long way. As far as Mumbai to Vishakapatam. is concerned, the distance will be reduced and I thank him for taking up this issue in the interest of Marathwada. in the interest of southern people and also in the interest of Murubad Tehsil.

I will concentrate my speech on Mumbai issues. The suburban railway, as far as Mumbai is concerned, is the heart line of our life. I will make a special reference to one sentence he has referred to in his Budget. He has said in his Budget speech. 'I assure the House and the residents of Mumbai that no efforts would be spared to improve the suburban transport system'. Now I would like to know whether he has really succeeded in doing it, whether he has already started taking whatever assurance he has given to the House and to the residents of Mumbai and whether the efforts are really fruitful on at least initiated. Let us take up some issues.

He says that Mumbai suburban service is a national problem and he says the identifying of various works has been done. I will remind him that if at all there was any person who has identified various works as far as Mumbai is concerned, he was Shri George Fernandes. The Status paper was issued in those days and most of the schemes which the Railway Minister is mentioning now belong to that status paper.

The Railways Minister has said that shorter measures, a medium term measures and long term measures are being executed. The word "executed" has a special meaning and whatever questions we raise in the Consultative Committee Meetings of the Railways the replies the Minister is giving are enough to show that the execution has not started. My hon. friend and our Member Shri Ram Naik had raised the issue of position of main projects of Bombay Suburban, Central Railway and Western Railway included in 1995-96.

This Budget was actually for the projects totalling Rs. 963. crore. The actual amount provided in 1995-96 Budget was Rs. 27 crore only. And what is the position? In the Supplementary Demands the hon. Minister provided Rs. 1 crore for Kurla-Thane fifth and sixth lines and we asked for the approximate incurred. There are again, three, Vasai Road-Dewa doubling, Dewa-Panwel doubling and Panwal-Karzat line and the total came to Rs. 11, 089 crore and the amount shown in the 1995-96 Budget was only Rs. 27

crore and only Rs. 4 crore was shown in the Supplementary Budget and what is the position as on today? I will read out.

Thane-Kurbe-Nerul-Washnik part of Corridor No. 23 in Bombay. And the Railway Minister himself accepts that till 31.1.1996 only tender notices for minor bridges and subways are invited and are in progress. Tenders invited after the completion of one year

Another one : Belapur-Panwel double commuter line as a part of East-West corridor. The reply is, tenders for subways are being finalised. temporary level crossing in progress.

Third. line : Vasai Road, Vaitarini third line BC traction without fly-over Implementation is "being considered under bold scheme". When that bold scheme will take shape. I do not know.

The fourth one : Porulu Vasai in Varsai Road, quarterplating of line being considered under "bold scheme". Again, nothing concrete.

Then 5th : Bombay Central Boruville, fifth and sixth line, "work in preliminary stages." Hence no execution.

Sixth : Kurla-Thane. This is my constituency.

Fifth and sixth line : Preparation of detailed estimates and work of invitation of tenders is under progress. Only tenders, that too at the end of 31.1.1996

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : It is first a matter of four months.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Vasai Road-Dewa doubling : Preparation of detailed estimates and work of invitation of tenders is in progress. Same is the case of DewaPanwal doubling, same is the case of Panwal-Karzat line doubling. The amount which was earmarked was very less.

In Supplementary, it is much more late and the work started is up to the stage of tender or BOLT, and nothing else. This was the position on 31st January. I would like to know what is the position today. We want execution because you have already said in your Budget Speech that you have already taken some medium-term and some long-term measures for their execution. But where is the execution?

While inaugurating one of the programmes in Mumbai, the Railway Minister said : "Is it so easy, just like bringing the vegetables?" That was his speech. When people have been waiting for years and when he also says that the problem is really bursting, then this is the reply that he is giving to the people. We expect something more from him. Our real problem is loss of punctuality, late running of trains, dislocations, etc. These problems are to be solved immediately. These require short-term measures but nothing is being done in this regard. Only studies are being

made. People will not be satisfied with studies alone(Interruptions).

Then, he has spoken about Mumbai Metro underground from Colaba to Kurla and he has himself accepted that detailed feasibility study is commissioned and will be completed by the end of December, 1996. Unless and until detailed feasibility survey is completed, how can be declare that he is going ahead and the work will be completed?

The real problem is about the resources. He has said, where will he bring the money from. He has said that commercial exploitation of railway land and air space over railway tracks is the only source of income. He will bring the money from those resources and spend in Mumbai. I was a member of the committee which studied this issue of commercial exploitation of railway space. We had unanimously recommended this three years ago and after three years what is the position as far as the Government is concerned. ? The hon. Minister says that it is under active consideration of the Government. For two or three years the Cabinet has not cleared it. Whatever plans they have envisaged, they are mostly dependent on this commercial utilisation of the land and if the file is not cleared by the Cabinet, then whatever plans he has in his mind, whatever schemes he inaugurates, those are ultimately dependent on those commercial exploitations. He should tell us whether, as far as study is concerned, the files regarding this commercial exploitation have been cleared or not. If this has to be done by the next Government, then he should not decide about all these matters today. He has only to get the Vote-on-Account passed. But he has come up with so many plans.

I was really surprised to read about the surveys. This is a separate survey paper. In para 24.5, the last sentence is : The survey for gauge conversion for Lumding-Slichar, Siliguri-Jalapaiguri, Gandhidham-Bhuj and Mysore-Hasan have also been completed.

The proposal to undertake these works have been sent to the Planning Commission. I would really inquire that if any scheme is sent to the Planning Commission, should it be mentioned in the budget ? This is a Vote-on-Account Budget and thousands and crores of schemes are sent to the Planning Commission. Unless they are cleared should we make a mention of them in the Vote-on-Account Budget. That is my query and I would seek a reply from you on this account. So, almost of all of your decisions are dependent on the commercial utilisation.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhogendra Jha may now move his cut motions.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move.

THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD (PAGES 1-4) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to run direct super fast trains from Darbhanga to Delhi, Howrah and Mumbai, under North Eastern Railway. (1)

Need to change the names of trains presently running from Darbhanga to Delhi, Howrah and Mumbai as Mithalanchal Express, Vidyapati Express and Kamlabagmati Express respectively (2)

Need for early completion of broad gauge conversion of railway track between Darbhanga and Jai Nagar (3)

Need for early completion of broad gauge conversion of railway track between Darbhanga and Raxaul. (4)

Need for early completion of broad gauge conversion of railway track between Darbhanga and Nirmali. (5)

Need for early completion of broad gauge conversion of railway track between Jhajharpur and Lokhabaza (6)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : I beg to move :

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE AND SERVICES ON RAILWAYS BE REDUCED TO RE. 1."

[Keeping the subject of metropolitan suburban railways with the Urban Development Dept. instead of Railways inspite of unanimous resolution to the Railway Ministry's Consultative Committee.] (44)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Failure to utilise the amounts sanctioned by the Parliament in respect of suburban railway in Mumbai in 1995-96 Budget.] (45)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Commercial exploitation of surplus and unutilised land in Mumbai for development of suburban railways.] (46)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Delay in implementing various projects under EUTP-11 for suburban railways in Mumbai.] (47)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Delay in purchase of 12 coach-EMU racks to run on ACDC track for extending suburban railway from Virar to Dahanu road on Western Railway.] (48)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Delay in taking follow up action for giving benefits to commuters after extending suburban zone from virar to Dehanu road on Western Railway.] (49)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Transfer of Western and Central Railways suburban section from Mumbai into the zone and formation of autonomous corporation.] (50)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED TO RE.1."

[Delay in allowing slum improvement schemes of Maharashtra State Government for slums on Railway lands in Mumbai suburban sector.] (51)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need for proper cleanliness and adequate provision of toilet blocks on all railway stations.] (52)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to provide telecommunication facilities between meter man, guard and control room on the entire suburban railway section of Mumbai.] (53)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE AND SERVICES ON RAILWAYS BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to bring down excess and extra agent expenditure or advertisements.] (321)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to evict unauthorised occupants of cement chawls, Tardeo, in the railway quarters of Western railway at Mumbai.] (324)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I beg to move:-

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED TO RE. 1."

[Need to allot sufficient funds to the ongoing projects of Railways in West Bengal.] (100)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED TO RE. 1."

[Failure to take up any new project in West Bengal for which people of West Bengal have been demanding since long.] (109)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED TO RE. 1."

[Failure to allot any amount for Calcutta suburban railway.] (110)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED TO RE. 1."

[Failure to expend Calcutta Suburban railway network by brining more more areas under its system.] (111)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to construct elevated track between Princep Ghat and Majerhat and to take up construction of double line and electrification of the entire route of Calcutta Circular Railway.] (112)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up construction of railway line from Barddamman to Tarakeswar via Arambagh.] (230)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up conversion of Barddhaman Katua, Ahmedpur-Katua, Shantipur-Nabadwip Ghat, New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-Alipurduer, Barsoi-Radhikepur lines in West Bengal.] (231)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up construction work for the proposed terminal at Tala so that EMU serives could be started immediately.] (232)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to start an express train from asansol to Rempurhat via Raniganj-Barddhaman and back on the same day.] (233)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up construction work for the Asansol to Rampurhat via Raniganj-Durgapur-Barddhaman and back on the jameday/Need to introduce passenger trains between Asansol and Rampurhat via Andal-Siuri daily.] (234)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED TO RE. 1."

[Failure to conduct the techno-economic survey for Circular Railway from Howrah via Tikilapara-Santragachi Shalimar -Shibpurchar-Ramkistopor

and via Liven-Belor -Bally-Benlanger-Bhattranaher-Santragachi-Shibpurchar-Ramkistoppur.] (307)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up electrification of Andel-Sainthie and Khanna-Sainthaia section of Eastern Railway] (308)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to expand railway network in West Bengal to meet the growing demand of Industries as well as people of West Bengal.] (335)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce one more super-fast train from Howrah to New Delhi to meet the growing demand.] (336)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to provide food by Railway Catering Service in all the trains instead of private caterers.] (337)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to provide drinking water in all the trains.] (338)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to attach Pantry Car with all the long distance trains.] (339)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run Puri Express daily.] (340)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to give more administrative and financial powers to Zonal Railways for development of their own zones.] (561)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenditure of the Railway Board.] (562)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce an express train from sealdeh in the morning to Lalgola and back in the evening and name it as Siraj Express.] (563)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to expand and amodernise Howrah Coaching Terminal for introducing more trains.] (564)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Nagar and Porbandar.] (565)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to abolish the system of 'Attenndent' and to provide accommodation in same class to the companion with pass holder.] (566)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to increase the quota of berths and seats in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express for privilege pass holder.] (567)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to restore running allowance, cooking and cell boy facilities to TTEs.] (568)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to ensure accommodation in trains for TTEs.] (569)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to intensify checking in all trains without harassing staff on the plea of less earning.] (570)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD STAFF WELFARE AND AMENITIES BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to increase the staff strength of TTEs and fill up all vacancies immediately.] (571)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to issue free Railway pass to the veterans of World War-II.] (572)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to enhance the railway fare concession for Senior Citizens from 25% to 50% and to reduce the

age limit from 65 to 60 years and to allow such concession in all classes of travel.] (573)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to expand railway network in all the N.E. States including Tripura.] (574)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up construction of broad gauge line for silchar immediately.] (575)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to connect Raine of S.E. Railway with Bardhaman by constructing railway line.] (576)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to set up a rail coach manufacturing unit in west Bengal.] (577).

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce 12 coach EMU makes in Calcutta suburban area.] (578)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to provide benefit to the commuters by extending suburban area from Bardhaman to Barakar and Chittaranjan.] (579)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to provide telecommunication facilities between mororman, guard and control room on the entire suburban railway section of Calcutta.] (580)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to construct over bridges (ROB) at railway gates between Howrah and Barakar section of E. Railway.] (581)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to make suitable provision for loading of small consignments of goods at small stations of Howrah, Sealdah, Maldah and Asansol Divisions of E. Railway.] (582)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to provide adequate medical facilities on all long distance trains.] (583)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to start construction of railway line from Krishnanagar to Berhampore via Karimpur in West Bengal.] (584)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to take up 2nd and 3rd phase of Metro Railway at Calcutta.] (585)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run Guwahati Rajdhani Express daily instead of tri-weekly.] (586)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run 2421/2422 Tri-Weekly instead of Weekly.] (587)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run 2381/2382 daily instead of Tri-Weekly.] (588)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run one Puri-New Delhi train via Asansol.] (589)

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:-

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to allot sufficient funds for construction of Khurda Road Bolangir Railway line in S.E. railway.] (115)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run the Puri-Okhla Express Train daily.] (116)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to convert the Dhaulimuhan Halt into a full fledged railway station in Khurda railway division of S.E. railway.] (117)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to improve and upgrade of Kaipadow Road station in Khurda Road division of S.E. railway.] (118)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run Shatabadi Express from Howrah to Bhubaneswar in S.E. railway.] (119)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD RAILWAY BOARD BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run the Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express twice a week.] (120)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : I beg to move :-

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to enhance the railway fare concession for Senior citizens from 25% to 50% reduce the age limit for such concession from 65 of 60 years and to allow such concession in all classes of travel.] (121)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : I beg to move:-

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce 'Amrti Express' between Amritsar and Ajmer.] (490)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce 'Trithraj Express' between Ajmer-Delhi-Haridwar.] (491)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need for early conversion of Ajmer-Chittaur-Udaipur and Ajmer-Khandwa meter gauge line into broad gauge.] (492)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to convert Marwar Junction-Udaipur-Jodhpur meter gauge line into broad gauge.] (493)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need for early conversion of Riwari-Ringas-Phulera meter gauge line into broad gauge.] (494)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need for early conversion of Bandikui-Achhnera-Agra Fort meter gauge line into broad gauge and introduce "Ajmer-Agra Fort Express".] (495)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to convert remaining portion of meter gauge of Delhi-Ajmer-Ahmadabad route into broad gauge.] (496)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce a new night train between Delhi and Ajmer via Jaipur on broad gauge line.] (497)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run Bareilly-Delhi-Ajmer train daily.] (498)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run inter city Express between Jaipur and Ajmer.] (499)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run Shatabdi Express between Delhi and Ajmer on regular basis.] (500)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to run a passenger train on Ajmer-Jaipur-Awar-Riwari-Delhi route for benefit of passengers.] (501)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

TION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to extend Pooja Express running between Jammu-Tawi-Jaipur upto Ajmer.] (502)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to introduce a shuttle train between Ajmer-Phulera on broad gauge.] (503)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to link Pushkar by constructing rail line from Ajmer to Pushkar.] (504)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to construct new railway lines by surveying Mertaroad-Govindgarh-Ajmer-Devli-Kota route.] (505)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to construct new railway line by surveying Beawar-Bhim-Deogarh route.] (506)

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ASSETS-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT (PAGES 101-113) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100."

[Need to construct new railway line by surveying, Kishangarh-Rupangarh-Parbatsar-Makrana route.] (507)

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Then, most of your schemes are dependent on BUPT-II. This BUPT-II study was completed five years before and Mumbai people are waiting for it, the commuters are really waiting for the implementation of BUTP-II. For the last three to four years, same Government, the Congress Government, was there both at the Centre and the State and even about sharing of cost no decision was taken for four years in your Department. Ultimately, the decision was taken. Now the decision is there that you are going to share the cost equally, the Maharashtra Government and the Central Government i.e. the Railways. Again, the studies have been started. The World Bank- you are dependent on World Bank loan - have taken up five studies and the studies will be completed by December, 1996. So, again, we do not expect any scheme to be started under BUTP-II even if the Maharashtra State shares the amount. After that, various investment decisions would be taken

and then you would start the work. So, you will have all the commuters waiting for at least next five to six years for any scheme to be completed. As on today, our commuters are travelling at the crush load capacity. This was mentioned in 1990 in the Status Report of Suburban Railways. You have already appointed some persons General Manager, Suburban Rail Construction has been appointed. I would ask you, what work is allotted to him ? When commercial exploitation is not cleared. BUTP-II is not cleared, then what projects have you taken? In my constituency, at Thane Railway Stations, there is a scheme for 28 crores of rupees. In the last year's budget Rs. 2 crores were provided for the same. The similar situation is there at Kalyan station also. This scheme was also envisaged for Dombivli Station, but not even a single naya paisa has been spent, not even the plans are sent to Thane Corporation and you say, it is not necessary. It is necessary in the interest of people. Ultimately, the local self-government, the State Government and the Central Government will have to work together in the interest of the people. Whether it is transport problem, whether it is drainage problem, you will have to consult each other, What consultation is going on ? That is my query.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kapse, in the Question Hour, we should ask the question and at the time of Budget, we should speak on the policies.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : He has decided some policies and about the commercial exploitation the file is not cleared and he has many plans dependent on commercial exploitation. About the BUTP-II, the policy is all right.

MR. SPEAKER : Why I am saying this is, at the end you will say : "I raised this question and that question, but it is not answered." It becomes like this in the end.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Sir, he knows by questions also. It is not that he does not know. He is in a position to know these questions because I am referring to these questions almost in every speech whether it is the Consultative Committee meeting or whether it is an inauguration programme of some project. These are not new things to him. I would congratulate the Minister for doing any good things. But at the same time, he has only schemes, but there is no implementation. In that case, how can we endorse that?

