

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates  
(English Version)

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Monday, July 31, 1995/Śravaṇa 9, 1917 (Saka)

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<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
106/3 136/7 213/7 (from below)	Shri Surya Narain Yadav	Shri Surya Narayan Yadav
153/4	Shrimati K. Surender Reddy	Shri K. Surender Reddy
189/2	Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiha	Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah
294/3	Shri Ibrahim Suleman Sait	Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait

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Reddy, Shri M.G. (Chittoor)	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje (Guna)
Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama (Ongole)	Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)
Reddy, Shri R. Sruender (Warangal)	Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar (Cuddapah)	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)
Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta (Autonomous district)	Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)
Sharma, Shri Jeevan (Almora)	Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Rampur)	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)
Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar (Amethi)	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)
Sharma, Shri V.N. (Hamirpur)	Singh, Shri Ramnaresh (Aurangabad)
Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das (Sultanpur)	Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)
Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)	Singh, Shri S.B. (Rajnandgaon)
Shastri, Shri Vishwanath (Gazipur)	Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)
Shelke, Shri Maruti Deoram (Ahmednagar)	Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balía)
Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)
Shivappa, Shri K.G. (Shimoga)	Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad (Khalilabad)	Singla, Shri Sant Ram (Patiala)
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan (Raipur)	Sivaraman, Shri S. (Ottapalam)
Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi (Chikmagalur)	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)
Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)
Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)	Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap (Pratapgarh)	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. (Tiruchengode)
Singh, Shri Arjun (Satna)	Sreenivaasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Gonda)	Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)
Singh, Dr. Chattrapal (Bulandshahr)	Subbarao, Shri Thota (Kakinada)
Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)	Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)
Singh, Shri Hari Kishore (Sheohar)	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
Singh, Shri Khelsai (Sarguja)	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)
Singh, Shri Lakshman (Rajgarh)	Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)
Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil (Adoor)
Singh, Shri Motilal (Sidhi)	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Badaun)
Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)	Swami, Shri Sureshanand (Jalesar)

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)

**U**

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)

Uma Bharti, Kumari (Khajuraho)

**T**

Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman and Diu)

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu. Prof. (Tenali)

Tara Singh, Shri (Kuruksheetra)

Umrao Singh, Shri (Jalandhar)

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh (Khandwa)

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha (Mysore)

**V**

Thangka Balu, Shri K.V. (Dharmapuri)

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao (Vijayawada)

Thite, Shri Bapusahib (Baramati)

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Godhra)

Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Emakulam)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Vandayar, Shri K.T. (Thanjavur)

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)

Varma, Shri Ratiial (Dhanduka)

Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)

Varma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee (Tindivanam)

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar)

Tiriya, Kumari Sushila (Mayurbhanj)

Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai (Rajkot)

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduars)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Todpar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)

Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlishahar)

Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H. (Baroda)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)

Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)

Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani (Kaiserganj)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)

Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)

Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

**W**

Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabarkantha)

Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldana)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

Williams, Maj. Gen. R.G. (Nominated Anglo-Indian)

**Y**

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh (Jaunpur)

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Chotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagaria)

Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh (Shahjahanpur)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Sahasra)

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh (Inner Manipur)

**Z**

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)





**LOK SABHA**

**The Speaker**

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

**The Deputy Speaker**

Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah

**Panel of Chairmen**

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Peter G. Marbaniang

Shri Nitish Kumar

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Shri Tara Singh

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya

Shri Ram Naik

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary

Prof. Rita Verma

**Secretary General**

Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science and Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Defence, Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge).	Shri P.V. Narashimha Rao
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri A.R. Antulay
Minister of Food	Shri Ajit Singh
Minister of Agriculture	Shri Balram Jakhar
Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of Railways	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief
Minister without Portfolio	Shri Dinesh Singh
Minister of Textiles	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Minister of Rural Areas and Employment	Dr. Jagannath Mishra
Minister of Industry	Shri K. Karunakaran
Minister of Human Resource Development	Shri Madhavrao Scindia
Minister of Finance	Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Power	Shri N.K.P. Salve
Minister of Labour	Shri P.A. Sangma
Minister of External Affairs	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav
Minister of Home Affairs	Shri S.B. Chavan
Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment	Shrimati Sheila Kaul
Minister of Welfare	Shri Sitaram Kesri
Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri Vidyacharan Shukla

**Ministers of States (Independent Charge)**

Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal	Shri Ajit Panja
Minister of State of the Ministry of Mines	Shri Balram Singh Yadava
Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation	Shri Giridhar Gamang
Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport.	Shri Jagdish Tytler
Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo
Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Shri Kamal Nath
Minister of State of the Ministry of Commerce.	Shri P. Chidambaram
Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.	Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma
Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel	Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev
Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications	Shri Sukh Ram
Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.	Shri Tarun Gogoi

**Ministers of State**

Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Arvind Netam
Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development)	Shrimati Basava Rajeshwari
Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space and Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology	Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Dr. C. Silvera
Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Department of Electronics and Department of Ocean Development	Shri Eduardo Faleiro
Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H.R. Bhardwaj
Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare	Shri K.V. Thangka Balu

Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) and Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Heavy Industry)	Shrimati Krishna Sahi
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries)	Shri M. Arunachalam
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mallikarjun
Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shrimati Margaret Alva
Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Matang Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mukul Wasnik
Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment	Shri P.K. Thungan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri P.M. Sayeed
Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources.	Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.	Shri R.L. Bhatia
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Rajesh Pilot
Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment (Department of Wastelands Development).	Col. Rao Ram Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.	Shri S. Krishna Kumar
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Salman Khursheed
Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Tourism)	Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur
Minister of State in the Ministry of Power	Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel

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Minister of State in the  
Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment  
(Department of Rural Development)

Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel

**Deputy Ministers**

Deputy Minister in the  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar

Deputy Minister in the  
Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Ram Lal Rahi

Deputy Minister in the  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
(Department of Education and Department of Culture)

Kumari Selja

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XLIII

First day of the Fourteenth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha

No. 1

### LOK SABHA

Monday, July 31, 1995/Sravana 9, 1917 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### NATIONAL ANTHEM

*(The National anthem was played)*

11.03 hrs.

### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and, through you, to the House, my colleagues.

1. Shri A.R. Antulay
2. Dr. Jagannath Mishra
3. Shri K. Karunakaran

*(Interruptions)*

11.04 hrs.

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

#### Demise of Prof. N.G. Ranga and others

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House with profound sorrow, of the passing away of our former colleagues, namely, Prof. N.G. Ranga and Sarvashri Bhola Raut, S.T. Singh and Brijendra Singh.

Prof. N.G. Ranga was a Member of Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha during 1957-70 and 1980-91, representing Tenali, Chittoor, Srikakulam and Guntur Parliamentary constituencies of Andhra Pradesh. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1952-56 and 1977-79.

Earlier, he had been a member of Central Legislative Assembly and Provisional Parliament. He also served as Economic Advisor to the Government of Madras in 1929-30.

Prof. Ranga was one of the longest serving parliamentarians of India. A veteran freedom fighter, he was hailed as a grand old man of Indian politics. He was greatly

influenced by the National Movement at an early age and suffered imprisonment several times for his active participation in the freedom struggle.

A devoted political and social worker, Prof. Ranga took special interest in the welfare of peasants, weavers and *khet mazdoors* and worked for their upliftment. Due to his vast experience in leading peasant movements, he became the President of All India Kisan Conferences for five times between 1936-52. He was Vice-President of All India Cooperative Congress during 1952-59. Later, he became the President of National Union of Agriculturists in 1977.

A widely travelled person, Prof. Ranga represented India in various international conferences, he was a delegate to World Agriculturists Conference held at London in 1946 and Canada in 1949; International Labour Conference held at San Francisco in 1948. He was a member of delegations to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences held between 1954-69 and Inter-Parliamentary Union Conferences held in 1964-65.

An able and seasoned parliamentarian, Prof. Ranga during his long parliamentary career, lost hardly any opportunity to raise the problems faced by downtrodden and rural masses. He ably served on several Parliamentary Committees and Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries.

A man of letters, Prof. Ranga authored large number of books on several subjects. Best known among them : 'Credo of World Peasants', 'History of Kisan Movement', 'Revolutionary Peasant', 'Colonial and coloured People's Plan' and autobiographical work titled 'Fight for Freedom'.

In recognition of his services to the nation, he was awarded Padma Vibhushan in 1991. He was felicitated by the parliamentarians on his completion of 50 years of devoted parliamentary life. He was among those parliamentarians who were always respected and heard by all sections of the House with rapt attention.

Prof. Ranga passed away on 8th June, 1995 at his native village Nidubrolu in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh at the age of 95 years.

In his death we have lost an outstanding parliamentarian, a staunch Gandhian, a crusader for the cause of the farmers.

Shri Bhola Raut was a member of the Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and



Eighth Lok Sabha representing Saran, Champaran, Bettiah and Bagaha Parliamentary constituencies of Bihar during 1950-77 and 1980-89.

An ardent champion of the depressed and neglected sections of the society, he worked ceaselessly for eradication of poverty and spread of education. He did yeomen service in establishing schools for depressed classes in Bihar. He was Secretary of Bihar State Depressed Classes League. In 1951, he became the Treasurer of All India Depressed Classes League and later served as a Secretary of the same organisation during 1966-67. He was also associated with various Safai Mazdoors' Organisations at State and National level.

During his long parliamentary career, he often raised issues relating to the problems faced by the under-privileged and downtrodden. He also served as a Member of various Parliamentary Committees.

Shri Bhola Raut died on 3rd July, 1995 near village Madhuchapar in East Champaran District of Bihar in a road accident at the age of 81 years.

Shri S.T. Singh was a member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency of Manipur. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1972-74.

Earlier, he had been a Member of Manipur Legislative Assembly and was Speaker of Manipur Legislative Assembly during 1967-68.

An active social worker, Shri S.T. Singh worked hard for the removal of 'untouchability'.

As an able administrator, he served as the advisor to the Government of Manipur during 1953-57. During his membership of this august House, he served as a member of Public Accounts Committee.

Shri S.T. Singh passed away on 3rd July, 1995 at Imphal at the age of 85 years.

Shri Brijendra Singh was a member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shri Brijendra Singh also served his home State as Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for one term in 1972. He was a ruler of the former princely State of Bharatpur till its merger with Rajasthan State.

Shri Brijendra Singh passed away on 8th July, 1995 at Bharatpur, Rajasthan at the age of 77 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise to pay my respectful homage to Prof. N.G. Ranga, one of our outstanding parliamentarians, Gandhian, freedom fighter, champion of the peasants, an eminent scholar and educationist. In him, we have lost one of the illustrious sons of India, who devoted his life for strengthening parliamentary democracy in the country. Prof. Ranga had a very distinguished academic profile. As a young scholar from Oxford he jumped into the freedom struggle and spent several years of his life in prison. He had a deep understanding of the problems of Indian peasantry and was always willing to fight for their cause both before and after independence. Prof. Ranga also wrote extensively, both in English and Telugu. We have lost the distinguished parliamentarian, whom we had the privilege of honouring with the "Plaque of Parliament" on the completion of 50 years' devotion to parliamentary life.

I am also grieved to note that Shri Bhola Raut is no longer with us. He was a champion of the downtrodden and took keen interest in improving the working and living conditions of the *Safai Mazdoors* and *Karmacharis*.

I would also like to pay my condolences on the passing away of Shri Brijendra Singh, Member, Fourth Lok Sabha. Shri Singh will be remembered for converting his duck-shooting grounds into one of the world's finest bird habitats, the Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, which would encourage people's interest in ecology and bird watching.

I would also like to place on record my profound grief on the passing away of Shri S.T. Singh, Member of the Third Lok Sabha. He was keenly interested in working for the social and economic improvement of women.

I wish to place on record the deep sense of personal loss and grief felt by the nation and by all of us on the death of these illustrious Members. May their souls rest in peace.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hardly any session of the House begins without hard duty of paying homage to our demised colleagues.

I was acquainted with those late colleagues to whom your goodself and the leader of the House paid homage. I had the opportunity of working with them. Their contribution was significant from more than one angles. I would like to make a particular mention of Prof. Ranga. When I was elected to Lok

Sabha for the first time in 1957, I saw that Prof. Ranga was one of the many freedom fighters who gave an extra edge to the glory of the House. His contribution had a significance of its own. Getting education in Oxford could not separate him from the soil of his motherland. Prof. Ranga struggled throughout his life. He was the spokesman and the exponent of the peasants. The twin subjects of Agriculture and peasant were dear to him. I remember that Prof. Ranga went to Lucknow for raising his voice in support of the sugarcane producers of Uttar Pradesh. He used to get agitated on learning about the exploitation of the farmers anywhere. His eloquence left nobody unimpressed.

Acharya Ranga was associated with Congress Party. Later, he joined the opposition. Thereafter, he retreated back to the Congress. His attributes of sharp-mindedness, witty eloquence, Parliamentary discipline and skill were worth noting when he was in the opposition. He used to do positive criticism. He would say undauntedly what he considered was right. I still remember the mutual altercation that took place between Nehruji and Prof. Ranga but Nehruji, called him Acharya Ranga with all esteem and cordiality. He was really an acharya. Prof. Ranga was one of those who raised their voice against the quota permit raj for the first time in the country. Someone might differ with his ideology but his immaculate public life, sacrifice and devotion. I am using well contemplated words will remain worth emulation. During the last Lok Sabha, I watched him coming to the House in a three-wheeler. Obviously, for him politics was a medium of service rather than self service. It is another story that he occupied no public office but such people do not need any office. We have lost a great stalwart of Indian Politics in Acharya Ranga. An eminent Parliamentarian has deserted us. Shri Bhola Raut has been associated with the Parliament for many years. His sober and sweet demeanour, his consciousness of Parliamentary values and decorum and his commitment to the downtrodden class to which he himself belonged attract our respect for him.

You also made a mention of Shri S.T. Singh of Manipur and Shri Brijendra Singh of Bharatpur. They also contributed their mite in strengthening Parliamentary democracy in their own way. They are no more with us today. I, myself and on behalf of my Party, pay homage to these eminent late Parliamentarians and request you to convey our deep condolences to their bereaved families.

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the hon. Prime Minister and Vajpayeeji. We have seen and heard Prof. Ranga in this House for years together. All such great people give inspiration to the country's politics and from them, we draw the inspiration of strengthening our nation and for a relentless struggle; Prof. Ranga was a living example of Indian culture.

His name will be written in golden letters in India's farmers' movement. Politics is subject to a lot of mud-slinging, the political life is in crisis today and its credibility is being hotly debated by the people throughout the country in a manner that is quite painful. However, ideal and down to earth leaders like Prof. Ranga were in this House for years during their public life, served this country to the best of their ability and had a better understanding of the pains and pangs of Indian peasantry. I have worked with late Choudhary Sahib for years together. Prof. Ranga topped the list of persons he referred to reverently. He voiced his concern for the problems of the farmers and of rural India within the Congress, during the freedom struggle and also after independence. His soul parted from us without a spot on it after rendering all round service to the country. Besides paying a homage to him from the depths of my heart, wish that this country may continue to produce great men of his like and the political workers in particular may continue to draw inspiration from their ideals and their lives.

The credit of carving modern Bharatpur goes to Shri Brijendra Singh. He was a 'Farmer Prince'. He had an infatuation for the peasants and for his land. He contributed his mite in setting up many institutions in Bharatpur.

Shri Bhola Raut came from that part of India from where Gandhiji launched India's freedom struggle and historic Champaran movement. The fragrance of that pious soil was conspicuous in Bhola Rautji. He struggled equally within and outside this House. He fought for a cause with equal strength in the House and outside it.

I was not much acquainted with Shri S.T. Singh. I pay my homage to these late Parliamentarians alongwith Prof. Ranga and hope and believe that we will work and devote ourselves to fulfil the dreams and aspirations of Prof. Ranga. With these words, I deeply mourn the death of all those Parliamentarians.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party and myself, I associate with what has been said with regard to the eminent former colleagues of ours, whom we have lost during this inter-session period. And I beg to convey our sincere sense of grief and sorrow.

Sir, we all have had the privilege of knowing Prof. Ranga very closely; and since the Fifth Lok Sabha, I had the great privilege of seeing him discharging his functions as a very respected Member of Parliament. He used to actively participate in the deliberations of this House, and whenever issues confronting the kisans and peasantry came up before the House, we had from him very important contributions towards meeting their problems.

As a matter of fact, I feel that he had, by his dedicated service to parliamentary democracy, become a part of the parliamentary life of India and it is very difficult to fill the void that has been created by his passing away. His contribution to the amelioration of the conditions of the peasantry of this country will always be remembered and in him the country the lost valient and a dedicated fighter for the vulnerable sections of the community. Once again I pay my respects to the memory of Prof. N.G. Ranga and other distinguished former Members of Parliament whom we have lost. I would request you to kindly convey our feeling of profound loss and our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, among those whose loss we are mourning today was one who had become one of the institutions of this Parliament. I refer to Prof. N.G. Ranga. When I just came to this House, of course, I was a young man at that time and he was already a veteran in Parliament. He was very outspoken and very fortnight in his views with which, of course, we differed very often. As a young Communist at that time, I earned his wrath and criticism many times. I must say that later on towards the end of his career and life, he became so friendly and affectionate. By nature, he was like that. He was an incapable foe and enemy of public sector. This is one of the reasons why he frequently crossed swords here with Jawaharlal Nehru. But he stuck to his views very doggedly.

Apart from the fact that he was one of the outstanding champions of the farmers of this country all his life, in between once for a short period, he gravitated towards the late lamented Swantantra Party and became its leader in this House. But somehow he always got the impression that he never felt quite at home there. It was not a Party primarily representing farmers, but rather businessmen and in due course he went back again to the Congress Party. But here we have seen him day after day, sitting from 11 o'clock in the morning till the House adjourned. I wish there were other Members too who were as punctilious about this as he was. He was a model, I should say, of parliamentary etiquette and rectitude. He used to sit here throughout the day. Some people thought he was sleeping because his eyes were closed, but he was very much wide awake and alert and every now and then he used to interrupt and interject with his famous "hear, hear", which he remembers so well. We all really miss him greatly. I wish to pay sincere tribute to his memory and to the work that he did all his life. He was a man of very simple and austere habits personally. I have seen him here during the lunch hours taking a couple of idlis or something and remaining like that the whole day.

He was not a man of any kind of luxury-loving or comfort-loving habits. We have few people like this left now, I also wish to add my voice of condolences to the loss of the other friends.

Shri Bhola Raut was a very fitting representative, I should say, of the indomitable peasantry of Champaran which waged so many heroic struggles against landlordism, usury and exploitation. Shri Bhola Raut was one of their spokesmen.

Shri S. T. Singh from Manipur also served the House well while he was here. About the last Ruler of Bharatpur, Sir, I am glad the hon. Prime Minister referred to the fact that he was primarily responsible for setting up the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. We all know that whoever has visited that place has seen that there is still a big stone plaque which gives details date by date of all the duck-shoots which used to be organised in the old days by the old Bharatpur Rulers; which Viceroy, which Governor was invited at what time and how many pairs of ducks they shot during the course of the day sometimes hundred, sometimes thousands. The figures are all given. Now, it has become a pre-eminent Bird Sanctuary of this country thanks to the last Ruler whom we are mourning now. It is really a fitting tribute to his love of birds and animal life. I wish to convey my own and my Party's condolences, Sir, through you, to the bereaved members of his family and wish that the souls of all the other Members who passed away rest in peace.

**SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our Party, we offer our condolences to the passing away of Prof. Rangaji, a close associate of our political mentor Arignar Anna, a true Gandhian in the sense that he was a man of simple living and high thinking. He was one of the examples for the youngsters to be followed. So, I join the Chair in offering our condolences, on behalf of our Party, to the bereaved family members of Prof. Ranga. Shri Indrajit Gupta rightly said that though Prof. Ranga was the Deputy-Leader of the Treasury Benches, he encouraged whoever made good points by saying "hear, hear." It was his inspiration to me that I could pull on a good Parliamentary life. Also, we offer our condolences to the bereaved families of the other hon. Members who passed away. Thank you.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Prof. N.G. Ranga was a highly esteemed patriarch of Indian politics and shimmered on the horizon of Indian politics for around 60 years like sheeny star. The country would always remember him as a farmer leader enjoying faith of all the sundry. Right from his young days till he breathed his last, he waged a war for the cause of farmers and poor people of this country. He led them in a committed manner and great confidence. His life would always inspire those who love and respect the poor, farmers and hardworking masses of this country.

Sir, much has been said here about him which is true in

every respect. But what really impressed me was that he loved the youngsters so much that he would always greet them very cordially.

I will never forget one thing in my life. I had organised a national conference in Delhi's Talkatora Stadium in 1990 to discuss social issues. At that time, there were several social moot issues. Several people had opposed this conference but despite all the opposition I had invited Rangaji.

Rangaji participated in the conference. There he spoke for an hour and took those people to task who were opposing the issues concerning social justice. He said that Gandhiji had launched the struggle for freedom for these issues only and it was patriotic to strengthen these issues. It really inspired me and my colleagues to run that agitation. And as an assertion of this fact, he always fought for the problems, rights, self respect and pride of the poor. His life would inspire people.

Sir on behalf of my party and myself, I join you and leader of the House in paying tribute to other former colleagues, Shri Bhola Rao, Shri S.T. Singh and Shri Brijender Singh.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the death of Professor N.G. Ranga, the nation, particularly, this great institution of Parliament has lost a real friend and philosopher. He has played a unique role in the affairs of this country, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It was he who carried the message of Mahatma to the remotest villages, inspiring the farmers, the weavers, the ladies, the rural artisans that in the Independent India, their interests will be saved and they will have a bright future. He had understood the need to impart good education to the political workers. He had conducted hundreds of political training classes giving basic knowledge of politics, economics, history and several other aspects relating to public life which have thrown up great eminent leaders who later occupied very important positions in different political parties of this country.

He was the real friend of the farmers and the rural people. He was having the courage to oppose the co-operative farming propounded by the great Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who was the darling of the Indian masses in those days. He very vehemently opposed it because it was not in the interest of the nation and the farmers. That's why, he opposed it.

He was, as Shri Indrajit Gupta has narrated, very kind and he was giving encouragement to all the young parliamentarians, to whatever political parties they belonged. He used to affectionately tell them about certain deficiencies and used to give good suggestions about how they could still give better performance.

With these words, I associate myself with this. On behalf of our party, I pay tribute and homage to the great leader of किसान. We request you to convey our feelings to the members of his family.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join you, the Prime Minister and other distinguished colleagues of this House in paying, on my behalf and on behalf of my party, tributes to the memory of Prof. N.G. Ranga.

You have rightly pointed out that Prof. Ranga was one of the eminent freedom fighters in our country who has spread the message of freedom and independence to the farthest villages of our country. I am happy to remember that he had close relationship during the freedom struggle with Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. He was a crusader of the peasants' causes in our country. As a matter of fact, from the history of the Kisan Movement in our country, it is found that he was one of the pioneers in organising the peasant masses in our country. Subsequently other peasant organisations did develop; but he started the work at the earliest.

He was an erudite scholar. I had certain opportunities of travelling with him in different parts of our country and as a young Member of Parliament I was always fortunate enough to have his affection. He has to his credit a number of books of value and of great interest for the readership. He was a Parliamentarian of unique skill. The country will do well in emulating his simple life and his devotion to the cause of the poor.

With these words, I request you to please convey our sincere condolences to his numerous friends and relatives and condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Poonnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join you and the leaders of various parties here in expressing our deep sorrow and pain at the demise of Prof. Ranga and other distinguished colleagues.

As far as Prof. Ranga is concerned, we rightly called him the "Grand Old Man of Parliament". He was a politician, a great scholar and a crusader for the cause of the downtrodden. I know very well that he was a person who believed in simple living and high thinking. He was so affectionate, so kind and cordial that we cannot forget his friendship even today. I convey my heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family of Prof. Ranga.

As far as the other distinguished Parliamentarians are concerned, I express my deep sorrow at their passing away and request you to please convey to their families our deep condolences.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Speaker, the Hon. Prime Minister and the leaders of other parties in paying tributes. I pay tributes to all those colleagues who are no more alive, especially Prof. Rangaji to whom I was very close and I used to go for morning walk with him on Talkatora Road and North Avenue. He always used to walk with a stick. He was a very simple person who loved all, irrespective of party affiliations. He was very cordial with people. I myself and on behalf of my party RSP express our condolences on the sad demise of our former colleagues and request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, on behalf of my party, Samajwadi Party and myself, associate myself in paying tributes to Prof. Ranga and our three other former colleagues. I am reminded of something said by Prof. Ranga and I am sure that he must have said it to everyone. He used to say that for the last few years, Parliamentary proceedings, have been dominated by the lung power. I feel that you can prove to be really helpful in bringing down dominance of this lung power and fulfilling Prof. Ranga's desire. It would be a befitting tribute to Prof. Ranga, and the souls of our other departed colleagues, if we can get rid of the lung power and maintain the dignity of the Parliament. With this, I, myself and on behalf of my party, pay tributes to the departed souls.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not know anyone personally except Shri Bhola Raut. I had a chance to work with him for a few days. He was a man with a humble background and he always encouraged the workers. I am sorry to say that I did not have a chance to work with a great Parliamentary like Prof. Ranga. I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the hon. Speaker, Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition and other leaders, for the other two former colleagues and pray that the souls of such great people may rest in peace. Please convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

With these words I pay my tributes.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : Prof. Ranga's policy of truth and straight forwardness had already come to India but it was opposed at that time. However now it has been accepted. He was an undaunted and straight forward leader. I, myself and on behalf of my party, pay tributes to the memory of the departed leaders.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

11.47 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may please resume their seats.

11.49 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### MOUs Signed in Power Sector

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\*2. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :  
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA.

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have signed a number of MOUs in the energy sector during 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the number of projects to become operational in the near future along with the quantum of additional electricity to be generated as a result thereof;

(c) whether the investment in energy sector is continuing through these MOUs; and

(d) the steps being taken for successful implementation of those MOUs?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) : As per the information received from various State Governments/State Electricity Boards as on date 57 MOUs have been signed from 1.1.1995 to 18.2.1995 for setting up of power projects in the private sector involving a capacity of about 21270 MW. Competitive bidding has been made mandatory for awarding power projects to private developers after 18.2.1995.

(c) The investment from the above proposals would be known after the projects achieve financial closure.

(d) Government of India reviews the progress of all private sector proposals including those awarded through the MOU route from time to time to remove the bottlenecks, for expeditious implementation of the projects.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to scarcity of energy the Government has formulated this policy that

power projects would be set up in private sector and in joint venture. The Hon. Minister has stated that 57 Memorandum of Understandings have been signed. The Government have formulated some guidelines under which all the projects worth over Rs. 25 crore would have to obtain concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the member of power projects pending with the Central Authority of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra and by what time will these be cleared. These have been referred to the Central Authority as all these projects are worth Rs. 200-500-1000 crore.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Mr. Speaker, this limit has been raised from Rs. 25 crore to 100 crore. A total of 9 MOUs have been signed in Gujarat and these are of 4170 megawatt capacity and their cost comes up to Rs. 14,889 crore. The CEA has a total of around 41 proposals...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I have asked about concurrence.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : There are a number of, say around 41 proposals which are under consideration. I do not have the requisite data in regard to Gujarat.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked as to whether the pending projects have been cleared so far or not.

Alright, my second question is with regard to the information I have just received from Dr. Chidambaram, who is the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, that the Maharashtra Government and the Gujarat Government have given their approval for setting of the third unit of Tarapur Power Project and both the Governments have decided to provide funds also. Now only the approval of the Central Government is awaited for the project of 500 megawatt capacity. I would like to know the time by which the Central Government's approval will be accorded to the power project.

MR. SPEAKER : He will give a reply when you sit down.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : This question does not concern this Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Alright.

*[English]*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The hon. Minister has mentioned about the number of MOUs which are signed so far. I would like to know from him as to whether he knows that the MOUs that are signed are concentrated in certain States of the country and there are areas of the country which are being totally denied such MOUs. If that is so, which are the States where maximum number of MOUs have been signed and which are the States where such MOUs are denied? Is there any step that the Government of India is contemplating to attract investments in those States which are power starved

even today and also other States like Bihar and Kerala? The position is very bad in these States and I find that there are no such MOUs in Kerala. There was a proposal for Kayankulam Projects in Kerala which also has not come through.

MR. SPEAKER : Please formulate the question.