Then in the case of Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus, you have drawn up a remodelling and modernisation programme. How much money have you spent on that ? You have changed the name of the station. I would request you to see to it that on the ticket it is not printed at CSP we do not want to see on the ticket CSP instead of Mumbai V.T. Please bear this in mind and do something about it.

Then, I would like to know as to how much you have spent on advertisements throughout India. It seems that the railways have become expert in advertisements. Everyday full page advertisements appear in newspapers. How much money is spent on the advertisements and how much

money is really spent on the execution of the schemes ? I know for certain that in Thane station, the work has not started, but you have already spent money on advertisement. There is so much of advertisement and there is no work. It will ultimately bring trouble to the railways, That is my point.

As far as concessions to the freedom fighters are concerned, you have given some concessions. I would make one suggestion which, I think, you will accept. Throughout India, if a freedom fighter travels, he can travel free and all concessions are given to him. But as far as Konkan Railway is concerned, this concession is not extended to the freedom fighter. In Konkan Railway, he has to purchase a ticket and then travel. This will not be proper just as the surcharge on the railway stations between Washi and Bankura. We had objected to it when it was implemented. It is bad. Similarly this concession is due to the freedom fighters. I hope that you will declare it at the end of your speech.

Then I would like to make a suggestion about taking away the railways in metropolitan cities from the Department of Urban Development. You have to keep that in mind. Something needs to be done in this regard, because the schemes are to be prepared by the Department of Urban Development for the last 10 years. Have they really spent ? Have they applied their mind ? If that department is not working this should be taken to the railways as originally it was upto 1986

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, are they providing dinner ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, The Parliamentary Affairs Ministry should provide.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Sir, we are waiting for years for an autonomous corporation and a separate zone for suburban railways in Mumbai. It is necessary. It is running in profit. Please take the decision and implement it. That is our expectation.

About the cleanliness drive. I would like to say that I have visited stations after stations in my constituency and I would like to report to you that in spite of your initiative, as far as the cleanliness in the railway stations is concerned, the stations are in a very bad condition, because the employees are not appointed.

Even if you give a slogan, if a proper machinery is not built up how can you expect the result. We want to help you. As far as the cleanliness drive is concerned, we will take up this matter with the commuters. But at the same time some machinery has to be set up by you

Then about the time table. I have a concrete suggestion to make. During rainy season you start a new time-table, viz on 1st of July. Is it the proper time ? When generally the trains get delayed. So, it should be started in April or March on January. July is not the proper month for starting a new train.

Similarly, during summer the punctuality is lost because of shortage of water and due to introduction of

holiday specials. Unless some special measures are taken the punctuality of suburban railway as well as the punctuality of long running trains is almost lost. I would like to discuss this matter with the railway authorities.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you make your speech express?

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, it is likely to be de-railed.

MR. SPEAKER : We have a lot many people to speak.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : I am just making the suggestions and I will complete. Then there was one power house in Thakurly Railway Station. It was not been working for years together. The State Government was demanding the area but you are not giving it to them. They wanted the whole power house for themselves. You said that the railways will not hereafter operate power houses.

My suggestion is that this site may be handed over to Kalyan Corporation. It will be made a new Shivaji Park just as in Mumbai and the land can be given to you in exchange. The scheme has been prepared by Kalyan Corporation and passed by the State Government. You keep in mind this issue and clear it.

Then about Pune-Mumbai, after the Shatabdi Express a lot of problems are faced by the travellers between Karzat to Thane. The new time table is necessary as far as Pune-Mumbai is concerned because people are suffering due to the introduction of a new train because of re-scheduling of trains.

Then, time taken between Nasik-Mumbai by the Railways originally was less. Today, it is much more. Therefore, people start going by taxi and go to Kasara and from Kasara they travel by local trains. It is bad.

Then, there is a demand for some new stations just as Gurauli, Chikholi, Kharigaon, Aarey Road and such stations need to be studied.

Then, the Thane is the only city where the Corporation have prepared plan for ring railway. They are going to spend money but it is waiting clearance from the Railways.

Then, our demand for no more stalls on suburban railways, was accepted, by Mr. Jaffer Sharief when he was Minister for Railways that hereafter we will not issue any contract for new railway stall. Even then at Kalyan, you have issued a new Railway stall.

It is against the interest of commuters. Please stop it. Hereafter, we do not want any more stops. With regard to 12 car rakes, the real issue is more rakes, more EMUs and, at the same time, these 12 car rakes need to be started. Then, about Nerar-Madheran, the Railways have accepted that the new locomotive will be brought, but it has not been implemented. Ultimately, the real fun of Nerar-Madheran travel is already gone. Then, you have said that for pilgrims you are introducing new trains. My suggestion is there for the last five years that a train from Mumbai to Haridwar via Central Railway should be started. It has not been started. Please keep it in mind. Then, you had assured that you will

hold a meeting with regard to Mumbai-Thane urban transport system.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we shall have to complete the financial business plus the Kashmir Budget today. You can take any time you like.

21.51 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE : That meeting was to be called by you when you took up as the Railway Minister, But till today, you have not invited us. It is necessary to take the Members of Parliament from Mumbai and Thane into confidence, as far as urban transport is concerned. It will be helpful to the Railway. This suggestion you have accepted, but not implemented. We want implementation, and less of slogans and advertisements.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Madam, in the Order Paper, it has been stated that the discussion relates to the Interim Budget, but on the cover of the printed budget speech it has been written as Railway Budget and not as Interim Budget. This should be corrected because this is not the Railway Budget, this is only an Interim Budget or Vote-on-Account. The Minister dealt with a number of policy matters which he should not have done. There is one page here and it might have been an afterthought because there is no page mark, only some paragraphs are there - paragraphs 24.5, 24.6, 24.7, 24.8, and 24.9. In that, he has mentioned about the number of surveys proposed to be undertaken during the current year and that also in the Demands for Grants. This is only for four months, but the expenditure to be incurred on surveys has also been included in the Demands for Grants. That expenditure, I think, is for the entire year and not for the four months' period. It is for the first quarter of the next financial year. Before undertaking any new lines or gauge conversion, detailed surveys are undertaken or ordered. He has made some proposals for undertaking surveys of a few lines and gauge conversion. Why has he selected some of the lines, some of the projects and why other have been left out?

What was the reason behind selecting some of the projects for the construction of new lines and for the gauge conversion? You will be surprised to see that not a single project has been included from the State of West Bengal because we have a number of narrow gauge lines. In West Bengal, because of the construction, major percentage of railway line is in the broad gauge. But there are a number of narrow gauge lines which are very important lines. While dealing with the gauge conversion— we are not opposed to gauge conversion and we are not also opposed to unigauge system—but while adopting this policy to have one system of railways, broad gauge, what is the plan of the railways, by when entire network will be in one system, that is, broad gauge?

Already about more than 5,000 KM of metre gauge and narrow gauge has been converted to broad gauge and initially out of 62,000 Km, 30 per cent of the railway line was in the metre gauge and narrow gauge. We are thinking

of a project unigauge. In my Constituency, there is a great demand for conversion of narrow gauge to broad gauge i.e., Bankura-Damodar river railway. Although it is still not with the railways, railway is managing and this lease period will also expire and railway will have to decide on the extension of this period for another ten years and before that, a decision to take over the line and to nationalise it will have to be taken. The Committee of Lok Sabha, the petitions Committee has strongly recommended for taking over and nationalisation and for converting it to broad gauge and connecting this line with Terakeswar so that the distance between Bankura and Calcutta will be shortened by 45 KM. This is an important line which passes through two important districts of West Bengal, which is called rice bowl of our State. Bankura and Burdwan. You will be surprised to know that I met the Railway Minister last week and I have handed over to him a letter and a copy of the telegram and today also I spoke to him that train services have been suspended for ten to twelve days. Why? I was persistently demanding that the steam locomotive which was manufactured 50 years back and which has already outlived its life and which cannot be utilised to haul the coaches should be replaced by diesel locomotive. The Petitions Committee also recommended this, it should be taken over and nationalised and converted from narrow gauge to broad gauge and connected by steam engine to Terakeswar and investment should be made for efficient train services.

22.00 hrs.

To cover a distance of 85 kms., it takes more than eight hours. Who will use this train? Not a single paisa has been invested since the Railways took over the management of this railway. Since the Railways is running the train services, not a single paisa has been invested for the maintenance of the track, for the maintenance of the signalling system, for the maintenance of the coaches. Some coaches, although not new, have been brought here from Nagpur where the narrow gauge has been converted to broad gauge. But we also requested to bring at least one or two diesel engines to make this railway service efficient and to reduce the running time between Bankura and Rajnagar, and two pairs of trains from both sides should also be provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Achariaji, please try to be brief because already it is 10 of the clock.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I will finish within 10-15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I will not give you 10-15 minutes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I will not take much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give you only two minutes.

....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Achariaji, please bear in mind that it is already 10 of the clock. Other speakers are also there. I can give you only two minutes. Please try to be brief.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I will finish within ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are in the standing Committee on Railways. There also you have ample time to raise it.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : He is talking about nationalisation in the Interim Budget....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Achariaji, finish it now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is good that he is modernising the passenger trains. He has said that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are in the Standing Committee on Railways. You have ample time there to raise it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am commenting on his speech. I am not speaking outside the Budget; I am speaking on what has been stated here. There is a proposal for modernisation of passenger coaches so that in future high-speed passenger trains can be introduced. This is good. Shatabdis have been introduced. Nine Rajdhani have been introduced. The frequency of Howrah-Guwahati Rajdhani has been increased from once in a week to three-days in a week. But what is the condition of the coaches of local trains? I am making a request here because he started the cleanliness drive from Howrah Station. This is good. Our station should be made clear. But what is the condition of the local trains, the coaches of local trains? What is the condition of the toilets of passenger trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : It is much better now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You do not travel by train.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I do travel.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You go to Silchar via Calcutta. You stop overnight in Calcutta. You go to Silchar and then come back by air. You do not travel by train. You have no experience of travelling between Lumcutia and Badarpur. You travel once and then you will find the condition of those trains in your State also....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Achariaji, do not waste your time, please.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are provoking me.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I do not provoke you.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Do not provoke him. He has taken back the provocation....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Something should be done to improve the cleanliness of passenger coaches, local trains, the toilets in the trains. Madam, you have also got the experience. You travel by train from here to

Chandigarh. You know about it. So, something should be done. But he has not stated anything here. He has stated about cleanliness of the stations. All right, that should be done. But what about the coaches? How many coaches are overaged? 35 per cent of the passenger coaches are overaged which should not be used.

We have not been using steam locomotives after 70s. All the steam locomotives have outlived their lives. But why has so much allocation been made for steam locomotives? What is being done for replacement of the over-aged tracks? Why are there so many derailments taking place? The reason is that tracks are not properly maintained, coaches are not properly maintained because vacancies are not being filled up. You will be surprised to know that there are 6000 unemployed youths who had received training they have been waiting for the past three years to get jobs in the railways. They are skilled, unemployed youths. They have received training in the various workshops, various divisions of the railways. but the vacancies are not being filled up. In the Maintenance Depots, vacancies are not being filled up. In fact, I had made a very good suggestion that with a little investment, you can develop maintenance facilities at Adra. I requested the Minister to lay the foundation stone of an electrification project between Adra and Midnapore and to flag off a new MEMU. The MEMU train was first introduced in my area between Asansol and Bardwan. Later on, the second train was introduced in my constituency. And then he went there to flag off a new train. At that time, I suggested that train is being taken to Tikiapada. In those trains, there is not toilet facilities. The train starts from Kharagpur and comes to Tatanagar. The distance between these two places is more than 130 kilometres and then from Tatanagar to Purulia, Adra and Asansol, it is more than 200 kilometres.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) : Hon. Minister of Railway kindly give an assurance to the effect that toilets cleanliness drive will start from his area.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I suggest that maintenance facilities should be developed in that area so that the rakes need not be taken to Tikiapada for maintenance. People of that area can also get more services, additional services and all the conventional coaches, rakes can be replaced by these new trains. I request the Minister to at least assure the House that restoration of train services, Bakur-Damodar River railways would be done without further delay. Conversion of that line would be taken up in the next programme in the Ninth Five Year Plan. That line would be taken over and nationalised before the expiry of the lease period.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : First of all, I would like to tell the new Minister, Shri Kalmanti that he has assumed the responsibility of the largest public sector undertaking of India.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is 'Kalamadiji' not 'Kalmadi'

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI) : So long he does not say 'Calamity', it is all right.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : I am saying so on his assuming this responsibility because he is new and young and I would like to say only this much that he should keep a balance between his words and deeds. Regarding safety, I would like to tell the Minister that we have not received the Railway Standing Committee report as yet, but I would like to quote for the information of the Minister of Railways what has appeared in a newspaper in regard to safety and he should give a reply to the effect :

[English]

"...not giving priority to safety measures and suggested that a well-defined timebound integrated plan should be formulated without any delay for systematic installation of modern signalling. There has been a continuous expansion in railway traffic but no steps have been taken for progress in modernisation and adequate expansion of signalling and telecommunication installation of modern signalling devices in the railway.

"The Railway Ministry has submitted a plan in this regard but it was grossly inadequate and it does not indicate any time bound programme for four installation of safety devices."

In the end it has been stated that as per the opinion expressed by the Railway Standing Committee, a suitable time-bound programme should be launched by the Government to adopt the signalling system being followed by the developed countries. I am giving you this information so that you could give a reply in this regard since the report, though appeared in newspapers is yet to be received by the Members.

I am going to raise a very important issue pertaining to railways. A special debate took place in this House on the subject. I am making a mention about it because a group of legislators led by the Speaker from Orissa Assembly had met the Prime Minister and afterwards a special debate was held in this House and all the members had participated in that debate rising above the party-consideration, because the standard of railway achieved in the backward states like Orissa and Bihar. We were hopeful that there would be some progress in this direction as a result of that debate. Here, I am to mention that on 20 July, 1995 Shri Jaffer Sharief had visited Soro, where conversion work on 90 K.M. long Rupsa-Bangriposi railway sector has to be executed. There he inaugurated the signalling system. As per the information received, rupees fifty crores are estimated to be spent for this purpose. But there are no

funds to be spent on it and the work has come to a stand still.

Now I am coming to individual railway line one by one. Patraji is present here. This district falls under his constituency and under an erstwhile princely State Mayurbhanj. This is a tribal district since the constituency of Patraji also covers some tribal area in Mayurbhanj district. As all the Hon'ble members are aware that the Prime Minister had visited Koraput district, despite that no progress has been made in regard to 90 K.M. long Naupada-Gunpur railway line and the railway Minister can explain the actual reason therefor though the apparent reason is stated to be paucity of funds.

Similarly, I would like to mention the infamous and poor Kalahandi district for the upliftment which late Rajiv Gandhi has visited there. The Minister of State had also visited there. The Government are of the view that where 54 Kilometer long Layanjigarh-Junagarh railway line is complete, this Kalahandi district would also come on the railway map of India. An estimated cost of rupees 168 crores was fixed for this purpose. We have come to know that till 1994, only two crores of rupees have been spent. The Railway Minister had himself inaugurated the modernisation work of Bhawanipatna railway station. The Railway Minister in the Cabinet of Shri Chandra Shekhar ji had also gone there to inaugurate the modernisation work of that railway station.

289 Km. long Bolangir-Phulbani-Boada railway line is most important for the emotional integration of Coastal districts and to link the Western districts in Orissa. The Railway Minister had gone there to inaugurate the railway line. As far my information goes, the distance between Bhubaneswar-Puri and Mumbai would be reduced by 200 kilometers after the completion of this railway line. I do not know as to why the Railway Minister did not inaugurate this railway line. Whereas study report of the railways say that this railway line is most important for the development of Orissa. The Railway Minister should explain as to why this railway line has not been inaugurated as also the time by which it is likely to be inaugurated.

I would like to cite an example of the inefficiency prevailing in railway. Sambhalpur-Talchar railway line could not be completed even in 12 years period. Similarly an amount of rupees 750 crores was allocated for the construction of railway line at Daintani-Panspani where a steel plant is being set up. But the Government have released only rupees 170 crores. The Railway Minister should explain the time to be taken for the completion of this railway line. The railway officials state that the amount provided for the construction of Daintani. Panspani railway line has been spent on the salaries of employees. Work cannot be completed in is manner, I have stated the facts in regard to the rosy picture being projected here.

It has been stated that 261 Kilometer long railway track would be electrified in Orissa. But only five crores of rupees have been allocated for this purpose. Officials say that expenditure has been incurred but the work is yet to commence.

The Railway Minister should reply to the points raised by me after going through the special debate. I have raised certain basic questions. The Railway Minister has been an enterprising youngman and I hope that he would look into all these issues. The railway officials say that work has not been progressing due to paucity of funds, whereas the Railway Minister says that the work is going on. In this manner, development of railways in Orissa would come to a halt.

The Railway Minister has mentioned about the Sitamarhi-Darbhanga railway line. The work relating to the gauge conversion of Darbhanga-Sitamarhi Raxaul railway section should also commence. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Members that the time is limited and a number of speakers are yet to express their views. You are requested to restrict your speech to the points pertaining to your constituency and they may give the remaining points, in writing to the Railway Minister. He is a very competent person and would certainly resolve these issues. I request that they should express their views on specific points only.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Madam Chairperson, I would like to express a few points before this House. First of all, I would like to offer my compliments to the Railway Minister for the manner in which he has successfully started looking after the railways in such a short span of time particularly the attention paid by him to the backward areas.