PROJ. P.J. KURIEN : I would like to know the reaction of the Minister of this.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The details of 57 MOUs are :

Andhra Pradesh	—	28
Assam	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	6
Orissa	—	1
Tamil Nadu	—	10
Uttar Pradesh	—	10, and
Central Government	—	1

As far as the Kayankulam Project is concerned, I want to assure the hon. Member on the floor of the House that we have made substantial progress; and the matter is now before the Cabinet Committee. A decision will be taken as soon as that is done. NTPC is all geared up to take up the Kayankulam Project.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that from the 18th of February 1995, we have changed the policy and that 'open bidding' has become a compulsory thing for any MoU. May I know from the hon. Minister that in view of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy, are you going to change the eight fast track projects which have already been cleared, that is, before 18th February, 1995 or to review those projects on the basis of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Energy and reopen the whole thing regarding the eight fast track projects including Enron, AES and others?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : There is no such proposal.

#### Production of Stainless Steel

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\*3 SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA :

Will the MINISTER OF STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the domestic capacity of stainless steel production in the country;

(b) the extent of gap between demand and supply of stainless steel in the country, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the consumption of stainless steel has been increasing; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), has a capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel slabs/plates/billets and bars. Electric Arc Furnace units having secondary refining facilities can produce stainless steel. The existing capacity of the electric arc furnaces having such facilities is about 17.5 lakh tonnes. Besides, stainless steel can also be manufactured in conventional electric arc furnace/induction furnace units not having secondary refining facilities.

(b) The estimated production of stainless steel during the last 3 years was under :

Year	Production (Tonnes)
1992-93	215,000
1993-94	285,000
1994-95	361,000

Domestic production of stainless steel is nearly adequate to meet the domestic demand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been estimated that the consumption of stainless steel will increase to about 6.14 lakh tonnes by 2000-01. Sufficient capacity already exists in the country to meet this increased demand for stainless steel.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the quantum of stainless steel imported during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95. How much foreign reserve was spent on it and what target has been fixed for the year 1995-96? The names of the steel plants in the Public Sector in the country which are proposed to be

modernised and expanded and what is the estimated cost of this project?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, at the moment, production of stainless steel is sufficient in our country and we have got excess capacity. For special type of stainless steel, import of only a marginal quantity of about 15,000 tonnes during 1994-95, is estimated to be made from outside which is not being produced in our country. I do not have the figure of the quantum of money that is needed in foreign exchange; I will send it to the hon. Member or lay it on the Table of the House.

As regards production, 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel can be produced in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant and there is also a capacity of about 17.50 lakh tonnes in the secondary sector. So, this is the overall position. Apart from this, the use of stainless steel alloy is gradually increasing. There is also a demand for our stainless steel in foreign countries. Our Salem Steel Plant has exported some quantity of it to Australia and USA. The overall situation is that consumption of stainless steel is engaged mostly in utensils, partly in automobile sector and also in other sectors. So, the prospect is very bright for the future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has admitted in part 'C' of his reply that consumption of stainless steel is on the increase. With this in view I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether any special measures have been taken by the Government to boost the production of stainless steel and what is the demand and supply position of stainless steel in Gujarat?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : As I said there is enough availability and at the moment, we are not thinking of increasing the capacity. There is an increase in demand. We are in a position to meet it because electric arc furnace has the capacity, with secondary refining, to increase the production. I do not have the figures of demand and supply in regard to Gujarat but I can assure that there is no dearth of availability of stainless steel material all over the country. Enough of stainless steel is there either in the utensils or other sectors.

#### Enron Power Project

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\*4. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the controversy over the implementation of Enron Power Project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of the controversy including the US warning about the failure to honour the agreement;

(c) the likely effect on the flow of international capital into Indian Power Projects as a result of US warning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has informed that the report of the Review Committee set up by the Maharashtra Government regarding the Enron Power Project at Dabhol has been submitted to the Government of Maharashtra. The Central Government is not aware of the recommendations of the Review Committee. No warning has been received from the US Government in this matter.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No steps are required to be taken by the Central Government at this stage.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the Enron Power Project has become a moot issue. It has become a moot issue not only in Maharashtra but in the whole country because of the conditions including counter guarantee, etc. On the basis of which it had been signed. There are several institutes/organisations in this country which can take up such projects if with same assistance as was to be provided to Enron Project on the same conditions as were stipulated in case of Enron. Is the Government willing to consider it?

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, after receipt of this question we referred the matter to the Maharashtra Government to know what was the status of the controversy. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board informed that the report of the Review Committee set up by the Maharashtra Government regarding

the Enron Project has been submitted to the Government of Maharashtra.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, he is not saying what the Maharashtra Government has said. Now, he is reading what the Maharashtra State Electricity Board has said.

He must say what the Maharashtra Government has said, if he is referring to the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : If the hon. Member, an able Member would let me complete, it would be much better.

As to the Maharashtra Government, it has not replied...*(Interruptions)*... Until we know authentically either from the State Electricity Board or the Maharashtra Government I am not in a position to say anything on the basis of newspaper reports.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Issue of Visas by Indian High Commission Islamabad

\*1. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of visas issued per day by Indian High Commission in Islamabad during the last six months, province-wise;

(b) whether the Indian High Commission has recently liberalised and streamlined the procedure for issuing visas to Pakistani nationals and has given wide publicity to the same through newspaper advertisements, etc.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether similar facilities have been extended to Indians by the High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Average number of visas issued per working day by the High Commission of India (HCI) Islamabad, for the four provinces of Pakistan, during the last six months is 110.



(b) and (c). Following the closure of the Consulate General of India (CGI) at Karachi in January 1995, the Indian High Commission has also been catering to the visa requests from Sindh and Baluchistan which were earlier covered by CGI, Karachi. There was resultantly a considerable increase in the demand for visas. HCI, Islamabad initiated a series of measures to streamline the visa procedure to enable the issuance of visa on the same day as the receipt of passports. The measures introduced include, *inter-alia*, introduction of token system, special counter for residents of Sindh and Baluchistan and expeditious issuance of visas in case of genuine emergencies and business/conference related visits. These steps were given wide publicity in the Pakistani media by the High Commission.

(d) and (e). Pakistan, regrettably has been following a restrictive visa regime for Indian nationals which includes pre-verification of visa applications on a case-by-case basis causing long delays and inconvenience to Indian desirous of visiting Pakistan.

[Translation]

#### **Kashmir Issue**

\*5. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is interfering in the internal affairs of India and creating sense of insecurity, particularly in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to settle the Kashmir issue between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details of steps initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Government are aware of Pakistan's active support, abetment and encouragement to subversive and terrorist activities directed against India. This support to cross-border terrorism is a matter of deep concern. Pakistan's conduct in this regard is totally unacceptable, being

violative of the Simla Agreement and the universally accepted norms of inter-State conduct.

(b) Government are taking all necessary measures to counterterrorist activities and will remain vigilant about material, financial or any other support extended by outside quarters to militants in sustenance of activities directed against India.

Government have strongly urged Pakistan to desist from providing support to terrorists and subversives.

(c) and (d). Government are committed to resolving all differences with Pakistan, including aspects relating to the Jammu and Kashmir issue, peacefully and through bilateral negotiations within the framework of the Simla Agreement. Government have, on several occasions and at all levels, conveyed to Pakistan its readiness to enter into a comprehensive and meaningful dialogue on all outstanding issues.

[English]

#### **Fertilizer plants in Gulf Countries**

\*6. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

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

(a) whether the Government have finalised proposals to set up fertilizer plants in the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the locations, capital outlays and other details thereof;

(c) the likely time by when these will become operational; and

(d) the extent to which these plants will meet the domestic fertilizer demand?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) have been signed for setting up fertilizer plants in Oman and Iran.

(b) The details are given below :

Country	Proposed joint venture partners	Location	Production capacity	Likely cost of the project
(i) Oman	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO), Rash-triya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) and Oman Oil Company, Oman.	In the vicinity of Sur	15 lakhs MT of urea per annum	US \$ 897 million including financing charges (July 1994 Estimate)
(ii) Iran	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) and Qeshm Free Area Authority (QFAA) of Iran.	Qeshm Island	7.26 lakh MT of urea per annum	US \$ 343.5 million (March 1994 estimate)

The above configurations are only tentative at this stage.

(c) In the absence of final investment decisions, the likely dates of operation of these plants can not be stated.

(d) Imports of urea on Government account will be reduced to the extent of the actual production of these plants.

[Translation]

#### Prime Minister's visit to France

\*7. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had visited France recently;

(b) if so, the various issues discussed between the two countries and the outcome of the visit;

(c) whether any agreements were signed between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the salient features of each of the agreement?

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

(b) During Prime Minister's meeting with French leaders, a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues were discussed. In regard to bilateral relations, the two sides were in agreement on the need to step up economic and commercial ties; to bring these on par with our excellent political, cultural and scientific relations. On Jammu and Kashmir, the French reiterated their support for a bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan and welcomed India's policy of transparency. Views were also exchanged on problems faced by the two countries from terrorism and extremism; the world economic scene; UNSC expansion and reform.

The Prime Minister's visit to France can be expected to give a further impetus to our relations with France in diverse fields, as also a boost to Indo-European Union relations.

(c) There were no agreements signed during the Prime Minister's visit to France.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Performance of Jawahar Lal Nehru Port

\*8. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the performance target set by Jawahar Lal Nehru Port during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the extent to which the target had been achieved during the corresponding period, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for maximum utilisation of its working capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The target set by the Ministry for Jawaharlal Nehru Port for cargo handling along with the achievement during the last three years is as given below :

(in million tonnes)		
	Target	Actual cargo handled
1992-93	3.71	3.01
1993-94	3.63	3.39
1994-95	3.95	5.01

(c) The Port has already exceeded its working capacity of 4.7 million tonnes during 1994-95. As far as the designed capacity of 5.9 million tonnes is concerned, the Port has already procured additional container handling equipment on lease from private parties to achieve this capacity.

#### **Supply of M-11 Missiles by China to Pakistan**

\*9. SHRI DUTTA MEGHE :  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the acquisition of M-11 missiles by Pakistan from China;

(b) if so, whether the Government have drawn the attention of the permanent members of the UN Security Council in this regard;

(c) if so, the response of these countries thereto, country-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in view of the acquisition of these missiles by Pakistan?

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

(b) While the matter is not on the agenda of the UN Security Council, Government have shared our assessment with and conveyed India's concerns in this regard to friendly countries, including members of the UN Security Council.

(c) All the countries concerned have taken note of our concerns.

The US Government position is that it has not yet determined, based on information available, whether or not the actions constitute a violation either of US sanctions law or of China's commitment under the Missile Technology Control Regime. The Chinese Government has deined the reports.

(d) Government have kept a careful watch on developments regarding this matter. The national security situation of India remains constantly under careful review, and Government remain committed to taking all necessary measures for safeguarding our interests.

[English]

#### **Infrastructure within the Ports**

\*10. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is demand for creating infrastructure within the ports for handling petroleum products like Jetties with adequate draft displacement, mechanical loading arms, trestles for adequate dock lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is demand for modernising/augmenting the POL handling facilities at various Major Ports. At some of the Ports, the actual POL traffic handled has already exceeded the existing capacity as could be seen from the following table :

(in million tonnes)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Existing capacity	Traffic handled 1994-95
1.	Paradip	0.00	0.34
2.	Madras	8.50	11.97
3.	Mormugao	1.50	1.94
4.	Bombay	18.00	20.07
5.	Kandla	17.00	18.95

In addition to above, there is specific demand from the Oil Companies for expansion of the oil handling facilities at the Ports of Kandla, Bombay, Visakhapatnam, New Mangalore and Cochin.

(c) A total of 8 major schemes for modernising/augmenting POL handling facilities at the Ports of Kandla, Bombay, Visakhapatnam, New Mancoiore and Cochin have already been taken up for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 769.25 crores, which upon commissioning, will augment POL handling capacities by 26.50 million tonnes.

#### **Delhi Rent Bill**

\*11. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the massive discontentment among the residents of Delhi regarding the arrangements made in the Delhi Rent Bill, 1995;

(b) whether the Government have also received representations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). Representation in favour of the Delhi Rent Bill, 1995 and also against certain provisions of the said Bill relating mainly to deemed rent, registration of tenancy agreement, inheritability of tenancy, rate of enhancement of rent and recovery of possession of premises, have been received. The Bill has already been passed by both Houses of Parliament and is presently awaiting the assent of the President.

#### **Fertilizer Production and Supply**

\*12. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA :  
DR. P.R. GANGWAR :

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

(a) the annual recruitment, consumption and production of chemical fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise.

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the domestic production, distribution and subsidy payments for fertilizers during the current financial year.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of chemical fertilizers; and

(e) the steps taken to provide fertilizers to the marginal and small farmers at cheaper prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) The desired information in respect of consumption and production of chemical fertilizers is furnished in *Statement-I* attached.

As regards requirement, the assessment of demands of the States is carried out in respect of controlled fertilizers for determining the allocations under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955. At present, urea is the only fertilizer under price, distribution and movement controls. Cropwise ECA allocations of urea for different States during the last 3 years and the sales effected and furnished in *Statement-II* attached.

(b) to (d). The fertilizer projects under implementation will increase the installed capacity of Nitrogen and Phosphate nutrients by about 18 lakh tonnes and 0.31 lakh tonnes, respectively. The indigenous production of urea has been optimised and the gap between indigenous availability and demand for urea is being met through imports. The controlled price of urea continues to be heavily subsidised by the Government.

The controls on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers were removed with effect from 25.8.92. The demand and supply of these fertilizers are governed by market forces. To cushion the impact of increase in the open market price of these fertilizers, the scheme of Special Concession for decontrolled fertilizers has been extended during the current year. Under this scheme, a concession of Rs. 1000 per tonne is given on sales of Muriate of Potash (MOP) and indigenous Diammonium Phosphate (DAP). A proportionate concession based on the phosphate and potash contents is also available on indigenous Single Super Phosphate (SSP) and Complex grade fertilizers. The overall availability of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers is quite comfortable.

(e) The benefit of subsidised fertilizers is available to all categories of farmers.

## STATEMENT-I

('000' MT)

Sl. No.	State	Production (1992-93)			Consumption (1992-93)			
		N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
1.	Andhra Pradesh	369.4	276.0	645.4	1021.66	410.70	81.75	1514.10
2.	Kerala	237.9	143.6	381.5	83.93	47.25	71.79	202.97
3.	Karnataka	112.1	41.9	154.0	419.60	239.61	120.95	780.15
4.	Tamil Nadu	599.2	368.6	967.8	455.34	161.54	182.62	799.49
5.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	9.27	3.21	3.98	16.46
6.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	0.30	0.12	0.27	0.69
7.	Goa	235.8	94.4	330.2	3.22	1.89	1.84	6.94
8.	Madhya Pradesh	397.2	54.7	451.9	502.01	255.92	35.10	793.02
9.	Maharashtra	946.6	184.7	1131.3	731.00	280.00	121.00	1132.00
10.	Gujarat	1794.1	615.8	2409.9	496.17	181.14	39.29	716.61
11.	Rajasthan	164.9	33.1	198.0	349.40	136.05	5.07	490.52
12.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.20
13.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	0.65	0.42	0.08	1.16
14.	Haryana	200.0	11.8	211.8	464.71	141.42	2.51	608.64
15.	Punjab	460.2	31.7	491.9	934.53	254.26	10.57	1199.35
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1323.2	54.1	1377.3	1785.46	345.74	48.52	2179.72
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	24.47	3.75	2.38	30.61
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	33.52	10.14	0.75	44.41
19.	Delhi	-	-	-	11.02	1.33	0.04	12.39
20.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.48	0.06	0.01	0.54
21.	Bihar	191.6	28.5	220.1	474.59	100.20	20.96	595.75
22.	Orissa	192.5	240.5	433.0	142.59	39.08	21.28	202.95
23.	West Bengal	68.8	126.1	194.9	424.68	212.64	93.96	731.28

Sl. No.	State	Production (1992-93)			Consumption (1992-93)			
		N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
24.	Assam	136.8	0.7	137.5	16.10	5.28	5.13	26.51
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	5.13	2.52	1.28	8.93
26.	Manipur	-	-	-	6.68	1.90	0.58	9.16
27.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1.57	1.24	0.18	2.99
28.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.27	0.38	0.09	0.74
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.30	0.14	0.05	0.50
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.41	0.55	0.24	1.20
31.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.61	0.38	0.11	1.10
32.	Tea Board (NE)	-	-	-	27.01	4.88	11.56	43.45
All India		7430.3	2306.2	9736.5	8426.84	2843.77	883.92	12154.53

('000MT)

Sl. No.	State	Production (1993-94)			Consumption (1993-94)			
		N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489.9	197.4	687.3	1085.74	369.51	88.09	1543.34
2.	Kerala	262.2	112.8	375.0	77.60	33.12	66.11	176.83
3.	Karnataka	100.0	31.1	131.1	472.81	215.82	116.40	805.03
4.	Tamil Nadu	487.5	223.0	710.5	413.88	161.34	205.69	780.91
5.	Pondichery	-	-	-	11.52	3.82	3.9	19.27
6.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	0.22	0.10	0.03	0.35
7.	Goa	215.3	50.1	265.4	3.12	1.86	1.09	6.07
8.	Madhya Pradesh	413.2	45.5	458.7	521.20	235.95	16.83	773.98
9.	Maharashtra	902.3	155.1	1057.4	804.31	259.02	130.85	1194.18
10.	Gujarat	1702.7	641.1	2343.8	472.89	157.02	39.18	669.09
11.	Rajasthan	243.9	14.7	258.6	365.98	133.75	2.63	502.36

Sl. No.	State	Production (1993-94)			Consumption (1993-94)			
		N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
12.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.20
13.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	0.68	0.38	0.02	1.08
14.	Bihar	129.4	20.6	150.0	471.64	98.67	15.01	585.32
15.	Orissa	188.6	177.1	365.7	154.59	34.17	18.95	207.71
16.	West Bengal	35.0	68.4	103.4	425.31	183.21	136.57	745.09
17.	Assam	87.3	0.2	87.5	20.72	4.98	7.70	33.40
18.	Tripura	-	-	-	5.25	1.72	0.89	7.86
19.	Manipur	-	-	-	8.20	0.86	0.05	9.11
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1.82	1.13	0.27	3.22
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.50	0.46	0.14	1.10
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.28	0.21	0.08	0.57
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.36	0.43	0.15	0.94
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.61	0.28	0.09	0.98
25.	Haryana	237.5	3.8	241.3	522.88	148.44	0.36	671.68
26.	Punjab	478.9	20.6	499.5	946.52	245.49	7.47	1199.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1257.5	54.3	1311.8	1893.52	359.65	38.75	2291.92
28.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	24.65	2.34	1.62	28.61
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	35.17	6.56	0.60	42.33
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	13.28	2.44	0.02	15.74
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.51	0.02	0.00	0.53
32.	Tea Board	-	-	-	32.66	6.55	8.84	48.05
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>7231.2</b>	<b>1815.8</b>	<b>9047.0</b>	<b>8788.6</b>	<b>2669.3</b>	<b>908.4</b>	<b>12366.3</b>

('000' MT)

Sl. No.	State	Production (1994-95)			Consumption (1994-95) (Esti.)			
		N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
1.	Andhra Pradesh	507.3	268.8	776.1	1109.15	382.09	109.95	1601.19
2.	Kerala	283.5	132.6	416.1	83.72	42.66	75.23	201.61
3.	Karnataka	133.8	47.2	181.0	482.50	202.61	119.46	804.57
4.	Tamil Nadu	606.7	370.5	977.2	481.86	193.36	278.12	953.34
5.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	12.69	3.96	3.93	20.58
6.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	0.40	0.12	0.32	0.84
7.	Goa	224.4	88.0	312.4	3.53	1.41	1.43	6.37
8.	Madhya Pradesh	386.4	73.3	459.7	547.54	286.35	29.85	863.74
9.	Maharashtra	896.9	161.9	1058.8	948.00	379.00	187.00	1514.00
10.	Gujarat	1756.9	724.8	2481.7	562.50	200.99	50.16	813.65
11.	Rajasthan	522.8	16.3	539.1	473.73	147.97	7.94	629.64
12.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.19
13.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	0.67	0.41	0.04	1.12
14.	Bihar	174.8	27.4	202.2	525.62	95.52	34.03	655.17
15.	Orissa	214.8	323.8	538.6	158.54	37.51	23.58	220.63
16.	West Bengal	36.4	100.2	136.6	450.42	160.35	136.08	746.85
17.	Assam	73.3	0.2	73.5	21.95	4.85	9.79	36.59
18.	Tripura	-	-	-	5.19	2.21	1.36	8.76
19.	Manipur	-	-	-	8.96	2.03	0.32	11.31
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	2.24	1.15	0.19	3.58
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.26	0.28	0.11	0.65
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.30	0.24	0.11	0.65
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.31	0.30	0.22	0.83
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.71	0.21	0.06	0.98



Sl. No.	State	Production (1994-95)			Consumption (1994-95) (Esti.)			
		N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
25.	Haryana	209.3	12.6	221.9	550.14	151.63	2.12	703.89
26.	Punjab	483.5	34.8	518.3	1032.15	265.14	16.44	1313.73
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1434.6	110.3	1544.9	2065.59	424.91	73.19	2563.69
28.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	29.16	2.55	2.26	33.97
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	41.73	8.89	1.45	52.07
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	14.20	2.06	0.04	16.30
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.36	0.04	0.00	0.40
32.	Tea Board	-	-	-	26.33	5.77	16.65	48.75
Total (All India)		7945.4	2492.7	10438.1	9641.6	3006.6	1181.4	13829.6

## STATEMENT-II

Season-wise E.C.A. Allocation and Sales for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Figures in 000' Mts.)

Sl. No.	States	Kharif 1992		Rabi 1992-93		Kharif 1993		Rabi 1993-94		Kharif 1994		Rabi 1994-95	
		E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales
1.	Andhra Pradesh	859.65	640.93	1041.83	913.04	836.55	776.22	1071.14	965.46	907.04	776.82	1102.97	1009.27
2.	Karnataka	375.75	309	298.06	275.95	372.56	369.20	282.47	302.38	421.55	386.83	351.35	347.28
3.	Kerala	52.56	50.85	47.02	44.77	68.68	61.58	53.84	46.02	73.08	57.37	51.92	49.14
4.	Tamil Nadu	266.29	220.96	570.16	487.53	236.53	229.03	468.57	422.19	214.50	224.29	510.40	479.29
5.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.41	0.00	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.45	0.44	0.24	0.55	0.41	0.44	0.00
6.	Pondicherry	7.98	6.11	11.67	7.39	9.48	7.15	11.45	11.94	8.43	9.54	13.78	11.22
7.	Gujarat	381.15	320.01	431.30	454.96	354.64	327.04	451.96	372.12	367.82	391.05	537.30	550.70
8.	Madhya Pradesh	537.70	436.95	464.24	448.91	522.50	506.36	478.50	422.77	600.82	560.25	550.50	519.73
9.	Madharaashtra	888.03	771.01	451.28	455.73	927.40	870.34	507.98	521.89	1008.70	900.68	666.60	591.58
10.	Rajasthan	258.50	240.10	407.00	390.84	313.50	298.16	522.50	376.63	363.00	352.34	539.50	504.30

Sl. No.	States	Kharif1992		Rabi1992-93		Kharif1993		Rabi1993-94		Kharif1994		Rabi1994-95	
		E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales	E.C.A. Allocation	Sales
11.	Dadar& NagariHaveli	0.89	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.33	0.33	1.29	1.29	0.26	0.25
12.	Goa	2.95	2.14	2.20	2.12	3.04	2.26	2.09	1.73	3.08	3.06	2.20	1.41
13.	Daman&Diu	0.22	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.25	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.09
14.	Haryana	425.02	376.42	586.00	520.61	446.60	431.37	598.40	579.65	462.00	439.93	643.50	614.83
15.	HimachalPradesh	31.78	29.79	20.13	14.53	18.41	18.41	11.91	11.91	20.93	20.93	22.00	22.00
16.	Jammu&Kashmir	50.83	40.82	26.58	21.72	54.33	51.27	30.66	23.23	58.15	55.33	24.16	19.78
17.	Punjab	881.68	765.52	1093.37	985.64	887.85	827.30	1117.08	1065.06	878.42	867.49	1122.00	1068.24
18.	UttarPradesh	1554.97	1354.50	2269.24	2177.47	1605.80	1519.56	2600.01	2277.10	1765.50	1675.44	2603.70	2272.35
19.	Chandigarh	0.33	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.66	0.66	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44
20.	Delhi	8.20	7.67	15.76	14.57	8.24	8.79	18.62	18.48	8.67	7.64	19.79	21.73
21.	Bihar	514.15	434.03	541.00	499.98	540.50	430.63	593.99	486.66	569.88	491.09	601.08	524.49
22.	Orissa	173.88	155.63	94.91	78.08	200.74	165.02	95.43	83.19	214.89	157.23	108.60	111.20
23.	WestBengal	276.44	275.93	540.96	482.40	288.48	317.95	544.98	432.06	337.77	334.27	552.83	472.26
24.	Assam	25.91	21.68	19.91	16.13	23.91	23.30	23.82	24.23	25.34	26.84	27.50	27.15
25.	Manipur	15.83	11.20	4.95	2.72	16.46	15.63	1.89	1.36	19.80	14.43	4.40	3.19
26.	Meghalaya	2.05	0.78	2.09	1.29	2.30	1.98	2.20	0.36	2.42	2.26	2.75	1.71
27.	Nagaland	0.53	0.10	0.24	0.10	0.55	0.00	0.39	0.28	0.33	0.51	0.22	0.19
28.	Sikkim	1.65	0.65	0.86	0.13	1.10	0.61	0.66	0.20	1.10	0.30	0.72	0.32
29.	Tripura	6.75	3.69	6.77	6.72	8.80	2.04	7.82	4.18	6.35	9.73	8.79	4.56
30.	ArunachalPradesh	0.31	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.21	0.30	0.09
31.	Mizoram	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.10	0.33	0.22	0.28	0.02	0.44	0.14	0.50	0.18
32.	TeaBoard(NE)	30.80	27.60	35.38	35.38	37.50	32.83	44.00	50.09	38.50	17.90	38.50	36.08
All India		7631.41	6518.77	8984.40	8339.52	7788.83	7296.25	9544.41	8502.50	8381.14	7786.09	10109.14	9265.05

**Madras Port Trust**

\*13. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY :  
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently approved integrated development of Madras Port Trust's South Quay and East Quay;

(b) whether the Government have also approved some more schemes relating to Madras Port;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the amount of expenditure involved and sanctioned; and

(d) the time by which the work in this regard is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme relating to construction of a Multi-storeyed transit shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.38 crores has been sanctioned by the Government on 19.6.95.

(d) The project will be completed within a period of 30 months from the date of issue of the Government orders.

**Haj Goodwill Delegation, 1995**

\*14. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the goodwill delegation sent by the Government of India to Saudi Arabia on the occasion of Haj 1995;

(b) the brief particulars of the programme and the activities undertaken by the delegation in Saudi Arabia;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the delegation with break-up by major heads of expenditure;

(d) whether the delegation has submitted any report to the Government and made any recommendations for improvement in the management of Haj; and

(e) if so, the recommendations made by the delegation and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A 22-member Government of India Haj goodwill delegation was sent to Saudi Arabia during Haj-1995. The composition of the delegation is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(b) The goodwill delegation was in Saudi Arabia from 5 to 26 May, 1995. The leader of the delegation attended a dinner hosted by the King of Saudi Arabia. The leader and deputy leader met the Saudi Minister of Haj to discuss the present and planned arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage with particular reference to the welfare of Indian pilgrims. The rest of the delegation met the Saudi Minister of Haj on a separate occasion and the alternate leader attended the dinner hosted by the Minister in honour of the leaders of the visiting delegations. The delegation called on the Governor of Makkah. A press conference was organised during the stay of the delegation in Jeddah.

The delegation reviewed the arrangements made for Indian pilgrims during Haj-1995 visiting a number of buildings where pilgrims were accommodated as well as camp dispensaries for this purpose.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the delegation broken down by major heads is as follows :

1. Air fare	Rs.	6,54,720
2. D.A.	Rs.	8,53,475
3. Accommodation	Rs.	96,32,219
4. Transportation	Rs.	10,63,898
5. Miscellaneous	Rs.	6,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>1,22,11,295</b>

(d) and (e). The delegation is expected to submit its report to the Government of India shortly.

**STATEMENT***Composition of Government of India Goodwill Delegation to Haj-1995*

1. Shri Salman Khurshid, MOS (EA), Leader of the Delegation.
2. Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Deputy Leader of the Delegation.
3. Shri Salamatullah, Chairman, Central Haj Committee.