I would like to make a mention about Bihar, specifically. Members from Bihar have been waging a struggle in the House for the last 25-26 years for the Samastipur-Darbhanga railway line. Since then all the members have been witnessing this struggle. In Bihar, people came on streets, stopped rail traffic, went to jail a number of times and it is only now that the hon'ble Railway Minister has formally inaugurated this railway line. I congratulate him for this gesture. Despite all this, I would present before you the factual condition prevailing in Bihar. If you look at the figures, you will come to know that about five thousand kilometers stretch of railway line has been converted into broad gauge through out the country during the last five years. There has been an unprecedented regional imbalance during the last five years. You can yourself verify the data as to how much gauge conversion has been executed in Bihar out of these five thousand kilometers. I would like to inform you that Bihar is the largest income generating state in the country. The people from this state may be engaged in transportation of human load in Punjab or Calcutta or in the transportation of Coal and other type of Ores, but the largest income is earned from the resources pertaining to this state. But you would be astonished to know that the Government have taken over only 35 kilometer long railway line stretch between Samastipur and Darbhanga for Gauge conversion in Bihar. If we compare the Bihar State with small state like Rajasthan which have very low population and small area and compared to Bihar have only ten per cent population, then the five thousand kilometers of railway track should be converted into broad gauge in Bihar.

I am afraid, no new project has been taken up in Bihar except Samastipur and Darbhanga. What the Railways plan for (*Interruptions*) This project is 25 years old. I would like to request the Railway Minister that Bihar deserves special attention. He had lately been to Darbhanga where he made the announcement. The former Railway Minister Mr. Jaffar Sharief had also made the announcement that Darbhanga would be linked with Ruxol via Sitamarhi, the birth-place of Sitaji. Lakhs of people visit the place as pilgrims. He had made the announcement that a survey would be conducted with a view to converting the Darbhanga-Nirmali, Darbhanga-Jainagar and Darbhanga-Ruxol lines into broad-gauge. There are a number of backward regions in Bihar which include Saharsa and Sasaram. I hope the hon. Minister of Railways will pay attention to these regions. As of today, the Government earns maximum revenue from Bihar. Although maximum number of trains pass through Bihar, but there is not a single good train for Patna. These days work is in progress to link all the State capitals with Shatabdi or Rajdhani trains but nothing of the sort has so far been done to link Patna, the capital city to Bihar with any good train.

Though the Government earns maximum revenue from Bihar but it is in Calcutta which has two zonal offices for the railways. In Bihar, not a single zonal office is located. We had met the hon. Minister of Railways and he had promised to do something in this regard. I would urge the Central Government to set up a zonal office at Patna without delay....(*Interruptions*). One of the demands made by the Bihar Chief Minister as well as all the MPs was that a bridge should be constructed across the Ganges in order to link North Bihar with South Bihar and Patna, but that demand is yet to be fulfilled. The Government has allocated Rs. five crore in the present Budget, out of which perhaps Rs. one crore have been released. But that will not do. The Government should take it seriously. Amongst the various announcements made by the hon. Minister for Bihar at Darbhanga, one was about providing a new train from Patna to Mumbai. An assurance had also been given to sanction Rs. five crore for development work at Darbhanga Railway Station, but work has yet not started. The hon. Minister had also promised to start new trains from Darbhanga for Hawrah Delhi and Mumbai, but I am not aware if any decision has yet been taken in this regard....(*Interruptions*)

There is a clear indication of regional imbalance in the Budget. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that a few MPs from Bihar belong to the ruling party. But the party in power should do some work in Bihar so that it could nourish a hope to win the future hustings in Bihar. Should it neglect the State only because it lost the elections there. If the Government continues to neglect the State in this way, the people will launch agitations and would not allow train movement in the State. When gauge conversion to the extent of 500-600 kms is being done in other States and every State capital is being linked with a Rajdhani train(*Interruptions*) I would urge the Railway Minister to make here whatever announcement he can for Bihar. We

may call it an interim budget or a vote on account, but the Government should fulfill its promises made earlier in respect of railways for Bihar.

With these words I thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are being given time to speak, but please do not take more than 2 minutes.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt, it wastes time.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Madam Chairperson, many policy matters have come up during the course of discussions on the interim budget. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble minister towards my region. During the eighth, ninth and tenth Lok Sabha I have raised the point during all budget discussions that Bihar should not be neglected. Bihar is the most backward State. The Railways remove backwardness and provide jobs to people. Madam, Gaya-Patna line dates back to the British time it is a very old line, the first ever Railway line, but it has not been doubled till date. People are facing lots of difficulties as a result of this and journey from Gaya to Patna takes six hours instead of two, resulting in not only wastage of peoples time, but also in non-fulfilment of their needs in time. The then Railway Minister had circulated a letter in this regard. I had also received a copy of the same. In the letter he had written that they were seized with the work of doubling that line out-of-turn and were all set to complete it during 1995-96. If so, the Railway Minister must make a mention of it in the announcement. The people of our region were very happy to hear about it. But when the Railway Budget was presented and the people found no mention of the Gaya-Patna line in it they felt, as if a fraud has been played with them. Therefore, in order to remove the allegations, he should make a mention of it in his reply.

Next I would like to point out that there is no railway line in our area.

(English)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) Madam, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak but due to time constraint, I am not going to speak in detail. I must congratulate the Railway Minister, Mr. Suresh Kalmadi who is holding this portfolio and since this Interim Budget is only for four months, there is not much scope to cover everything. However, on protest, I want to record my voice in this House so that other Members will know the discrimination I am getting from my State.

Madam, you will be knowing that the system, in the Railways is, whenever any bridge or a flyover is inaugurated, the local MP is invited to the inaugural function and the Railway Minister and the State Government do it jointly. But, in my constituency, I have sanctioned two projects, namely, Lake Garden Flyover and the Bondel Gate Flyover.

Now, without inviting me and without consulting the railway authorities, they have inaugurated the project. It has happened only in my constituency and in no other place all over the country, has such a thing happened. They have created a new precedent. When I have got them sanctioned the projects and pursued the projects without inviting me, they have inaugurated it. I asked many times the Railway authorities as to why I was not invited for the inauguration when I cared my best for these projects, they have not reacted to my question.

Secondly, before 15 days, I received a letter from the Railway Minister, Mr. Suresh Kalmadi. He was kind enough to give a reply very promptly. I had asked him regarding the Sonarpur Flyover, whether he is going to sanction this or not as this is a longstanding demand of the people. The reply was, they have not received a plan from the State Government and when they get the plan, of course, they will consider the proposal. But suddenly before 15 days, I had seen the invitation card. The State Government, without consulting the Railway authorities have inaugurated it and laid the foundation stone. I am surprised at this*(Interruptions)*. Madam, you may go to Mr. Acharia's constituency or Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's constituency. I am not opposing to it. But why was I not invited to the inauguration ceremony in my own constituency? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It was not about railway track. She must know about it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : But it is my privilege. I do not object other Members to come to my constituency like other MPs. The point is, why should I be deprived of my fundamental right? That is why, I request the hon. Minister to come for a day and organise the particular function in a proper manner and lay the foundation stone. When the Railway Ministry has said that they have not received the proposal, the State Government has inaugurated the flyover by themselves. This gimmick is going on. This drama is going on.*(Interruptions)*..When I am very much interested in the project, without me, it has been done... *(Interruptions)* You cannot do it in my constituency.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The State Government organised a function but that was for laying the foundation stone for the approach roads....*(Interruptions)*... A new train was introduced and Mr. Jitender was also not invited for that function by the Railways*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL (Nandid) Why was Mamataji not invited? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That foundation stone was laid for the construction of the approach road undertaken by the State Government, not by the Central Government, Fifty per cent of expenditure is to be borne by the State Government*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I know the system...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Madam Chairperson, a railway project is constructed by the Ministry of Railways and not by the State Government. You may clarify it from the Minister of Railways.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : That is why I am asking him.

[English]

Why are you shouting (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only Mamataji's speech will go on record.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Do not disturb me. Let me speak, this is my fundamental right(Interruptions)*Will you let me speak ? It is your problem also. It is everybody's problem, I am not discriminating against any Member of Parliament. I am supporting the cause of all MPs.

According to rules the Railways constructed a flyover. Construction of the approach road is to be undertaken by the State Government. That is why for the construction of the flyover, the Railways and the State Government have jointly organised the programme. Representatives of the State Government as well as the Central Government joined the programme. When a Central Minister or the Chief Minister is not available, sometimes the Members of Parliament also inaugurate programmes. I can mention the name of Shri Basudeb Acharia; I can mention the name of Shri Saifuddin Choudhury; I can mention the name of Shri somnath Chatterjee; everybody was there in that constituency on the occasion of laying down the foundation-stone. I do not demand that I should lay down the foundation-stone, but I want that this function should be held in a proper manner. I am deprived of this opportunity just because I am Congress Member. Madam, I have got a reply from the Minister that they have not received the proposal yet. They have inaugurated it because the elections are coming. I, therefore, want that the Railway Minister should enquire into the matter. The Railway Minister must visit that place. I am not saying that the Railway Minister should not invite the representatives of the State Government, I request him to invite the State Government people, the local MLAs and the local representatives. The minister must go and lay the foundation-stone, this is my request to him.

Regarding other problems we will speak later on because the time is short. I must speak for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the eastern region and the North-Eastern region. Of course, it is neglected. Please look after this region. It is not possible for you to do all this in these four months' time. Whatever you have said is enough. If you get

time, please inaugurate the Tolleygunge to Garia metro line. It is a very prestigious programme and it is in my constituency. In this first centenary year of Netaji Subhas Bose, if you can dedicate this programme to the name of Netaji Subhas Bose, it will be highly appreciated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhogendra Jha.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : From C.P.I. two Members are going to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your names are not here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Madam, Chairperson, we were told to give only one name and following the instructions we gave only one name. Why should we be deprived on an opportunity to speak because of that. I will give four names just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give names afterwards.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: When a decision has been arrived at that one person will be given an opportunity how can you allow others to speak.

[Translation]

This will not do. We have the maximum number of Members in the House. Only one Member of our party is speaking (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : It looks like a partial decision. One CPM Member has already spoken and one CPI Member also has already spoken. We are being deprived of. The same thing has happened in General Budget discussion also. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, I have told you that I will give you time. Only two minutes will be given to those who want to speak

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Madam, I would like to lay emphasis on certain things. These are, that trains should run in time and should earn profit throughout the country; there should be a nationwide participation of the workers in the management and their representatives should be elected through a secret ballot.

It has been established that the Railways has a great role to play in national unity and integrity but the policy chalked out for the construction of a broad gauge line from Delhi Srinagar via Jammu is being ignored. Similarly, the Rajdhani Express leaving Guwahati seldom reaches on time in three days. It is a matter of pleasure that a train has

* Not recorded.

been introduced upto Darbhanga for which I have been fighting since 1968. But I would like to know the time schedule fixed for starting train services like Darbhanga-Howra Vidyapati Express, Darbhanga-Bombay Kosi-Kamala Express, Darbhanga-Delhi Mithilanchal Express etc. Two-three coaches can be added to the trains at Samastipur, if there is any problem about it. The Railways will not have to incur any expenditure for adding coaches to the trains leaving for eastern states and those coming to Delhi-Bombay; otherwise the peoples' difficulties have increased due to gauge conversion. Some progress has been made in Bihar but there is need for a narrow gauge on Chhitauni-Bagaha line. My submission is that instead of this narrow gauge, broad gauge line should be laid, even if there is some delay so that additional expenses are not incurred after three years. This line will connect the whole western India via Gandak.

Nepal is our friendly neighbouring country. Janakpur is the capital of old Mithila. The construction of Darbhanga-Jainagar-Janakpur broad gauge line will, therefore, enrich Indo-Nepal friendship because Jainagar is a common station of Nepal Railways and India's North-Eastern Railway. This work alongwith that of Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Raxaul broad gauge line should be completed and the trains mentioned above should be placed in the target list. Nirmali Tharbhita line links Supoh with Saharsa. Two Administrative blocks of Bihar and the capital of Tripura, Agartalla have not so far been linked with train service. A target should fixed for the completion of this work. It is also necessary from the point of view of the country's unity and security. With these words, I conclude, in view of time constraint.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Madam Chairperson, many hopes had arisen in our hearts, when Shri Suresh Kalmadi on assuming the office of the Ministry of Railways made certain announcements, particularly for the commuters of Mumbai suburban trains, saying that this will be a memorable year for them, and certain announcements made were implemented too. Yet, it is deplorable that these are turning out to be hollow announcements as the days pass by. The public opinion is reflecting this view. With regard to the Cut Motions, I would only submit that the replies to all the Cut Motions, moved here within 6-7 days by us should be sent to us. Secondly, not a single penny has been spent on the projects sanctioned in the budget last year for Mumbai for the year 1995-96 as has also been mentioned by Kapseji. I, therefore, request you to tell us as to why this work was not completed ?

The third and the most significant thing is that he visited Vasai-Diva on 29 December to perform the ceremony of 'Bhoomi Pujan' for Vasai-Diva train. I was not invited though I have no grudge. I alongwith Kapseji attended that ceremony on 29th December. Now, I shall conclude by reading out the relevant lines of your reply given in the meeting of the Railway Consultative Committee. You said and I quote :-

[English]

"Diva-Vasai Road (42.50 kilometres) Section :- The Project has been approved by the Expanded BOLT in its Meeting held on 11th September, 1995. Actual construction work on the Project will be taken up after the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs to the. Project has been obtained."

[Translation]

It means that the work will be done after permission is given. Its succeeding sentence has more serious connotations.

[English]

"The work will be executed under the BOLT Scheme for which new dates are yet to be fixed for inviting tenders."

[Translation]

That is, new dates have to be fixed for inviting tenders whereas on 29th, after having invited us you performed 'Bhoomi puja' ceremony. What signals will it send to the people ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEWAR (Chimur) : Tenders are invited with elections in view.

SHRI RAM NAIK : This is not the practice followed during Vote on Account. That is what I am impressing upon. According to my information, they have spent Rs. five crores on advertisements during the last two months.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : In your statement the day before yesterday, you reckoned it to Rs. two crores. How has it inflated to Rs. five crores in just two days?

SHRI RAM NAIK : That was based on the estimate of 30 days. Now, I have got full details which reveal that Rs. 5 crores have been spent in two months. So, I would like to know*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : He has accrued interest on Rs. 2 crores.

SHRI RAM NAIK : You can appreciate my point if you apply your mind...*(Interruptions)*... and, thus, it takes time to understand the subtle delicacies of the Budget and this should be borne in mind that a project provided in the Budget for which tender has not been invited and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has not given its approval, is launched with a 'Bhoomi puja' ceremony for misleading the country and the Parliament. I would like to say that you should not mislead the people. The former hon. Railway Minister meted out a step-motherly treatment. You have said good and sweet things but these things should show in your action also. If your deeds do not tally with your words, people will not forgive you for this. Therefore, you should keep this in mind and also send replies to the cut motions.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil) : Madam Chairperson, I will take only a few minutes.

Madam, in Kerala, all the programmes are delayed. Two years ago, the hon. Minister gave an assurance in this House that the work of Kayamkulam-Quilon line will be completed by March, 1994 but even now it has not been completed. I do not know when it will be completed. It is really a very slow progress. Even for Quilon-Trivandrum line Rs. 15 crore was allotted but do you know how much was spent. In the last Session, I had asked a question and in reply to my question, the hon. Minister said that Rs. 2 crore was spent.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor) : Local workers are creating problems there.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : That is not the issue. I know the problem. They say that land has not been acquired. It may be require Rs. 4 crore.

At least if you have taken up the work of all the brigades, you could have spent the amount. That he did not do. How many years will it take to construct a line from Quilon to Trivandrum ?

And then shoranur-Mangalore railway line is actually one of the lines which both the Opposition parties and the ruling party in Kerala have been demanding. Mangalore to Trivandrum line is the life line of Kerala. All the MPs from Kerala have been demanding that this project should be handed over to the Konkan Corporation. We said that we would give money; Kerala people would give money and we will take the bonds of the Konkan Corporation. You have a fascination for the private people. Why is it not given to the Konkan Corporation? You can say that they also can participate in the tender. We will give enough money for it. Will it not be possible ? What is the difficulty that is coming in your way in giving it to the Konkan Corporation ? That is what I want to know.

Just to satisfy our MPs. our Minister has started some surveys in many constituencies.(Interruptions)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : It is necessary for us(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I am saying that these lines are not completed. Just to satisfy the MPs, they have started so many surveys(Interruptions)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : That is the first stage(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Why were they sleeping for the last five years ? In the last phase of these five years, why are they starting the surveys?

For Kottayam-Sabarimala line, they have announced a sum of Rs. 500 crore. This is all very nice to hear. But this is not going to happen in the near future. Otherwise you will have to find ways and means and then complete it.

Kerala is industrially a very backward State. Industrialisation of Kerala State depends mainly on

Mangalore-Trivandrum line. That is why I am asking as to when it is going to be completed. Our Kerala Government and the Central Ministers have demanded this.

Lastly I would like to mention about discrimination, about which so much has been said here. The major part of the Quilon-Trivandrum line goes through my Constituency. During the inauguration of the overbridge, I was not invited. What was the reason ? You invited a few MPs from Rajya Sabha Shri Vayalar Ravi and others were invited.

When a Committee was constituted to monitor the work relating to the railway which goes through my Constituency, I was not included. In fact I wrote to the Minister on this but he did not reply to that....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : No names are printed on the invitation. That is the real issue.(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I am here for the third term. I know what discrimination you are showing to me. This kind of discrimination was never shown to me. I know what is happening.

When Vanjinadu Express was started, five stops were there. Four stops were revived. Varkala, in my constituency, is a tourist-cum-pilgrimage centre. Shri Kalmadi may not understand the importance of Sivagiri. Even Shri Antony the Chief Minister of Kerala, did not understand it. He sent a contingent of police to Sivagiri to smash Sanyasis and the Sivagiri Mutt. I can realise if you do not understand it. What is the reason for not giving a stop to us ? For getting a stop, to talk in Parliament it is too much but, when it amounts to discrimination, that has to be raised.

23.00 hrs.

Another train is going by 11.30 through my constituency. Another train is there - I am not able to recollect the name- which goes via Alleppey. This goes another half-an-hour later and no commuter can go in that. This is one train which is very much useful to them and I met the Minister so many times. He has promised I will do it. I do not know what is the handicap. Is it the way to treat the Opposition ? I am asking you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You ask Mr. Basudeb Acharia how they treat the Opposition in the State.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : If you are discriminated, I am with you. But this discrimination should not be shown to the Opposition. I have several times demanded when the former Minister was there. I thought at least Mr. Kalmadi is a young, dynamic person and he will rise above petty political considerations. That was not shown to me. I very strongly feel about it. This is not the way to do things. You have to show some justice. Regarding Kerala, we were always together. All the MPs. in that way, were united and fighting for Kerala demands. Though we are in the Opposition, we did not back out. But this you will have to understand and do things.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : The hon. Member has spoken about my constituency. So I should be given two minutes.

MR. CHARIMAN : Please sit down.

SHRI A. CHARLES : During the last six months, after the new Minister has taken over, Rs. 60 crore of work is being done in my constituency and I am thankful to the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : That is what I said discrimination (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES : Yes, Trivandrum is the capital of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, I will give you time.

SHRI A. CHARLES : One bridge was inaugurated in the heart of the city, that is within my constituency and the constituency of the hon. Member starts only after 30 KMs. In that case I should be invited everywhere...(*Interruptions*) Forty per cent of the work is being done in the constituency. It will be very unfair to say that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, it is all right.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : No, it is not correct, it is four or five kms. Why is he, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, invited? Where is his constituency? Do you want to make it as a Congress show? An adjacent M.P. who is representing that area is not invited and Mr. Vayalar Ravi is invited and that is the criteria you are adopting. his way of thinking is not good.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Suseela Gopalan, please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAIK : Madam Chairperson, of all I welcome our Railway Minister Shri Suresh Kalmadi and thank him while supporting the Budget. I am thanking him because on becoming Minister he paid a visit to Kalahandi which is the most backward region of India, and there he laid the foundation stones for new Railway stations at Bhavani-Patna, Kalinga, and Lanjigarh Road. In a public meeting there he had said that he would lay the foundation stones for the three Railway stations at Kandla road, Rupla road and Narula Road. But this has not been done so far. I will request the hon. Minister that either he should himself lay the foundation stone or he should delegate the power to me so that I could lay the foundation stone there because he had once said in a public meeting there that in case he finds he is not in a position to lay the foundation stone, then this hon. Lok Sabha Member would lay the foundation stone vice him. Therefore, people are exerting pressure on me.

Secondly, people are demanding to extend Samvatshri Express upto Ragada. I request that it should be extended upto Rangda immediately. It will benefit the people of three district vice Kalahandi, Naurangpur and Kanpur.

Link Express which used to link with Chattisgarh Express has been stopped. Therefore all those who board this train to go to Kalahandi, Phoolvani, Navrangpur, Kolhapur and Bolangir districts, have to get down at Raipur

only. They feel inconvenience in boarding another train. Therefore, the Chattisgarh express which used to run upto Wateyer directly should be started.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no catering facility in the samta express. The commuters travelling by this train have to starve it out. Therefore, catering facility should be provided in the train and air conditioned coach should also be attached in Chattisgarh.

The hon. Minister has seen recently the position of 54 kilometre long Railway line from Lanjigarh to Junagarh for which foundation stone was laid by hon. Prime minister. The required land has not been provided by the Government of Orissa. Work should at least be completed in whatever land has been made available.. You should at least provide Rs. 10 crore as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. two crore. Finally, my humble submission is that an overbridge should be constructed at Kessinga and Narula Road without delay.

Madam Chairperson my one minute is up. I conclude my speech.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Madam Chairperson, please allow me also to speak for two minutes.

MR. CHARIMAN : Umrao Singh jee, you are sitting from morning itself. You have got enough time to speak about.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Madam, None from Punjab, Delhi Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has spoken. We have important things to say.

MR. CHARIMAN : It is too late now.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Please give us two minutes each.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

[*English*]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Madam, I want to have a ruling. What is the procedure?

[*Translation*]

You tell us what is the procedure being followed here?

MR. CHAIRMAN : First it was decided that one from each state will speak.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Now two more bills have to be taken up. When you are giving him time, then our third man is also sitting there. We would like that you give them time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, then you keep speaking for the entire night. You talk peacefully. It all of your are ready then time will be given to all.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhore) : Dear sister, not a single person from Uttar Pradesh has spoken while. You are allowing five persons each from Bengal and Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is being allotted as per the list already prepared in this regard.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA : One name from each party figured in the first list, but now that list is not being followed.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Madam, the first list is being violated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you please listen one thing that nobody will interrupt anybody, try to speak in one minute each.

[English]

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar) : This anxiety of the Members to speak shows that the Railways lag far behind the aspirations of the people. That fact is established.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani) : No, no. (Interruptions) Do not say like that.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : The Railway Minister has taken the credit that a backward State like Orissa has received a good treatment at his hands. One-third of the budget has been allotted by the Government so far. It is just looking things in a different way.

Only in this year, when the total allotment is very small, one-third allotment is there for this.

There are practically no railway lines for Orissa. Railway lines going from Calcutta to Madras or Calcutta to Bombay were only passing through Orissa. For decades after independence, there were no railway lines for Orissa. Only two lines worth the name have been started. One is the Sambalpur-Tachar line and another is the Khurda Road-Bolangir line. But with this small allotment of funds and slow pace of progress in the construction work, nobody knows when will this Bolangir-Tachar project be completed. I do not think at this speed we will be able to complete it within this century although it was started thirteen years ago.

the Khurda Road-Bolangir railway line is a project of Rs. 408 crore but in the first year only Rs. one crore was allotted and in the second year only Rs. 2 crore were allotted. What will happen with this Rs. one or two crore ? Is it not just cheating the people and hoodwinking them ?

The Railway Minister was to go to Orissa for the foundation stone laying ceremony for the Khurda Road-Bolangir railway line. Mamataji was feeling that she was not invited to some function, But this was a function in my constituency. For this, the Railway Minister, the Chief Minister and Shri K.C. Lenka were to be there but the function did not take place. Day long, there were demonstrations everywhere against this small allotment. It is not that easy to hoodwink the people.

The Railway Minister is telling that new trains are being introduced. I am talking about a train for the poor men, the Puri-Okha Express, which caters to the needs of

five lakh Oriya workers from Orissa working at Surat in Gujarat. Why can such a train not run daily ? People travel like goods in this train.

My next point is regarding electrification of Kharagpur-Waltair line. This has to not been taken up, although it has been repeatedly demanded. This is a dire need of the people of the State.

Another point I want to make is regarding doubling of the Cuttack-Paradip railway line which has been delayed for years. It is creating bottlenecks for the Paradip port. The main problem the Paradip Port is transport and lack of railway communication. Unless this work is completed. Paradip Port cannot develop. Because of the slow speed with which this is being constructed, by the time it is completed, the needs of Paradip Port also will increase. So, by that time another railway line will be required. Therefore, from now onwards planning must be there for another railway line to cater to the needs of the Paradip Port....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shivaji, please try to conclude now.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : Yes, Madam, I am concluding now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shyam Bihari Misraji.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : I will take one or two minutes....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. it is alright. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA : Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak about Uttar Pradesh. I would like to speak to you to the point only.

First of all I want to say that the brick kiln industry is flourishing as cottage industry in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana. Around 5 lakh labourers work in this industry in Uttar Pradesh only. The Government has imposed a ban on the supply of racks to the brick kilns while coal is the main raw material used in a brick kiln. I have written to you several times but it is replied every time that wagon should be arranged under own wagon scheme. These are cottage industries, hence they are not in a position to buy wagons. My first suggestion to you is that the brick kiln should be given facilities in the same manner as the cement industry is provided with racks on priority basis. Both cement and bricks are used in the construction work but this facility is being denied to the brick kilns. My first demand is that the facility of racks to these brick kilns should be ensured.

Secondly, Uttar Pradesh and the Northern India are the major foodgrain producing regions. The arrangement of racks has been made for the foodgrains. Flour, 'Maida' and Semola can not be loaded in rack. The Government has imposed a ban on giving retail wagons to it. I would like to suggest that for pulses, flour, 'Maida' and rice, retail wagons should also be made available. Uttar Pradesh has big rice industry. Therefore more wagons should be made available for rice.

Brahmavart in Kanpur is a religious and historical place, where Maharani Laxmibai was born. We have a link railway line there. I have come to know that it is going to be closed. It should not be closed since it is the birth place of Lav-Kush in Brahmavart. It is also the birth place of Maharani Laxmibai, Tyata Tope and Nanaji Peshwa. Therefore, please do not close down this link railway line.

The railway track from Kanpur to Jhansi is yet to be doubled and electrified as a result which Uttar Pradesh is yet to have a link with the South. My submission to you is that the doubling and electrification of railway track from Kanpur to Jhansi should be done. The freedom fighters should be provided all those facilities which are available to the hon. Members of Parliament in the railways.

I have written so many times for constructing overbridges on the Medical College crossing and G.T. Road etc. and the former Minister had also given an assurance but no overbridges are being constructed so far at these sites, whereas the population of this area at present is about 40 lakh and long queue of motor vehicles can be seen there for hours together.

Panki railway station is the suburban station of Kanpur metro city but no arrangement has been made for its development while the former Railway Minister had assured me that its platforms will be elevated. Kanpur Dehat has been declared a new district and the headquarters of this new district is Mati and the nearest station to it is Rura. These days it has the population of 30 lakh. There is no arrangement for the stoppage of any Mail and Express trains. My submission to you is that arrangements should be made to stop Mail and Express trains there. Last time also I have written that an arrangement should be made for an inter-city Express train from Kanpur to Jhansi, Kanpur to Itawa, Kanpur to Banda and Kanpur to Allahabad, since Kanpur is the major industrial and business centre. Daily a large number of businessmen and other people reach there but as such no transport facility is available to them. The passenger trains which cover this area generally run late by 4 hours. My submission to you is that an inter-city train should be introduced on the biggest arrangement that should be made is that all the passenger trains in Uttar Pradesh which often run late by 4 hours or more should be made to run strictly as per the schedule and on time.

I would like to conclude after making just one more submission. Keeping in view the increasing population in Kanpur metropolitan city and Kanpur Dehat and the business activities there, an arrangement should be made to introduce Mail and Express trains to connect it with the South i.e. from Kanpur to Madras, Kanpur to Bangalore, Kanpur to Mumbai, Kanpur to Hyderabad and Kanpur to Ahmedabad.

23.20 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI UMRao SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express the greatest gratitude of the Sikh community to

the Railway Minister for introducing a new train between Amritsar and Nanded. Amritsar and Nanded are the two most important religious places for the Sikh community where we have our seats of authority and it is the duty of every Sikh to visit both the places. It is a historic occasion that only a few days back these two cities have been linked and the whole Sikh community is thankful to the Railway Minister and the Prime Minister for this.

The second thing I would like to say is that the Railway Budget speech of the Railway Minister is a *Magna Carta* for all the sportsmen of the country. It is for the first time that so many concessions and so many benefits have been given to the sportsmen.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to take the other Bills then leave them.

[English]

SHRI UMRao SINGH : Sir, on behalf of the sportsmen I must thank the Railway Minister for all those concessions which he has offered to our sportsmen.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please speak, keeping in view the items, four to five budgets are yet to be passed.

[English]

SHRI UMRao SINGH : Sir, I will take only one minute more. We have two thermal plants in Punjab. But due to non-availability of coal and non-availability of wagons the thermal plants are not working. As a result, we will have no electricity for our wheat crop and also for our paddy crop. So, my request to the Railway Minister is to make available the railway wagons so that the coal can be brought to Punjab and our thermal plants can start functioning. Otherwise, there will be a great loss to the State.

Sir, I would like to make one last request to the Railway Minister. I request him to start another return Shatabdi Express from Delhi to Amritsar.

There is a great demand for this and it can be useful to the people and especially the NRIs who are coming from abroad in the night flights.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us understand that we have to pass the Appropriation Bills on these items. We have to pass the Budget of Uttar Pradesh and we have to pass the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir, You concentrate on the item before you. We shall have to consider all these things.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody wants to speak for more than two minutes.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA : Sir I will speak only for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are speaking I will allow them also.

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK (Bolangir) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make three suggestions. Only, My first suggestion is that more funds may be allotted to Bolangir-Khorda railway line. Then, one DMU train has started from Raipur to Kantabanji. It should be extended upto Titlagarh. Then, one new train may be introduced from Sambalpur to Raipur via Bolangir and Titlagarh.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister of State for Railways.....

MR. SPEAKER : Cut off all these formalities. We are all thanking the Minister.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA : Sir, it pertains to my constituency.

Sir, I would like to thank the Minister of State for Railways and the hon. Prime minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji for accepting the long-standing demand of the people of my Patiala Parliamentary Constituency by providing survey in the Budget for a new rail link between Patiala ad Jakhal, via Samana and Patran. I have been demanding for the construction of this rail link ever since I became an MP and raised this issue in all the Sessions while speaking on the Railway Budget and in the Railway Consultative Committee meetings. I earnestly hope and request the Railway Minister to get the survey completed expeditiously and get on with the construction of this rail link to mitigate the problem of this backward area and thus help industrialisation and economic growth of this region.

I further thank the Railway Minister for starting the construction of Rajpur-Chandigarh railway line which would fulfill the long-standing demand of the people of Punjab for connecting its capital, that is, Chandigarh with the rest of the State, but the main demand of connecting Chandigarh with Ludhiana has still to be fulfilled for which early steps may please be taken.

I also thank the Ministry for providing computerised reservation facilities at Patiala Railway Station. I demand that Patiala-Delhi Inter-City Express Train may be introduced.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi) : Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : You also should add to this.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandarbar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only one minute. Surat-Ghusawal is a single railway track. 8 Up, 8 Down, 4Up, 4 Down Superfast trains and 9-10 goods train run on this track. There is a demand for the doubling of tis track. The hon. Railway Minister is the first Minister after independence to have inaugurated it on 16th February. The survey work for the doubling of Amalnor-Nardana railway line has been

accorded approval. I urge upon the Government for the survey of Nardana-Nadurwar a 67 kilometres track in my constituency . The Kurla Manmad railway line should be extended upto Dhulia and this train should be named as Khandish Express and besides it the railway station should be upgraded.

[English]

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool) : Sir, a new Railway line from Raichur to Macherla going through Nagar Kurnool Parliamentary constituency may kindly be constructed as it is pending since a long time

[Translation]

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE (Dhule) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a survey for the Dhulia-Nardana new railway line has been conducted. This railway line is 37 kilometer long. My submission is that a provision should be made in budget for it. Secondly, I demand that a stoppage of the Express train running between Howrah to Ahmedabad should be provided at Nardana. Besides it, the new railway line between Kurla to Manmad should be extended upto Dhulia.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi) : Sir, in the Budget Speech of 1994-95, it was announced that South-West Zone will be located in Karnataka. I would like the hon. Minister to respond to this.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA (Nagapattinam) : Sir, the previous Railway Minister was very kind to sanction a broad gauge railway line from Trichy to Karaikal via Thanjavur, Thiruvapur and Nagar. But the work is getting delayed. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether it will be done quickly or not.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not question-answer session. You say that you do it.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA : Sir, I want the hon. Minister to instruct the authorities to do it very quickly.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, they have made very good suggestions and you will please accept all the suggestions which can be expedited.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I am thankful for all the suggestions which have been made by the hon. Members., In the last six months during which I have the Minister of State for Railways under the hon. Prime Minister, I have tried my best to go round the country and understand the problems. Within limited resources, I have tried to do as much as I could.

Under the visionary leadership of the Prime Minister, we have - in this liberalisation programme - gone ahead with the broad gauge programme because the Prime Minister firmly believes that liberalisation can be achieved through the broad gauge programme.