4. Dr. Zainul Abedin, MLA, Leader of Opposition, West Bengal.
5. Shri Abdul Ghafoor Parekh, Nagpur.
6. Mouvli Mohamed Muazzam Ahmed, Naib Imam, Fatehpuri Masjid, Delhi.
7. Dr. Anwar Rizvi, MLC, UP.
8. Shri Kadir Peerzada Panchayatti, Vice President, Gujarat PCC.
9. Shri Mohd. Ali Ashraf Fatmi, M.P.
10. Maulana Jameel Ahmed Ilyasi, President, All India Organisation of Imams of Mosques.
11. Shri Anis Majeed Ahmed, MLA, Nagpur.
12. Shri E. Ahmed, MP.
13. Shri Mohd. Abdul Ali, Nawab of Arcot, Tamil Nadu.
14. Shri P. P. Zacharia, Secretary, Central Wakf Council, New Delhi.
15. Shri Pir Hasan Sanni Nizami, Sajdda Nashin, Dargah Nizamuddin Aulia.
16. Shri Kaukab Hameed, Deputy Leader, Congress Legislative Party, UP.
17. Shri Altaf Ahmed, Addl. Solicitor General.
18. Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, MP.
19. Shri Ahmed Razi, Deptt. of Islamic Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi.
20. Shri Abdul Rashid Baba, Srinagar.
21. Shri Siraj Piracha, Chairman, Delhi State Waqf Board.
22. Shri Rajen Habeeb Khwaja, IAS, Secretary of Delegation.

[Translation]

#### **Moiley Committee Recommendations**

\*15. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the recommendations of the working group, set up under the

Chairmanship of Shri Veerappa Moiley, to look into the various problems arising after the decontrol of molasses and alcohol;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c). The State Excise Ministers in a meeting on 4th November, 1993 to consider various issues arising out of decontrol of molasses and alcohol set up a Working Group comprising of Excise Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal with Shri Veerappa Moiley, the then Chief Minister, Karnataka as Chairman.

The main recommendations of the Working Group are to earmark not exceeding 70% of the molasses and alcohol for being allocated by the State Governments to the alco-chemical industries, the country liquor and the cattle and poultry feed manufacturers and that the balance 30% should be available to sugar factories and distilleries for sale to any approved/licensed users of these materials including manufacturers of potable alcohol. On the issue of regulating the price of molasses and alcohol, the view of the Working Group is that the earmarking upto 70% of molasses and alcohol for selected sectors will in itself have moderating influence on the prices of these materials.

The Working Group has also recommended that a policy consensus among different States would be adequate to tackle the problems arising after decontrol of molasses and alcohol and that based on such consensus, individual States may take appropriate measures to either abolish or to reduce the restrictive rigour of the controls imposed by them in their Act and Rules.

The report of the Working Group was placed before the Excise Ministers recently in a meeting held on 22nd June, 1995. There was no consensus in the meeting and the States expressed different views on the recommendations of the Working Group. These views on the recommendations of the Working Group are being examined alongwith the legal implications.

#### **HFC and FCI**

\*16. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the losses suffered by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India units by the end of March, 1995, unit-wise; and

(b) the capital invested in each of the above two organisations by the end of March, 1995, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b). The unit-

wise cumulative losses as well as capital investment in the form of equity made by the Government in various units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) as on 31.3.95 are given below :

(Rs. crores)

Name of the unit	Loss during 1994-95 (Provisional)	Accumulated Loss (-)/Profit (+) Provisional	Capital invest- ment as equity
<i>I. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited</i>			
Namrup	(-) 154.80	(-) 869.81	210.13
Durgapur	(-) 126.93	(-) 930.20	47.20
Barauni	(-) 126.33	(-) 862.13	76.38
Haldia*	-	-	363.05
Trading activities	-	(+) 26.23	-
	(-) 408.06	(-) 2635.91	696.76
<i>II. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited</i>			
Sindri	(-) 50.88	(-) 634.96	275.55
Gorakhpur	(-) 65.34	(-) 472.51	47.85
Ramagundam	(-) 102.35	(-) 478.50	149.09
Talchar	(-) 118.43	(-) 717.07	155.81
Others	(-) 8.87	(-) 148.46	23.09
	(-) 345.87	(-) 2451.50	651.39

An expenditure of Rs. 897.85 crores (Provisional) had been incurred on Haldia fertilizer project upto 31.3.1995. The commissioning activities of this project were suspended in October, 1986 due to repeated equipment breakdown.

[English]

### Power Supply to Delhi

\*17. SHRI TARA SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NTPC propose to discontinue power supply to Delhi in view of non-payment of its mounting dues;

(b) if so, the total arrears of the NTPC as on June 30, 1995;

(c) whether the Government propose to chalk out plans to regulate power supply to Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) has not been paying in full for its purchase of power from the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The outstanding dues payable by DESU to NTPC as on 30.6.1995 are Rs. 396.02 crores, including a surcharge of Rs. 74.63 crores on account of delayed payments. In the absence of timely payments, Government will be left with no other alternative but to regulate supply to DESU commensurate with the Letter of Credit in favour of NTPC of Rs. 44 crores. No plans for regulation are proposed for the present.

### Royalty Rates

\*18. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government purpose to rationalise

royalty rates for minerals to attract, foreign investments in the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Mines has constituted a Study Group to consider the existing rates of royalty on major minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing, and to recommend to the Government *inter-alia* rates of royalty which would be conducive to rapid development of the mineral sector.

(c) Government would take a decision on the matter after receipt of the report from the Study Group.

#### **Revival Plan of IISCO**

\*19. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance have not agreed to provide budgetary support for the revival and Modernisation of the Indian Iron & Steel Company (IISCO);

(b) if so, how the Government propose to provide the capital outlay involved in the rehabilitation scheme of IISCO; and

(c) the time-frame within which this sick steel plant will be brought back to normal functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV) : (a) No decision has been taken by Government on the issue of providing budgetary support to SAIL for the revival and modernisation of Indian Iron & Steel Company (IISCO).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The case of IISCO has been registered with BIFR in terms of Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, consequent to its becoming a sick industrial company. Sick companies, registered with BIFR, can take up revival/modernisation schemes only with the sanction/approval of BIFR. No time frame can, therefore, be indicated at this stage.

#### **Permanent Membership in UN Security Council**

\*20. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made/are making any efforts for the permanent membership in the UN Security Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). India has expressed its readiness to serve as Permanent Member of the UN Security Council. This was announced in the statement of the leader of Indian delegation to the last UN General Assembly. Government is making all necessary efforts to seek support for its candidature.

#### **Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division**

1. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the activities of Fertilizer Promotion & Agriculture Research Division (FP & ARD) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) whether the services of this unit are utilized by Government in executing dry land farming;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to transfer this unit to the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(e) if so, the benefits that will accrue to the farmers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under its "Lab to Land Programme" has appointed Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division (FP & ARD) of HFC, in addition to normal marketing functions of the company, has started training, demonstration and other activities like horticulture, fisheries, poultry as a part of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Durgapur and Sindri. FP & ARD is also being involved in formulating intensive programme for training the farmers in the use of bio-pesticides and eco-friendly systems from 1995-96.

(d) No such decision has been taken.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Power Potential of North-Eastern Region

2. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any survey to assess the total hydro-electric power potential of North-Eastern States;

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

(c) the quantity of power being generated presently by these States along with power requirement of the respective States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to explore and utilise the full hydro-electric power potential of the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). As per the re-assessment of the hydroelectric potential of the river basins in the country completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987 the hydroelectric power potential of the North Eastern region has been assessed at 31857 MW at 60% Load Factor. The State-wise details are as under :

State	HE potential (MW at 60% load factor)
Arunachal Pradesh	26756
Assam	351
Manipur	1176
Meghalaya	1070
Mizoram	1455
Nagaland	1040
Tripura	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>31857</b>

(c) The State wise details of energy requirement *vis-a-vis* the availability as at present during the month of June, 1995 and the period April, 1995 to June, 1995 are enclosed in *Statement*.

(d) the exploitation of large hydro resources for power generation in the North Eastern Region is being undertaken

by the respective State Governments, the Brahmaputra Board, the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC). Besides Central Water Commission is also engaged in the investigation of hydroelectric schemes in the North Eastern Region.

To bring additionality of resources, greater private participation is being encouraged to enable higher development of the hydel potential in the country.

#### STATEMENT

##### Actual Power Supply/Position

[All figures in MU net]

Region/ State/ System	June'95		April 95-June 95	
	Requi- rement	Availa- bility	Requi- rement	Avail- ability
<i>North Eastern Region</i>				
Arunachal Pradesh	130	85	422	268
Assam	245.0	202.8	680.7	562.1
Manipur	27.5	22.0	81.9	44.8
Meghalaya	35.6	35.6	88.6	84.5
Mizoram	130	112	38.7	24.8
Nagaland	125	11.7	36.5	26.5
Tripura	34.4	21.2	91.4	54.5
<b>N.E.R.</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>1060.0</b>	<b>824.0</b>

#### Pollution at NALCO

3. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent survey has shown that pollution levels of the Aluminium smelter of NALCO in Orissa, has gone considerably high;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to control it; and

(c) the details of anti-pollution measures the Government propose to take to control the pollution levels in its Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) The emission

level from the Aluminium smelter of National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) located at Angul in Orissa has been meeting the stipulated/prescribed norms of State Pollution Control Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The important measures adopted by the Government for controlling pollution include :

1. Emission and effluent standards have been notified for the major categories of polluting industries.
2. Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment within a stipulated time-frame and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
3. Environmental guidelines have been evolved for setting and operation of industries.
4. Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.
5. Customs and Excise Duty Exemption and provided to the industries for pollution control/monitoring equipment.
6. A scheme has been initiated for setting up of common effluent treatment plants in cluster of small scale industrial units.
7. Public awareness campaigns on the effects of pollution have been launched.

[Translation]

#### Production of Steel

4. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the total steel production in the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of steel plants declared sick in the country, during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steel plants to which financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government during this period, especially in the tribal regions of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The State-wise production of saleable steel during the last five years was as under :

State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)
Andhra Pradesh	154	604	977	1208	1570
Assam	19	11	8	4	2
Bihar	4529	4921	5266	5534	5740
Chandigarh	24	64	55	34	39
Goa	-	-	9	5	41
Gujarat	83	60	53	56	51
Haryana	167	149	133	103	151
Himachal Pradesh	58	29	18	-	49
Jammu & Kashmir	49	47	47	45	47
Karnataka	351	320	288	269	269
Kerala	51	42	28	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3109	3351	3326	3554	3658
Maharashtra	1037	832	811	615	925
Orissa	1114	1132	1190	1153	1277
Pondicherry	95	116	99	32	32
Punjab	864	213	219	237	279
Rajasthan	80	32	35	51	54
Tamil Nadu	136	81	96	76	98
Uttar Pradesh	319	223	164	106	86
West Bengal	1333	1340	1280	1287	1408
<b>Total Reported</b>	<b>13072</b>	<b>13567</b>	<b>14102</b>	<b>14368</b>	<b>15776</b>
<b>*Total estimated</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>168</b>
Induction Furnace Units	800	900	1200	1200	1500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14231</b>	<b>15037</b>	<b>15749</b>	<b>15906</b>	<b>17444</b>

\* DGTD units produced castings.



(b) As per the information collected from the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, the State-wise details of sick Electric Arc Furnace Units during the last five years were as under :

State	1990	1991	1992	1993	*1994	Total
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	1	-	2
Gujarat	1	-	1	-	1	3
Haryana	1	1	-	-	-	2
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	2
Maharashtra	-	3	-	1	1	5
Orissa	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	2
West Bengal	3	-	1	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

\*As on 8.11.94

(c) Nee financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government to any Steel Plants in the tribal region of Gujarat during the last five years.

[English]

#### **Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme in Kerala**

5. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme have been launched to provide safe drinking water to towns in Kerala particularly in Malabar area in North Kerala in view of the low rainfall reported this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON) : (a) and (b). A Water Supply Scheme for Panniyannur Town in Kannur District is being implemented under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme. The scheme has been cleared from technical angle by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) at an estimated cost of Rs. 233.72 lakhs. Central assistance of Rs. 28.21 lakhs was released during 1993-94 and Rs. 37.62 lakhs during 1994-95.

#### **Deep Sea Fishing**

6. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a separate financial institution to meet working capital requirements of deep-sea fishing and other food processing industries including financial support for export of agro-products;

(b) whether the Planning Commission or any other Ministry has considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, the decision likely to be taken in this regard?

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

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

#### **Encroachment on CPWD Land**

7. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7793 on 5th May, 1993 and state :

(a) the reasons for not taking timely action by the CPWD authorities to check the illegal construction of jhuggies on government land;

(b) whether Government have fixed responsibility on officers for not taking timely action;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when unauthorised encroachments/constructions are likely to be removed from the CPWD land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Over a period of years, mostly prior to 1987, encroachments like construction of jhuggies had taken place

in open spaces around Government residential colonies, as these spaces had not been fenced and had been without any watch and ward arrangements. The CPWD have informed that such cases of encroachment on their lands have been reported to the police or other concerned authorities for removal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any time frame for removal of encroachments from CPWD lands.

### **Mega City Scheme**

8. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Mega City Scheme finally takes off" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated July, 11, 1995;

(b) if so, the reasons for not including Delhi in the Mega city plan whereas smaller cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad have been included in this scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the matter and include Delhi in this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The reasons for not including Delhi under the Central Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities are that Delhi is the national capital and also the capital of the Union Territory of Delhi which has a Legislature and funds to Delhi are available both from the Central Government and under the Annual Plan of the National Capital Territory;

(c) and (d). The Government has no proposal to reconsider the matter regarding inclusion of Delhi under the Mega City Scheme.

### **Agreement with some Latin American Countries**

9. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreements and MOUs were reached with a number of Latin American countries including Trinidad and Tobago, recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, country-wise; and

(c) the prospects of strengthening diplomatic, cultural and economic ties with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMANKHURSHID) : (a) Yes, Sir. Though no Agreement/MOUs were reached with Trinidad & Tobago, the following Memoranda of Understanding were entered into between India and some Latin American countries recently :

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Honduras for establishing diplomatic relations, signed at New York on 28th September, 1994.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of India and the Republic of Colombia for top-level annual bilateral consultations, signed on 21st April 1995, at New Delhi.

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of India and the Republic of Chile for top-level annual bilateral consultations, signed on 2nd June 95, at Santiago.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding between India and Honduras envisages establishment of diplomatic relations at the level of non-resident Ambassadors and seeks to contribute significantly towards the promotion of commerce, economy, culture and other fields between the two countries.

The Memoranda of Understanding between India and Colombia and India and Chile envisage holding of bilateral consultations between the Foreign Offices of India and these countries. Delegations to the consultation meetings are to be headed by the respective Ministers of External Affairs' Relations.

(c) The prospects of strengthening India's diplomatic, cultural and economic ties with these countries have brightened considerably and gained momentum due to the signing of these Memoranda of Understanding.

[Translation]

### **Iron Ore in Raoghat**

10. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron ore is available in abundance in Raoghat of Bastar District;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Large Iron Ore deposits suitable for Iron and Steel Industry have been surveyed by the Geological Survey of India (GSI). As per their report, there are six deposits as per details given below :

Deposits	Reserves (Million Tonnes)
A	48
B	84
C and D	84
E	26
F	498
<b>Total</b>	<b>740</b>

In one of the blocks namely block 'A' of Deposit 'F' Bhilai Steel Plant has completed stage-I prospecting and proved a reserve of 255 million tonnes.

#### **Amnesty Report**

11. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had received report of Amnesty International pertaining to India;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Section on India *inter-alia* includes a range of general allegations on detentions, disappearances, custodial violence etc. in Punjab and J & K. It also includes inaccurate reference to TADA Act and a dismissive attitude to NHRC. Government of India examines and responds appropriately to all Amnesty International reports.

[English]

#### **East Coast Canal**

12. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a feasibility study has been undertaken for the revival of East Coast Canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to connect this canal to Hooghly through Paradip Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A Techno-Economic feasibility study on East Coast Canal, connecting Calcutta and Paradip Port has been taken up by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, through a Consultant. The report is awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

#### **Amount to Madhya Pradesh from Central Road Fund**

13. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had prepared a list of the work to be included in a programme for the period from 1989-90 to 1995-96 on the request of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of works approved by the Union Government so far;

(c) whether there is a proposal to release funds from Central Road Fund for these schemes; and

(d) whether the Union Government have taken a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Madhya Pradesh Government had sent proposals for sanction under Central Road Fund for the period 1989-95, as requested by Central Government.

(b) 10 works have been approved under Central Road Fund for Madhya Pradesh since 1989 to date.

(c) and (d). Funds are released to State Governments for the approved Central Road Fund works every year subject to the availability of budgetary provisions.

#### **Repair of Bridges in Bihar**

14. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of bridges on National Highways in Bihar which collapsed during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of bridges repaired out of them and the time by which the remaining bridges are likely to be repaired;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no report regarding collapse of any bridge on National Highways in Bihar during the last three years.

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

[English]

#### **GSI Survey in Maharashtra**

15. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the mineral reserves found there;

(c) whether the Government propose to intensify efforts for exploration of mineral deposits in the State during the next five year plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has conducted survey for exploration of gold, copper, tungsten, manganese, dimensional stone, Platinum Group of Elements (PGE) and coal in parts of Nagpur, Bhandara and Thane districts of Maharashtra during

the last three years. A total reserve of 158 million tonnes of coal in Wardha Valley Coalfield, 0.137 million tonnes of gold ore with average grade of 2.3 to 8.4 g/t of gold in Nagpur-Bhandara and 0.15 million tonnes of copper ore (with 1.99% Cu) in Nagpur-Bhandara district have been estimated.

(c) and (d). The formulation of work plan for the next five year plan has not been undertaken.

#### **Modernisation of Power Plants**

16. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to expand and modernise some power plants in the country;

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

(c) the additional capacity expected to be added on the completion of modernisation/expansion of these power projects, State-wise particularly in Rajasthan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A Renovation and Modernisation (R & M) Programme (Phase-I) of old thermal power plants is at an advanced stage of implementation and will be completed during 1995-96. Phase-II of R & M programme has been taken up for implementation during the 8th Plan. The details of the power plants included in the Phase-I and Phase-II of the R & M programme of thermal power plants are given in the enclosed *Statements I and II*, respectively.

A similar programme for renovation, modernisation and uprating of hydel power plants, has also been formulated by the Central Electricity Authority. The details of the schemes included under this programme are given in *Statement-III* attached.

The renovation, modernisation and uprating programme of hydel stations is expected to add an additional capacity of 521 MW on completion of renovation, modernisation and uprating of hydel power stations. The details of this capacity expected to be added have been indicated in enclosed *Statement-III*. No additional capacity is added under the R & M programme of thermal power plants.

There is no proposal for renovation, modernisation and uprating of any hydel power station nor for the renovation and modernisation of any thermal power plant in Rajasthan.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Details of various R & M Schemes of Thermal Power Stations under Renovation and Modernisation Programme (Phase-I)*

Sl. No.	Organisation/ Renovation Scheme	No. & Rating of Units (MW) covered under R & M	Cap. (MW)
1.	NTPC/Badarpur	5      3 x 100 + 2 x 210	720.00
2.	DESU/I.P.	5      1 x 35 + 3 x 62.5 + 1 x 60	282.50
	HSEB	5	400.00
3.	Faridabad	3      3 x 60	180.00
4.	Panipat	2      2 x 110	220.00
5.	PSEB/Bhatinda	4      4 x 110	440.00
	UPSEB	27	2374.00
6.	Panki	4      2 x 25 + 2 x 110	284.00
7.	Obra	13     5 x 50 + 3 x 100 + 5 x 200	1550.00
8.	Harduaganj	10     3 x 30 + 2 x 50 + 4 x 60 + 1 x 110	540.00
	MPEB	21	1562.50
9.	Korba	10     1 x 10 + 3 x 30 + 4 x 50 + 2 x 120	540.00
10.	Amarkantak	4      2 x 30 + 2 x 120	300.00
11.	Satpura	7      5 x 62.5 + 1 x 200 + 1 x 210	722.50
	GEB	10	1014.00
12.	Gandhinagar	2      2 x 120	240.00
13.	Dhuvaran	6      4 x 63.5 + 2 x 140	534.00
14.	Ukai	2      2 x 120	240.00
	MSEB	9	915.00
15.	Koradi	4      4 x 120	480.00
16.	Nasik	2      2 x 140	280.00
17.	Bhusawal	1      1 x 62.5	62.50

Sl. No.	Organisation/ Renovation Scheme	No. & Rating of Units (MW) covered under R & M		Cap. (MW)
18.	Paras	2	1 x 30 + 1 x 62.5	92.50
	APSEB	9		742.50
19.	Kothagudem	8	4 x 60 + 4 x 110	680.00
20.	Ramagundem 'B'	1	1 x 62.5	62.50
	TNEB	8		1080.00
21.	Ennore	5	2 x 60 + 3 x 110	450.00
22.	Tuticorin	3	3 x 210	630.00
23.	NLC/Neyveli	9	3 x 100 + 6 x 50	600.00
24.	OSEB/Talchar	4	4 x 62.5	250.00
	DVC	13		1235.00
25.	Chandrapura	6	3 x 120 + 3 x 140	780.00
26.	Bokaro	4	3 x 50 + 1 x 55	205.00
27.	Durgapur	3	2 x 55* + 1 x 140	250.00
	BSEB	16		763.50
28.	Patratu	8	4 x 50 + 2 x 100 + 2 x 110	620.00
29.	Barauni	4	2 x 15 + 2 x 50	130.00
30.	Karbigahia	4	2 x 1.5 + 1 x 3 + 1 x 7.5	13.50
	WBSEB	8		800.00
31.	Santalidih	4	4 x 120	480.00
32.	Bandel	4	4 x 80	320.00
33.	DPL/Durgapur	5	2 x 30 + 1 x 70 + 2 x 75	280.00
34.	ASEB/Namrup	5	3 x 23 + 1 x 12.5 + 1 x 30	111.50
Total		163		13570.50

\* Damaged in fire.

**STATEMENT-II**

*Details of various R & M Schemes of Thermal Power Stations under Renovation and Modernisation Programme (Phase-II)*

Sl. No.	Organisation/Name of TPS	No. & Rating of Units (MW) covered under R & M	Capacity (MW)
1.	NTPC/Badarpur'	5      3 x 95 + 2 x 210	705.000
2.	DESU/I.P.	5      1 x 30 + 3 x 62.5 + 1 x 60	277.500
3.	HSEB      Faridabad	3      3 x 60	180.000
4.	Panipat	2      2 x 110	220.000
5.	PSEB      Ropar	2      2 x 210	420.000
6.	Bhatinda	4      4 x 110	440.00
7.	RSEB      Kota	2      2 x 110	220.000
8.	UPSEB      Obra	13     5 x 50 + 3 x 100 + 5 x 200	1550.000
9.	Panki	4      2 x 32 + 2 x 110	284.000
10.	Harduaganj	8      1 x 30 + 2 x 40 + 4 x 60 + 1 x 105	455.000
11.	Parichha	2      2 x 110	220.000
12.	MPEB      Amarkantak	4      1 x 30 + 1 x 20 + 2 x 120	290.000
13.	Korba (E)	6      4 x 50 + 2 x 120	440.000
14.	Korba (W)	2      2 x 210	420.000
15.	Satpura	9      5 x 62.5 + 1 x 200 + 3 x 210	1142.500
16.	GEB      Ukai	5      2 x 120 + 2 x 200 + 1 x 210	850.000
17.	Gandhinagar	2      2 x 120	240.000
18.	Dhuvaran	6      4 x 63.5 + 2 x 140	534.000
19.	Wanakbori	3      3 x 210	630.000
20.	MSEB      Koradi	7      4 x 115 + 1 x 200 + 2 x 210	1080.000
21.	Nasik	5      2 x 140 + 3 x 210	910.000
22.	Bhusawal	3      1 x 58 + 2 x 210	478.000

Sl. No.	Organisation/Name of TPS	No. & Rating of Units (MW) covered under R & M	Capacity (MW)
23.	Chandrapur	4 4 x 210	840.000
24.	Parli	5 2 x 30 + 3 x 210	690.000
25.	Paras	2 1 x 20 + 1 x 58	78.000
26. TNEB	Ennore	5 2 x 60 + 3 x 110	450.000
27.	Tuticorin	3 3 x 210	630.000
28.	Mettur	4 4 x 210	840.000
29. APSEB	Kothagudem A	4 4 x 60	240.000
30.	Kothagudem B & C	4 2 x 105 + 2 x 110	430.000
31. Nellore		1 1 x 30	30.000
32. NLC	Neyveli	9 6 x 50 + 3 x 10	600.000
33. WBPDC	Kolaghat	2 2 x 210	420.000
34. WBSEB	Santalidih	4 4 x 120	480.000
35. DVC	Chanderpura	6 3 x 120 + 3 x 140	780.000
36.	Durgapur	4 1 x 140 + 1 x 210 + 2 x 75	500.000
37.	Bokaro	3 3 x 50	150.000
38. (WB)	Durgapur	5 2 x 30 + 1 x 70 + 2 x 75	280.000
39. BSEB	Patratu	10 4 x 40 + 2 x 90 + 2 x 105 + 2 x 110	770.000
40.	Barauni	4 2 x 50 + 2 x 105	310.000
41.	Muzaffarpur	2 2 x 110	220.000
42. OSEB	Talchar	6 4 x 60 + 2 x 110	460.000
43. ASEB	Bongaigaon	4 4 x 60	240.000
44.	Chandrapur	1 1 x 30	30.000
45.	Kagur & Galeky	7 3 x 2.705 + 4 x 2.705	18.935
46.	Lakwa	4 4 x 15	60.000
47.	Namrup	5 3 x 23 + 1 x 12.5 + 1 x 30	111.500
Grand Total		210	21644.435



**STATEMENT-III***Details of Renovation, Modernisation and Up-rating Scheme of Hydrel Power Stations*

Sl. No.	Organisation/ Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Capacity addition expected by way of uprating
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Machkund Stage-I	3 x 17 +	-
	Stage-II	3 x 21.25	
2.	Nizam Sagar	3 x 5	
3.	Lower Sileru	4 x 115	-
4.	Srisaillam	7 x 110	-
<b>Bihar</b>			
5.	Subernrekha	2 x 65	-
<b>Gujarat</b>			
6.	Ukai	4 x 75	-
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
7.	Bassi	4 x 15	-
8.	Giri	2 x 30	6.0
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>			
9.	Chenani	5 x 4.66	-
10.	Lower Jhelum	3 x 35	-
11.	Sumbal Sindh	2 x 11.3	-
<b>Karnataka</b>			
12.	Mahatma Gandhi	4 x 12 + 4 x 18	-
13.	Nagjhari (Unit-2)	6 x 135	15.0
14.	Sharavathy	8 x 89.1	115.2
15.	Sharavathy	2 x 89.1	28.8

1	2	3	4
16.	Shivasamudram	6 x 3 + 4 x 6	-
	<b>Kerala</b>		
17.	Neriamangalam	3x15	9.0
18.	Poringalkuthu	4x8	-
19.	Sabarigiri	6x50	-
20.	Sholayar	3x18	-
	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
21.	Koyna-I & II	4 x 65 + 4 x 75	20.0
22.	Koyna-III	4x80	-
	<b>Meghalaya</b>		
23.	Kyredemkulai	2 x 30	-
24.	Umiam-I & II	4 x 9 + 2 x 9	-
	<b>Orissa</b>		
25.	Hirakud-I (U-1 & 2)	2 x 37.5	37.5
26.	Hirakud-I (U-3 & 4)	2 x 24	16.0
27.	Hirakud-I (U-5 & 6)	2 x 37.5	21.0
28.	Hirakud-I (Switchyard equip.)	-	-
29.	Hirakud-II	3 x 24	-
	<b>Punjab</b>		
30.	UBDC-I	3 x 15	-
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
31.	Kadamparai	4 x 100	-
32.	Kundah-III	3 x 60	-
33.	Mettur Dam	4 x 10	-
34.	Moyar	3 x 12	-
35.	Papanasam	4 x 5.8	4.0
36.	Pykara	3 x 6.65 + 2 x 11 + 2 x 14	-
37.	Sholayar-I	2 x 35	-

1	2	3	4
<b>Tripura</b>			
38.	Gumti	3 x 5	-
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
39.	Chilla	4 x 36	-
40.	Khatima	3 x 13.8	-
41.	Obra	3 x 33	-
42.	Pathri	3 x 6.8	-
43.	Ramganga	3 x 66	-
44.	Rihand	6 x 50	-
45.	Tiloth	3 x 30	9.0
<b>West Bengal</b>			
46.	Jaldhaka-I	3 x 9	-
CENTRAL SECTOR			
<b>BBMB</b>			
47.	Bhakra RB	5 x 132	185.0
48.	Dehar (U 2, 3 & 4)	6 x 165	-
49.	Ganguwal (U 2)	2 x 24.2 + 1 x 29.25	3.43
50.	Kotla (U 3)	2 x 24.2 + 1 x 29.5	3.92
<b>DVC</b>			
51.	Maithon	3 x 20	-
52.	Panchet	1 x 40	-
<b>NHPC</b>			
53.	Baira Siul	3 x 60	30.0
54.	Loktak	3 x 35	17.0
<b>NEEPCO</b>			
55.	Khandong	2 x 25	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>9658</b>	<b>521.0</b>

**Exploitation of Minerals Resources**

17. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have liberalised Mining policy for attracting foreign investment for exploitation of minerals resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received from private investors/foreign investors/NRIs for mining projects and details of major projects cleared and taken up for execution;

(d) the production of minerals, mineral-wise for 1994-95 and how does it compare with the production for previous two years; and

(e) the progress achieved in execution of on going major mining projects and its likely impact on production and employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government of India announced the National Mineral Policy in March, 1993 which was laid on the Table of the House on 5.3.1993.

(c) and (e). Central Government does not monitor applications/proposals received from investors by different State Governments for mining leases.

(d) Production of non-fuel and non-atomic minerals for the last three years is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

**STATEMENT**

*Production of minerals for the last three years*

*(Value in Rs. Crores)*

		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95(e)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Metallic Minerals</b>							
Bauxite	Th.T	5115.8	73.09	5649.5	73.12	5084.3	76.77
Chromite	Th.T	1080.9	196.79	1054.8	241.33	1021.1	233.82
Copper Ore	Th.T	5210.8	221.36	5008.6	200.49	4711.0	193.15
Gold	Kg	1850.0	81.35	2075.0	88.97	2050.0	105.42
Iron Ore	Th.T	55818.0	713.52	58338.0	897.15	58253.0	895.85
Lead Conc.	Tonnes	60704.0	47.30	53255.0	39.59	48535.0	37.65
Manganese Ore	Th.T	1902.6	154.76	1677.2	138.05	1546.6	127.29
Silver	Kg	46560.0	31.27	56197.0	37.27	61941.0	41.15
Zinc Ore	Tonnes	301437.0	208.70	283228.0	141.18	274864.0	138.61
<b>Non Metallic Minerals</b>							
Apatite	Th.T	16.8	0.61	12.3	0.65	11.1	0.61
Phosphorite	Th.T	650.3	62.21	1033.4	118.29	1307.3	149.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Asbestos	Tonnes	43788.0	2.08	42699.0	1.60	36137.0	1.52
Barytes	Th.T	405.5	12.17	616.8	24.49	563.6	22.94
Diamond	Carat	18017.0	9.17	19522.0	11.20	45560.0	8.93
Dolomite	Th.T	3086.4	40.40	3508.8	56.21	3196.9	54.67
Fire Clay	Th.T	438.7	3.22	418.4	3.59	365.9	2.96
Flourite (Graded)	Tonnes	3125.0	0.80	3985.0	1.13	3183.0	1.12
Flourite (Conc.)	Tonnes	19598.0	9.58	22773.0	11.86	18938.0	9.87
Gypsum	Th.T	1628.1	20.00	1698.3	22.31	1742.7	23.00
Kaolin	Th.T	649.1	26.45	655.8	33.08	663.2	34.62
Kyanite	Tonnes	9716.01	0.71	10576.0	0.39	8915.0	0.35
Sillimanite	Tonnes	20049.0	2.75	12362.0	1.71	11719.0	1.70
Limestone	Th.T	76617.0	503.31	83705.0	571.52	83831.0	572.72
Limekankar	Th.T	59.3	0.31	130.7	0.54	105.6	0.43
Limeshall	Th.T	99.9	1.84	90.3	1.88	88.6	1.84
Calcerous Sand	Th.T	83.1	0.58	243.1	1.69	290.2	2.03
Mangnesite	Th.T	540.9	35.60	374.3	24.42	354.4	22.96
Mica (Crude)	Tonnes	2507.0	1.97	2084.0	2.10	1664.0	1.70
Pyrites	Th.T	130.1	5.66	114.3	4.97	105.4	4.54
Steatite	Th.T	381.7	11.16	400.5	12.23	389.9	13.00

[Translation]

**INDO-US Agreement**

18. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details pertaining to the nature, limit and extension of the major official agreements signed between India and USA during 1994 in the power sector;

(b) whether implementation of these bilateral agreements would adversely affect any public sector undertakings like BHEL, NTPC, NHPC etc. or any other domestic organisations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain the status quo and to increase the contribution of these public undertakings in power generation in the country; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the

Government to provide employment to the surplus labour force likely to be rendered unemployed in this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :

(a) Four statements of Intent to cooperate in the fields of energy efficiency, fossil energy, renewable energy and environment enhancing energy technologies and a Memorandum of Understanding for periodic consultations in the power sector between the Government of India and the Government of USA were signed during 1994. The Statements of Intent provide for their coming into effect after the conclusion of an Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of USA on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

(b) There is no likelihood of any consequential adverse effect on BHEL, NTPC, NHPC etc. of these Statements of Intent or the Memorandum of Understanding.

(c) to (e). Question does not arise.

#### **World Bank Policy on Power Projects' Privatisation**

19. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item published in the 'Business Standard' dated June 17, 1995 under the caption "world Bank blasts policy lapses in power projects' privatisation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The World Bank in its document titled "India - Country Economic Memorandum" has *inter-alia* made certain observations on the two-part tariff notification which are under examination by the Government of India.

#### **Forbisganj-Darbhanga Road (Bihar)**

20. SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme recommended by the Government of Bihar regarding very important road from Forbisganj to Darbhanga at the border of North is pending with the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government propose to initiate work on this scheme;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to

(d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal for declaring the road Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-Forbesganj in Bihar as a new National Highway as recommended by the State Government. Owing to meagre allocation of funds for National Highways during the 8th Five Year Plan, it is difficult to declare any new National Highway at this stage.

#### **Urban Development Scheme of Maharashtra**

21. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR :  
Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any new urban development scheme to Union Government during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in State's current urban development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra had submitted a proposal for seeking World Bank assistance for the Bombay Urban Infrastructure Project in November, 1993. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 2608 crores. The proposal includes components such as Institutional Development, Urban Infrastructure Development, Energy Distribution and Environmental Protection. The proposal was recommended to the World Bank through the Department of Economic Affairs. The World Bank has sought certain clarifications from the Government of Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra is yet to furnish the clarification.

#### **Foreign assistance for maintenance and construction of National Highways**

22. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :  
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any financial assistance/loan from some foreign countries for construction and maintenance of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount received for the purpose during the last three years, country-wise;

(c) the State-wise details of the National Highways on which expenditure has been incurred out of the total amount sanctioned for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government have also negotiated recently with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount of assistance/loan received for the purpose; and

(f) the State-wise details of the projects included in the said agreement and to be implemented with the sanctioned assistance/loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). During the last three years, i.e. from 1992-93 to 1994-95, the Government have signed four loan agreements with Government of Japan for development of various National Highways in the country. The details are given below :

Sl. No.	Loan Agreement	Name of the Project	Loan Amount (Japanese Yen in Million)	Date of Signing
1.	ID-P91	Construction of bridge across River Yamuna at Naini in Uttar Pradesh	10037	24.1.94
2.	ID-P92	Four laning of Chila-Kaluripeta-Vijayawada Section of NH-5 in Andhra Pradesh	11360	24.1.94
3.	ID-P100	Four laning of Jagatpur-Chandikhol Section of NH-5 in Orissa	5836	28.2.95
4.	ID-P101	Four laning of Ghaziabad-Hapur Section including Hapur bypass of NH-24 in Uttar Pradesh	4827	28.2.95

As detailed engineering of these projects are under preparation no expenditure has been incurred.

(d) to (f). A loan agreement for an amount of US \$ 245 million for development of National Highways in the States of

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal has also been signed with Asian Development Bank on 22nd March, 1995. The State-wise details is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

*State-wise details of Projects under Loan Assistance Asian Development Bank (Loan signed on 22.3.95)*

Sl. No.	State	National Highway No.	Name of the work	Length KM	Approved Cost in Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	8	4-laning including strengthening of existing 2 lane pavement of Gurgaon-Haryana/Rajasthan Border (km 36.63 to 107.18)	70.55	177.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Rajasthan	8	4-laning including strengthening of existing 2 lane pavement of Haryana/ Rajasthan Border to Kotputli (km 107.18 to 162.50)	55.38	120.64
3.	West Bengal	2	4-laning including strengthening of existing 2 lane pavement of Raniganj to Panagarh (km 474 to 516)	42	143.35
4.	Bihar	2	4-laning including strengthening of existing 2 lane pavement of Barwa Adda to Barakar (km 398.75 to km 441.44)	42.7	127.89
5.	Andhra Pradesh	9	Strengthening of existing two lane carriageway on Nandigama to Vijayawada (km 217 to 265) section including 4 laning from (km 252 to km 265)	48	67.32
6.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Strengthening of existing two lane carriageway of Vijayawada to Eluru (km 3.4 to 53.8 and km 69.2 to 75) including 4 laning from km 3.4 to 13 and 17.88 km long bypass for Eluru town (km 53.80 to 69.20)	74.08	135.42
<b>Total</b>				<b>332.71</b>	<b>772.48</b>

*[English]***Floated Power Generation**

23. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : will the Ministe. of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have permitted any floating power generation stations as on emergency measure to meet the ongoing power crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Exchange of Enclaves with Bangladesh**

24. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various issues raised in the context of 1982 agreement between India and Bangladesh for transfer of 'Tin Bigha' corridor to Bangladesh have been satisfactorily resolved;

(b) if not, the outstanding issues and whether any negotiations are in progress with that country in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps for comprehensive exchange of enclaves with Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in the matter, so far?

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



(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government is committed to the full implementation of the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974. According to the provisions of this Agreement, the exchangeable enclaves of India are to be absorbed into Bangladesh, and the exchangeable enclaves of Bangladesh into India without any claim of compensation. Efforts are underway to expedite progress in the matter.

[Translation]

#### Extension of Length of National Highway in Bihar

25. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the length of the National Highway in Bihar has not been extended for the last 20 years;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar has made a demand for the expansion of 1445 kilometer long highway; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Union Government for expansion of National Highway in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Bihar has forwarded six proposals aggregating to a length of about 1400 kms. for declaration as new National Highways during the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, owing to meagre allocation of funds for National Highways during the 8th Plan, it is difficult to declare any new National Highway at this stage.

[English]

#### Development of Towns and Cities in Gujarat

26. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI :  
SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities/towns in Gujarat State selected/developed under the IDSMT scheme together with the total amount spent on each of them;

(b) whether some foreign countries have also provided assistance for the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) From 1979-80 till 1994-95, 43 towns in Gujarat State have been covered under the IDSMT scheme and Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 1310.070 lakhs released to the State Government. The State Government have reported an expenditure of Rs. 1738.665 lakhs till December, 1994. Details are given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

*Towns in Gujarat State covered under the IDSMT Scheme, Central Assistance Released and Expenditure Reported (from 1979-80 to 1994-95)*

(Rupees in Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of Town	Central Assistance	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4
1.	Anand	40.000	101.940
2.	Patan North	39.760	93.350
3.	Porbandar	28.370	22.090
4.	Valsad	41.740	69.780
5.	Varaval Pattan	24.500	70.700
6.	Palanpur	40.000	71.020
7.	Ankleshwar	38.340	70.950
8.	Dahod	39.950	65.660
9.	Mehamadabad	26.250	23.570
10.	Godhra	40.000	90.180
11.	Bhuj	30.000	51.180
12.	Ambreli	40.000	117.200
13.	Mehsana	36.020	108.060
14.	Khambatt	44.350	54.700

1	2	3	4
15.	Kalol Saij	40.000	68.460
16.	Sanand	8.000	14.220
17.	Dehgam	19.500	26.375
18.	Deesa	12.150	8.860
19.	Mahuva	46.000	101.040
20.	Billimora	43.000	92.490
21.	Vishnagar	46.000	73.210
22.	Upleta	46.000	31.330
23.	Unjha	46.000	86.930
24.	Gondal	20.000	26.830
25.	Navsari	23.000	26.560
26.	Himmatnagar	29.750	59.410
27.	Junagarh	29.750	8.890
28.	Surendranagar	37.500	43.480
29.	Botad	15.000	7.790
30.	Morvi	25.000	8.730
31.	Siddpur	40.000	25.920
32.	Keshod	20.000	26.670
33.	Viramgaon	20.000	13.050
34.	Wadhwan	24.000	-
35.	Bharuch	24.000	-
36.	Nadiad	57.240	-
37.	Palitana	24.000	-
38.	Orsad	22.000	-

1	2	3	4
39.	Dhoraj	7.000	-
40.	Petlat	15.500	-
41.	Padra	36.000	-
42.	Savarkandha	11.000	-
43.	Dabhoi	13.500	-
Total		1310.070	1738.665

[Translation]

### Demand and Supply of Power

27. DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of maximum demand and supply of electricity in the country since January, 1995 till June, 1995; and

(b) the State-wise quantum of power generated by Hydel, Thermal and Nuclear power plants separately and the power generation capacity of NTPC in the country upto June, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :  
(a) State-wise details of demand and supply of electricity in the country from January 1995 to June 1995 is given in the *Statement-I* attached.

(b) State-wise and Category-wise quantum of energy generated (including NTPC stations) in the country during April-June 1995 is given in the *Statement-II* attached.

The power generation capacity of NTPC in the country as on 30.6.1995 is 16789 MW.

### STATEMENT-I

*Actual Peak Demand vs Peak met (All figures in MU net)*

Region/State/ System	January '95-June '95			
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Shortage	%
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Chandigarh	147	147	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	2085	1975	110	6.3
Haryana	2000	1925	75	3.8
H.P.	440	440	0	0.0
J & K	825	600	225	27.3
Punjab	4000	3463	537	13.4
Rajasthan	2660	2412	248	9.3
U.P.	6550	5042	1508	25.0
N.R.	16950	14290	2660	15.7
<b>Western Region</b>				
Gujarat	5500	4898	602	10.9
M.P.	5080	3970	1110	21.9
Maharashtra	8310	7357	953	11.5
Goa	170	170	0	0.0
W.R.	18235	15601	2634	14.4
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	5100	4177	923	18.1
Karnataka	4200	3235	965	23.0
Kerala	1825	1549	276	15.1
Tamil Nadu	5000	4145	855	17.1
S.R.	15130	12335	2795	18.5
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	1675	1028	647	38.6
DVC	1520	1030	490	32.2
Orissa	1875	1480	395	21.1
West Bengal	2670	2385	285	10.7
E.R.	7320	5766	1554	21.2

1	2	3	4	5
<b>North Eastern Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	55	36	19	34.5
Assam	500	345	155	31.0
Manipur	75	59	16	21.3
Meghalaya	79	79	0	0.0
Mizoram	43	31	12	27.9
Nagaland	33	26	7	21.2
Tripura	84	46	38	45.2
N.E.R.	840	620	220	26.2
All India	57530	48066	9464	16.5

**STATEMENT-II***State-wise/System-wise Power Generation during April '95 to June '95*

		Type	Generation (MU) April '95-June '95
1	2	3	4
<b>1. Delhi</b>			
	DESU	Thermal	608
	Badarpur (NTPC)	Thermal	951
<b>2. J &amp; K</b>			
	J & K	Thermal	0
		Hydro	229
		Total	229
	Salal (NHPC)	Hydro	594
<b>3. Himachal Pradesh</b>			
	HPSEB	Hydro	362
	Bairasiul	Hydro	368
	Chamera (NHPC)	Hydro	804

1	2	3	4
<b>4.</b>	<b>Haryana</b>		
	HSEB	Thermal	691
		Hydro	72
		Total	<u>763</u>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>		
	RSEB	Thermal	1119
		Hydro	168
		Total	<u>1287</u>
	Anta GT (NTPC)	Thermal	408
	RAPS (NPC)	Nuclear	0
<b>6.</b>	<b>Punjab</b>		
	PSEB	Thermal	2171
		Hydro	905
		Total	<u>3076</u>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
	UPSEB	Thermal	4413
		Hydro	1437
		Total	<u>5850</u>
	Singrauli (NTPC)	Thermal	3644
	Rihand (NTPC)	Thermal	1836
	Dadri Th. (NTPC)	Thermal	1103
	Unchahar (NTPC)	Thermal	765
	Auriya GT (NTPC)	Thermal	1000
	Dadri GT (NTPC)	Thermal	1176
	Tankpur (NHPC)	Hydro	132
	NAPS (NPC)	Nuclear	652

1	2	3	4
<b>8. Gujarat</b>			
	GEB	Thermal	5792
		Hydro	219
		Total	<u>6011</u>
	A.E. Company (Old)	Thermal	57
	Sabarmati Co. (A.E. Co.)	Thermal	646
	Vatwa GT (A.T. Co.)	Thermal	131
	GIPCL	Thermal	274
	KAPS (NPC)	Nuclear	482
	Kawas GT (NTPC)	Thermal	644
	Gandhar GT (NTPC)	Thermal	431
<b>9. Maharashtra</b>			
	MSEB	Thermal	9115
		Hydro	576
		Total	<u>9691</u>
	Trombay (TEC)	Thermal	2312
	Tata (TEC)	Hydro	420
	TAPS (NPC)	Nuclear	564
	Dahanu (BSES)	Thermal	73
<b>10. Madhya Pradesh</b>			
	MPEB	Thermal	3904
		Hydro	395
		Total	<u>4299</u>
	Korba STPS (NTPC)	Thermal	3697
	V' chal STPS (NTPC)	Thermal	2111

1	2	3	4
<b>11. Andhra Pradesh</b>			
	APSEB	Thermal	3611
		Hydro	939
		Total	<u>4550</u>
	Vijjeswaram	Thermal	134
	R' Gundam STPS (NTPC)	Thermal	3812
<b>12. Karnataka</b>			
	KPC	Thermal	1145
		Hydro	3046
		Total	<u>4191</u>
	KEB	Hydro	179
	S' Pura Pvt.	Hydro	1
<b>13. Kerala</b>			
	KSEB	Hydro	1625
	Maniyar Pvt.	Hydro	7
<b>14. Tamil Nadu</b>			
	TNEB	Thermal	4333
		Hydro	954
		Total	<u>5287</u>
	Neyveli (NLC)	Thermal	3153
	MAPS (NPC)	Nuclear	305
<b>15. Bihar</b>			
	BSEB	Thermal	355
		Hydro	23
		Total	<u>378</u>
	Tannghat (TVNL)	Thermal	0
	Kahalgaon (NTPC)	Thermal	585

1	2	3	4
16.	<b>Orissa</b>		
	OSEB	Thermal	143
		Hydro	996
		Total	<u>1139</u>
	Ib Valley (OPEC)	Thermal	301
	Talchar STPS (NTPC)	Thermal	206
	Talchar (Old) (NTPC)	Thermal	68
17.	<b>West Bengal</b>		
	WBSEB	Thermal	754
		Hydro	19
		Total	<u>773</u>
	Kolaghat (WBDPC)	Thermal	1674
	DPL	Thermal	225
	Mulajore (CESC)	Thermal	88
	Newcossipore (CESC)	Thermal	195
	Southern (CESC)	Thermal	283
	Titagarh (CESC)	Thermal	474
	Kasba GT (CESC)	Thermal	5
	Farakka STPS (NTPC)	Thermal	1728
18.	<b>Sikkim</b>	Hydro	9
19.	<b>Assam</b>		
	ASEB	Thermal	353
20.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	Hydro	75
21.	<b>Tripura</b>	Thermal	27
		Hydro	11
		Total	<u>38</u>



1	2	3	4
22.	<b>Manipur</b>		
	Loktak (NHPC)	Hydro	36
23.	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	Hydro	3
	<i>CENTRAL SECTOR SYSTEM</i>		
1.	BBMB	Hydro	2938
2.	DVC	Thermal	1492
		Hydro	22
		Total	1514
3.	NEEPC	Thermal	13
		Hydro	204
		Total	217
	All India	Thermal	74224
		Nuclear	2003
		Hydro	17768
		Total	93995

[English]

### Fertilizer Import

28. SHRI LAETA UMBREY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the agencies from whom fertilizers are being imported in the country; and

(b) the current production capacity, exports, imports and other details of fertilizer units in the country, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Urea, Nutriate of Potash (MOP) and Di-ammonium Phosphate

(DAP) are the three major fertilizers imported in India. Out of these, only urea is under distribution control and its import is canalised.

During 1994-95, 28.70 lakh tonnes of urea was imported on Government account from the parties listed in *Statement-I* attached.

MOP and DAP have been decontrolled and their imports are decanalised. The entire requirement of MOP in the country is met through imports.

As per available information about 18.50 lakh tonnes of MOP and 8.25 lakh tonnes of DAP were imported during 1994-95.

During 1994-95, "No Objection" has been granted for export of 7.40 lakh tonnes of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) to Bangladesh and 300 tonnes of NPK fertilizers to Bahrain, Abu Dhabi and Taiwan.

The unit-wise production capacity of the fertilizer units in the country is given in *Statement-II* attached.

**STATEMENT-II**

*Installed Capacity as on 1.4.1995*

<b>STATEMENT-I</b>		('000 MT)	
<i>Names of Parties from whom Urea was Imported during 1994-95</i>	Name of Plants	Name of Product	Installed Capacity Qty.
1. M/s. Qatar Fertilisers, Qatar.	<b>Public Sector</b>		
2. M/s. PIC, Kuwait.	<b>FCI</b>		
3. M/s. Sabic Marketing, Saudi Arabia.	Sindri Modn,	Urea	330.0
4. M/s. Ruwais Fertilisers, Ruwais.	Gorakhpur	Urea	285.0
5. M/s. Transfert Middle East, Dubai.	Ramagundam	Urea	330.0
6. M/s. Desh Trading, Bangladesh.	Talcher	Urea	330.0
7. M/s. Conagra Internationa, Singapore.	Total		1275.0
8. M/s. G. Premjee, Singapore.	<b>NFL</b>		
9. M/s. Unifert, Europe.	Nangal-I	CAN	320.0
10. M/s. AGM Industries.	Nangal-II	Urea	330.0
11. M/s. Transammonia AG, Switzerland.	Bhatinda	Urea	511.5
12. M/s. Fersam, Switzerland.	Panipat	Urea	511.5
13. M/s. Crescent. Dubai.	Vijaipur	Urea	726.0
14. M/s. Fertichem, Switzerland.	Total		2399.0
15. M/s. Ferico, Ireland.	<b>HFC</b>		
16. M/s. National Oil Corporation, Libya.	Namrup-I	A/S	100.0
17. M/s. VTI Fertasco Ltd., Cyprus.	Namrup-II	Urea	330.0
18. M/s. PT Prima, Comexindo.	Namrup-III	Urea	385.0
19. M/s. Toepfer International, Singapore.	Durgapur	Urea	330.0
20. M/s. Helm, Germany.	Barauni	Urea	330.0
21. M/s. IBE Trade Corpn., New York.	Total		1475.0
22. M/s. Itochu International, USA.	<b>FACT</b>		
23. M/s. Sumitomo, USA.	Udyogamandal	A/S	225.0
24. M/s. Cargill Asia Pacific Ltd., Amsterdam.		20 : 20	148.5
	Total		373.50

Name of Plants	Name of Product	Installed Capacity Qty.
Cochin-I	Urea	330.0
	20 : 20	420.0
Cochin-II	DAP	65.0
Total		1188.5
<b>RCF</b>		
Trombay	Urea	99.0
	15 : 15 : 15	300.0
Trombay-IV	ANP (20.8 : 20.8)	361.0
Trombay-V	Urea	330.0
Thal	Urea	1485.0
Total		2575.0
<b>MFL : Madras</b>		
	Urea	177.6
	14 : 28 : 14	126.5
	17 : 17 : 17	450.5
Total		754.6
SAIL : Rourkela	CAN	480.0
NLC : Neyveli	Urea	152.2
PPL : Paradeep	DAP	720.0
By Product	A/S	184.5
SSP	SSP	80.0
PPCL	SSP	264.0
HCL : Khetri	SSP	188.0
Total Public Sector		11735.8

Name of Plants	Name of Product	Installed Capacity Qty.
Coop. Sector		
<b>IFFCO</b>		
Kandla	10 : 26 : 26	400.0
	12 : 32 : 16	290.0
	DAP	245.0
Total		935.0
Kalol	Urea	396.0
Phulpur	Urea	495.0
Aonla	Urea	726.0
Total		2552.0
<b>KRIBHCO</b>		
Hazira	Urea	1452.0
Total Coop. Sector		4004.0
Private Sector		
GSFC : Baroda	Urea	367.2
	A/S	228.0
	DAP	108.0
Total		703.2
CFL : Vizag	28 : 28	251.0
	14 : 35 : 14	96.52
Total		347.52
SFC : Kota	Urea	330.0
IEL : Kanpur	Urea	675.0
ZAC : Goa	Urea	280.5
	19 : 19 : 19	0.0
	28 : 28	150.0
	DAP	150.0
Total		580.5

Name of Plants	Name of Product	Installed Capacity Qty.
SPIC : Tuticorin	Urea	512.0
	DAP	415.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>927.0</b>
MCF : Mangalore	Urea	340.0
	DAP	138.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>478.0</b>
EID-Parry, Ennore	16 : 20	95.0
GNFC : Bharuch	Urea	594.0
	23 : 23 : 00	164.0
	CAN	142.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>900.50</b>
TAC : Tuticorin	A/C	64.0
HLL : Haldia	DAP	153.4
By Product	A/S	34.0
PNF : Nangal	A/C	64.0
DFPCL : Taloja	23 : 23	230.0
GSFC : Sikka	DAP	326.0
GFC : Kakinada	DAP	300.0
NFCL : Kakinada	Urea	495.0
IGFCC : Jagdishpur	Urea	726.0
Chambal Ferts.	Urea	742.5
TCL Babrala	Urea	742.5
SSP Units	SSP	4613.4
<b>Total Private Sector</b>		<b>13527.6</b>
<b>Total (Pub. + Coop. + Pvt.)</b>		<b>29267.4</b>

[Translation]

**Construction of Flats for Government Employees**

29. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the duration after which Central Government Employees get allotment of quarters in their names after their appointment in Delhi and other major cities, city-wise;

(b) the number of Central Government Employees in the waiting list for allotment of quarters at present;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to construct more quarters for Central Government Employees in Delhi and other major cities;

(d) if so, details thereof, city-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) *Statement-I* is enclosed.

(b) The total number of Central Government Employees waiting for accommodation is 26680 at present in Delhi. (Based on the limited number of applications called for the block year 1994-95).

(c) to (e). A *Statement-II* is enclosed.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Presently officials with following years of service are being allotted quarter in intum (Type I to Type IV) in Delhi and other major cities as on 30.6.95*

Type	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta
I	15	13	16	12
II	29	21	22	23
III	32	29	28	17
IV	28	25	21	26
Salary of officials being allotted accommodation in intum in respect of Type IV (Sp.) and above is (as on 1.7.95)				
IV (Spl.)	6300	-	-	-
V (D II)	6700	5250	4875	4800
(D I)	6900	-	-	-
VI (C II)	7400	6700	6700	6425

**STATEMENT-II***(ii) Quarters programmed for completion during 1995-96*

Delhi	196
Bombay	70
Madras	-
Calcutta	440
Other	-
Stations	698
<b>Total</b>	<b>1404</b>

*(iii) Quarters sanctioned for constructions during 1994-95*

Delhi	518
Bombay	1168
Madras	276
Calcutta	140
Other Stations	1555
<b>Total</b>	<b>3657</b>

**Soft Drinks**

30. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous soft drink companies are on the verge of closure due to arrival of foreign companies in the field;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to indigenous soft drink companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUNGOGOI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no provision for Government assistance to soft drink companies.

(c) Does not arise.

**Financial Condition of DTC**

31. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) is facing severe financial crisis and is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether DTC employees have been agitating against gradual closure and the shrinking of operations of Delhi Transport Corporation;

(d) the losses suffered by DTC during each year since 1991-92 onwards and the expenditure incurred by it on salaries and perks of employees during these years;

(e) the strength of DTC fleet at the end of each year and those lying in workshops for repairs; and

(f) the steps taken during these years to rejuvenate the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) In spite of some financial problems efforts are being made continuously to improve the situation.

(b) The Delhi Transport Corporation has been incurring losses for quite some time past due to low fare structure, increased cost of operation, surplus staff, and social burden etc.

(c) Due to financial difficulties, a number of issues as per their appreciation have been taken up for agitation by the Delhi Transport Corporation employees.