It was a happy coincidence that day before yesterday, in Nandyal, in the Prime Minister's home constituency, we completed 5,000 kms of broad gauge work, which is an all-time record. Right from Independence till Shri Narasimha Rao took over as Prime Minister, only 3,000 kms of broad gauge work was completed. But in the last three-and-a-half years - broad gauge work was started in 1992 at Guwahati - from Guwahati to Nandyal, we have completed 5,000 kms of broad gauge line, most of it was in the rural areas and in the backward areas. The other day, we went to the most backward district of Marathwada, that is, Beed. Mrs. Kshirsagar represents Beed constituency. We were not getting the clearance from the Planning Commission. Many people said that the rate of return was not okay, and because there was no railway line, no industry was coming up in Beed. Since there was no industry in Beed, we were not prepared to lay a railway line. But the hon. Prime Minister said, "No, we cannot accept this position. We have to take the broad gauge work to the backward areas of the country." Due to liberalisation, a lot of industries are being set up in the country. We were selling gold just before our Government took over on a week to week basis. In the same treasury, today, we have Rs. 60,000 crore in foreign exchange. This money should not go to Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta or Madras, but it should be invested throughout the length and breadth of the country. That can be done through broad gauge work and that is exactly what Prime Minister has done in the last four years. So, today, there is hope for the youth of the country that the broad gauge line will be laid in their areas; in the rural areas, a lot of work has been done. Liberalisation had its effect in the rural areas and there is going to be tremendous benefit, especially in the backward areas. Orissa is going to develop a lot. One-third of the new lines, as you said, in this year's Budget, are being laid in Orissa.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Orissa, for this purpose, will be a separate zone.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Twenty per cent of the broad gauge work is being done in Rajasthan, in Karnataka. At the end of the First Action Plan, it will go up to 90 per cent. This is a sort of revolution that is coming about. In Orissa, as you just mentioned, we have completed the Raigarh-Koraput line. The Prime Minister inaugurated that line. It was long pending. A lot of money was poured into it in the last three years. We have gone to the backward district of Kalahandi and we have started the work on Lagigarh-Junagarh line; work has also started at Bhawanipatnam Railway Station. Shri Rabi Ray mentioned about the Bolangir line. For that, the foundation is going to be laid in a week's time. The Rufsa-Bangriposi line has been cleared by the Planning Commission. With regard to Deitari-Baspani, we are negotiating with some foreign banks; they are interested in this. The private sector is also interested in taking up this work. So, the work is going on in Orissa.

Now, coming to my friend from Bihar, Shri Fatmi, I did come to Darbhanga when you were there and the Chief Minister was there and we fulfilled the promise which we gave to the hon. Speaker that the Darbhanga-Samastipur

line would be ready by the end of January. Shri Bhogendra Jha is not here. As I committed there, sanction has been given for carrying out a survey for gauge conversion from Darbhanga to Raxsol to Narkatiaganj. Sanction has also been given for carrying out survey from Darbhanga to Nirmali, from Darbhanga to Lok Bazar and from Darbhanga to Jay Nagar. The survey work in all these areas started and we are very serious about developing that part of Bihar. You are already aware that Muzaffarpur-Raxsol line is ready. It was ready some time back, but the formal inauguration is being done on 17th March, when the Nepalese Foreign Minister will also be present. A lot of electrification is going on in Bihar. The survey work on Aarah-Sasaram is completed, the next process will start. Raji talked about the backward area, that is, Sitapur-Behraich. I am happy to tell you that the survey work has been completed and we have sent the proposal to the Planning Commission.

That is a big step ahead. I am sure you will be happy on that score.

An hon. Member mentioned about Srinagar. I am happy to say that the work on Jammu-Udhampur line is going on in full swing and by the end of next year, it should be ready.

In the coming year, we are starting the work from Udhampur to Katra. But that will be a line to go to Vaishno Devi. We have taken up that line on top priority basis. It will go to Vaishno Devi. The Prime Minister is very keen about this. Meeting were held. We want to start the line from Srinagar side also and, for that also, the survey for the line from Baramulla to Srinagar towards Katra-Gund etc is going on. The survey work is going on in full swing. The area for Srinagar railway station is mapped up. We are very keen because that will really hasten the process of national integration.

So, we have been concentrating on these various States. We are looking to the backward areas to put the lines. That is going to exploit the mineral wealth of the backward areas and bring in lot of industries there.

Calcutta metro was a project which was not ready for 22 years and I am happy to say we inaugurated it about one month back and in the last four years, maximum work was done. Out of a Budget of Rs. 1,500 crores for Calcutta Metro, Rs. 750 crores was spent in the last four years. This present Government hastened up the Calcutta Metro.

The Madras Metro also is in the final stages. There is land problem. Once we get the land, the last 10 per cent of the work in Madras would be completed.

The Konkan railway is almost being completed. It will take two months time. All the 169 projects are ready. 81 KM out of 82 Km tunnelling also is over. 600 Km. is also ready. Lot of work has taken place on Konkan railway also.

I would like to refer to Mumbai which my good friends Shri Ram Kapse and Shri Ram Naik have been bringing out in this Parliament for many years. But I would like to say that you should agree that for the first time in 1995-96, a large amount of money has been sanctioned for Mumbai.

Rs. 1,500 crores has been sanctioned for Mumbai this year versus previously only about Rs. 100 crores has been sanctioned. You have said that money has not come in. Other friends also mentioned that first only Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores were sanctioned. In the first year, it is always Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores that will be sanctioned. It is only in the second year that things get into gear and it is in the third year- you should be knowing. You are experts on railways work starts fully. We have put Kurda-Thane line and Dewa Varsai in the Supplementary Budget in December. You say work has not started. How can it start within three months? The physical work has not started. But lot of other work has started. The plan and the tender notices, everything has started.

You mentioned about Dewa Varsai which is your Constituency, if I am not mistaken. You had told me a couple of times that we should lay the foundation stone. You attended the foundation stone ceremony. If you feel now that it is not cleared by CCA, how did you come for the foundation? You are very knowledgeable. Let me tell you that Dewa Varsai line is under survey. You know now a line comes under survey.

After the survey, then all this comes to the Railway Ministry. Then it goes to the Planning Commission and it gets the approval of the Planning Commission. It goes to the extended Board. So, all the processes are involved in it. It is in the last stage that it goes to the CCA. The CCA is not going to take more than 15-20 days. But all the Plan provisions have been made in the Budget. I would like to say at this stage that there is not one project which does not find a place in the Railway Budget for which I have laid the foundation-stone. I would like to say this with all the seriousness. Definitely, a lot of work has been sanctioned. A lot of money has come to Bombay. I told you that a sum of Rs. 1500 crore has been provided for Bombay. Naturally, you see a lot of foundation-stones are laid, you see a lot of advertisements. Advertisement is nothing new. About any foundation-stone laying ceremony or completion, it has been the tradition of the Indian Railways to advertise. There is always an advertisement. A lot of work has been done. People must know about it. It is nothing new. It is not like the Government of Maharashtra which has advertised about many things during the election year. I am not doing like that. It is not of that sort. Whatever we have done, there is a budget provision and we have gone about it. I would like to tell about it clearly.

Shri Kapse mentioned about Thane. You were there in the function. Mrs. Gopalan, I am sorry if you have not been invited for any function. I am not aware that you are the MP of that area. But I have made it a point that wherever I have gone in India the Opposition MP also has been invited. As a matter of fact, for Thane-Kurla line, when you insisted, I came to Thane. I could have laid the foundation-stone in Gurudas Kamat's constituency because that was his constituency. I did not lay the foundation stone in his constituency. I laid it in your constituency because I already had a function.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA : It is wrong. You have not invited me in Kanpur.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : It was a mistake. In fact, we never wished to do that. Ram Naikji is aware of that fact. There is not a single place where M.Ps from Opposition parties had not been invited even if it was Pramod Mahajan, Satish Pradhan or Mayor of Thane only. We always invited them. We invited the Chief Minister thrice and Chief Minister of Bihar was also invited. Every single Member was invited every where but there can be mistakes, You have told that work at Thane has not been taken up but it is not so. The work of Platform and shed have been started. Rs. 2.9 crores have been sanctioned for it. You have said that its plan has not been submitted to Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

[English]

The Indian railways will not submit any plan to any Corporation because these are passenger amenities. Under the Railway Act, for passenger amenities, we do not have to send it to the Municipal Corporation. So, if you are searching it in a Municipal Corporation, I am sorry, it will not be there. But we do not want to have any confrontation with any Government. I have told my General Manager that whatever proposal comes, he should go ahead with that. We have no hang-ups. I told him to go and show whatever plan he got. We do not need any sanction to show it to them because you should blend with the entire area. So, we do not make any issue about it.

About the Budget also, I just mentioned that Rs. 1500 crore has been provided for. As you rightly said, it is not like vegetable in the market that we can just get off the shelf. I would like to say that in the year 1995-96, the highest amount of money has been put into Bombay. Over Rs. 270 crores would be spent by March end in Bombay which is the highest - almost double the amount that it has got. So, we have made a conscious effort. You see various statements about the Bombay Metro Underground Project. We have finished it in Calcutta. We are finishing the Madras project.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not finished the first-phase in Calcutta(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : We have already done the survey in Calcutta towards Gadia side. At the moment, we are doing the survey towards Barrackpore. So, that survey is going on and we will continue to do that. I would like to tell Kumari Mamata Banerjee that we are going to continue that project. I am coming there. But the surveys are going on. We want to conduct the survey for the second-phase as well. I would like to mention it this year.

Now, I would like to come to Bombay Metro. Bombay is a problem. I have told you in my opening budget speech that half of the country's population today is travelling everyday on the Bombay railway. 55-60 lakh people out of

120 lakh people in the country are travelling in the Bombay suburban railway system. If you see the condition, it is very sad. A train, which should carry about 2000 people, carries about 5000 people. People start from Vasia-Virar early in the morning and reach their place of work at 9-10 a.m. and they come back home at 11 of the clock at night. We know the plight, that is why our Government is doing the best for Bombay. Now, the other two projects are complete. We are serious about Bombay. It is an old plan. There is nothing new that we have done. Of course, we have modified it. It has not just come in the Budget when the survey by RITES has been done six months back.

This survey has been done by the RITES six months back to decide whether it should go underground, whether it should go over the track or whether it should be on the surface. The final report has come in. After that only a decision has been taken to carry out a techno-economic survey. It is not something that has come out of air. It is a continuous process. Whatever plans we have for the next five years has to be got off. It can be done. Some people were telling that the Calcutta Metro took twenty years. Now a new technology has come. Bombay has got a hard job. Now there is a new method of digging the tunnel and this can be accomplished in five years. About commercial exploitation, where does the money come from? It is coming, it is in the final stages. It is before the Cabinet. The Bandra proposal of Rs. 1,000 crore and the Kurla station proposal of Rs. 800 crore are before the Cabinet and it is in the final stage.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Will it be cleared before the elections?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : It is in the final stages. It is with the Cabinet and it is very near finalisation.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : We want this to be cleared before elections.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Before elections or after elections, I do not want to get into this argument. Hopefully, it will be cleared before the elections. What I am saying is that we have had a dialogue with the Urban Development Ministry which is the nodal Ministry and they are setting the rules. All these things are in advance stages. What I want to say is that there will be money for Bombay. You know already it is being done on a sharing basis of two-thirds with the State Government and one-third with the rest of India. That formula has already been adopted. I do not see much problem in the near future as far as Bombay is concerned. We are on a right track.

As far as cleanliness drive is concerned, I take the suggestion of Shri Basudeb Acharia. But I would like to tell you that we have already employed about 300 moving safai Kamgars on the trains. 300 trains have got it. We have employed 2000 extra safai Kamgars. We have taken the latest equipment which are there for washing, the high-jet equipment. We have got over 4000 toilets renovated or are being renovated at the moment because of the cleanliness

drive. A lot of things are happening. A lot more will have to be done. But at least we are on the right track. We have got awareness. There have been inspection of 6000 railway stations in the last three months. We are going towards that particular direction. There has been a lot of success, a lot of surprise checks have been conducted. I myself have visited over 50 railway stations to check the cleanliness on the railway stations. There is an improvement. I do not know how Mr. Ram Kapse says that there is no improvement at all. That is an under-statement. There is definitely an improvement. I do not want to go into it any more.

About safety, Members have mentioned a lot about it. I would like to say as Shri Rabi Ray mentioned, we have taken a lot of steps towards safety specially after the Ferozabad accident. We have the track circuiting which is supposed to be ready by the end of December, 1996 on two major routes and major stations. We are doing it up by March 1996. We have put in Rs. 100 crore extra for safety. And we have taken various steps. And eighty per cent of the accidents are due to human failure. I would like to say that we have spared nobody who has been negligent. Wherever there has been any railway accident. We have spared nobody and there has been one person who has been suspended. I am very happy to say that the accident rate has come down quite a bit. It is 25 per cent to the corresponding period. But I am not happy with it. We cannot be complacent. We have to go ahead. The only thing which is still alarming is the accident on the railway crossings. We along with BEL have developed various sound devices, sound and light devices which are there, the electronic ones and hopefully in the years to come we will go in for mass production.

As far as finance is concerned, I am happy to say that the bold schemes have been taken up which were not taking place earlier. I am thankful to the Finance Minister for having given a five year tax holiday. Because of that we already got about Rs. 650 crore of bold schemes which have been passed. And we have got another Rs. 1,500 crore worth of schemes which are in the pipeline. So a lot of gauge conversion can now onwards go to private sector because people are coming. Even the Borivili-Virar. I will say there is a lot of good response. And hopefully, we should be able to start this under the bold scheme.

We have modernized our trains and coaches — I have already mentioned that. I am sure we will be able to provide you a better, safer and cleaner rail journey.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Mr. Kalmadi, you have not said about the restoration of train services of Bankura-Damodar River railway(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : You did not say anything about the Shoranur-Mangalore railway line(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Sir, the Bihar zone has been left.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : About the cut motions which have been given, if he agrees that he will send the reply within eight days that would be.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is generally done and I think, he will do it. About every cut motion generally we send the reply in writing. He will be doing that.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Okay Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the number of cut motions have moved by the Members to the demand.....

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I have made a request to the hon. Minister that(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot speak about every Member's request.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : He has made a provision in the budget for Zonal Office Patna but he has not mentioned anything about Ganga Bridge.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Hon. Minister may be requested to speak on doubling of Patna-Gaya railway line....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is meant for asking questions. You can ask questions then. But at the time of Question Hour you make a speech and at the time of speech you ask questions.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Madam, your question was about Shoranur-Mangalore line, whether it can be given to Konkan Railway.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Yes.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : We have already advertised under the BOLT scheme. We said that the Konkan Railways can also participate in it because these are the days of liberalization, Even it is a Government company, let IRCON or Konkan Corporation - they should make the bid because we have to go in for the lowest cost to the railway. The other reason is that we cannot think of Konkan Railways at the moment because they have to complete their present project. They are short of money. Again we have released all our money for their present project. If we give it to the Konkan Railways, again we are going to have finance problem because they want that to hypothecate the tracks it will have tremendous amount of legal problems. We have examined that in detail. We would have liked to give it to Konkan Railways but let them apply in BOLT and in case their offer is favourable we will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, a number of cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1996-97. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular Cut Motion to be put separately?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions which have been moved together to the Vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1996-97 to Vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16 "

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1995-96 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 14 and 16"

The motion was adopted

24.00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Excess Demands are also to be passed. I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1993-94 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amount shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

00.01 hrs

(March 12, 1996/Phalguna 22, 1917 (Saka)

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON
ACCOUNT BILL, 1996*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI) : Sir, I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of
certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of
India for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-
97 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce the Bill to
provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and
out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services
of a part of the financial year 1996-97, for the
purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move for
consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I beg to move.**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain
sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India
for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-
97, for the purposes of Railways, be taken into
consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain
sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of
India for the services of a part of the financial year
1996-97, for the purposes of Railways, be taken
into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-
by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

0.02 hrs

[English]

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL*, 1996

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI) : Sir, I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and
appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial
year 1995-96, for the purposes of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise
payment and appropriation of certain further sums
from and out of the Consolidated fund of India for
the services of the financial year 1995-96, for the
purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move for
consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I beg to move.**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation
of certain further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the
financial year 1995-96, for the purposes of Railways,
be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation
of certain further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the
financial year 1995-96, for the purposes of Railways,
be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will not take up clause-by-
clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"The Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

00.03 hrs.

[English]

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1996*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1994 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1994 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Minister may move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, I beg to move.**

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Funds of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1994 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1994 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

00.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF UTTAR PRADESH UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET-1996, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (UTTAR PRADESH)-1996-97 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—UTTAR PRADESH-1995-96

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SYED SIBTEY RAZI) : On behalf of SHRI S.B. CHAVAN, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th October, 1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 18th April, 1996"

As the House is aware, the President was pleased to issue a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution imposing the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh on October 18, 1995. The Proclamation was approved by both Houses of Parliament during the last Session.

The aforesaid Resolution is being moved, as the Proclamation in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh shall, as per provisions of the Constitution, cease to be operative of the expiration of a period of six months, i.e. on April 17, 1996.