(d) The details are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Working loss after prior period adj. (excl.) Intt. & Dept.	Total loss (including Intt.) and Dept.	Expenditure on salary and perks
1991-92	8385.97	20391.84	14341.65
1992-93	5392.89	24527.58	15560.90

Year	Working loss after prior period adj. (excl.) Intt. & Dept.	Total loss (including Intt.) and Dept.	Expenditure on salary and perks
1993-94	7147.61	28184.08	15370.94
1994-95 (Prov.)	6598.92	30703.90	15228.48

(e) : The details of fleet strength of DTC buses and those requiring repairs and lying in the workshop at the end of each year since 1991-92 are given hereunder :

Year	Fleet strength at the end of the year	Held up buses at the end of the year excluding those required for normal maintenance (Approx. 10%)
1991-92	4375	34
1992-93	3840	31
1993-94	3502	60
1994-95	3480	1082
1995-96 (As on 24.7.95).	3481	1760

(f) The following steps have been taken to rejuvenate the DTC :

[English]

- (i) Introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in DTC to reduce its surplus staff;
- (ii) Rationalisation of fare structure of DTC with effect from 21.6.94;
- (iii) Reduction in manpower ratio;
- (iv) Ban on recruitment;
- (v) Realistic balance of loss making and profit earning routes being made on continuous basis;
- (vi) Grant of Ways and Means Loan on year to year basis as under :

#### Pak Hand in Kashmir

32. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pak hand in Kashmir exposed" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated June 30, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the US task force on terrorism and unconventional warfare of the House Republican Research Committee has warned that terrorist violence in Kashmir would escalate and even spread to other parts of the country with active support from Pakistan;

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1991-92	67.0 Crores
1992-93	40.0 crores
1993-94	41.51 crores
1994-95	24.0 crores

(d) if so, the measures taken/being taken to counteract this situation;

(e) whether the Government have drawn attention of the major powers to this matter; and

(f) if so, their reaction countrywise?

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

(b) Most of the quotations appearing in the Indian Express item of June 30, 1995, are from a report entitled "The Kashmir Connection" prepared on May 21, 1994 by Mr. Yossef Bodansky, for the "Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare" established by the House Republican Research Committee which provides research support to Republican members of the US House of Representatives. The same author has published a further report titled "Pakistan's Kashmir Strategy" in April 1995 under the auspices of the Freeman Centre for Strategic Studies of Houston, Texas.

Government have consistently maintained and conveyed to friendly countries, including the US, that there is incontrovertible evidence of Pakistan's direct support for terrorism in India, particularly in J & K.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government are alive to the situation and all necessary steps are being taken to prevent the infiltration of terrorists and arms by Pakistan into India. These include further gearing up of the intelligence machinery, exchange of information and coordinated action by Central and State agencies, strengthening the deployment of security forces intensified patrolling in the vulnerable areas, the borders and the LOC in Jammu and Kashmir and construction of border fencing and floodlighting in vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border. Government intend to pursue these efforts intensively and in a sustained manner.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) There is widespread recognition of direct Pakistani involvement in terrorism in India and of our own serious concerns of the matter.

#### **Damodar Valley Corporation**

33. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) has agreed to provide funds to Maithon Right Bank Thermal Power Project of the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether these funds will be adequate to meet the project cost and if not, how it is proposed to get the balance amount;

(d) whether any action has been initiated to prepare the detailed engineering project report; and

(e) if not, the status of the project as on date?

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

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

(d) and (e). On the suggestion of Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (OECF) of Japan, Damodar Valley Corporation has decided to upgrade the capacity configuration of Maithon Right Bank Canal Project from 4 Units of 210 MW each to 4 units of 250 MW each, for which the Project authorities are required to prepare a revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) and also obtain all the requisite statutory and other clearances and establish various inputs/linkages.

#### **Contaminated Drinking Water in Bangalore**

34. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bangalore's drinking water unfit" as reported in the Times of India dated July 5, 1995;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the drinking water available in Bangalore city is highly contaminated;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to send a Central Team to Bangalore to assess the cause of contamination in water;

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of other measures proposed to be taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water in Bangalore?

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

(b) The Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board has reported that the water supply to the people of Bangalore city is treated to the required standards and is potable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Since water supply is a State subject, appropriate measures are required to be taken by concerned State agency. The Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board is taking necessary measures, such as chlorination, daily testing of water samples, replacement of corroded pipes, etc.

#### Foreign Firms in India

35. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from foreign firms to streamline regulations in food processing industries in line with rules existing in other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUNGOGO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Regional Passport Office Madras

36. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM :  
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications received and the number of passports issued by the Regional Passport Office, Madras during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the backlog and the steps taken/ being taken to clear the same;

(c) whether there is any shortage of staff in that office; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The total number of passport applications received and the number of passports issued by the Regional Passport Office, Madras, during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Received	Issued
1992	1,41,194	1,18,892
1993	1,52,674	1,88,416
1994	1,29,139	1,34,949

(b) Adverse police report and incomplete application forms were the main reasons for backlog. However, through upgradation of office facilities, review of systems and procedures, regular inspections and follow-up action and computerisation of the Passport Office, pendency has been considerably reduced from 67,667 as on December 31, 1992 to 2,851 on June 30, 1995.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant

37. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accorded final clearance to the Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Project in Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the target date of clearance;

(c) whether the Government have invited tenders for the installation of the main plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any final decision has been taken for funding of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :



(a) and (b). The proposal for the implementation of the Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Power Project with a capacity of 400 MW by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was cleared by the Public Investment Board (PIB) in January, 1995. The investment approval to the project has since been sought from the Government.

(c) and (d). The NTPC have invited bids for the main plant package for this project in June, 1995. The bids are scheduled to be opened in September, 1995.

(e) and (f). It has been decided to finance the project through external commercial borrowing of US \$ 250 million and internal resources of the NTPC.

#### **Shortage of Railway Wagons in Steel Sector**

38. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL :  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the movement of steel at different plants was adversely affected due to the shortage of railway wagons recently;

(b) if so, the details of the shortages and its impact on the economy; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) Movement of iron and steel products was affected in varying degrees in different public sector steel units in the first quarter of 1995-96. On an average the shortfall of wagon availability for outward despatches in respect of different plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was of the order of 15% against requirement, while in the case of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP), it was approximately 25%.

Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) has also reported that during the first quarter, there was a shortfall of approximately 10% on tonnage basis in actual despatches as compared to the programmed despatches.

This shortfall in movement has resulted in imbalance in despatches to different consuming centres in the country. In an effort to improve the movement of iron and steel products, besides resorting to road movement, steel plants are interacting on a continuous basis with the concerned railway authorities.

#### **Import of Iron Ore**

39. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have permitted private sector steel companies to import larger quantities of iron ore into the country this year;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and the quantity of iron ore proposed to be imported by each of them; and

(c) the reasons which called for the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Government permission for import of iron ore is not required under the current Exim Policy and such import is freely allowed.

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

#### **Thermal/Gas Based Power Project in Gujarat**

40. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the thermal and gas-based power projects for Gujarat pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) the demand for additional power in the State as per the Eighth Plan projections; and

(c) the details of per capita power availability in the State as on date as compared to all India average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) The details of thermal and gas based power projects in Gujarat awaiting techno-economic clearance of the Central Electricity Authority are given in *Statement attached*.

(b) Gujarat Electricity Board have informed that compared to 1994-95, the demand for additional power in the State is likely to be of 489 MW and 908 MW, during 1995-96 and 1996-97, respectively.

(c) The per capita power consumption for the year 1993-94 in Gujarat was 590 Kwh as compared to the all-India figure of 299 Kwh.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and capacity	Executing Agency	Fuel envisaged
<b>Public Sector</b>			
1.	Kawas CCGT St. II 650 MW, Distt. Surat	NTPC	Naphtha/Gas
<b>Private/Joint Sector</b>			
2.	Jamnagar TPS 2 x 250 MW, Distt. Jamnagar	Reliance Power Ltd.	Petroleum coke
3.	Power Plant (CCGT) for GIPCL 145 MW Distt. Baroda	GIPCL	Naphtha/Disillata/ Gas
4.	Mangrol (Lignite) TPS 1 x 250 MW, Distt. Surat (Joint Sector)	GIPCL	Lignite
5.	Akrimota (Lignite) TPS 2 x 120, MW, Distt. Kutch (Joint Sector)	GPCL	Lignite
6.	Ghogha (Lignite) TPS 2 x 120 MW, Distt. Bhavnagar (Joint Sector)	GPCL	Lignite
7.	Vatwa CCGT 140 MW, Ahmedabad	M/s. AEC Ltd.	Naphtha/HSD
8.	Essar CCGT 510 MW Hazira	M/s. ESSAR Power Ltd.	Naphtha

**Indo-Bangladesh Talks**

41. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of Indo-Bangladesh Foreign Secretaries level talks held in Dhaka in June 1995, particularly, on the need for permanent solution of the Farakka issue, Ganga water-

sharing, transit trade, insurgency problem in the border area and other matters of mutual interest; and

(b) the follow-up steps being taken/proposed to be taken on the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The talks held between

the Foreign Secretaries of India and Bangladesh in June 1995 covered a wide range of issues in bilateral relations and were useful. The Foreign Secretary also called on the Bangladesh Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Water Resources and Irrigation. In regard to the Farakka issue, India's willingness to work towards a permanent solution to the water issue was reiterated. It has been agreed that the Joint Rivers Commission will be reconvened and joint monitoring of flows would be resumed. Indian concerns relating to illegal immigration and insurgency problems in the border areas, were conveyed to the Bangladesh authorities. It has been agreed that further discussions between the Home Secretaries of the two sides would be held as soon as possible. The Foreign Secretaries also discussed matters relating to trade between the two countries and transit facilities required by India. Both sides have expressed the desire for enhancement of commercial relations.

#### Government accommodation on out of turn basis

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

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government Flats allotted on out-of-turn basis during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Type-wise);

(b) the guidelines adopted for out-of-turn allotment;

(c) whether Government propose to review these guidelines so as to keep out-of-turn allotment of general pool accommodation to minimum levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(b) The out of turn allotments are made to :

1. The personal staff of the Union Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of the Planning Commission.
2. Eligible wards of retired/deceased allottees of Government accommodation.
3. On medical grounds such as T.B., Cancer, Heart disease and to the Physically Handicapped employees.

4. To the key personnel of the PMs Office and Cabinet Secretariat.

5. In relaxation of rules under SR 317B 25 on compassionate grounds by the competent authority.

(c) and (d). The Supreme Court in an interim order has banned all out of turn allotments except on medical grounds such as T.B. and Cancer. Hence the question of review of guidelines at present does not arise, as the matter is subjudice.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement showing the number of Government Flats allotted on out of turn basis during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Type-wise)*

Type	1993	1994	1995 (upto June)
I	203	255	93
II	1002	1166	324
III	417	866	330
IV	244	290	98
IV (Spl.)	5	9	3
VA (DII)	101	118	32
VB (DI)	30	59	18
VIA (CII)	55	48	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>2811</b>	<b>908</b>

#### Power Demand in Gujarat

43. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for power in Gujarat has surpassed its availability;

(b) whether Government propose to set up some more power plants in the State in collaboration with private sector;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed plants which are under consideration of the Government; and

(d) the steps taken to clear and implement the proposed plants?

in Gujarat was 9410 MU against which the availability was 8898 MU.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :

(a) During the period April-June 1995, the energy requirement

(b) to (d). Details of expression of interest by private sector companies to set up power generation plants in Gujarat is as per details given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity	Prov. Cost (Rs. crores)	Name of Company
1.	Akrimota TPS	Indian	240 MW	840.000	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn.
2.	Coastal TPS		1 x 1000 MW	3500.000	Under Bidding
3.	Ghogha		1 x 250 MW	875.000	Under Bidding
4.	GIPCL Expansion P.P.	Indian	145 MW	399.000	Gujarat Industries Power Co. Ltd.
5.	Hazira CCPP	Indian	1 x 515 MW	1765.000	M/s. Essar Group
6.	Jamnagar	Indian	2 x 250 MW	1967.000	Reliance Power Ltd.
7.	Mangrol TPS	Indian	250 MW	1082.810	Gujarat Industries Power Co. Ltd., Baroda
8.	Paguthan GBPP	Foreign/ Indian-JV	655 MW	2298.140	Gujarat Torent Energy Corpn. Ltd., Siemens, Germany
9.	Pipavar		1 x 615 MW	2152.000	Under Bidding
Total		9	4170.00	14879.890	

Government is reviewing the progress of the proposals from time to time and extending the necessary assistance to the promoters/State authorities for expediting the necessary clearances.

(c) the time by which power is likely to be provided in all villages of India;

(d) whether huge amount of power tax is due against major consumers; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for its recovery?

[Translation]

#### Power Generation

44. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :

(a) the generation and consumption of power in MW in the country at present;

(a) During the month of June '95 which is a peak demand month during the first Quarter April-June '95, the peak demand in the country was 56370 MW against which the peak met was 47514 MW.

(b) the total number of such power plants in the country where power is being generated more than the installed capacity;

(b) There are 50 thermal power stations, 3 Nuclear power stations and 63 of Hydro power stations, which have

generated more than the target during the period April-June '95.

(c) The regular power supply to all the villages of the country is linked to the availability of funds with the State Government, as well as other inputs which are required for the purpose. The Rural Electrification programme is finalised by the Planning Commission on an annual basis keeping in view the financial resource position of the State Governments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The State Electricity Boards have been requested to reduce their outstanding and maintain the outstandings to the extent of two months revenue.

[English]

#### Rice Mills in Kerala

45. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of extension service centres for Rice Milling functioning in Kerala;

(b) whether any budget allocation has been made for these centres during 1995-96;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUNGOGOL):

(a) No Extension Service Centre assisted by this Ministry is functioning in Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As Kerala grows a comparatively small quantity of paddy, no allocation for 1995-96 has been made.

#### Power demand in Kerala

46. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of power in Kerala has increased during the past four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the position with regard to supply;

(d) whether any new power plant is being set up in the State to meet the growing demand;

(e) if so, at what stage it is at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :

(a) to (c). Power supply position in Kerala from 1991-92 to 1994-95 is as per details given below :

	(Fig. in MU net)			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Requirement	7440	7700	7990	8902
Availability	7197	7416	7836	8831
Shortage	243	284	154	71
%age	3.3	3.7	1.9	0.8

(d) to (f). Project-wise details of capacity addition in Kerala during the 8th Plan is as per details given below :

#### Project-wise details of Capacity Additions (SOG + CEA cleared Schemes)

Name of the project	Type	Status	Total I.C. (MW)	Benefits 8th Plan 1992-97 (MW)
Brahampuram DG	(T)	S	100.0	100.0
Kakkad	(H)	S	50.0	50.0

Name of the project	Type	Status	Total I.C. (MW)	Benefits 8th Plan 1992-97 (MW)
Kallada	(H)	S	15.0	15.0*
Kutiyadi Extn.	(H)	S	50.0	0.0
Lower Periyar	(H)	S	180.0	180.0
Malankra	(H)	S	7.0	7.0
Peppare HE	(H)	S	3.0	3.0
Poringalkuthu-4	(H)	S	16.0	16.0
Puyankutty	(H)	S	240.0	0.0
Kasargode DG	(T)	C	60.0	0.0
Kozhikode DG	(T)	C	120.0	0.0
Adirapally	(H)	C	160.0	0.0
Kayamkulam CCGT	(T)	C	400.0	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1401.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>

SOG - Sanctioned on going.

C - CEA cleared.

\* - Already commissioned.

S - Sanctioned.

Commissioning dates will be known only after the investment decision is taken and other technical formalities are completed.

### Export of Steel

47. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed plan of the Ministry of Steel to export steel during the next five years;

(b) whether private sector would cover the shortfall in target production;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the Research and Development work undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV) : (a) Ministry of Steel only acts as the facilitator in export of steel as the current Export-Import Policy allows such exports freely. Ministry of Steel has projected an export of 60 lakh tonnes of steel by 2001-2002, from the level of 13 lakh tonnes during 1994-95.

(b) and (c). The demand for Steel (including demand for exports) is expected to increase from present level of 19 million tonnes to 37 million tonnes in 2001-2002. This increase in demand will be met through creation of additional capacity in private sector and through modernisation and expansion of existing steel plants in the public sector, since there is no proposal to set up any new Steel Plant in Public Sector. Government has 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 provisions of compulsory licencing;
- (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.

Eight major projects having a capacity of almost 6.7 million tonnes of saleable steel and involving investment of about Rs. 12,240 crores have already been sanctioned by financial institutions. Ten more projects involving a capacity of 6.8 million tonnes are presently under appraisal.

(d) *The Integrated Steel Plants have been doing research and development work in the field of energy conservation, blast furnace productivity, quality control, productivity of sinter plant, etc. Several Mini Steel Plants/Secondary Steel producers have also taken up various research and development activities. Their main thrust is on cost reduction/development of new grades, improvement in processes and energy conservation.*

#### **Indian Information System Abroad**

48. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the defeat of a motion in the US Congress seeking to deny US aid of \$ 70 million for 1996 to India as reported in the 'Patriot' on June 30, 1995.

(b) whether the Government have since taken or propose to take any further steps to augment and strengthen pro-Indian lobby in the US in particular and other countries in general and also to augment the Indian information system abroad in the light of the said voting on the US aid motion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian Mission at Washington has been actively monitoring developments in the US Congress relating to India and lobbying with influential US Congressmen and opinion-makers to enhance understanding of India's concerns. The Mission's efforts are being supplemented by our Consulates and a law firm which has been engaged to assist us in lobbying with the US Congress. An intensive public information campaign covering a wide spectrum of US opinion has also been undertaken. This has been a continuing effort over a long time.

#### **Expansion of Fertilizer Plants**

49. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have acquired land belonging to farmer for the expansion of fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names of fertilizer plants selected for expansion during the last three years;

(c) the area of land acquired from farmers for expansion of these fertilizer plants; and

(d) the compensation given to farmers in lieu of the land acquired, and the number of persons provided alternative employment, particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No agricultural land has been acquired for the expansion projects being implemented by the public/co-operative sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers.

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

### Privatisation of Bailadila Mines

50. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to privatise the Bailadila mines being run by National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). Steel consumption is one of the major indices of industrial and economic growth of a country. The total demand for steel in India, including estimated exports, is projected to grow to 37 million tonnes by 2001-02, by which time production from the existing integrated steel plants and units in secondary sector is expected to reach about 24 million tonnes. The projected gap of 13 million tonnes will have to be met only by private sector investment as establishment of new greenfields plants in public sector is not contemplated. The private sector will, therefore, have to be encouraged if the projected gap between demand and availability is to be met.

Indigenous availability of metal scrap is low and large quantities have to be imported in order to meet indigenous demand. Sponge iron contains a large percentage of metallic iron and is a very good substitute for steel melting scrap. Production of sponge iron is, therefore, being encouraged by the Government in order to conserve foreign exchange. There are 18 sponge iron units in the country at present with total capacity of 5.4 million tonnes. These units produced 3.4 million tonnes in 1994-95 and the production is expected to cross the 4 million tonnes mark this year, with exports expected to touch the one million mark. More sponge iron units with a capacity of 7.39 lakh tonnes per annum are in different stages of execution presently.

There are only 3 gas-based plants in India, namely Essar Gujarat Ltd., Vikram Ispat Ltd. and Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd. and they require calibrated iron ore with Fe content of 65% and above.

Though NMDC had been considering development of deposit 11-B as a joint venture project since 1991, the proposal could not fructify as the three major iron ore consuming companies, identified as potential joint venture partners

were agreeable to join in the joint venture only if they were the sole co-promoters with NMDC and the management rights vested in them.

The Steel Ministry examined the issues involved in May, 1994 and advised NMDC that the project may be developed as a joint venture with participation of one of the private companies operating or setting up a gas-based sponge iron plant in the country, who have already an assurance from NMDC to meet a substantial part of the plant's requirement for iron ore. The Government also suggested specific criteria to NMDC for selection of a joint venture partner.

The Board of Directors of NMDC constituted a subcommittee to select a joint venture partner on the basis of the criteria suggested by Ministry of Steel. The recommendations of the sub-committee, accepted by NMDC Board, are as follows:-

- (a) To enter into joint venture with one of the following partners in the given order of preference:
  - (i) M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Limited.
  - (ii) M/s. Essar Gujarat Limited.
- (b) To transfer a part of the lease of deposit 11-B held by NMDC (i.e. the area comprised in deposit 11-B) to the joint venture company after following the proscribed procedures.
- (c) To seek decision of Government regarding the consideration to be charged for transfer of the mining lease.

The Steel Ministry made an in-depth analysis of the recommendations received from NMDC and submitted a note to the Cabinet for consideration. As regards consideration to be charged for transfer of mining lease, it was felt that it would not be appropriate to treat it as a normal commercial transaction and realize the maximum consideration because this would render the final product costly and uncompetitive. Moreover, the transfer was proposed to a joint venture company in which NMDC itself is a partner. At the same time, the Steel Ministry felt that NMDC should not be put to any pecuniary loss and should be compensated for the actual expenditure that it had incurred on exploration, feasibility and other preliminary works. The Steel Ministry, hence, proposed that the actual expenditure incurred as above, updated to current costs through an appropriated method to be determined by a recognised professional organisation such as the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India (ICWAI), should be recovered from the joint venture partner.



The Cabinet, in their meeting on 30.5.95, accorded approval to development of Bailadila 11-B deposit as joint venture. Based on this, approval was accorded to NMDC on 13.6.95 to form the joint venture company and take other consequential actions. The interests of the local people and trade unions have been safeguarded by advising NMDC to stipulate in the joint venture agreement that the joint venture company will recruit all skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers through the Local Employment Exchange except to the extent that such workers are not available with the Local Employment Exchange. The joint venture agreement has since been signed on 10.7.95.

#### **Floating Jetties in Major Ports**

51. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister or SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to have floating jetties in major ports of the country;

(b) if so, the names of ports included/likely to be included under the plan;

(c) the likely effect of the installation of jetties in terms of increasing the berths for the ships in different ports of the country;

(d) whether any port is likely to get priority under the proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the data of operation of jetties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The concept of having floating jetties has been studied and this alternative is reported to be, *prima facie*, economical and suitable for busy Ports. However, no formal proposal has so far been received in this regard from any ports.

#### **OIC Resolution on Kashmir**

52. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Conference of Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Information Ministers have passed any resolution on Kashmir at its recent meeting in Damascus;

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

(c) the number of countries attended the meeting and the number of them supported the resolution;

(d) whether the Government took up the matter with the countries who attended the meeting; and

(e) if so, the details and their reaction thereto, county-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). The Third Conference of the Information Ministers of OIC Member-States was held in Damascus in May 1995 and no resolution was passed on Kashmir at the Conference.

(c) The Conference was attended by the Representatives of 34 Member-States.

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

#### **Deep Sea Fishing Vessels**

53. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ad-hoc financial assistance has been offered to entrepreneurs to operate idle deep sea fishing vessels at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUNG GOGOI): (a) to (c). The Government had announced a rehabilitation package in 1991, for the deep sea fishing units assisted by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee, which was further liberalised in 1992. Since the response to the rehabilitation package was not satisfactory, Government had constituted a Technical Committee to suggest corrective measures for this industry. The Technical Committee has since submitted its Report and action on the recommendations of the Committee has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level. The reliefs, as per the recommendations of the Committee, as and when announced, would be applicable to all deep sea fishing units, assisted by erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

#### **Building Bye-Laws.**

54. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have notified a fresh set of building by-laws for the Capital in May, 1995,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the architects, builders and the general public have criticised these modified building by-laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Drainage System in Indore**

55. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project relating to reconstruction of drainage system in Indore is pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no project relating to reconstruction of drainage system in Indore pending with this Ministry. However, a project proposal relating to Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Phase-I for Indore town was submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.80 crores for technical clearance by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. The State Government has been advised to modify the proposal.

[English]

#### **Four laning of National Highway Projects**

56. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has since sanctioned the "Second National Highway Loan" for four laning of National Highway Projects in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such National Highways in Orissa;

(c) the total amount of loan sanctioned/received and earmarked and released for Orissa;

(d) whether the damaged and narrow bridges of National Highways of Orissa are also included in the Project; and

(e) if so, the details of progress made and targeted date of completion of the projects of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Four laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar-Jagatpur Section of NH-5 from km. 0.0 to km. 27.80 in Orissa is included as one of the sub-projects in the Second World Bank National Highways loan.

(c) to (e). Out of the total loan amount of US\$306 million for all the 6 projects, US\$45.7 million have been earmarked for the sub-project. The work has been awarded and commenced in January, 1995. So far, an expenditure of Rs. 21.52 crore has been incurred. The sub-project includes reconstruction of damaged and narrow bridges. The likely date of completion of the sub-project is July, 1998.

#### **Privatisation of Ports**

57. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to privatise ports and port trusts in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outstanding features thereof and the progress made so far in this regard including the names of ports to be privatised under that plan;

(c) the names of private parties (Indian as well as foreign) selected to be permitted to participate in the process of privatisation of ports; and

(d) the extent of funds to be spent thereon by the Government and private parties separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not plan to privatise Ports or Port Trusts in this country. However, certain areas of Port infrastructure/services namely container terminals, warehouse and storage facilities, various cargo handling terminals, pilotage and crange services, dredging, port crafts and equipment have been opened up for private participation.

(c) Some of the important private investors who have been allowed by the Government to invest in port facilities are M/s TISCO, M/s GEEPEE Corporation Limited of Bangkok, M/s American President Lines, M/s Chokhani Shipyard (Bengal) Ltd., M/s Mangalore Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd. M/s SPIC, M/s Western India Shipyard Ltd., M/s Tinnu Oils & Chemicals Ltd., etc.

(d) No funds are proposed to be spent by the Government for privatised Port facilities. The proposals so far approved by the Government are likely to bring in an investment of approximately Rs. 2500 crores from the Private Sector.

#### **Extradition Treaty with Bulgaria**

58. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to sign an extradition treaty with Bulgaria;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The desirability of signing an extradition treaty has been discussed in general terms with Bulgarian authorities. However, so far, there has not been any specific response from the Bulgarian side.

#### **Rosa Thermal Power Station**

59. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the proposal of Indo-Gulf Fertilizer and Chemicals Corporation for setting up the Rosa Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total investment to be made and the time by which this project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). The proposal of M/s Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemical Corporation Ltd. to install 2x250 MW TPS at Rosa in district Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh has been received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 19.8.1994 at an estimated cost of Rs.2236.55 crores. The project has been issued 'in-principle' clearance by CEA on 7.11.1994. The project would be taken up for techno-economic clearance of CEA after the promoters submit firm cost estimates and tie-up some of the required clearances/inputs. The likely date of commissioning of the project would be known after financial closure.

[Translation]

#### **Allotment of houses under Rohini Housing Scheme**

60. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are allotting newly constructed houses/flats to persons registered for plots in Rohini Residential Scheme; and

(b) if so, the category-wise number of persons allotted flats in place of plots and the terms and conditions relating thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. DDA has reported that there is no proposal to allot houses/flats to waiting registrants of Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981.

[English]

#### **Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited**

61. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Ammonia Plant by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin;

(b) whether any difficulties are being faced in the transportation of ammonia to this unit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Implementation of the Ammonia Replacement Project of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. is progressing as per schedule. At the end of June 1995, the overall progress achieved was 33.86% against scheduled progress of 34.23%. The project is expected to be commissioned as per schedule, i.e. by 31st March, 1997.

(b) to (d). A study is being conducted by M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. to determine the most cost effective, safe and feasible mode of transportation of ammonia from the new plant under construction at Udyogamandal to Cochin Division at Ambalamedu.

#### **Inefficient Power Units**

62. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to step down inefficient power generating units and eventually shut their operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal has been forwarded to the Regional State Electricity Board for their comments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAJ PATEL): (a) to (e). In view of the shortage of power in the country both in terms of energy and peak load, all the stations are supposed to run and contribute maximum generation to meet the demand. There is no proposal for closer of inefficient stations at present.

#### **Expandable Housing Scheme, 1995 of DDA**

63. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons applied under the Expandable Housing Scheme, 1995 of the DDA;

(b) the date on which this scheme was closed and the number of applicants declared successful;

(c) whether the amount of initial deposit has since been refunded to the unsuccessful applicants;

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

(e) the steps taken to expedite the refund of payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that 8588 persons had applied under the Expandable Housing Scheme, 1995.

(b) The scheme was closed on 2.3.95 and 6847 applicants have been declared successful in the draw.

(c) to (e). According to the terms and conditions of the brochure, the initial deposit is to be refunded to the unsuccessful applicants within six months from the date of closure of the scheme. Action for refunding the initial deposit to the unsuccessful applicant has already been initiated and is expected to be completed within the stipulated period of six months.

#### **Demurrage Charges**

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

(a) whether the demurrage charges on general cargo of the part Trust at Bombay, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam and Madras have been increased;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the demurrage charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The demurrage charges on general cargo have been increased by 15% only at the Calcutta Port Trust. At present, there are no proposals for increasing these charges at the Ports of Bombay, Visakhapatnam and Madras.

(c) There is no proposal to reduce the demurrage charges.

#### Guidelines for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

65. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the revised guidelines for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme providing for change in the nature of budgetary support from soft loan to grant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) Some of the important elements in the revised guidelines are -

- (i) IDSMT will be extended to towns with population upto 5 lakhs.
- (ii) Institutional Finance Component under the Scheme will be limited to between 20% to 40% of the project cost depending upon the population of the town.
- (iii) IDSMT will be linked to Town Development Plan and State Urban Development Strategy.
- (iv) Projects will be taken in a judicious mix-remunerative, cost recovery and non-remunerative projects.
- (v) Each town will be required to create a revolving fund and 75% of the grants released under the Scheme

should flow back from projects to the fund.

(vi) Sanctioning of the IDSMT projects will be done by a Committee at the State level.

(vii) Project cost as per the new guidelines will vary between Rs. 100 lakhs and Rs. 750 lakhs, maximum Central assistance between Rs. 48 lakhs and Rs. 270 lakhs and State share between Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 180 lakhs depending upon the category of town. Central and State share will be in the form of grants.

#### Fertilizer Units in Cooperative Sector

66. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the performance of each fertilizer unit in cooperative sector during each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of subsidy provided to each of them during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). There are two multi-State Cooperative Societies, viz. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) under the administrative control of this Ministry. The details of performance of these Societies during the last three years and the amount of subsidy provided to each of them during the same period are given in *Statement* enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Particulars	IFFCO			KRIBHCO		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	<i>DETAILS OF THE PERFORMANCE</i>						
1.	<b>Production (in lakh MT)</b>						
	UREA	17.85	18.26	18.95	16.86	15.15	14.65
	NPK/DAP	8.76	9.10	10.41			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.61</b>	<b>27.36</b>	<b>29.36</b>			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2.</b>	<b>Capacity Utilisation (%)</b>						
	Nitrogenous Fertilisers	108	113	117	116.16	104.37	100.95
	Phosphatic Fertilisers	100	110	122			
<b>3.</b>	<b>Product Sales (In Lakh MT)</b>						
	UREA	18.02	17.34	19.12	16.87	15.54	14.95
	NPK/DAP	8.01	9.30	9.67			
	Imported UREA/DAF	0.56	3.67	3.37			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.59</b>	<b>30.31</b>	<b>32.16</b>			
<b>4.</b>	<b>Turnover (Rs. Crores)</b>	1518.51	1749.95	2095.00	788.39	748.15	888.60
<b>5.</b>	<b>Profit Before Tax (Rs. Crores)</b>	155.38	204.38	353.91	227.78	183.86	292.89
	<i>(B) AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY PROVIDED (Rs. Crores)</i>						
		608.61	354.15	528.82	211.72	223.56	242.07

### Fertilizers to Farmers

67. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:  
Will the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made adequate arrangements for supply of chemical fertilizers to farmers during Kharif season;

(b) if so, the details of the quantity of fertilizers made available to various States, State-wise against their requirement and how does it compare with the supplies made during the last two years;

(c) the reasons for short fall in supplies, State-wise; and

(d) the quantity of fertilizers imported and steps taken/proposed to reduce import of chemical fertilizers and augment domestic production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). At present, urea is the only fertilizer under price distribution and movement controls. The availability of urea in the country during the current kharif season (upto 30.6.95) has been comfortable with reference to the current demand. The demand and supply of decontrolled fertilizers depend on market forces. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers in the country in relation to the current demand is also comfortable. A *Statement* showing State-wise availability and sales of urea during the quarter April to June from 1993-94 onwards is enclosed. The supplies have matched or exceeded the effective demand during the period in question.

(d) Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) are the major fertilizers imported in India.

During the period in question, the following quantities of these fertilizers have been imported.

Year	Urea	(figures in lakh tonnes)	
		DAP (Estd.)	MOP (Estd.)
1993-94	28.40	15.69	14.28
1994-95	28.84	8.25	18.48
1995-96 (upto 30th June)	10.68	2.54	2.76

To meet the growing demand of fertilizer nutrients a number of new/expansion project has been taken up for implementation. The installed capacity of the projects currently under implementation is about 18 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 0.31 lakh tonnes of phosphate. Only nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are produced indigenously as there are no known commercially viable reserves of potash in the country.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	KHARIF-1993 upto June-93		KHARIF-1994 upto June-94		KHARIF-1995 upto June-95	
		Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436.48	146.38	309.24	193.01	547.84	205.52
2.	Karnataka	185.02	105.49	149.86	119.30	254.81	132.88
3.	Kerala	38.08	26.77	40.90	28.30	41.77	28.96
4.	Tamilnadu	164.80	78.65	172.19	134.08	183.39	96.49
5.	Gujrat	176.42	89.28	190.37	151.06	292.78	239.53
6.	Madhya Pradesh	326.53	155.26	350.89	230.64	326.92	259.25
7.	Maharashtra	481.36	320.30	404.97	335.71	555.45	358.21
8.	Rajasthan	170.83	88.08	200.83	90.88	231.50	126.30
9.	Goa	0.47	0.68	0.84	0.82	1.00	0.94
10.	Haryana	262.28	177.75	287.05	230.96	330.62	267.78
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6.63	5.40	15.00	10.15	15.84	11.65
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.92	29.42	26.45	25.99	31.3	28.70
13.	Punjab	517.67	358.04	644.39	528.26	627.76	520.45
14.	Uttar Pradesh	957.12	594.89	1028.64	678.48	1045.29	662.32
15.	Delhi	1.43	1.43	2.86	2.86	2.95	2.91
16.	Bihar	245.46	116.26	251.35	128.05	255.58	157.79
17.	Orissa	68.96	14.80	73.31	23.97	55.55	25.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	West Bengal	162.13	81.59	238.62	152.76	199.23	129.00
19.	Assam	13.49	7.96	20.60	15.94	13.73	10.66
20.	Manipur	11.17	8.54	6.37	3.54	8.66	5.55
21.	Meghalaya	1.02	0.83	0.29	0.09	0.11	0.02
22.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.60
24.	Tripura	6.08	0.20	5.76	2.58	3.34	2.50
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01
26.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.20	0.00
27.	Others	29.54	25.94	16.34	16.00	15.67	14.06
Total		4296.47	2434.52	4437.47	3103.54	5042.08	3287.30

#### Land/Flats to Social Organisations

68. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social organisations to which land have been allotted by the Government in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) whether Government are scrutinising to find out that the land/flats allotted to those social organisations is being used for the purpose for which it was allotted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) During last two years land was allotted to 38 institutions.

(b) and (c). After allotment, review is a continuous process and verifications are being carried out from time to time with reference to use of the built-up/allotted premises by the institutions. In case of breach of lease/allotment terms, actions is taken under the terms of lease/allotment letter.

#### Port Development/Modernisation Projects

69. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans/projects to develop and modernise all the major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of each such projects separately;

(c) whether the Government have given its approval to the plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the target date of their clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs.2984.00 crores has been provided in Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for development and modernisation of Major Ports in the country as per details given below:—

		(Rs. in crores)
Sl. No.	Name of Port	Outlay in 8th Plan 1992—97
1.	Calcutta	155.00
2.	Haldia	266.00
3.	Bombay	413.00



		(Rs. in crores)
Sl. No.	Name of Port	Outlay in 8th Plan 1992—97
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru	215.00
5.	Madras	570.00
6.	Cochin	117.00
7.	Visakhapatnam	250.00
8.	Kandla	226.00
9.	Mormugao	123.00
10.	Paradip	486.00
11.	New Mangalore	98.00
12.	Tuticorin	65.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2984.00</b>

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Traffic Management System

70. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have decided to study the Traffic Management System with the help of Remote Sensing Satellite imagery and aerial survey;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme in this regard has been worked out;

(c) whether any experts from the Union Government have been deputed to the States for utilising Remote Sensing Traffic Management; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Remote Sensing Satellite have helped in managing the traffic particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Ministry of Surface Transport is not aware of any such Study.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Financial Assistance to State Capitals

71. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance provided to different State capitals under various schemes during the last three years, city-wise;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from Assam Government asking for central assistance for Guwahati city;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government in regard to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). A *Statement* indicating the Financial allocation to the State capitals under various schemes is annexed.

#### STATEMENT

##### MEGA CITIES

*Under the Mega City Scheme, financial assistance has been provided to five capital cities as follows:*

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	1993-94	1994-95
Calcutta	20.0	16.1
Bombay	20.0	16.1
Madras	15.0	11.1
Hyderabad	15.0	11.1
Bangalore	0.1	20.1

The Union Government has not received any proposal from the Assam Government for Central assistance to Guwahati city.

## NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA (NRY)

The funds under this Yojana are given to States and not to State Capitals direct except to four Metropolitan Cities viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The details of the funds given to these metro cities are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Bombay	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calcutta	40.00	40.00	40.00
Delhi	22.00	22.00	22.00
Madras	40.00	40.00	40.00

Union Government has not received any proposal from the Assam Government for Central assistance for Guwahati city.

There are number of schemes like IDSMT, AUWSP, UPSP, Night Shelters, Building Centres etc. which cannot

be confined to State Capitals alone.

[Translation]

## Lignite Power Plants

72. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Lignite based power plants in some of the States especially, in the tribal areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the installed capacity of these power plants; and

(d) the time by which generation of electricity is likely to be commissioned in those plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). The requisite details in respect of lignite-based thermal power projects proposed to be set up in the various States, including (the State of) Gujarat are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ State	Installed Capacity	Estimated Cost	Present Status
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
1.	Barsingsar TPP, Distt. Bikaner	2 x 120 MW	Rs. 664.00	Sanctioned. Proposed to be set up in the private sector. Agency for executing the project has not been finalised.
<b>Gujarat</b>				
2.	Kutch Lignite TPP, Distt. Kutch	75 MW	Rs. 302.00	Under execution by Gujarat Electricity Board. Expected to be commissioned in 1997-98. These projects have not received techno-economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority as the essential inputs/clearances required for techno-economic appraisal have not been tied-up.
3.	Akrimota TPP, Distt. Kutch	2 x 20 MW	Rs. 1163.22	
4.	Ghegha TPP, Distt. Bhavnagar	2 x 120 MW	Rs. 856.27	
5.	Mangrol TPP, Distt. Surat	1 x 250 MW	Rs. 1082.81	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
6.	Neyveli-II Zero Unit Distt. South Arcot	1 x 250 MW	Rs. 1325.11	Accorded techno-economic clearance for implementation by M/s. STCMS Electric Company, USA.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ State	Installed Capacity	Estimated Cost	Present Status
7.	Neyveli-I TPS extension Distt. South Arcot.	2 x 100 MW	Rs. 1590.58	Accorded techno-economic clearance for implementation by Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(d) Generation of electricity at the Kutch station is expected to commence during 1997-98 after it has been commissioned. As regards other stations, the time schedule for electricity generation cannot be anticipated as the formalities required for their execution has not been completed.

[English]

#### West Coast Canal

73. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stretch of the West Coast Canal were declared as National Waterways during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of allocation made and projects proposed for developmental works on the West Coast Canal during 1994 and 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal (168 kms.) and the Champakara Canal (14 kms.) and Udyogmandal Canal (23 kms.) having a combined total length of 205 kms., has been declared as National Waterway w.e.f. 1st February, 1993.

(c) Budgetary provisions and expenditure during 1993-94 to 1995-96 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Annual Plan Provision	Expenditure
1993-94	100.00	70.00
1994-95	100.00	100.00
1995-96	100.00	193.00 (proposed)

Developmental works had been taken up with the primary objective of ensuring continuity of existing navigation in

Champakara, Udyogmandal canals and creating single lane channel in Kochi-Kollam sector, initially. Major activity like dredging to the tune of 60,000 cu. mtrs. and 165,000 cu. mtrs. was carried out during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. 1,80,000 cu. mtrs. dredging is proposed during 1995-96.

[Translation]

#### Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

74. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iron Ore is being exported from the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited to Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Iran will provide financial assistance for steel sector during the current financial year;

(d) if so, whether any discussion took place with the President of Iran in this regard, when he visited India in March, 1995; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of iron ore exported to Iran by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) during the past three years was as under :

Year	Quantity
1992-93	0.66 million tonnes
1993-94	1.16 million tonnes
1994-95 (Prov.)	1.36 million tonnes

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

#### **Expansion of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant**

75. SHRIMATI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL).

(b) if so, the details of the proposal submitted by the RINL authorities to his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the aforesaid proposal alongwith financial implications and other relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). A proposal has been received recently from Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for Government's approval to the expansion of its capacity from existing a million tonnes stage to 4.05 million tonnes stage of crude steel production. As per this proposal, Hot Metal production from the existing two Blast Furnaces will be increased from rated DPR capacity of 3.4 million tonnes to 3.85 million tonnes by use of imported raw materials. Additional Hot Metal to the tune of 1 million tonne, after meeting the requirement of present Steel Melt Shop, will be processed into 1.05 million tonne of crude steel to be converted into 1 million tonne of slab in second steel melt shop to be set up under this proposal. The second steel melt shop will have two converters of size 150 tonnes each, a ladle furnace, a slab caster and other associated facilities. The estimated cost of this project has been worked out at Rs. 984 crores on a base of date of last quarter 1994-95. The proposal envisages financing of the project cost to the extent of 50% by Government by way of budgetary support in the form of equity/preference shares and the balance 50% to be raised by the company through domestic international borrowings.

The above proposal is now processed for examination by various appraising agencies of the Government.

#### **Opening of Regional Office of IBM at Jaipur**

76. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open new

branches of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in the capital of every State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to open one new regional office of IBM at Jaipur in Rajasthan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Rural Electrification**

77. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance both loans and grants distributed by Rural Electrification Corporation under various schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise for the last three years, year-wise and the physical benefits reported thereunder, particularly in Maharashtra and Goa;

(b) the schemes designed by the Rural Electrification Corporation for the benefit of small farmers and number of such farmers benefited State-wise particularly in Maharashtra and Goa; and

(c) the details of such schemes financed by RFC for harnessing renewable energy sources in Maharashtra and Goa, progress achieved thereunder for the last three years and allocations for the current year along with targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) State-wise and programme-wise financial disbursement of loans and achievements under village electrification and pumpset energisation, including Maharashtra and Goa, are given in *Statement-I, II and III* for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Prov.). The State-wise grants under the Kutir Jyoti Programme are indicated at Statement IV attached.

(b) The Rural Electrification Corporation finances schemes proposed by the various State Electricity Boards/ State Governments. The State Electricity Boards have prescribed their own criteria for release of pumpset connections to farmers. Small farmers are also usually benefitted under the various projects taken up by them. Till March, 1995 in case of Maharashtra, 10.36 lakh pumpsets have been energised under REC funded Schemes. Goa has, however, not drawn any funds so far.

(c) Maharashtra and Goa have not availed of any finances for harnessing renewable energy sources from the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years.

**STATEMENT-4**  
**Programme-wise Physical and Financial Performance under REC schemes during 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages Electrified Under						No. of Pumps/Energised Under						Financial Operations						Total		
		Normal		M.N.P.		Total	Normal		M.N.P.		Total	Normal		M.N.P.		SPA		Sys.			Imp.	
		Normal	M.N.P.	Total	Normal	M.N.P.	Total	Normal	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Normal	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.		Dis.	All.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	7372	-	95608	102978	140	1121	-	-	2380	1993	900	1761	3400	4615	-	-	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	29	45	-	-	-	120	240	210	210	0	0	0	50	0	380	450	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	14	-	14	-	-	-	150	276	-	-	0	0	100	0	250	276	-	-	-		
4.	Bihar	71	144	215	1583	714	315	2592	360	313	885	64	0	0	50	1295	377	-	-	-		
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	25	0	25	-	-	-	-		
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2391	-	9869	12260	700	743	-	-	1000	821	700	939	2400	2503	-	-		
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	4181	-	4511	8692	750	1359	-	-	190	224	500	540	1440	2123	-	-		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	92	-	-	92	230	371	-	-	0	0	200	60	430	431	-	-		
9.	J & K	3	-	3	216	-	-	216	500	443	-	-	0	0	300	263	800	705	-	-		
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	15718	-	-	15718	1285	2484	-	-	100	57	400	429	1785	2970	-	-		
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	550	-	11228	11778	55	405	-	-	325	342	250	162	630	903	-	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	226	379	605	45025	677	4496	50198	3703	6796	2045	1998	282	130	500	210	6510	9134	-	-		
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	2059	-	44225	46284	300	1378	-	-	2100	1093	900	830	3300	3301	-	-		
14.	Manipur	6	52	58	-	-	-	-	130	179	880	550	0	0	50	0	1080	729	-	-		
15.	Meghalaya	25	44	69	-	-	-	-	150	247	275	311	0	0	50	0	475	558	-	-		
16.	Mizoram	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	0	0	720	720	0	0	50	43	770	763	-	-		
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	147	-	-	0	0	75	53	205	200	-	-		
18.	Orissa	102	98	200	958	81	2202	3241	1000	293	1545	654	210	34	1000	98	3755	1079	-	-		
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	5853	-	243	6096	475	568	-	-	185	59	400	433	1060	1060	-	-		
20.	Rajasthan	413	330	743	10410	3399	5785	19594	2562	3008	1915	1916	853	289	400	591	5250	5804	-	-		

(Rs./lacs)



**STATEMENT-II**  
**Programme-wise Physical and Financial Performance under REC Schemes during 1993-94**

Sl. State No	No. of Villages Electrified Under			No. of Pumpssets Energised Under			Financial Operations (Rs./Lakhs.)											
	Normal		Total	Normal		Total	MNP		SPA		Sys.		Imp.		Total			
	Normal	M.N.P.	Total	Normal	M.N.P.	Total	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.		
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	5135	-	86350	600	3760	-	-	3300	4764	1000	1969	4900	10493		
2. Arunachal Pradesh	17	33	50	-	-	-	100	125	400	336	-	-	25	62	525	525		
3. Assam	-	-	0	-	-	-	200	-	500	-	-	-	25	-	725	0		
4. Bihar	24	166	190	1693	216	-	200	83	700	206	-	-	25	-	925	289		
5. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	0		
6. Gujarat	-	-	-	4510	-	11520	1200	1259	-	-	1200	1232	1000	1167	3400	3658		
7. Haryana	-	-	-	2238	-	1767	450	1040	-	-	400	247	500	538	1350	1825		
8. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	148	-	-	150	475	-	-	-	-	200	6	350	481		
9. J & K	6	-	6	210	-	-	200	162	-	-	-	-	250	242	450	404		
10. Karnataka	-	-	-	20039	-	3210	900	2824	-	-	700	-	300	688	1900	3512		
11. Kerala	-	-	-	98	-	8538	300	1038	-	-	200	326	200	67	700	1431		
12. Madhya Pradesh	266	485	751	38281	197	-	38478	3000	9386	1900	1936	-	500	899	5400	12221		
13. Maharashtra	-	-	-	1649	-	52612	600	1615	-	-	3050	3064	1000	968	4650	5847		
14. Manipur	5	80	85	-	-	-	150	162	1000	781	-	-	25	-	1175	943		
15. Meghalaya	-	23	23	-	-	-	100	110	450	100	-	-	50	-	600	210		
16. Mizoram	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	900	1155	-	-	50	72	950	1227		
17. Nagaland	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	100	208	-	-	-	50	4	150	212		
18. Orissa	65	161	226	1615	475	517	2607	1000	0	1200	1592	50	109	750	3000	2363		
19. Punjab	-	-	-	5450	-	45	5495	750	1011	-	-	77	350	504	1100	1592		

20. Rajasthan	390	382	752	11506	5062	5976	22544	1800	3260	2700	2700	800	206	800	1055	8100	7221
21. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	280	-	-	-	-	50	37	200	317
22. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1658	-	38929	40587	800	1664	-	-	2300	2470	900	818	4000	4952
23. Tripura	15	165	180	90	-	-	90	300	180	750	613	-	-	25	-	1075	793
24. Uttar Pradesh	53	502	555	4523	7237	-	11760	1000	1854	4500	4912	200	-	1800	363	7500	7129
25. West Bengal	121	228	349	1240	53	638	1931	300	956	1000	720	300	8	250	69	1850	1753
26. GOOP/MMH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	#
27. OECF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	#
<b>Total</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>2255</b>	<b>3217, 100087</b>	<b>13240</b>	<b>13240</b>	<b>210102</b>	<b>323429</b>	<b>21350</b>	<b>31452</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>15053</b>	<b>12500</b>	<b>12503</b>	<b>10150</b>	<b>10190</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>69198</b>

# Included in respective States.



**STATEMENT-III**  
**Programme-wise Physical and Financial Performance under REC Schemes during 1994-95**

Sl. State No.	No. of Villages Electrified Under			No. of Pumpsets Energised Under			Financial Operations (Rs./Lakhs)											
	Normal	M.N.P.	Total	Normal	M.N.P.	SPA	MNP		SPA		SYS.		Imp		Total			
							All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.	All.	Dis.		
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	-	5073	-	95695	100768	1000	2300	-	-	3873	5406	2500	5108	7373	12814		
2. Anunachal Pradesh	231	79	310	-	-	-	100	2748	400	462	-	-	50	-	550	3210		
3. Assam	0	170	170	-	-	-	200	3100	500	500	-	-	25	-	725	3600		
4. Bihar	14	41	55	1470	276	1746	150	288	300	300	-	-	25	-	475	508		
5. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	0		
6. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	0		
7. Gujarat	-	-	1408	-	16595	18001	1500	978	-	1382	1386	1500	2045	4382	4409			
8. Haryana	-	-	1982	-	1248	3230	600	779	-	316	280	500	580	1416	1599			
9. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	150	-	-	150	350	1009	-	-	-	-	250	298	600	1307		
10. J&K	50	-	667	-	-	667	150	720	-	-	-	-	250	206	400	926		
11. Karnataka	-	-	19239	-	36723	55962	1000	1122	-	-	1959	500	1923	1500	5004			
12. Kerala	-	-	35	-	13000	13035	500	821	-	-	385	300	391	800	1597			
13. Madhya Pradesh	358	661	1019	45014	12	45026	3000	12196	1900	1900	-	-	400	2062	5300	16158		
14. Maharashtra	-	-	1556	-	80466	82022	1500	1960	-	-	3254	5384	1500	1057	6254	9301		
15. Manipur	3	66	69	-	-	-	340	33	675	676	-	-	25	-	1040	709		
16. Meghalaya	-	-	0	-	-	-	350	-	250	-	-	-	25	-	625	0		
17. Mizoram	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	720	720	-	-	50	99	770	819		
18. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	11	-	-	-	-	50	-	150	11		
19. Orissa	50	173	223	236	500	2736	500	131	800	800	-	208	1200	583	2500	1700		
20. Punjab	-	-	10224	-	-	10224	1000	2125	-	-	-	-	400	348	1400	2473		
21. Rajasthan	350	400	750	9500	5800	20300	2700	3555	2200	2160	593	444	1000	1535	6493	7704		
22. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	30	100	30		

23. Tamil Nadu	-	-	828	-	39789	40617	700	2916	-	-	3082	2353	1500	2510	5282	7779	
24. Tripura	23	122	145	8	32	40	395	-	705	648	-	-	25	-	1125	648	
25. Uttar Pradesh	44	387	411	8382	7153	-	15535	2500	2628	6500	-	-	1800	125	10800	9253	
26. West Bengal	56	244	300	975	30	343	1348	600	782	1050	-	19	450	38	2100	1889	
27. COOP/MMH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3200	#	
28. OECF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	607	
29. Kutir Jyoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3013	
30. Wind Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5230	
31. Lessing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>2374</b>	<b>3553</b>	<b>106745</b>	<b>13803</b>	<b>290859</b>	<b>411407</b>	<b>19285</b>	<b>40212</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>15178</b>	<b>12500</b>	<b>17802</b>	<b>14500</b>	<b>19798</b>	<b>65485</b>	<b>102378</b>

**STATEMENT-IV**

Amount of Grant Disbursed under Kutir Jyoti Programme during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	States	Amount of Grant Disbursed during		
		92-93	93-94	94-95 (Provi.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.72	93.85	109.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.32	3.08	0.62
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	8.60
4.	Bihar	0.00	71.80	26.18
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	19.12	25.36	12.68
7.	Haryana	2.26	10.26	2.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.82	1.08	1.08
9.	J & K	0.00	0.00	0.78
10.	Karnataka	29.36	488.96	97.48
11.	Kerala	15.60	10.36	0.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64.92	201.42	262.08
13.	Maharashtra	24.64	52.50	36.71
14.	Manipur	0.22	0.28	0.21
15.	Meghalaya	1.14	2.66	1.52
16.	Mizoram	0.36	1.32	8.00
17.	Nagaland	0.40	0.92	0.34
18.	Orissa	21.84	21.04	14.48
19.	Punjab	1.94	4.50	2.40
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	76.55	7.12
21.	Sikkim	0.20	10.24	9.80

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	41.24	88.36	85.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	2.52	3.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	20.00
25.	West Bengal	34.74	46.08	3.79
Total		283.84	1213.14	714.45

**Submarine Pipelines**

78. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA :  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether submarine pipelines between Jawahar Island and the mainland at Bombay port had been installed during 1953-54;

(b) whether there is a demand for urgent replacement of these pipelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Government have issued a sanction in March, 1995 for replacement of the existing very old band of seven submarine pipelines connecting the Marine Oil Terminal at Jawahar Dweep and the Pir Pau manifold at the Bombay Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 165.15 crores. The project is to be implemented by the Bombay Port Trust.

[Translation]

**Mining in Rajasthan**

79. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of mining lease and minimum area mined thereof has been increased in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the employment opportunities likely to be created in the mineral sector by the year 2000, particularly in Rajasthan;

(d) whether any time limit has been prescribed in Rajasthan for the sanctioning, renewal and transfer of the mining lease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Separate Berth in VSP

80. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) for setting up of a separate berth in the Vizag Port;

(b) if so, the capital outlay involved and other details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for seeking such a large financial outlay by the VSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has not given any proposal for setting up of a separate Berth in the Visakhapatnam Port. However, VSP is proposing to set up Jetty facility at Gangavaram for exclusive use of VSP for handling of about 5 million tonnes of cargo per annum. VSP is working out modalities for construction and operation of Jetty facility in consultation with Visakhapatnam Port Trust and other agencies concerned.

[Translation]

#### Toll tax in States

81. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highways Act was amended in 1992 to collect toll-tax from the road users and others;

(b) the names of the States wherefrom toll-tax has been withdrawn and the names of States where it is still being charged;

(c) whether Government have been charging the tax in the form of other taxes by floating private contracts in those States wherefrom this tax has been withdrawn;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the criteria laid down for awarding such contracts; and

(f) the annual income being earned by the Government of this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The National Highways Act, 1956 was amended with effect from 1.1.93 enabling the Government to levy fee on users for use of sections of National Highways. Even-though fee is being levied on Bridges, no such fee has been levied on the sections of the National Highways so far.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### Tram service between Delhi and Ghaziabad

82. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce tram service between Delhi and Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above service is likely to be started; and

(c) the cost likely to be incurred on the above service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A survey is being undertaken in order to assess the feasibility of the proposal. Since the proposal is

in initial stages of examination, it is too early to indicate the cost and the time schedule for the start of the service.

**Development and Maintenance of  
National Highways in U.P.**

83. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total funds allocated by the Union Government to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the State for the current year; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the National Highways out of the funds allocated indicating the details of National Highways on which it would be spent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Rs. 7950.00 lakhs has been allocated for development and maintenance of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year. Details of National Highways on which expenditure is to be incurred during the current year is as follows :

N.Hs : 2, 3, 7, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 56.

**Hike in Price of Soft Drinks**

84. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA :  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :  
SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

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

(a) whether the multinational companies have increased the prices of soft drinks recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the percentage of rise in the prices;

(c) whether the Union Government had reduced the excise duty on soft drinks in the budget so that the consumers could get the benefit of it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government against the multinational companies responsible for price hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) Prices of various soft drinks manufactured by Franchises/bottlers of M/s. Pepsi Foods Ltd. and M/s. Coca Cola are reported to have increased. However, there has been no price increase for the products of M/s. Cadbury Schwepps.

(b) The industry has cited the reasons for increase in prices of the soft drinks are due to the inflation and consequent rise in prices of raw-materials, reduction of available depreciation benefits on bottles, etc.

(c) and (d). Excise duty on aerated water has been reduced from 50% ad valorem to 40% ad valorem in the current year's budget.

(e) Price of soft drinks is not controlled by the Ministry. However, the industry has been advised to ensure the passing of excise duty concessions to the consumers.

**Construction of bridge in Maharashtra**

85. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for the construction of any bridge under Central Road Fund in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the progress made regarding the construction of these bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A list of 24 bridges approved under Central Road Fund for Government of Maharashtra during 8th Five Year Plan is given in the *Statement-I* attached.