We have made a careful and critical assessment of the situation prevailing in the State., in consultation with the Governor, to determine whether the process of having a duly elected Government in Uttar Pradesh is possible by April 17, 1996. In his report, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh has recommended extension of the President's Rule in the State for another six months on the ground that the aforesaid period is not conducive to holding of elections as the High School and Intermediate examinations involving 25 lakh to 30 lakh students will be taking place all over the State.

In addition, the All India Secondary Board and other equivalent examinations will also take place during the same period. Therefore, the conduct of elections during this period will affect the teaching/examination schedule. etc. of nearly a crore of students. In addition to what the Governor has said, it may be mentioned that, on account of the aforesaid examinations, there may be a problem about availability at school/college buildings for elections, apart from non-availability of teachers/police forces for the election related duties.

The question of elections in Uttar Pradesh has been raised by Members in the other House and in sections of the media in the context of extension of the President's Rule. It will be recalled that this Government had, with great reluctance and reservation, recommended dissolution of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in October, 1995 when

we were convinced that no party was indeed in a position to form a majority Government in the State. The Government is committed to restoration or a popular government as soon as possible. But we have to consider various other factors while determining the election schedule in Uttar Pradesh.

Over a period of time it has been noticed that Uttar Pradesh and a few other States comparatively require a heavier deployment of paramilitary forces, that the local issues generate comparatively more tensions in these States and that from all accounts the poorer sections of the society not only feel insecure during the period of elections but also are not always able to exercise their rightful franchise. Such States need more attention during the election period.

Honourable Members are also very well aware that the poorer sections of the State of Uttar Pradesh and the administration were badly affected on account of unstable governments since the elections in 1993. The Governor's Rule has provided some respect to the poorer section, and the administration is now gradually coming in shape to take on the onerous duties of conducting the elections and maintaining law and order. The level of confidence and stability that the administration has acquired would also need to be assessed in the context of generation or regeneration of tensions on local issues. The anti-social elements, the communal and casteist forces, which had thrived in the State after the last elections, would need to be put down more effectively lest people of the State, especially the poorer sections, should again subject to the same difficulties and traumas that they have started recovering from. Therefore, an extension of the President's Rule in the State would enable the Government to have adequate time to decided on the timing of restoration of popular rule in Uttar Pradesh.

In view of the position, as briefly described by me, it is proposed that the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 18th April, 1996.

In solicit approval of this august House to the Resolution moved by me which has been approved by the Rajya Sabha on the 1st March, 1996.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th October, 1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the the 18th April, 1996."

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos 1 to 28, 30 to 82 and 84 to 95."

and Demands for Grants on Account (Uttar Pradesh) for 1996-97 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Excise Department	7,48,79,000	-
2.	Housing Department	8,95,62,000	15,06,25,000
3.	Industries Department (Export Promotion)	29,42,000	7,50,000
4.	Industries Department (Mines and Minerals)	2,82,11,000	-
5.	Industries Department (Village and small Industries)	24,69,56,000	1,57,93,000
6.	Industries Department (Handloom Industry)	16,06,68,000	1,10,06,000
7.	Industries Department (Heavy and Medium Industries)	2,17,51,000	5,00,02,000
8.	Industries Department (Printing and Stationery)	19,69,23,000	-
9.	Power Department	1,63,74,000	498,54,86,000
10.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Horticultural Development)	23,58,31,000	1,89,51,000
11.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Agriculture)	171,91,64,000	56,07,12,000
12.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Area Development)	22,30,02,000	25,00,000
13.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Rural Development)	351,25,05,000	12,80,96,000
14.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Panchayati Raj)	144,23,95,000	5,50,000
15.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Animal Husbandry)	60,38,74,000	12,76,000
16.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Dairy Development)	5,14,93,000	3,60,47,000
17.	Agriculture and other allied Departments (Fisheries)	7,96,62,000	50,000
18.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Co-operative)	12,40,68,000	290,92,56,000
19.	Personnel Department (Training and other Expenditure)	1,68,82,000	-
20.	Personnel Department (Public Service Commission)	58,40,000	-
21.	Food and Civil Supplies Department	41,60,25,000	935,41,00,000
22.	Sports Department	4,99,38,000	1,31,63,000
23.	Cane Development Department (Cane)	22,61,09,000	-
24.	Cane Development Department (Sugar Industry)	17,19,08,000	3,37,50,000

1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
25.	Home Department (Jail)	32,77,66,000	2,41,82,000
26.	Home Department (Police)	627,15,51,000	6,34,82,000
27.	Home Department (Civil Defence)	33,89,26,000	-
28.	Home Department (Political Pension and other Expenditure)	17,43,15,000	-
30.	Confidential Department (Revenue Intelligence Directorate and other Expenditure)	40,43,000	-
31.	Medical Department (Medical Education and Training)	53,15,77,000	5,03,000
32.	Medical Department (Allopathy)	209,34,11,000	11,86,37,000
33.	Medical Department (Ayurvedic and Union)	35,03,26,000	11,00,000
34.	Medical Department (Homoeopathy)	12,61,52,000	1,000
35.	Medical Department (Family Welfare)	115,43,48,000	2,000
36.	Medical Department (Public Health)	92,51,02,000	18,42,000
37.	Urban Development Department	254,21,07,000	4,37,50,000
38.	Civil Aviation Department	3,12,18,000	57,50,000
39.	Language Department	1,50,06,000	-
40.	Planning Department	40,82,33,000	30,00,00,000
41.	Election Department	36,75,98,000	-
42.	Judicial Department	58,52,17,000	4,50,00,000
43.	Transport Department	8,34,63,000	1,000
44.	Tourism Department	3,41,44,000	6,91,60,000
45.	Environment Department	1,18,52,000	1,000
46.	Administrative Reforms Department	36,31,000	-
47.	Technical Education Department	44,61,30,000	2,10,91,000
48.	Muslim Waqf Department	54,75,000	-
49.	Woman and Child Welfare Department	72,95,69,000	52,50,000
50.	Revenue Department (District Administration)	467,35,14,000	4,72,54,000
51.	Revenue Department (Relief on account of Natural Calamities)	64,08,38,000	70,62,000
52.	Revenue Department (Board of Revenue and other Expenditure)	173,68,11,000	37,000
53.	National Integration Department	18,27,90,000	1,10,00,000
54.	Public Works Department (Establishment)	118,51,21,000	-
55.	Public Works Department (Non-Residential Buildings)	5,10,38,000	5,06,72,000
56.	Public Works Department (Residential Buildings)	4,42,50,000	6,25,62,000
57.	Public Works Department (Functional Buildings)	-	1,69,11,000
58.	Public Works Department (Communication)	101,89,04,000	200,21,77,000
59.	Public Works Department (Estate Directorate)	8,75,81,000	3,00,03,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
60.	Forest Department	55,52,12,000 11,38,000
61.	Finance Department (Debt Services and other Expenditure)	570,50,73,000 32,27,50,000
62.	Finance Department (Superannuation allowance and Pensions)	347,32,50,000 -
63.	Finance Department (Treasury and Accounts Administration)	14,27,02,000 1,000
64.	Finance Department (State Lottery)	19,77,20,000 -
65.	Finance Department (Audit, Small Savings etc.)	20,53,77,000 -
66.	Finance Department (Group Insurance)	21,31,000 -
67.	Legislative Council Secretariat	2,39,77,000 -
68.	Legislative Assembly Secretariat	6,38,60,000 -
69.	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department (Legislature)	- 1,20,00,000
70.	Science and Technology Departments	9,82,87,000 -
71.	Education Department (Primary Education)	1,294,60,99,000 23,13,000
72.	Education Department (Secondary Education)	786,73,93,000 2,28,77,000
73.	Education Department (Higher Education)	189,18,30,000 1,80,01,000
74.	Education Department (Adult Education)	7,15,19,000 -
75.	Education Department (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	18,43,45,000 -
76.	Labour Department (Labour Welfare)	21,77,47,000 -
77.	Labour Department (Employment)	28,57,49,000 73,33,000
78.	Secretariat Administration Department	30,00,71,000 -
79.	Social Welfare Department (Social Welfare)	66,93,27,000 52,000
80.	Social Welfare Department (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare)	155,89,06,000 3,23,39,000
81.	Social Welfare Department (Tribal Welfare)	2,64,55,000 49,51,000
82.	Vigilance Department	3,20,04,000 -
84.	General Administration Department	9,46,000 -
85.	Public Enterprises Department	40,27,000 -
86.	Information Department	10,35,19,000 -
87.	Soldiers' Welfare Department	6,41,18,000 -
88.	Institutional Finance Department (Directorate)	36,49,000 1,71,14,000
89.	Institutional Finance Department (Trade Tax)	46,31,30,000 20,01,000
90.	Institutional Finance Department (Entertainment and Betting Tax)	1,81,35,000 -
91.	Institutional Finance Department (Stamps and Registration)	7,45,81,000 2,50,00,000
92.	Cultural Affairs Department	4,02,58,000 13,00,000
93.	Irrigation Department (Establishment)	191,51,03,000 58,66,22,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
94.	Irrigation Department (Works)	418,94,14,000 390,20,13,000
95.	Uttarakhand Development Department	158,55,71,000 69,83,67,000

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 19, 21 to 28, 30 to 40, 42 to 46, 48 to 65, 68, 70 to 82 and 84 to 95."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Uttar Pradesh) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
1.	Excise Department	1,42,53,000 -
2.	Housing Department	1,46,74,000 -
3.	Industries Department (Export Promotion)	3,03,000 -
4.	Industries Department (Mines and Minerals)	23,54,000 12,18,34,000
5.	Industries Department (Village and small Industries)	14,28,96,000 -
6.	Industries Department (Handloom Industry)	2,59,22,000 89,17,000
7.	Industries Department (Heavy and Medium Industries)	91,50,000 19,25,00,000
8.	Industries Department (Printing and Stationery)	2,00,00,000 -
9.	Power Department	34,52,42,000 -
10.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Horticultural Development)	4,70,85,000 -
11.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Agriculture)	45,61,40,000 25,68,94,000
13.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Rural Development)	11,27,98,000 -
14.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Panchayati Raj)	3,40,54,000 -
15.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Animal Husbandry)	5,27,58,000 29,40,000
16.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Dairy Development)	44,58,000 45,00,000

1	2	3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
17.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Fisheries)	15,00,000	-
18.	Agriculture and other Allied Departments (Co-operative)	3,50,19,000	41,69,28,000
19.	Personnel Department (training and other Expenditure)	32,76,000	-
21.	Food and Civil Supplies Department	5,94,60,000	-
22.	Sports Department	1,04,67,000	1,20,44,000
23.	Cane Development Department (Cane)	10,78,04,000	-
24.	Cane Development Department (Sagar Industry)	21,21,28,000	58,16,29,000
25.	Home Department (Jail)	5,09,40,000	4,00,10,000
26.	Home Department (Police)	61,88,81,000	16,47,55,000
27.	Home Department (Civil Defence)	2,09,55,000	-
28.	Home Department (Political Pension and other Expenditure)	1,47,97,000	-
30.	Confidential Department (Revenue special Intelligence Directorate and other Expenditure)	25,00,000	-
31.	Medical Department (Medical Education and Training)	6,28,14,000	-
32.	Medical Department (Allopathy)	74,49,02,000	2,62,19,000
33.	Medical Department (Ayurvedic and Unani)	9,00,39,000	-
34.	Medical Department (Homoeopathy)	2,66,50,000	-
35.	Medical Department (Family Welfare)	56,98,70,000	-
36.	Medical Department (Public Health)	20,14,60,000	-
37.	Urban Development Department	32,86,41,000	1,00,00,000
38.	Civil Aviation Department	8,08,85,000	8,70,64,000
39.	Language Department	91,93,000	-
40.	Planning Department	2,56,23,000	3,00,000
42.	Judicial Department	24,28,54,000	5,76,44,000
43.	Transport Department	1,57,40,000	7,28,000
44.	Tourism Department	63,50,000	5,83,49,000
45.	Environment Department	-	30,22,000
46.	Administrative Reforms Department	1,48,000	-
48.	Muslim Waqf Department	35,00,000	-
49.	Woman and Child Welfare Department	22,97,85,000	-
50.	Revenue Department (District Administration)	15,13,54,000	2,49,40,000
51.	Revenue Department (Relief on account of Natural Calamities)	35,000	-
52.	Revenue Department (Board of Revenue and other Expenditure)	1,09,05,46,000	-
53.	National Integration Department	1,53,88,000	-
54.	Public Works department (Establishment)	165,88,55,000	-

1	2	3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
55.	Public Works Department (Non-Residential Buildings)	2,16,95,000	36,95,000
56.	Public Works Department (Residential Buildings)	3,32,19,000	10,57,91,000
57.	Public Works Department (Financial Buildings)	-	8,66,15,000
58.	Public Works Department (Communication)	24,86,82,000	1,07,91,41,000
59.	Public Works Department (Estate Directorate)	2,48,34,000	8,11,02,000
60.	Forest Department	13,25,22,000	1,000
61.	Finance Department (Debt Services and other Expenditure)	5,50,000	1,000
62.	Finance Department (Superannuation Allowance and Pensions)	1,44,69,29,000	-
63.	Finance Department (Treasury and Accounts Administration)	2,24,37,000	1,39,000
64.	Finance Department (State Lottery)	3,52,08,77,000	-
65.	Finance Department (Audit, Small Savings etc.)	44,00,000	-
68.	Legislative Assembly Secretariat	1,96,000	-
70.	Science and Technology Department	2,41,000	-
71.	Education Department (Primary Education)	2,47,30,85,000	-
72.	Education Department (Secondary Education)	1,08,76,07,000	16,00,000
73.	Education Department (Higher Education)	13,38,65,000	-
74.	Education Department (Adult Education)	16,38,000	-
75.	Education Department (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	4,29,84,000	-
76.	Labour Department (Labour Welfare)	4,94,19,000	-
77.	Labour Department (Employment)	4,34,89,000	43,89,000
78.	Secretariat Administration Department	11,79,90,000	-
79.	Social Welfare Department (Social Welfare)	18,09,000	-
80.	Social Welfare Department (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare)	1,33,13,000	2,99,00,000
81.	Social Welfare Department (Tribal Welfare)	48,16,000	-
82.	Vigilance Department	24,82,000	-
84.	General Administration Department	2,20,000	-
85.	Public Enterprises Department	29,01,000	-
86.	Information Department	3,61,45,000	-
87.	Soldiers' Welfare Department	15,36,59,000	31,17,000
88.	Institutional Finance Department (Directorate)	7,00,000	24,18,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
89. Institutional Finance Department (Trade Tax)	11,81,10,000	-
90. Institutional Finance Department (Entertainment and Betting Tax)	35,77,000	-
91. Institutional Finance Department (Stamps and Registration)	1,33,59,000	5,00,00,000
92. Cultural Affairs Department	4,66,33,000	39,00,000
93. Irrigation Department (Establishment)	32,85,58,000	-
94. Irrigation Department (Works)	17,48,33,000	48,81,83,000
95. Uttarakhand Development Department	52,40,64,000	40,19,58,000

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon Minister has mentioned the reasons for extension of President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh. You have ordered to speak on extension of President's Rule and budget both the issues. I do not know the reasons for it but at the time of discussion of such an important issue the Minister of Home Affairs is not present here.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Two Minister are present here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : You are a senior member. You must know the difference between the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You may also be knowing that who can do this task.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Perhaps, I do not know that. But up to now hon. Minister of Home Affairs used to be present in the House at the time of debate on the issue of extension of President's Rule. But today when the matter is relates to extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, he is not here. I would like to draw your attention towards it. I feel regret, if I am wrong. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two issues regarding Uttar Pradesh i.e. extension of President's Rule and the budget. At first, I would like to express my views on extension of President's Rule. Just now the reasons given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs for extension of President's Rule do not seem to be justified. President's Rule is not being imposed for the first time in Uttar Pradesh. It has been imposed earlier also.

I feel that you are trying to extend the President's Rule in the state for a further period of six months in the same way, as earlier on a false pretext it was imposed. As a matter of fact you do not want to hold election for Legislative Assembly alongwith Lok Sabha election for your political ends but here you are giving some other reasons.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the time when President's Rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh. At that time you had not dissolved the Legislative Assembly and such a situation emerged for the first time in the country when no political party came forward to form a Government.

One party or the other comes forward in such a situation, to form the Government, thereby obviating president's rule. At that time all the parties expressed their reluctance to form the Government. You and your party tried to somehow form a Government, through defections and horse trading, by using the Governor. And when you felt that the BJP was in a position for form Government with the support of the elected representatives, then you dissolved the Assembly. This reveals your tendency that you are ready to do a wrong thing, if it is in your interest, through manipulation, even if it is not in the nation's interest. You are ready to commit a wrong out of selfishness. In this way you cannot look after the nation's welfare. National interest cannot be served as long as the Congress Party remains inflected with this malady.

Sir, just now you said, if both the elections are held simultaneously, schools, teachers and Para military forces would not be available. You are making all these excuses so as not to hold simultaneous polls for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. In my view there is no difficulty in doing this. Are schools, teachers and para-military forces not required for Lok Sabha polls? Just now you said that there are some regions in the country where the poor and the backwards are prevented from casting their votes. You are only exposing yourself. Out of 50 years the Congress party has ruled the country for 45-46 years. After 50 years of independence, the situation now under your rule is such that the poor and the backwards cannot exercise their right to franchise, freely. (Interruptions)

If you want to indulge in a running commentary in this way, I am ready for that also.