(c) The above bridges are at various stages of construction. In addition, there are two 7th Plan works in progress as mentioned in the *Statement-II* attached.

**STATEMENT-I**

*List of bridge works approved to Government of Maharashtra under CRF Schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bridge approved under CHF Scheme to Govt. of Maharashtra	
1.	Construction of 29 CD Works, 4 minor bridges and one major bridge on Ahmednagar-Kalmaka-Temburni-Pandharpur-Mangalwedha Road-Portion. Ahmednagar district border to Pandharpur-(Salapur District).	
2.	Construction of major bridge across Wardha River on Nandgaon (KH)-Chandur Rly-Kurha-Kaundinyapur-Arvi Road, SH-241 (Amravati District).	
3.	Construction of CD Works and minor bridges on Buldhana-Dhar road, SH-198 (Buldhana District).	
4.	Construction of 2 minor bridges on Anjangaon-Murtazapur-Karanza-Darwha-Yeotmal Road (SH-212 Yeotmal Distt.).	
5.	Construction of minor bridges on Sakoli-Ekodi-Dewada Road, SH-228 (Bhandara Distt.).	
6.	Construction of bridge across Bamni nalla in km. 16/200 on Renapur-Udgir-Begloor Road, SH-168 (Latur Distt.).	Work Completed
7.	Construction of bridge across Tunki nalla near Tunki village on Jalgaon Jamod-Tunki-Hiwarkhed Road, SH-195 (Buldhana Distt.).	
8.	Construction of 2 minor bridges on Khangaon-Pimpaligaonraja-Nipana-Tarwadi Road SH-188 (Buldhana Distt.).	
9.	Construction of minor bridges on DR 37 of Lamjana-Pati-Hasegaon-Khuntegaon-Kava-Latur Road (Latur Distt.).	
10.	Construction of CD works and minor bridges on Ambajogai-Mandva-Mandkhel-Nathra Road, M.D.R. 29 (Beed Distt.).	Work completed
11.	Construction of major bridge across Benitura on Naichakur-Omerga-Bedga-Dighi Road, MDH-37 (Osmanabad Distt.).	Work completed
12.	Construction of CD Works and minor bridges on Ghatnandpur-Waghe Babhulgaon Road ODR-85 (Beed Distt.).	
13.	Construction of submersible bridge across Masur Nalla on Kalgaon-Kharade-Konegaon Shirwade Road ODR-114 (Satara Distt.).	Work completed
14.	Construction of bridge near Gulawane on Kharvate-Gulawane Road (Ratnagiri Distt.).	
15.	Construction of bridge on Digras-Deogaon Asegaon Road ODR-30 (Nanded Distt.).	

Sl. No.	Name of the Bridge approved under CHF Scheme to Govt. to Maharashtra	
16.	Construction of 2 minor bridge on Umari-Digras-Mandwa Road ODR (Wardha Distt.).	Work completed
17.	Construction of minor bridge near Rajani on Gondi-Digras-Veni-Koni Road, ODR-10 (Nagpur Distt.).	
18.	Construction of minor bridges on Ghurdi-Magezari Road ODR-35 (Bhandara Distt.).	
19.	Construction of bridges across Dariste River on Shirval-Dariste Road ODR-90 (Sindhudurg Distt.).	
20.	Construction of major bridge across Dhdhganga River on Solankpur-Pandewadi Road ODR-83 in Radhanagari Talika (Kolhapur Distt.).	
21.	Construction of missing C.D. works and minor bridges on Mangalwedha-Pare-Wai-Phale-Jath-Belur-Basargi-Aigali Road S.H. 11 (Sangli Distt.).	
22.	Construction of bridge across Urhas river on Vangni-Pashane Road O.D.R. 106 (Thane Distt.).	
23.	Construction of bridge on Vavoshi-Jambhivali Road ODR-44 (Raigad Distt.)	Work completed
24.	Construction of Bridge near Korjai on Tarkarli Creek	
<b>STATEMENT-II</b> (7th Plan works)		
25.	Bridge across river Godavari on Laoni-Sabangi road in Jalna District	
26.	Bridge across Purna river on Khamgar-Matargar Changephai road in Buldhana District.	

### National Waterways

86. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Waterways are not maintained properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have felt the necessity of properly maintaining the waterways in order to meet the growing requirement of transportation;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the action plan prepared, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The National Waterways are being maintained and improved by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) in a phased manner depending on the resources, physical capabilities and other limitations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India have declared three National Waterways and have taken up steps for development and maintenance of these National Waterways. These three National Waterways are :

1. The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Haldia to Allahabad (1620 kms.) as National Waterway No. 1.
2. The Brahmaputra between Bangladesh Bor-

der to Sadiya (891 kms.) as National Waterway No. II.

3. The West Coast Canal from Kollam to Kottapuram (168 kms.) along with Udyogmandal Canal (23 kms.) and Champakara Canal (14 kms.) as National Waterway No. III.

In addition to above, a few more Waterways namely 'The Sunderbans', 'The Godavari' and 'Goa Waterways' are being considered for declaration as National Waterways.

(e) The IWAI have formulated a detailed Action Plan for development of Inland Waterways in the country for implementation on short term (during 8th Five Year Plan period) and long term (beyond 8th Five Year Plan) basis. Under the short term action plan, it is proposed to develop the National Waterways I and II for a navigable channel with 2.00 mtrs. LAD. Both these waterways are targetted to remain open for IWT for at least 300 days a year. In West Coast Canal, under short term action plan, the waterway is planned a navigable depth of 2.00 meters. It is also planned to provide necessary infrastructural facilities like terminals, navigational aids, bank protection etc. In addition to the above National Waterways, it is proposed to declare a few more Waterways like river Godavari, waterways in Goa, international steamer route of Sunderbans and river Barak as National Waterways. Under the long term action plan, it is proposed to develop the existing waterways viz. the Ganga and Brahmaputra for navigation of larger vessels by providing 3 mtrs. LAD and larger channel width and to provide mechanised terminals and night navigational facilities based on cargo offering. Similarly, in the West Coast Canal, it is proposed to deepen the channel further in the entire National Waterway with night navigational facilities and mechanised terminals.

### Promotion of Hindi Abroad

87. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons taught Hindi in the Indian Mission abroad during each of the last three years, mission-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Government for the promotion of Hindi abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The information is given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) The Ministry has a well-formulated scheme of propagation of Hindi through its Missions abroad. As part of this scheme, Standard Hindi literature comprising books written in Hindi on various subjects such as Indian culture, art, literature, language, history, religion, philosophy etc. are sent to local educational institutions, voluntary organisations etc. engaged in teaching of Hindi. Hindi textbooks, teaching aid material such as charts, audio-video cassettes, typewriters, computers, softwares etc. are also sent for donation to such institutions. The Missions on their part maintain close contacts with local organisations, Indian community etc. and fulfil their Hindi language related needs by donating this material to them. They also liaise with local universities for inviting applications from foreign students for scholarships for study of Hindi at Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. Some of our Missions have been organising Hindi conferences, literary events, Hindi essay/elocution competition to encourage those local students who have knowledge of Hindi while some other Missions are conducting classes for local people keen to learn Hindi.

### STATEMENT

*Statement showing number of persons taught Hindi during each of the last three years i.e. 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 in Indian Missions abroad*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission	92-93	93-94	94-95	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	HCI, Islamabad	35	35	53	Children of India-based officials
2.	HCI, Port of Spain	36	30	39	General persons
3.	E/I, Moscow	84	100	124	General persons



1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	CGI, New York	29	20	45	General persons
5.	HCI, Colombo	-	338	433	General persons
6.	E/I, Yangon	250	250	250	General persons
7.	E/I, Tokyo	7	9	12	General persons
8.	HCI, Georgetown	63	65	73	General persons
9.	E/I, Manila	28	19	15	General persons
10.	E/I, Ulaan Baatar	-	-	14	General persons
11.	CGI, Shiraz	2	2	2	General persons
12.	E/I, The Hague	-	10	8	General persons
13.	HCI, Nairobi	-	21	48	General persons
14.	HCI, Windhoek	12	12	9	Children of India-based officials
15.	HCI, Mahe	-	-	18	General persons
16.	HCI, Gaborone	15	18	24	General persons
17.	E/I, Cairo	14	24	32	General persons
18.	E/I, Budapest	11	-	-	Children of India-based officials

### Hike in Price of Steel

88. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA :  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to check, the steep hike in the prices of iron and steel;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the same is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). After de-regulation of pricing and distribution of iron and steel w.e.f. 16.01.1992, main steel producers are themselves fixing the prices of their products, keeping in view input cost, changes in excise duty and prevailing market condi-

tions. Secondary steel producers were free to fix their own prices even prior to this date. However, Government have taken various measures which will help in ensuring that iron and steel products are made available to consumers at competitive prices. Some of these measures are :

- (i) Modernisation and expansion of public sector steel plants has been taken up and creation of additional iron and steel production capacities in the private sector are being encouraged and facilitated. Higher availability of iron and steel from a larger number of producers is expected to have a moderating influence on iron and steel prices.
- (ii) Reduction of customs duties on import of raw materials for the iron and steel industry and also on import of capital goods which will help in reducing the production cost of iron and steel manufacturers.

- (iii) Import of iron and steel is freely allowed. Reduction of customs duties on import of iron and steel products has reduced the landed cost of such imports.

[English]

#### Demand of Coal and Gas in Gujarat

89. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of coal and gas for each power plant in Gujarat;

(b) the quantum of coal and gas supplied during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there has been any decline in the supply of coal and gas; and

(d) the details thereof and the steps taken to meet the full requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). The requirement, receipt and shortfall of coal and allocation and supply of gas to power stations in Gujarat from 1992-93 to 1994-95 is given in the attached Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d). The coal requirement for the year 1995-96 for the coal based thermal power stations in Gujarat was assessed as 14.46 MT. The coal quantity which is likely to be supplied is around 13.63 MT. Since the power stations in Gujarat receive coal by rail and these stations are situated at the farthest end from the linked collieries, it is likely that the coal supplies may further decline. However, some utilities including those in Gujarat have been advised to explore the possibility of importing coal to bridge the anticipated shortfall in coal supplies. The coal supply to thermal power stations is also monitored constantly by the Government. There appears to be no restriction on supply of gas to power plants. However, the Kawas unit of NTPC is designed to run on liquidated natural gas till the gas availability is augmented on account of the upgradation of the HBJ Pipeline.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Demand, actual receipt and short receipt of Coal by coal based Thermal Power Stations in Gujarat during last years*

(Figures in '000' tonnes)

Name of T.P.S.	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Requirement	Receipt	Shortfall	Requirement	Receipt	Shortfall	Requirement	Receipt	Shortfall
A.E. Co.	1378	1226	(-) 152	1575	1327	(-) 248	1490	1338	(-) 152
Gandhinagar	2430	2326	(-) 104	2600	2329	(-) 271	2500	2320	(-) 180
Ukai	2972	3057	(+) 85	3450	3118	(-) 332	3330	2786	(-) 544
Wanakbori	4920	4522	(-) 398	4980	4347	(-) 633	5050	4744	(-) 306
Sikka (Repl.)	551	392	(-) 159	750	546	(-) 204	570	842	(-) 128
<b>Total Gujarat</b>	<b>12251</b>	<b>11523</b>	<b>(-) 728</b>	<b>13355</b>	<b>11667</b>	<b>(-) 1688</b>	<b>13340</b>	<b>12030</b>	<b>(-) 1310</b>

**STATEMENT II***Allocation and supply of gas to Power Stations in Gujarat*

(MMSCMD)

Consumer	Allocation	Supply		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
A.E. Co.	0.4	0.37	0.26	0.35
GKB	-	-	-	-
Utran	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.68
Dhuvaran	0.5	0.43	0.43	0.42
GIPCO	0.7	0.53	0.57	0.58
<i>NTPC</i>				
Gandhar	2.25	-	-	0.32
Kawas	2.19	-	1.36	1.16
Gujarat Terrant	3.5	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.51</b>

*[Translation]***Pak's acquiring of Long Distance Missiles**

90. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has acquired long distance Missiles; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that Pakistan has acquired missiles including M-11 missiles.

Government are concerned about Pakistan's efforts to acquire weapons beyond its legitimate defence requirements.

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on national security and take necessary measures to safeguard it.

*[English]***Review of Power Policy**

91. SHRI TARA SINGH :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Planning body to review power policy" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' on July 5, 1995;

(b) whether the Government have received proposals to have a fresh look at open door policy on the foreign investments in power sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Code for Building Laws**

92. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to evolve a common code for building laws for all cities;

(b) the other steps Government propose to take to ensure that all cities follow similar building codes; and

(c) the expected schedule to implement such a common building code all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Urban Development is a State subject and building bye-laws for cities are enacted by the concerned State Governments. Development patterns and requirements vary between towns and States. It is up to the State Governments to prescribe building regulations for various categories of urban local bodies such as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats.

*[Translation]*

#### **Closure of Copper Mine**

93. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that historical copper mine known as 'Tamba Khan' located at Rudraprayag Ratura Road in District Chamouli has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey of this mine with a view to reopen it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Patna-Allahabad-Delhi Waterways**

94. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted a survey in regard to linking of Patna-Allahabad-Delhi by the water-way;

(b) if so, the contents of the survey; and

(c) the time by which the said water-way of Yamuna river is likely to be operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). No study has been carried out connecting Patna to Delhi via Allahabad by waterway. However, the waterway between Patna and Allahabad in river Ganga has been studied and declared as National Waterway as a part of National Waterway No. 1 which stretches between Haldia and Allahabad.

#### **Financial Assistance for Slums**

95. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign countries are ready to provide financial assistance to start projects for people living in slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments have submitted the proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). A few foreign countries are supporting several Slum Improvement Projects in cities of the country. Overseas Development Administration (UK) is already supporting three slum improvement projects in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Madhya Pradesh and

West Bengal. Recently two more slum improvement projects in Kerala and Orissa have been approved with the assistance from ODA. Similarly, the Government of Netherlands is assisting the project of Bangalore Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme in Karnataka.

(c) and (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a project to cover 23 district headquarters, towns and fast growing urban centres. On the recommendations of ODA, the State Government is now preparing the Revised Project Report covering 32 Class-I towns of the State.

[English]

### Gopalpur Port

96. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether MMTC has proposed to take up the work of converting Gopalpur minor port in Orissa as major port;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

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

### Amount to Tamil Nadu from Central Road Fund

97. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Tamil Nadu from Central Road Fund during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether a huge amount is yet to be released to Tamil Nadu out of the Central Road Fund sanctioned by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details in this regard for each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The amounts allocated to Tamil Nadu from Central Road

Fund during the last three years are as under :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	50.0
1993-94	80.00
1994-95	505.00

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The amount due as per accruals are released on a year to year basis subject to availability of budgetary provisions and progress of the schemes sanctioned.

### Government Accommodation

98. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a marked increase in the number of Central Government employees during the last three years;

(b) the total number of government flats available in the country;

(c) the total number of government flats constructed during the last three years; and

(d) the proportion in which the allotment are being made both in turn and out of turn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No such statistics are maintained by this Ministry.

(b) The total number of General Pool Residential flats available in the country are 91,498.

(c) The total number of Government flats constructed in the country, during the last three years in 5052.

(d) At present no out of turn allotment is being made except on medical grounds such as the Government employees suffering from T.R. or Cancer.

**Production of Steel**

99. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIIHA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Steel in order to increase the production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures proposed to the adopted by his Ministry to ensure higher production of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to enhance the budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Steel.

(c) Measures taken/adopted by Ministry of Steel for increasing production of Steel are—modernisation and expansion of public sector steel plants. Government also adopted policy measures to facilitate and encourage the creation of additional steel production capacities in the private sector which include the following :

1. removal of iron and steel from the list of industries reserved for public sector;
2. exemption of iron and steel industry from the provisions of compulsory licensing;
3. inclusion of iron and steel in the list of high priority industries for purposes of foreign investment;
4. de-regulation of pricing and distribution of iron and steel;
5. reduction of duty on import of capital goods; and
6. liberalisation of import and export policy.

**India League**

100. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an organisation in England called "India League" which was founded by late Shri Krishna Menon;

(b) if so, the office-bearers of this organisation at present and since when, those are in service;

(c) whether the Indian High Commission has any role to play in this organisation;

(d) if so, the kind of control it has in the organisation;

(e) the number of new members as on May 31, 1995;

(f) the number of new members enrolled during the last three years, year-wise; and

(g) the total subscriptions collected and outstanding during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) The office bearers are :

President : Michael Foot

Chairman : Julius Silverman

Hony. General Secretary : S.N. Gourisaria

Hon. Treasurer : Vacant (Treasurer T.Z. Carrasco passed away this year and a new treasurer has not yet been appointed)

The office bearers have been in place for many years.

(c) The India League is a voluntary Trust, independent of the High Commission of India, London. But the High Commission of India has close and traditional association with the India League.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) According to the Honorary General Secretary of the India League, there are 1950 members as on 31st May, 1995.

(f) According to the Honorary General Secretary, the number of new members joining every year in the last three years is about 300 a year.

(g) This is a matter for the India League, on which Government has no information.

**Howrah Bridge**

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

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 58 years old Howrah cantilever bridge across the Hooghly is plagued by corrosion and rusting particularly due to nest-building by birds;

(b) whether the Calcutta Port Trust (CPT) has conducted any survey about the damage caused to the bridge;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the CPT in this matter; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to coordinate in this matter with the CPT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In September, 1983, the Calcutta Port Trust (CPT) had engaged M/s. RITES, to conduct a thorough inspection of the bridge and suggest remedial measures. On the basis of the recommendations of M/s. RITES, the Calcutta Port Trust (CPT) has engaged M/s. Braithwaite, Bum and Jessop (BBJ) Construction Co. Ltd., the original contractor for repairs etc. of the bridge.

(d) Under the Howrah Bridge Act, 1926, the Rabindra Setu Commissioner is the custodian of the bridge for effective upkeep and maintenance of the bridge. There is close coordination between Rabindra Setu Commissioner and the Calcutta Port Trust.

#### Production target of Steel

102. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set by the Steel Authority of India Limited for the production of steel during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) whether the target set for 1994-95 was achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of saleable steel and meet the targets for 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) SAIL's MOU targets which exclude subsidiaries for the production of saleable steel during 1994-95 and 1995-96 are 8.630 and 9.100 million tonnes respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps being taken by SAIL to further increase the production of saleable steel *inter-alia* include modernisation and technological upgradation of plants, improving the quality of inputs, better equipment availability and utilisation, etc.

#### Foreign Aided Power Projects in Gujarat

103. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Plan to set up power projects in Gujarat with the assistance of foreign firms during coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the site selected and the capacity; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Gandhar Gas based combined cycle power plant of 655 MW is being set up at Paguthan in Bharuch district involving foreign investment.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2350 crores.

#### Export of Pig Iron

104. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to State :

(a) whether pig iron is being exported from the country in large quantities;

(b) if so, the total quantum of pig iron exported during the last five years and the amount of foreign exchange earned by the country therefrom, year-wise;

(c) whether the country is also importing pig iron; and

(d) if so, the quantum of pig iron imported during the last five years and the expenditure incurred thereon in Indian currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quantity and Value of pig iron exported during last three years are as follows. Earlier, there had been no export of pig iron :

1992-93	Quantity ('000 tonnes)			Value (Rs. in crores)		
	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)
16	620	467		6	261	200

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Quantity and value of pig iron imported during the last five years are as follows :

1990-91	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (Rs. in crores)					
	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Prov.)		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Prov.)	
188.9	152.4	73.0	20.9	1.1		62.33	57.84	36.16	9.58	1.0	

#### **Cochin Dry Dock Workshop**

105. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Cochin Dry Dock Workshop is at the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure of the workshop; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to revive the Cochin Dry Dock Workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Cochin Port Dry Dock is not at the verge of closure.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not applicable.

#### **New National Highways**

106. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new National Highways have been declared in 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Government of Kerala for declaring

some roads as National Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala have forwarded eight proposals aggregating to 1300 km for declaration as new National Highways during the VIIIth Plan. However, owing to meagre allocation of funds for National Highways during the VIIIth Plan, it is difficult to declare any new National Highway at this stage.

#### **Forged Passport Racket in Jalandhar Passport Office**

107. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether forged passports were prepared in Jalandhar Passport Office as reported in the Tribune dated July 7, 1995.

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (c). During the period 1992-93, some passports were issued by



the Passport Office, Jalandhar by substituting photographs of the original applicants and tampering with original records. In this connection, on July 5, 1995, police authorities have arrested three officials of whom one is a regular employee and two casual workers, from Passport Office, Jalandhar and produced them before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jalandhar. They were remanded to judicial custody and investigations in this connection are in progress. The arrested regular employee has since been placed under suspension and services of the two casual workers discontinued.

#### **Berthing facilities at Kakinada Port**

108. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have any plans to improve berthing facilities at Kakinada Port in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps the Government propose to take to meet the shipping needs of coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A project for the development of port facilities at Kakinada is under implementation by the State Government with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank. The project includes construction of island, 3 cargo berths, dredging, floating crafts, cargo handling equipment and other appurtenant works. This will enable the Port to handle vessels upto 25,000 DWT alongside. The project is likely to be completed by August, 1996.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Government is concerned with the development of Major Ports. In Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam Port is one such Major Port. There is a provision of Rs. 250 crores in the 8th Five Year Plan for development of this Port. The major developmental schemes relate to :

- (i) construction of additional berths in Inner Harbour,
- (ii) construction of a jetty for handling LPG, and
- (iii) construction of a Multipurpose berth in the Outer Harbour.

#### **ICRC's visit to Kashmir**

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

- (a) whether the Government have allowed the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) access to detention centres in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with ICRC in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d). The Government have agreed to grant access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to detention centres where persons arrested in connection with the prevailing situation in J & K are lodged. A Memorandum of Understanding to this effect was signed between the GOI and the ICRC on 22.6.1995. Access to ICRC is on purely humanitarian grounds. The ICRC visits shall in no case affect the status of the detainees. The Memorandum of Understanding is based on confidentiality.

#### **Setting up of Rent Tribunals in States**

110. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to set up State Level Rent Tribunals for expeditious disposal of rent disputes in different States;
- (b) if so, the States which have established Rent Tribunals so far;
- (c) whether any such Tribunals are functioning in Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1993, which came into effect on 15.5.1994, enables the States to establish State-level Rent Tribunals.

(b) As per the information received, no State Government has so far set up Rent Tribunal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Visit of French Delegation

111. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level French delegation headed by French Prime Minister visited India during June, 1995;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreements and Memoranda of Understanding signed during the visit;

(c) whether any understanding for curbing international terrorism was reached; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Navigation in River Narmada

112. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a feasibility study has been conducted by the Government on the possibility of navigation in the river Narmada;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. A pre-feasibility study in 1982 and a feasibility study in 1985 were carried out for the stretch from Hoshangabad to Sea (640 kms.) in river Narmada.

(b) and (c). The finding is that navigation is possible only after construction of four major dams planned on the river viz. Sardar Sarovar Dam, Maheshwar Dam, Omkareshwar Dam and Narmada Sagar Dam. Besides, Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal has not allocated any water for navigation downstream of Sardar Sarovar Dam. Therefore, as at present, navigation is not possible.

#### Indian War Prisoners in Pak Jails

113. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Indian citizens detained as war prisoners by Pakistan in its jails and the present condition of these war prisoners;

(b) whether any agreement on this issue has been reached between the two countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the agreement;

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for the release of these war prisoners;

(e) the reaction of Pakistan thereto; and

(f) the details of the assistance rendered by the Government to the families of these prisoners in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (f). According to available information, 54 missing Indian defence personnel are believed to be in custody in Pakistan. Our defence personnel have been missing since the 1965 and 1971 conflicts.

Government have repeatedly taken up with the Government of Pakistan the question of their release and repatriation to India. These efforts continue.

It is regrettable that Pakistan has not responded positively to the numerous constructive proposals made by the Indian side over the years for resolving this humanitarian issue. Pakistan is yet to fulfil the specific commitment made by it at the Sixth Round of Foreign Secretary level talks held in Delhi in August, 1992 for entering into technical level consultations with India for resolving this long-standing issue to mutual satisfaction.

Pakistan, unfortunately, maintains that there are no Indian defence personnel in its custody.

Government have extended to the families of the 54 missing defence personnel believed to be in Pak custody, liberalised family pension, family gratuity and education allowance for children.

#### U.S. Proposal for Power Projects in A.P.

114. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether uncertainty prevails in respect of the US proposal for setting up of power projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a good number of US proposals to set up power projects in Andhra Pradesh have also been delayed;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) the names of countries besides US, who are willing to set up power projects in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard?

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

#### **Norms for out of turn allotment of Government Accommodation**

115. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some committees have been appointed to sanction out of turn allotment of Government accommodation and have also laid down guidelines for making such allotments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two Committees were set up to consider the applications for out of turn allotments of Government accommodation to Government employees one for higher types (Type IV Special and above) and the other for lower types (Type I to IV). However, in so far as the formulation of guidelines for making out of turn allotments including the ceiling on the percentage and the categories to which such allotments are to be made is concerned, the matter is subjudice in the Supreme Court at present. Out of turn allotments can be made only on medical grounds for the present, to Government employees suffering from serious diseases such as Cancer and Tuberculosis, as per the interim orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[Translation]

#### **Abduction of Foreign Tourists**

116. SHRI SIMON MARANDI :  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many countries have criticised India on abduction of foreign tourists in the country recently; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which are exerting pressure on the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No country has criticised India on the abduction of foreign tourists.

(b) No country is exerting pressure on the Union Government in this regard.

[English]

#### **Price rise of TB Drugs**

117. SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of Tuberculosis drugs have shot up after bringing it under Drug Price Control Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to arrest this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). Under Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1995, Rifampicin and Streptomycin, which are used in the treatment of T.B., are under price control. These were under price control in Drugs (Prices Control) order, 1987 also. While in the case of Rifampicin, the price of the bulk drug has been reduced from Rs. 5795/kg to Rs. 5220/kg effective 9.6.95, there has been no revision in the price of the Streptomycin bulk drug under DPCO '95.

#### **Deputation of Officers for Haj Services**

118. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for management of Haj services for Indian pilgrims the staff of the Consulate General of India in Jeddah is supplemented by large-scale deputation of officers and staff from India;

(b) if so, the particulars of the officers and staff deputed for Haj 95, category-wise, with the period of deputation and the term of deputation;

(c) the procedure for the selection of the deputationists; and

(d) the total estimated budget on the deputation and the actual expenditure incurred thereon during 1995 Haj, if available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India deputs medical and administrative staff to the Consulate General of India in Jeddah during the Haj season every year.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) In the case of administrative staff, application for deputation are invited from eligible persons from various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. In the case of medical staff, applications are invited from the Central and State Ministries of Health. Thereafter, selection is made on the basis of qualifications, suitability and experience, keeping in view the need for a judicious mix to provide continuity while inducting fresh talent. Knowledge of different Indian languages spoken by our pilgrims is also taken into account.

(d) The actual expenditure incurred on the medical and administrative staff deputed from India for Haj 95 on account of salary, air fares and other allowances works out to Rs. 86,57,230.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of administrative and medical staff deputed by the Government of India during Haj 1995*

Category	No. of personnel	Total Manmonths
Doctors	34	86.5
Paramedics	38	96.5
Assistant Haj Officers	13	32.5
Haj Assistants	22	53

#### Terms and Conditions

- (i) Pay in the scale of pay as admissible in India.
- (ii) Foreign Allowance as admissible to India-based officials of equivalent status in CGI, Jeddah.
- (iii) Free accommodation (Plainly furnished; Camp style) at Jeddah, Makkah, Madinah, Mina and Arafat, as provided by CGI, Jeddah.
- (iv) Air fare by the approved route and entitled class from Delhi to Jeddah and back.
- (v) The official is entitled to carry their baggage by air under mandatory orders to the extent of 80 kgs per ticket by Air India, exclusive of free allowance given by the air company.
- (vi) Each official is required to ensure that his spouse or any other member of his family does not proceed for Haj this year, as he is required to devote his entire time and energy in providing services to Indian Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

[Translation]

#### Mining Lease

119. SHRI N.J. RATHVA :  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether mining leases were renewed in some States without prior permission of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the States which renewed the leases without getting prior environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various State Governments/UTs and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Cochin Shipyard Limited

120. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the Union Government's total investment in the Cochin Shipyard Limited; and

(b) the loss/profit shown by the company during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Union Government's total investment in the Cochin Shipyard Limited upto 1994-95 is Rs. 209.93 crores.