I am requesting you to think of national interest also. You claim your party is 100 years old and you made the nation independent. You speak of innumerable similar achievements. But such claims will not help the party much. Instead, you have never thought of the economic loss the nation will suffer. You want to hold two elections at different times. You say the nation's economy is in a mess, that you are taking several steps to put the economy back on the rails and you are making efforts to curb expenditure and attain higher levels of growth. I want the honourable Minister to make explicit his intention and an announcement should be made of holding both the elections simultaneously. If you read carefully and think over, it, you will not be able to satisfy yourself with the excuse you made and what you read just now. Because there was nothing logical in what you said. It is not at all convincing.

You explained how the communal and casteist forces can be controlled. In other words, you are saying in the House that to control these forces President's Rule is needed, not an elected Government. What kind of logic is this? In other words, an elected Government cannot take on the responsibility of controlling these forces. Do you

want to give this message to the nation that an elected Government is incapable of dealing with such forces? This means, if communal riots takes place in a particular state you will put that state under president's Rule for 2-4 years in order to control the situation. Is it logical? Is this your argument? Please explain.

The reasons given by you does not hold water. Your party's interest is involved. You want to win maximum number of Lok Sabha Seats. and if Vidhan Sabha polls are held simultaneously, there would be intense infighting in the party over ticket distribution. In such a situation your party would lose a few seats. Due to this fear, you do not want to hold simultaneous elections to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. Because you know how your party will fare in the Vidhan Sabha polls. Hence, you are working against national interest. You are putting avoidable financial burden on the country. This is a cause for concern.

The second thing you spoke about was extending the President's rule. In this context, I want to bring one or two things to your notice. You have also mentioned about it, I also want to tell you that in the past five years, in Up., the state has seen more of President's rule than it has been ruled by the elected representatives. The BJP's tenure was about 18 months. The state had been under President's Rule for a year earlier, and the present spell of President's rule is going to complete six months. Extending the President's Rule in this manner is not correct. I want to tell you some thing regarding how oppression and political expediency is taking place under the President's rule. First, I want to say about oppression. I want to tell about my area, Uttarakhand. Instead of holding elections there, to form a Government, the Central Government and the Governor are oppressing us. You want to subject us to continued oppression.

Muzaffarnagar incident took place on 2nd October, 1994. I don't know how many times I said this in the House, but you did not believe me. Shri Pawanji is sitting with you. In his, "Issues Before The Parliament" he had said that I was making a mountain out of a mole hill. He denied any rape or molestation took place. You did nothing. In U.P. your Government was supporting. In the meantime when the Allahabad High Court clearly stated.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Since you have referred my name, therefore, I am speaking. You also accompanied us when we all went as did Syed Sibtey Razi. What were your officers doing? What did they do, whom you supported and made Chief Minister. In spite of this you supported them.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You did not hear what I said. I am not talking of Muzaffarnagar visit. I am talking of "Issues Before the Parliament." Then you also had said that I was making a mountain out of a mole hill. And that no rape and molestation took place. I am talking on that which recorded in "The Issues Before the Parliament.".....(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I had said that you always exaggerate the things and speak as if there is only one issue. What did you do after that. You supported them

and made their nominee the Chief Minister(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I want to say that from October, 1994, till now, Central government and the Governor has been pressing us in various ways including this. We supported Ms. Mayawati, and if she failed to deliver the goods, this does not lessen your responsibility(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You supported her, inspite of knowing that she had committed wrong, which we do not know at that time(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. Khanduriji, please do not address the Member, address the Chair. He is getting provoked.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I am sorry, Sir,

[Translation]

I was looking at the Minister, sitting behind him.

Please try to understand, what I am saying. I am not levelling allegations. I am expressing my emotions. I will abridge it a bit. Since Ms. Mayawati did not give the permission therefore we withdraw our support. Perhaps you may be knowing that one of the reasons for our withdrawing support to her was, that her Government did not give permission for the prosecution of the officials responsible for committing atrocities on the Uttarkhand activists, including the women. They refused to give permission but the President's Rule is no different. You did not give them permission and allowed the matter to hang fire for one and a half months. What action did you take against the officials, after Allahabad High Court's verdict. You talk of extending the president's rule. We are for immediate revocation of President's rule. So what an elected Government can assume office in U.P., to punish the erring officials. What are you doing in this regard? There is no need to undertake an in-depth analysis of the nature of Allahabad High Court's judgment. It is known to all. But even till date the Governor has neither suspended them nor started any action against them. The excuse that the CBI is investigating the matter, will not do.

The question is the formation of a separate Uttarakhand state. You and the other Minister of State, sitting with you, some days back had started consultations with several organisations. As the elections draw near, frequency of such meetings has also increased. And you make the statement that you are solving this problem. You promised to do something by second February, but nothing happened. The honourable Minister, Prof. Kamson had said something will emerge before the beginning of the Lok Sabha Session. The session has begun and is about to come to an end.

I want to know from you as to how long will you continue to harass the people of this important and military

dominated border area of Uttar Pradesh. How long will you continue playing with the sentiments of these patriotic people? Has the Hon'ble Governor appraised you of the situation there? Dharnas are being staged day and night there. The students have lost one academic year. All development activities have come to a standstill. The funds allocated for this area are being siphoned out because of vested interest as well as on some other pretexts. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take on these two points relating to Uttarakhand and when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard? He should spell out the problem which he is facing in taking a decision. Secondly, there is the judgement of Allahabad High Court., What advice has been given by the hon. Governor on this judgement and what action the Government propose to take on that advice? Whether the guilty officials will be suspended or not?

As far as the question of budget of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I am sorry to say that the hon. Governor is acting, even under President's rule, like an elected Government and the allocated budget is being misappropriated keeping in view the ensuing elections in mind. The Ministers or politicians can make new announcements as a prelude to elections but the way funds are being misappropriated, new announcements are being made, a number of schemes being formulated and all that is being talked about on behalf of the hon. Governor are indicative of electoral preparations. I have an objection to the presentation of the budget for the money allocated in the budget will not be used in the development work. Instead, it will be diverted to election preparations and invested in those areas where the Congress thinks that it would help its supporters.

My constituency has an annual budget allocation of Rs. 450 crore, out of which Rs. 180 crore comes from the Centre. From this allocation, Rs. 100 crore, to Rs. 200 crore are being diverted to other places because the Congress fears that it would not get seats from there. The same practice was adopted by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav when his Government had the support of the Congress. He diverted Rs. 250 crore on the pretext of launching an agitation. They ask to go for agitation and then they say that the things are not going on according to their wish. Thus, they warn us that they would withdraw their money. These types of things are happening in the name of development.

The Hon. Finance Minister was present here a little while ago. He has announced tax holiday for five years to all people in the hilly areas of India i.e., from J&K to Himachal Pradesh to open new industries. Six districts out of eight districts are no-industry areas and I have been consistently demanding that these areas should also be given such exemption. The hon. Finance Minister was very sympathetic and he agreed with our viewpoint but regretted that the area being a part of Uttar Pradesh, cannot be given this exemption. They are the people who are not in favour of a separate State and thus balance us. Sir out of eight districts are no industry areas there either the hon. Governor or the Central Government is doing anything in

this direction. This is a matter of serious concern. An example of misappropriation of money is that even in winter, water is not available in these areas and people have to bridge a distance of five to six kilometers to fetch water. It means, it takes half a day to fetch water only. In such a situation what kind of development is taking place in this area? Why is the President's rule continuing for the last one and half years?

There is one more problem of Uttar Pradesh which is related to sugarcane. My friends have also raised that issue and I hope that, if permitted, one or two other members would like to touch upon that issue. Therefore, am not going to touch this topic.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi) : It is 12 O'clock.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You have made us to sit here upto 12 O'clock, Therefore, listen to me also.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK : We have not made you to sit here. Rather, you have made us to sit here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I oppose it on two point. Although I understand that elections cannot be held by 18th April there, yet the hon. Minister should spill out whether election to the legislative Assembly will be held simultaneously with that of Lok Sabha elections. Secondly when the Government will take a decision on Uttarkhand and what is the action proposed to be taken by it on Allahabad High court's Judgement? Therefore, I do support extension of President's rule beyond 18th April but with these restrictions.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : I cannot wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved to extend the term of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh. I want that the election to Legislative Assembly should be held alongwith the election to Lok Sabha. Therefore, the term of President Rule should be extended till that period. Uttar Pradesh is largest state of the country. What has happened over the last six months is well known to everybody. An elected Government had been formed there in 1991, which had ensured maintenance of law and order.

An untoward incident took place there and it resulted in imposition of president's Rule and the Government was dismissed. Elections were held again there and the party which had got maximum number of 177 seats was not called by the hon. Governor to form the Government. Instead, the alliance which had only 174 seats was invited to form the Government. Our friends from the Congress party also extended support to them in this regard. That Government attacked the judiciary and the Executive. The incident that took place on the very first day in the Legislative Assembly is known to all. As a consequence campaigns like 'Hulla Bol' were launched against journalists. When they developed a *malafide* intention against Mayawati, we came to her rescue and thus, the first Dalit woman was given an opportunity to become the Chief Minister. Even then you people level' allegations against us.

Our submission is that the development is held up in Uttar Pradesh due to the imposition of the President's Rule. President's Rule is a constitutional obligation. A committee of Parliamentarians was formed there due to the imposition of the President's Rule. The Government should tell us as to how many meetings of this committee had been held so far and how many times the hon. Governor has invited these members for discussion? Problems in Uttar Pradesh cannot be solved when you do not provide funds to that state and instead cause extra burden by holding elections twice there. I want that the hon. Home Minister should categorically state that the elections to Legislative Assembly would be held simultaneously with the Lok Sabha elections. Had the elections to Legislative Assembly been held there the sugarcane grower would not have faced such a miserable situation. Due to the wrong policy being adopted by the crushers, they are not purchasing sugarcane even at a price of Rs. 25 to 30. Payments amounting to Crores of Rupees payable to farmers have been outstanding against the mill owners. The sugar mill owners are acting arbitrarily. Leave aside the payment of this year, they have not been paid even the dues for the last years. I would like the Government to pay attention in this regard and ensure as to why the production is not going on.

The minimum price of sugarcane should be fixed for the purpose of procurement by the crushers as its price does not exceed Rs. 25 when it should at least be procured at Rs. 75. So far, no steps have been taken in this direction.

Frequent transfers of bureaucrats has become a lucrative business in Uttar Pradesh. The workers of a particular party are involved in this business. In my constituency, Bareilly, one leader was instrumental in effecting the transfer of a particular officer, whereas another leader reversed the order. People allege that bribery is involved in this transfer gimmick. It is a matter of concern. Please ensure that such thing do not recur.

It seems that Congress is left with no work in Uttar Pradesh. It has five Members elected from that state and it can apparently be perceived that it is working in the direction of annihilating even this small base. People understand as to who can give a meaningful direction to the state. During the regime of Kalyan Singh Government, a scheme of concretising all the canals was chalked out.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Who demolished the Babri Masjid ?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : You may reconstruct it tomorrow if you have the guts to translate into action the public declaration made from the ramparts of Lal Quila. On the one hand you are asking the Ramalaya Trust people to construct the temple and on the other proclaiming from the ramparts of Lal Quila that you would construct the mosque. We are saying it in unambiguous terms that the Rama temple in Ayodhya is synonymous to India's identity and we will definitely construct this temple once we form the Government at the Centre.

Now, the policy of whispering the tale of the temple into our ears and blowing the trumpet of the mosque in public

will not do. The people will, tomorrow, place you in the dock with regard to India's identity and shaping the country's future and you will be left speechless. The Muslim of the country has also understood and appreciated the straight forwardness of the BJP and duplicity of the Congress seeking votes both in the name of the temple and the mosque and their design to incline these two communities to fighting. Development works can only be taken up the day when this problem of communal divide is solved. You are not treating the Muslims as the true citizens of India but just as a vote bank.....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They are treating Hindus like that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mamata ji, it is getting prolonged.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : That is not true. It is an established fact that you are treating Muslims merely as vote bank rather than the citizens of this country. We will make muslims the citizens of India.....(Interruptions) Muslims have more participation than we have....(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He should not say all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him say.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quiet late. Hence, I will restrict my speech though there is enough to be said about Uttar Pradesh. I request you to direct the Government to ask the Ministry of Home Affairs to recommend holding of simultaneous elections in Uttar Pradesh alongwith Lok Sabha elections(Interruptions)

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Bhogendra Jhaji, is it necessary that on everything you should speak? It is not necessary please.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the resolution for extension of President's Rule brought forward by the hon. Home Minister, I have only to say that after President's rule was imposed for the first time in Uttar Pradesh, we had expected that some political solution would be evolved as has been mentioned during the course of the debate. You might recall that President's rule was not imposed there when it

should have been imposed., Article 356 was invoked only after an ugly incident took place and fundamentalists succeeded in their evil designs. Subsequently, President's rule was reimposed there without giving any person a chance of proving his majority on the floor of the Assembly. It is the largest and the most important state of India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my contention is that after the re-imposition of President's rule there the Government's intention is not clear as to when they are going to hold election in the state. Will this Government make an announcement to the effect that elections to U.P. Assembly will be conducted immediately after holding Parliamentary elections or does it want to keep the State perpetually under the President's rule. Just now, one of our friends referred to the present trend of transfer and postings there.....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is extremely deplorable and distressing that the office of the Governor is being used in a political manner.

Let the President's rule be extended but it should also be announced simultaneously that elections to the State Assembly will be held within 15-20 days of holding the Lok Sabha polls.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am apprehensive about the resolution moved by the hon. Minister and, thus, am not in a position to support that. My submission is that holding simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly will be in the national interest. I will not speak in their favour but it is in the interest of the country and it also does not go against their own interests. I cannot understand why they are trying to avoid it. Holding of elections at a later stage will involve expenditure and problems. Therefore, I do not support it. The President's rule is in vogue there presently and there is a peaceful atmosphere.

But there is suppression and oppression. Just now the issue of sugarcane was raised. Hundreds of crores of rupees payable to the farmers are outstanding against crusher. On the one hand, the Government is donating largesse and doling out mid-day meals and on the other retaining outstanding dues of the farmers. As a result of this, the farmers' leader and advocate, Shri Chhatra Singh alongwith hundreds of men and women staged 'dharma on 1st March in Mathura in support of local demands and release of outstanding dues but, Sir, the women were baton-charged and put behind the bars alongwith advocate Chhatra Singh under Article 307.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : All right.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : They all are languishing in jails. I tried to call upon the hon. Minister. The manner in which atrocities are perpetrated there, people are implicated in false cases and the villagers of the interior hamlets, where no incident has taken place, are trapped under Article 360 and warrants issued in their name has forced the people to stage peaceful dharnas daily.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concerned because I have to visit the area. Hence, I urge upon you to get them released and get the cases of outstanding dues disposed of. The Union Budget had touched upon the issue of Tehri dam during the President's rule. An announcement should be made to this effect.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhogendra Jha, please conclude now. You are coming to the individual cases.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Uttarakhand issue continuously postponed. I would like that the hon. Minister should make an announcement today itself granting Statehood to the Uttarakhand region.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's rule will be extended for another 6 months. I would like to give only four suggestions. My first suggestion is that the summer season is approaching. There is a serious problem of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh. Sir, I would request you to ensure adequate supply of drinking water in the State by way of installing more and more hand pumps.

Secondly, my submission is that the Uttar Pradesh Government is not implementing the order issued by the Central Government. The stock limit of sugar was increased 10 months back. It has already been implemented in other parts of the country but it is yet to be implemented in Uttar Pradesh. I urge upon you to ensure that this order is implemented in Uttar Pradesh also.

The farmers are not getting remunerative prices of paddy. The Central Government claims that rice can be exported but does not allow the export of rice of Uttar Pradesh on one or the other pretext. As a result of this the farmers are neither getting the price of paddy in cash nor they are getting remunerative prices. Why do the officers in Uttar Pradesh Government are not implementing the order of the Central Government regarding paddy?

My fourth suggestion is that red tapism is prevalent in Uttar Pradesh in the name of the Governor's rule. There is no power supply in villages. Water is not being released in canals. Fertilizers are not available. Therefore, my submission is that, as the Presidents' rule is going to be extended, the necessary items of daily use viz electricity and water should be made available to the people. Industries are on the verge of closure due to the non-supply of power. Kindly ensure that these essential items are made available during the coming summer season.

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, political instability has been going on in Uttar Pradesh continuously for the last 5-6 years. It started in 1989 and the elections were held again in 1991 and 1993 also. In this way the Governments and the renowned parties which had made promises to rule the state for 5 years, went out of power for one or the other reason in one year or 18 months. The hon. Member has raised this issue here, therefore, I would like

to remind him of the situation which had come up there on 17th October 1995 and at that time the Chief Minister belonged to the B.S.P.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not called for.

[Translation]

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Such a situation arose there that no party could form the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is really not necessary.

[Translation]

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : The Governor apprised the Central Government that the President's Rule should be imposed there. The President's rule was imposed there for six months. It's term is likely to expire on 17th April, 1995. The economic activities and progress of the State were affected due to the policies of the Governments, which came to power there. On 17th October, 1995 such a situation cropped up, as a result of which, President's rule was imposed on 18th October. Elections were proposed to be conducted there till March. But as I have said just now that the elections could not be conducted. (Interruptions) The extension of president's rule is not based on any pretext. The situation was not conducive to hold elections there in March. More time is required to hold election there. Therefore, I have brought this Resolution before the House.

So far as the question of holding Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections simultaneously is concerned, the hon. Governor has also recommended that the law and order situation has improved and the pace of development has also picked up. To consolidate over all position it would be possible to conduct Legislative Assembly's elections after the Lok Sabha polls, since it is understood that the law and order situation has been brought under control to a large extent. Therefore some more time is needed for consolidating the position in the State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is a very big State and you are also well aware of it. 424 Members are elected from there for the Legislative Assembly. A large number of party candidates and independent candidates contest elections from these seats. Today, just now an hon. Member has given me his request to provide him a gunner. In his request he has stated that the elections, are likely to be held in the state which may result in a lot of violence and for that he needs security and therefore, arrangement for three gunners should be made for him. You can imagine what situation would arise there at the time of elections. Uttar Pradesh is a big State and the possibility of holding Assembly elections simultaneously in the State along with the Lok Sabha elections in view of the recommendations of the Governor.....(Interruptions)

[English]

Let me complete. I need your protection, Sir.

[Translation]

In view of the circumstances explained by me, we think that while deciding the date of elections, all these things are to be kept in mind. But the elections will not be delayed even for a day. Our Government wants to set up a popular Government everywhere. We are even trying to conduct elections in Kashmir. Elections should be conducted there at the earliest. Then, how the question that we will let the administration run through the President's rule for long in Uttar Pradesh, arises. We will try to bring the elected Government there at the earliest.

The hon. Governor has not been doing anything in favour of any party but he is doing every thing for the development of the State. The economic and political stability is the need of the hour there. That is why the President's rule is being continued there.

Just now the issue of Uttarakhand has been raised here. Certainly atrocities have been committed there. The incident of 2nd October was very shameful. The more it is condemned, the less it is. According to the report of the C.B.I., 245 people have been killed, 17 women were raped and around 7 women were molested. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that 398 people were kept in jail in remote areas. A few days back, the judgement of the High Court has come according to which a certain amount has been fixed which is to be paid in a time bound programme. The High Court has directed to form a committee within 60 days, which will investigate and identify the victims.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that was the point raised by anybody here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I would certainly like to know.

[Translation]

Why did you not take any action against those Officers? In spite of Allahabad High Court's judgement. Why the higher Officials have not been suspended? The purpose can not be served by giving money only.

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Chargesheet has been filed against them and we are going to ask the State Government as to how it will take further action? This is the main action we have taken till date in this regard.

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Hon. Minister, Sir, since officials are suspended even for a minor charge then what is the problem in suspending these Officers who are involved such in a serious case particularly when the Allahabad High Court has obviously held these Officers guilty.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the business of the House to suspend or to punish anybody. Please do not say like this.

[English]

Let them take a proper decision.

[Translation]

SYED SIBTEY RAZI : This case is pending with the State Government. In the case of Uttarkhand, hon. Minister of State, Prof. M. Kamson is negotiating with various agitating organisations. We have received suggestions from 42-43 such organisations and are trying to find out a solution which would be acceptable to all. This is a sensitive issue and nothing more can be said in this regard. The Government is taking keen interest in this matter and we will try to find out a solution soon....(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that a Parliamentary Committee is constituted for Legislative business. This Committee has nothing to do with the functioning of Administration. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, its powers are transferred to the Parliament.

The Parliament is busy in its business, then the President is given these powers according to the directions of the President, a Committee comprising 20 Members from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha has been formed. Legislative business will be put up before this committee in future.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as development is concerned, we are utilising all resources. As regards arrears of payment of sugarcane, the District Magistrates and Administration are taking keen interest in this regard. Efforts are being made to give full benefit to the people and speed up developmental work which had been held up earlier.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about the Dharna being staged by the people....

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to discuss about it tomorrow.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Sugarcane growers are experiencing difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : The concerned Minister will discuss it tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha, why do not you sit down. He does not know. I have already told him that discussion is going to take place about sugarcane tomorrow.

[English]

The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th October, 1995 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 18th April, 1996."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Budget for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1996-97 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, on account, for or toward defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column therefore against Demands 1 to 28, 30 to 82 and 84 to 95."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1995-96 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund for the State of Uttar Pradesh to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1996 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 19, 21 to 28, 30 to 40, 42 to 46, 48 to 65, 68, 70 to 82 and 84 to 95."

The motion was adopted.

00.52 hrs.

[English]

THE UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1996*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item No. 45.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Sir I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97 be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, The Enacting formula and the long title stand part of the bill.":

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

00.53 hrs.

THE UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1996*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item No. 47.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1995-96."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Sir, I beg to move : **

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1995-96 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 11-3-96.

** Introduced* moved with the recommendation of the President.

** Introduced* moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the schedule, clause I, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The Motion was adopted

The schedule Clause 1, the long title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

00.55 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET-1996

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)-1996-97 AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS - JAMMU AND KASHMIR-1995-96

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up item Nos. 49 to 51 together in respect of Jammu and Kashmir Budget.

Motion moved .

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27."

Demands for Grants on Account (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1996-97 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
1.	General Administration Department	14,13,17,000	1,35,30,000
2.	Home Department	149,76,47,000	3,59,45,000
3.	Planning and Development Department	2,80,66,000	2,95,85,000
4.	Information Department	2,68,27,000	32,18,000
5.	Ladakh Affairs Department	63,09,62,000	32,89,12,000
6.	Power Development Department	294,52,73,000	141,19,29,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
7.	Education Department	195,04,64,000	8,04,38,000
8.	Finance Department	88,19,89,000	2,20,00,000
9.	Parliamentary Affairs Department	95,31,000	-
10.	Law Department	7,82,17,000	-
11.	Industries and Commerce Department	22,67,73,000	22,15,87,000
12.	Agriculture, Rural Development & Co-operatives Department	46,86,46,000	30,73,98,000
13.	Animal Husbandry Department	25,93,34,000	4,59,86,000
14.	Revenue Department	42,82,15,000	1,23,40,000
15.	Food, Supplies and Transport Department	31,71,00,000	279,01,02,000
16.	Public Works Department	72,53,16,000	38,29,44,000
17.	Health & Medical Education Department	86,63,97,000	9,25,85,000
18.	Social Welfare Department	12,91,10,000	4,73,77,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development Department	15,96,39,000	25,75,09,000
20.	Tourism Department	6,63,18,000	5,78,33,000
21.	Forest Department	27,38,73,000	12,01,61,000
22.	Irrigation & Flood Control Department	35,61,50,000	19,72,83,000
23.	Public Health, Engineering Department	50,11,53,000	20,69,72,000
24.	Estates, Hospitality and Protocol, Parks & Dragons Department	9,55,27,000	1,07,78,000
25.	Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	6,04,10,000	8,91,23,000
26.	Fisheries Department	2,56,86,000	1,15,05,000
27.	Higher Education Department	27,84,74,000	4,87,28,000

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column against Demand Nos. 1 to 24, 26 and 27."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1995-96 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
1.	General administration Department	11,41,23,000	-
2.	Home Department	103,51,80,000	63,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue	Capital
	Rs.	Rs.
3. Planning and Development Department	20,09,68,000	15,00,57,000
4. Information Department	65,87,000	-
5. Ladakh Affairs Department	3,89,14,000	4,00,59,000
6. Power Development Department	1,18,37,000	-
7. Education Department	46,85,91,000	10,57,86,000
8. Finance Department	-	3,25,00,000
9. Parliamentary Affairs Department	18,69,000	-
10. Law Department	84,51,000	-
11. Industries and Commerce Department	11,24,08,000	-
12. Agriculture, Rural Development and Co-operatives Department	19,85,62,000	-
13. Animal Husbandry Department	7,89,91,000	-
14. Revenue Department	6,49,48,000	-
15. Food Supplies and Transport Department	2,09,14,000	-
16. Public Works Department	11,38,14,000	28,46,88,000
17. Health & Medical Education Department	28,32,84,000	-
18. Social Welfare Department	8,98,59,000	5,94,47,000
19. Housing and Urban Development Department	4,91,03,000	-
20. Tourism Department	1,25,07,000	-
21. Forest Department	16,21,67,000	46,46,000
22. Irrigation & Flood Control Department	9,09,16,000	58,39,000
23. Public Health, Engineering Department	22,65,13,000	438,60,17,000
24. Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Parks & Gardens Department	2,69,03,000	-
26. Fisheries Department	1,09,92,000	-
27. Higher Education Department	1,34,60,000	-

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, we are going to pass the budget for Jammu and Kashmir. It is imperative to pass the budget. But today it has become necessary to ponder over certain points. We have been going through this exercise for about last 47 years. During this period, even if we deduct some years from this period, I think, we have spent more than 1,25000 crore rupees on Jammu and Kashmir. But today, such a situation has emerged in which we have to think over it seriously as to what has been the output after spending such a huge amount of money. If we have not achieved proper results then what are the reasons therefore ? Then many questions arise that we have spend so much money. The budget is passed by Parliament and money is sent there in the name of development. But this money is not spent for the purpose for which it is sanctioned. Development work has not taken place in Jammu and Kashmir to the desired extent till date. There may be several reasons for that. Party politics has also played its

part many a time Corruption is also a reason. When we talk of party politics. I would not like to deliver a long speech. But if we go through the developments in early years, when the king Hari Singh came here to defend Jammu and Kashmir and was pleading here, volunteers of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh had continued to encounter aggressors for three days. But after that we played our politics in such a manner that the atmosphere in entire Jammu and Kashmir had been spoiled to the great extent. That is why, we have not been able to make development in the valley till today. We have allocated money in the budget for the development of youth, their educational and sports activities. But if you see, you will find that the youths play there with A.K. 47 rifles. They are not getting employment and that is why they resorting to other destructive activities. But this is not the only reason that have not made development there, therefore, the youth are drifting in the wrong direction We played our politics there and as a result thereof many persons have been expelled from Kashmir. Lakhs of people are out of Kashmir today due to prevailing terrorism. I would like to say one thing more that what are our mistakes in this regard.

Today it has become absolutely necessary to ponder over it seriously because sometimes we arouse very high hopes but nothing is done to fulfil them, Just now hon. Railway Minister has stated during discussion that a rail line would be laid between Jammu and Srinagar. It is imperative for the development. But can it really be undertaken. ? We know it better that in what circumstances we have laid rail line up to Uddhampur. Crores of rupees have been spent. Is it really possible to construct Jammu Srinagar rail line even after earmarking the whole railway budget for it and if it is not possible then why to arouse high hopes among those people. Such things generally culminate in to unrest and we can even witness the same disturbance in Kashmir today even after so many years and as a result thereof the development of Kashmir is at stake today. Politics of Kashmir is quite different The foreigners have

01.00 hrs.

been abducted but the way several foreign politicians and diplomats, who have settled there, are playing their cards on the pretext of finding an amicable solution to this problem, never happen in any other county. We have never take the incident like charar-e-Sharief seriously and even without giving a serious thought to the question of holding elections in Kashmir we have started talking about it. Therefore, it is my humble submission that when we are talking of holding elections in Kashmir, we should see to it that it may not become a mockery of democracy, because just now we have been talking about Uttar Pradesh as to how security arrangements could be made possible there. So when we talk of holding elections in Kashmir for the sake of democracy, we must have some idea of the ground realities there. Today in Doda district the situation is so grim that a young girl can even not go to fetch water independently and nobody can even guarantee that a boy who goes out of his house to buy something, would return safe or not. In such situation without giving a thought to the fact that can we maintain democracy there or not we are talking about holding elections there. We are not finding any lasting solution about Kashmir. Today we should think of developing that state.

Crores of rupees have been allocated in this budget for Jammu and Kashmir and it could be enhanced further. But the over all situation in the country is worsening due to corruption. Both Corruption and terrorism have brought havoc in Kashmir. We are not taking it seriously, whereas it need such attention.

Thousands of Kashmiri Pandits have migrated from there and when we talk about Kashmiri Prandits then such an atmosphere is created as if we would have been talking about communalism, but the atrocities committed on Kashmiri Pandits has worsened the situation to such an extent that even Muslims are not safe in Kashmir today. The whole Kashmir is burning. Despite all of this how lightly we have been talking about it.

Just a few days ago, I happen to travel by a train. Mahoo cantonment is adjacent to my place from where several trains keep on moving. We had been discussing in the trains that we shall take up this matter in the budget but some commuters asked me as to whether we politicians really have any knowledge about the magnitude of the situation there? When I heard about that I was stunned. They said that they are continuously fighting there keeping their lives at stake but whether we politicians have ever tried to examine the conditions we have been facing there. There people have to work in adverse conditions and even in heavy snow where soles of their shoes get torn and they have to cover them with plastic to work there. It is the real situation. I am not saying it form my side....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Its implications are far reaching. You should have consulted Gen. Khanduri. It is not a fact.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I am just telling you about the situation prevailing there.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not say so

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I have told the condition of a Soldier there. Apart from it the condition of civilians is also not better. Funds have been allocated for different items in this budget. I request you that the funds should be spent on the items for which it is allocated. One of the Prime minister belonging to your party had said that only 15 paise reaches to village out of the Rs. 1 sent from here. The remaining amount is embezzled in between through various means of corruption. I am pointing out the some thing which he started here.

I would like to say that we will initiate a discussion on Kashmir here only then. We shall be able to create an atmosphere conducive to it. It is essential to put an end to the terrorism going on there and instead for arousing high hopes in vain something concrete should be done for augementing the development of Kashmir. We should ensure that funds allocated should be utilised properly for the development work there and its benefit should reach the people. My submission is that at this moment we should not talk about holding elections in Kashmir.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanaga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have gathered here to pass the budget for Jammu and Kashmir but I am very sorry to say that so far we as well as the Central Government has not pondered over this matter seriously. So for 18 to 20 thousand persons have been killed in Kashmir either due to terrorism or in cross-firing. It is a fact that out of the small population of Jammu and Kashmir, which is around 50 lakh, so far 18 to 20 thousand persons have been killed. Every year we pass the budget from here but actually no factual information is available to us about the benefit accrued from it by the public there. At present neither any factory is being set up there nor any arrangement for imparting education, is being made. Most of the Colleges are closed there and Kashmiri youth has to go to various parts of the country in order to continue his study. You are trying to hold Lok Sabha elections there just to show the world and the country, so that you could raise your strength i.e. strength of the Congress by getting 5 more Members of your party elected from there. For this you can even take the Conference or adopt any other means. If you really intend to get a political solution to this problem and want to take any political step considering it as a part and parcel of the country then the first and the foremost task is to hold elections to Pachayats and local bodies there. You should involve the people in this system. It should not be that for just adding more members to your strength in Lok Sabha you set aside the Panchayat elections. The Government talk about Sri nagar which is the heart of Kashmir. You should try to reach the people and the only way out for it is to provide the package as promised earlier. What has happened to that. I would like to know whether the Government is serious about Kashmir or will come again here for its budget next year. I would like to say that Government should take this issue seriously and President's Rule should not be extended further and should not come forward with a new budget because it is the privilege of the State assembly. With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to those Members who have participated in the Budget discussion.

In Jammu & Kashmir, the State Government has taken up lot of developmental activities. In this connection, I want to say that even earlier also many of the hon. Members have expressed their displeasure over misuse of funds and corruption in executing developmental activities.

I wish to inform the hon. House through you that for the first time in six years, there will be one hundred per cent utilisation of the plan funds during the year, 1995-96. The works have been monitored properly with the participation of the non-official public representatives and physical verification through district-level task forces and nearly a total of 800 works have been physically inspected and, in addition to this, the Government has taken up lot of schemes under employment generation programme and in order to reduce unemployment among educated youth, the State has launched massive self-employment programmes for

creation of 27,000 jobs directly and 54,000 jobs indirectly during the next four years.

Under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana a target of 3,100 units fixed is expected to be achieved shortly.

The hon. Member has referred to Jammu-Srinagar railway link. I wish to inform the House that the survey work on Jammu-Srinagar link has been started during the current year.

The work on Jammu-Udhampur line is progressing on schedule. I wish to inform that out of the 119 blocks, 48 blocks have been covered under the National Scheme for Mid-day Meals for school-going children.

Sir, I do not want to touch upon the election part of it because the hon. Member Fatmi has suggested to hold Panchayat and local bodies elections. Even earlier also, many of the Members have suggested it and it is for the Government and for the Home Ministry to decide about it. With these words, I appeal to the hon. Members to support the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1996-97 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1995-96 to vote.

The question is :

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the Charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1996, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 24, 26 and 27."

The motion was adopted.

01.12 hrs.

[English]

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL, 1996*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu & Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu & Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce the Bill.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I beg to move :**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu & Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu & Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

01.15 hrs.

[English]

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1996*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu & Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1995-96."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the Financial year 1995-96, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : 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 : May I express thanks to all the hon. Members for excellent cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I must thank you on behalf of the whole House. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again today, the 12th March, 1996 at 11.00 a.m.

01.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 11-3-96.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.