(b) The loss/profit shown by the Cochin Shipyard Limited during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Loss (-)/Profit (+)
1992-93	(-) 7.95
1993-94	(-) 1.98
1994-95	(+) 10.34 (Provisional)

[Translation]

#### Unused Iron Ore in Bailadila

121. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of iron lying unused for years together at the Bastar based Bailadila iron ore region;

(b) whether it would still be possible to extract iron and steel from these ores; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A quantity of about 25 million tonnes of unused iron ore fines produced after mining and processing is lying at WMDC's mines in Bailadila region.

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of around 25 million tonnes of unused fines, 18 million tonnes is directly usable for conversion into sinter and further processing for extracting iron and steel in steel plants.

The remaining fines of 7 million tonnes, of a poorer quality having lesser iron content, can be used only after beneficiation for improving its iron content and reducing impurities.

(c) After commissioning of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, a portion of good quality fines is being blended with fresh production coming from Bailadila mines for supply to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Further, NMDC has already entered into a contract with M/s. Essar Gujarat Ltd. for supply of fines for conversion into pellets in a pelletisation plant being set up at Visakhapatnam.

[English]

#### Expansion of Vishakhapatnam Port

122. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more berths in the harbour of the Vishakhapatnam Port;

(b) if so, whether the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) authorities have decided to involve the private sector in the expansion plan of the port and propose to invite global tenders therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter-alia* the existing berth in the harbour, the reasons for constructing additional berths, the number of berths proposed to be added, expenditure involved, method of financing etc.; and

(d) the reaction of the Government to the proposals submitted by VPT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Visakhapatnam Port has in all 19 berths, of which 14 are located in the Inner Harbour and 5 in the Outer Harbour. Taking into account the projected level of traffic which the Visakhapatnam Port is likely to handle by 2000-01 A.D., the VPT has proposed construction of 5 Additional Berths on Build, Operate, and Transfer (B.O.T.) basis, by inviting global tenders. Out of these 5 berths, 4 will be in the Inner Harbour and one will be in the Outer Harbour, which are likely to cost about Rs. 155 crores.

(d) The reaction of the Government to the proposals submitted by Visakhapatnam Port Trust is positive subject to the suitability of the proposals/offers.

[Translation]

#### Power Supply to States

123. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States from where electricity is being supplied to Rajasthan indicating the quantum and rate thereof separately;

(c) the stipulated time by which Government propose to accord approval to the above mentioned power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :

(a) Power requirement of Rajasthan are met from its own stations and its share in BBMB and central generating stations as per details given below :

(b) whether some power projects of the State are lying pending with the Union Government for its approval thereon since long; and

*I Own Stations :*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed capacity (MW)	Share of Rajasthan (MW) (based on installed capacity)
1.	Kota Thermal Power Station	850	850
2.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Hydro Station	140	140
3.	Añoop garh HPS	9	9
4.	Rana Pratap HPS	172	86
5.	Jawahar Sagar HPS	99	49.5
6.	Gandhi Sagar HPS	115	57.5
7.	Satpura TPS Stage-I	312.5	125

Ranapratap Sagar (4 x 43 MW), Jawahar Sagar (3 x 33 MW) and Gandhi Sagar (5 x 23 MW) stations constitute the Chambal Valley Complex in which Rajasthan has 50%

share. Out of this Gandhi Sagar is located in M.P. Rajasthan has a share of 40% in Satpura Thermal Power Station, Stage-I (5 x 62.5 MW) located in Madhya Pradesh.

*II. Bhakra Beas Management Board*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Share of Rajasthan (MW) (Based on installed capacity)
1.	Bhakra	1355	206
2.	Dehar	990	198
3.	Pong	360	211

*III. Central Sector*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed capacity (MW)	Share of Rajasthan (MW) (Based on installed capacity)
1.	Singrauli STPS	2000	300
2.	Rihand STPS	1000	95

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed capacity (MW)	Share of Rajasthan (MW) (Based on installed capacity)
3.	Unchahar STPS	420	20
4.	Anta GBS	413	192
5.	Auraiya GBS	652	60
6.	Dadri GBS	817	210
7.	Narora APS	440	42
8.	Salal HPS (Stage-II)	345	30
9.	Tanakpur HPS	120	11

In addition to above, Rajasthan has also been getting allocation from out of the unallocated quota of 15% at the disposal of the Centre.

(b) and (c). There is no Hydro-electric project or thermal project pending with the Central Government for approval at present.

[English]

#### Delegation of Australia and Japan

124. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-member delegation from his Ministry will visit Australia and Japan this year; and

(b) if so, the details and objective of this visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). A three member delegation of Ministry of Steel headed by me visited Australia and Japan earlier this month. The purpose of the visit was to promote bilateral trade and investment relations in the steel sector with these two countries.

[Translation]

#### Migration of Cities

125. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether migration from villages to cities particularly to the metropolitan cities is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has evolved any scheme to eradicate the reasons from migration of villagers to cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such a scheme will be evolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been increase in the migration from villages to cities, particularly to the metropolitan cities.

(b) Migration from villages to towns and cities is primarily on account of 'poverty push' and 'prosperity pull' factors. Poverty in rural areas and expectations that opportunities for jobs and better living conditions are available in cities are primarily responsible for migration from villages.

(c) to (e). The Government's approach to tackle the problems of migration to and population growth in cities is outlined in the 8th Plan document. The approach envisages a two-pronged strategy, viz.,

(i) generation of employment opportunities and creation of better facilities in rural areas through the imple-

mentation of schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), etc., and

- (ii) development of small and medium towns with basic infrastructure for creating more employment opportunities there through the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and creation of employment opportunities for the urban poor through the scheme of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY). The objectives are :
- (i) to create favourable conditions in rural areas and small and medium towns to minimise the incentive for migration to large cities and
- (ii) promote selected small and medium growth centres which could accommodate more migrants from rural areas, reducing their need to go to large cities.

[English]

**Blast at Kendadih**

126. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a blast occurred recently at Kendadih mines of Hindustan Copper Ltd. near Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of workers injured/killed therein;

(c) the compensation paid to the workers and others affected; and

(d) the steps being taken to further strengthen the safety measures in Hindustan Copper Limited mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The blast occurred on 8.7.1995 in Kendadih mine of Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL). While a drive face drilling was in progress, a drill hole came in contact with unlocated explosive charge of previously blasted hole resulting in detonation. As a result of this blast, 5 persons were injured—3 persons sustained minor injuries and 2 persons sustained serious injuries in the eyes.

(c) The injured persons are under treatment and the amount of compensation is governed by Workmen Compensation Act on the basis of degree of disability.

(d) The following steps have been taken to further strengthen the safety measures :

- (i) Instructions have been issued to take additional precautions to prepare drilling face;
- (ii) Stricter supervision;
- (iii) Increase safety awareness amongst the workers and officers; and
- (iv) Stern action against persons found negligent.

**Revival of Power Projects in States**

127. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have revived all the power projects that were cleared by the previous Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects out of them rejected by each State Government;

(d) whether any new agreements have been signed with different parties; and

(e) if so, whether these agreements have since been cleared by the Union Government?

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

[Translation]

**Pepsi Company of USA**

128. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount is to be paid to Pepsi Company of USA as a fee for providing technological know-how;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of technological know-how provided by the Pepsi Company so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUNGOGO):  
(a) As per information received from M/s. Pepsi Foods Limited, they have not paid any amount as technological know-how fee to their parent company, M/s. Pepsi Co. Inc. of the USA and no such fee is payable.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) M/s. Pepsi Foods Limited has intimated that Pepsi Co. Inc. has provided technical know-how to the Indian Company in the areas of :

- (i) Varietal improvement of vegetables.
- (ii) Manufacture, packaging and distribution of processed foods.
- (iii) Manufacture, packaging and distribution of soft drink concentrates.
- (iv) Manufacture, packaging and distribution of processed vegetable products.

#### **By-Passes in Maharashtra**

129. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of by-passes under construction at present on National Highways in Maharashtra;

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started and by when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). One bypass for Peth towns on Pune-Nasik National Highway No. 50 is presently under construction in Maharashtra State and is targetted for completion by December, 1995. An amount of Rs. 25.96 lakhs has been allocated for this work during 1995-96.

#### **Life of Indian Ships**

130. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average life span of the fleet of Indian ships is lower than that of ships of international standard and whether the average life of Indian ships is also coming down as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for enhancing the average life span of ships as also modernising them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). There is no specific life span fixed internationally for operation of ships. As long as the vessel is maintained properly and conforms to safety aspects, it can be operated irrespective of age. However, for the purposes of statistics/ Depreciation, Internationally, the normal economic age of a vessel has been taken as 20 years. The average age of Indian vessels is 13 years as compared to the average age of 18.2 years of world fleet as on 1.1.1995.

#### **Export of Iron Ore to Japan**

131. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :  
SHRI UPENDRA NATH VARMA :  
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exporting iron ore to Japan;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether adequate facilities are available in the country to refine all the iron ore;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and the domestic consumption of iron ore in the country; and

(e) the reasons for export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Year	Quantity exported
1992-93	15.71 million tonnes
1993-94	16.62 million tonnes
1994-95	16.76 million tonnes (Prov.)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above. However, domestic consumption for the last three years is as under :

(in million tonnes)		
1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)
27.45	27.61	32.20

(e) The main reasons for export of iron ore are availability of supplies after meeting domestic demand and contractual commitments.

[English]

#### Terminal Handling Charges

132. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have increased the terminal handling charges at various ports for the third time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the percentage of increased amounts respectively;

(c) the total revenue earned by the Government during the last three years and till date; and

(d) the revenue is likely to be collected through the increased handling charges for the year 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. The Government or the Major Ports do not charge terminal handling charges.

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

[Translation]

#### Mango Industry in Bihar

133. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any industry in Bihar keeping in view the mango production there in large scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing units directly but provides assistance under various plan schemes which are being implemented to encourage setting up of fruits and vegetables processing industries in the country, including Bihar.

[English]

#### Urea Production

134. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase urea production in the country;

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

(c) the target fixed and production achieved for urea in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Under the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1991, the fertilizer industry has been delicensed. Details of the expansion project under implementation in public/cooperative sector urea plants are given hereunder :

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit and location	Additional Capacity of Urea (in lakh TPA)
1.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (Uttar Pradesh, Aonla)	7.26
2.	National Fertilizer Limited (Madhya Pradesh), Vijaiapur	7.26
3.	Madras Fertilizers Limited (Manali, Tamil Nadu)	1.94
4.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited - Phulpur (Uttar Pradesh)	7.26
5.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited - Kalol (Gujarat)	1.50
6.	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Nangal (Punjab) (Debottlenecking)	1.81

(c) The installed capacity of nitrogen at the end of 1994-95 was 89.72 lakh tonnes. Urea, which contains 46% of nitrogen, is the main source of nitrogen nutrient. During 1994-95, 141.4 lakh metric tonnes of urea was produced supplying 82% of the indigenous production of the nutrient. The target fixed for the terminal year of Eighth Plan is 98 lakh tonnes of nitrogen nutrient.

#### **Bridges in Tamil Nadu**

135. DR (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM : will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges constructed on the National Highways in Tamil Nadu during 1993-94;

(b) the number of bridges on National Highways in the State repaired during each of the last three years; and

(c) the amount spent thereon during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During 1993-94, two bridges were completed.

(b) and (c). Repairs to bridges is a continuous activity and is carried out from time to time by State P.W.D. within allocated funds. However, special repairs to two bridges, one each in 1993-94 and 1994-95, were carried out during the last three years and an amount of Rs. 6.38 lakh was sanctioned for this purpose.

#### **Setting up of Fertilizer Plants**

136. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether the Government are pursuing a multi-pronged strategy for setting up of new fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) whether this plan involves revamping the existing ones and setting up of joint ventures abroad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of various units in West Bengal which are being revived.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). As per the Industrial Policy Statement issued by the Government on 24th July, 1991, no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant. The Public Sector/Cooperative units under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have adopted the following strategy to reduce the gap between demand and supply of fertilizers.

- (i) Expansion/retrofitting/revamping of existing fertilizer plants. By better utilisation of existing infrastructure and offsites, the capital investment per tonne of product is reduced;
- (ii) With constraints in the availability of natural gas, the preferred feedstock for nitrogeneous fertilizers, naphtha based plants particularly with dual feedstock facilities are being set up; and
- (iii) Setting up of joint venture projects in countries having abundant and cheap resources of raw material.

The following projects in the Public/Cooperative sector are under implementation

Sl. No. of the Company	Location	Estimated Capital Cost (in Rs. crores)	Production envisaged (in lakh NTPA)	Zero Date	Expected date of commissioning	Remarks
1. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Ltd. [IFFCO]	Aonia (U.P.) [Expansion]	960.00	Urea 7.26	30.09.1993	01.01.1997	Project is being implemented as per schedule.
2. IFFCO	Kalol (Gujarat) [Expansion]	119.08	Urea 1.50	01.03.1995	01.09.1997	Project implementation has just started.
3. IFFCO	Phulpur (U.P.) [Expansion]	993.00	Urea 7.26	20.04.1995	20.01.1998	-do-
4. National Fertilizers Ltd. [NFL]	Vijaipur (M.P.) [Expansion]	987.30	Urea 7.26	30.09.1993	01.01.1997	Project is being implemented as per schedule.
5. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. [MFL]	Manali (Madras) [Expansion]	487.47	Urea 1.94 NPK 3.00	01.01.1993	30.06.1996	Government has approved a one year increase in the project implementation schedule.
6. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited [FACT]	Udyogamandal, Kerala [Ammonia Replacement Project]	618.00	Ammonia 2.97	10.05.1993	31.03.1997	Project is proceeding as per schedule
7. N.F.L.	Nangal, Punjab [de-bottlenecking]	40.00	Urea 1.81	01.05.1995	01.11.1996	Project implementation has just started

(d) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC), and public sector undertaking of the Department of Fertilizers which has been declared a sick company under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, has a functional unit at Durgapur and a completed project at Haldia in the State of West Bengal. Government has decided in principle to revive the Durgapur unit of HFC along with its Barauni (Bihar) and Namrup (Assam) units at an estimated cost of Rs. 464.93 crores. The funding arrangements for the revival of these units are being tied up through financial institutions and/or PSUs and Cooperative Societies in the fertilizer sector. In view of its economic unviability, the Haldia project, the commissioning activities of which were suspended in October, 1986 due to repeated equipment breakdowns, is proposed to be hived off from HFC. The final decision on the revival of all the units of HFC, including those located in the State of West Bengal, will, however, depend upon the outcome of the proceedings ending before the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), which is a quasi-judicial authority.

#### Fertilizer subsidy to Orissa

137. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- the annual requirement of fertilizers in Orissa;
- the reasons for shortfall in supply of fertilizers to the state;
- the steps taken to meet the demand; and
- the amount of subsidy given to the State Government of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). The annual consumption of fertilizers nutrient-wise in the State of Orissa during the last three years is as under :

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	(N + P + K)
1992-93	1.43	0.39	0.21	2.03
1993-94	1.55	0.34	0.19	2.08
1994-95 (Estimated)	1.60	0.37	0.24	2.21

The availability of fertilizers with respect to the current demand is satisfactory and there is no shortfall in supply of fertilizers to the State.

(d) In respect of controlled fertilizers, the subsidy is paid directly to the manufacturers so as to compensate them for lower realisation through statutorily fixed sale price. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 77.83 crores was paid as subsidy to the fertilizer units located in Orissa.

Further, in respect of decontrolled fertilizers during the same year, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation made payments to the tune of Rs. 3.99 crores to the suppliers of phosphatic fertilizers and Muriate of Potash as special concession in respect of sales of these fertilizers in the State of Orissa.

[Translation]

#### Progress in FPI

138. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the State-wise names of the Food Processing Industries set-up after the creation of his ministry during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : Food Processing Industries are both in the organised and unorganised sectors. Information in regard to the food processing units set-up, State-wise is not maintained by this Ministry. However, as per available information, the State-wise details of food processing units set up in the last 4 years against Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed and project proposals (100% export-oriented, joint ventures, Industrial Licences etc.) approved are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### STATEMENT

State-wise distribution of number of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) and Projects (100% Export oriented, Joint Venture, Industrial Licences etc.) implemented during the last 4 years

Sl. No.	State	IEMs Implemented	Projects Implemented
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	8
2.	Bihar	1	-
3.	Gujarat	58	7
4.	Haryana	21	5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-
7.	Karnataka	7	7
8.	Kerala	1	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	62	-
10.	Maharashtra	81	15
11.	Orissa	2	1
12.	Punjab	19	4
13.	Rajasthan	18	2
14.	Tamil Nadu	20	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	63	10
16.	West Bengal	2	2
17.	Delhi	2	1
18.	Daman and Diu	1	-
19.	Goa	4	12
Total		403	85

*(English)*

**National Institute of Pharmaceutical  
Education and Research**

139. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first phase in the setting up of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research has been completed;

(b) if so, the departments covered under that phase and other details thereof;

(c) if not, the likely time by when the first phase will be completed; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). The first phase of the Civil work consisting of the Library, Secretariat, Complex of six teaching wings and Research Blocks, Animal House, Pilot Plant, Students Hostel, Visiting Faculty House and faculty Residential House is nearing completion. The internal and external services are now being laid out. The procurement of equipment (both imported and indigenous) for equipping the laboratories, is under process. The Director and core faculty have joined the Institute. The total funds released for the project upto 31st March, 1995 were Rs. 15.72 crores.

**Staff strength in Passport Offices in Kerala**

140. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any passport office in Kerala is facing shortage of staff at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, passport office-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The existing staff strength in the Passport Offices in Kerala is considered adequate based on input of applications during the last year and during the first six months of the current year.

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

**Fertilizer Industries of Maharashtra**

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

(a) the materials provided by the Union Government to the fertilizer industries of Maharashtra at subsidised rates;

(b) the quantum of financial assistance extended by the Union Government to Maharashtra for fertilizer industries during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the total production of fertilizer by fertilizer units in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Petroleum products, except natural gas, used in the manufacture of fertilizers are supplied at subsidised rates throughout the country.

(b) An amount of Rs. 292.24 crores and Rs. 322.36 crores was paid as subsidy to the fertilizer units located in Maharashtra during 1993-94 and 1994-95, respectively. Further, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation released an amount of Rs. 62.21 crores during 1993-94 and Rs. 65.3 crores in 1994-95 to the Government of Maharashtra as special concession on the sale of decontrolled fertilizers.

(c) *Statements* showing unit-wise and year-wise production of fertilizers in Maharashtra during the last three years is attached.

## STATEMENT

Unit-wise production of Fertilizers in Maharashtra from 1992-93 to 1994-95

(000 MT)

Name of Zone/ State Unit	Name of Product	Production 1992-93		Production 1993-94		Production 1994-95					
		Qty.	N	P	Qty.	N	P	Qty.	N	P	
<b>Maharashtra</b>											
RCF-Trombay	Urea 15:15:15	62.8 351.5	28.9 52.7	0.0 52.7	83.2 303.1	38.3 45.5	0.0 45.5	68.7 240.2	31.6 36.0	0 36.0	
RCF-Trombay-IV	20.7 : 20.7	290.1	60.1	60.1	267.2	55.3	55.3	254.2	52.6	52.6	
RCF-Trombay-V	Urea	280.3	128.9	0.0	312.3	143.7	0.0	273.8	125.9	0.0	
RCF-Thal	Urea	1418.4	652.5	0.0	1341.9	617.3	0.0	1387.1	638.1	0.0	
RCF-Total		2403.1	923.1	112.8	2307.7	900.0	100.8	2224.0	884.3	88.6	
DFCL : Talaja	23:23	102.3	23.5	23.5	10.2	2.3	2.3	54.8	12.6	12.6	
A/S Units	A/S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
SSP Units	SSP	302.4	0.0	48.4	324.6	0.0	51.9	379.0	0.0	60.6	
<b>State Total</b>		<b>2807.8</b>	<b>946.6</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>2642.5</b>	<b>902.3</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>2657.8</b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>161.9</b>	

**Water Supply Schemes to Towns**

142. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the sphere of urban water supply and sanitation any project is proposed to be launched by the Union Government in the current financial year for the provision of water supply to towns with a population of less than 20,000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any towns has been selected from Tamil Nadu and Kerala under this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) has already been launched by the Government of India in 1993-94, the objective of which is to provide safe and adequate water supply to towns having population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. The cost involved is to be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 50 : 50.

(c) and (d). Water Supply Schemes of the following towns of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been selected :

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Town	Cost
Keral	Panniyannur	233.72
Tamil Nadu	Vengathur	34.63
	Harur	120.36
	Denkanikota	83.70
	Kaverypattinam	46.75
	Anamalai	58.69
	Thisayanvilai	16.42
	Cheythur	19.91
	Padirivedu	3.20
	Bhuvanagiri	29.13
	Chithode	36.83

**Nuclear Tests by France**

143. SHRI SHARVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether French decision to resume Nuclear tests came up for discussion during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to France in the context of the recent renewal of NPT; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). During the Prime Minister's meeting with French Defence Minister Charles Millon in Paris on 14 June, 1995, the latter had mentioned to the Prime Minister the France decision announced on 13 June to resume nuclear testing. The Prime Minister had conveyed that we would need to study the text of the French statement, and its implications, to give our analysis and a considered reaction, but reiterated that India was in favour of general and complete disarmament.

**Traffic Handled by Ports**

144. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the traffic handled by all the major ports during each of the last three years, port-wise; and

(b) the target fixed for handling traffic during the financial year, 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The traffic handled by Major Ports during the last 3 years in million tonnes are as under :

Ports	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Calcutta	18.34	18.50	20.48
Paradip	7.61	8.33	10.12
Vizag	22.17	25.59	30.03
Madras	25.33	26.54	29.46
Tuticorin	6.21	6.70	8.04
Cochin	7.98	7.62	8.59
New Mangalore	7.09	8.63	8.01
Mormugao	16.31	18.72	18.88
J.L. Nehru	3.01	3.39	5.01
Bombay	29.02	30.74	32.04
Kandla	22.91	24.50	26.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.58</b>	<b>179.26</b>	<b>197.18</b>



(b) The target fixed by the Ministry for handling traffic at Major Ports for the current financial year is 202 million tonnes.

**Privatisation of Container Handling  
Facilities at Ports**

145. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have privatised the container handling facilities at several ports;

(b) if so, the port-wise details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the flow of containers into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Container handling facilities have been privatised only at Bombay and Jawaharlal Nehru Ports so far.

(c) Adequate container handling facilities are being provided at selected Major Ports namely Bombay, Jawaharlal Nehru, Calcutta/Haldia, Madras and Cochin to take care of the increasing requirements of container handling in the country.

**Schemes for Earthquake Areas in Maharashtra**

146. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes proposed by her Ministry for the reconstruction programme in the earthquake affected areas in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any funds have been made for the above programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra has launched a programme with World Bank loan assistance to rehabilitate the victims of the earthquake which struck the Marathwada region of Maharashtra on the 30th September,

1993. The Maharashtra Emergency Rehabilitation Programme comprises the following components :

(i) housing construction and repair;

(ii) infrastructure;

(iii) economic rehabilitation;

(iv) social rehabilitation;

(v) community rehabilitation; and

(vi) technical assistance, training and equipment.

(b) and (c). Maharashtra Emergency Rehabilitation Programme is being implemented through World Bank credit of US \$ 246 million. Till April, 1995, US \$ 17 million has been disbursed in this programme.

[Translation]

**Captive Power Generation**

147. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for captive power generation in view of the fact that production of steel is being adversely affected due to inadequate power supply;

(b) if so, the names of the places where captive power plants have been established recently and the capacity thereof, plant-wise;

(c) the names of places where such stations are likely to be established in the near future; and

(d) the number of power stations which are likely to be based on coal, gas and petroleum separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 as well as the existing policy do not bar the establishment of captive power plants in the private or public sectors. Where the size of the plant is below 25 MW, the permission of the State Electricity Board is necessary; above

this capacity, the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority is required. Permission in respect of captive power plants, as distinct from utilities in the private sector, is generally given by Government in cases where the requirement of power is continuous and large and reliable power supply is necessary.

The industries which have generally been permitted to have their own captive power plant include iron and steel industry.

(b) While in the last few years, the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) have replaced old units with new units, the details in respect of the relatively large units set up by the public sector plants are as follows :

Name of Plant	Place	Capacity	Year
DSP & ASP	Durgapur	2 x 60 MW	1987, 1988
RSP	Rourkela	2 x 60 MW	1987, 1988
BSL	Bokaro	3 x 60 MW	1986 - 1989
VSP	Visakhapatnam	3 x 60 MW	1988, 1990

(c) and (d). As per available information, the details of the Captive Power Plants expected to be established in the near future are as follows :

TISCO	67.5 MW
VSP	67.5 MW TG Set
BSP	1 x 30 MW

All the above are coal based plants.

#### **Maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan**

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

(a) the name of the State having the maximum length of National Highways;

(b) whether the Union Government provide only half of the annual amount sought by the Rajasthan Government for maintenance of National Highways;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to ensure full payment of the funds to Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government of Rajasthan have sent any proposal to the Union Government concerning the declaration of certain new roads of the State as National Highways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The overall availability of funds for the maintenance of National Highways is generally of the order of 50% of the requirements as per norms. As such, this shortfall is to be borne by all the States, including the State of Rajasthan. Further release of funds for maintenance of NHs to the State of Rajasthan will depend upon the availability of funds.

(d) and (e). The Government of Rajasthan have forwarded proposal for 5 roads aggregating to 1709 kms for declaration as new NHs during the VIIIth Plan. However, owing to meagre allocation of funds for National Highways during VIIIth Plan, it is difficult to declare any new National Highway at this stage.

[English]

#### **Captive Coal Mines**

149. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited propose to buy any captive coal mines in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). While the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) does not propose to buy any captive coal mines, it is, however, interested in exploitation of some new coking coal mines in the country in joint venture with Coal India Limited (CIL), and other partners.

if necessary. Certain coal mining blocks under CIL have been identified for this purpose.

### Power Purchase Agreement

150. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are finalising a model Power Purchase Agreement and other key contracts like model Fuel Supply and Transportation agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these agreements are likely to be implemented;

(d) whether any guidelines have also been issued in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (e). Government of India have circulated "Principles to be Adopted in Negotiating PFAs for Indian Private Power Projects" and "Some Key Issues in Power Purchase Agreement" in November, 1994 to all the State Governments/ Union Territories to strengthen their ability in negotiating Power Purchase Agreements with private developers. Government of India is also working on development of model Legally Enforceable Fuel Supply and Transport Agreements. Ministry of Power is working with the concerned Ministries/ agencies to finalise these model documents. However, the signing of the fuel supply and transportation agreements by the private power developers, is not dependent on finalisation of these model documents which are expected to act as only guidelines for signing such agreements. In fact, fuel supply agreements for a number of gas and coal based projects have already been signed.

[Translation]

### Power Generation in Gujarat

151. SHRI N.J. RATHVA :  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of power generated in the country particularly by the power plants located in Gujarat State, being distributed to Gujarat;

(b) the percentage of power being distributed to the State from the power plants under the control of National Thermal Power Corporation in the State;

(c) whether these power plants are generating power as per their capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State during 1994-95 and 1995-96 in power sector; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make power available to the State as per demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) The total power generation of the power plants located in Gujarat and distributed to Gujarat during April-June '95 was 7114 MU against All India average of 93964 MU, which was 7.6%.

(b) to (e). The details of allocation of power to Gujarat from the existing NTPC power stations and the actual power generation during April-June '95 is given below :

NTPC Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Percentage Allocation	Generation (MU)		
			Target	Actual	%
Korba	2100	17.0	3791	3703	97.7
Vindhyachal	1260	18.3	2094	2105	100.5
Kawas GBS	645	28.5	524	633	120.8
Gandhar GBS	648	36.1	129	431	334.1

All the above stations are generating more than the target except Korba, which is slightly less than the target i.e. by 2.3%, because of outage of Unit-I (200 MW) since 11-12-1994 due to generator station damage.

(f) The 8th Plan document indicate an outlay of Rs. 2635 crores for power sector in the State of Gujarat. There is no central assistance to the GEB for setting up of power projects.

(g) In order to make more power available to Gujarat various measures taken are—maximising the generation from the existing generating stations, implementation of R & M programme, reduction in T & D losses, effective load management and conservation of energy etc. Assistance is also made available to Gujarat from the neighbouring system whenever system conditions are conducive to such transfer. In addition, the State also gets its due shares from the Central Sector Stations of the Western Region.

[English]

#### Production of finished Steel

152. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of finished steel during 1994-95 with inter-annual change over 1993-94;

(b) break-up, plant-wise with capacity utilisation in each year;

(c) the quantity of steel exported during 1994-95;

(d) the quantity of steel imported during 1994-95;

(e) the total stocks with the plants as on 1-4-94 and 1-4-95; and

(f) whether the price of steel in the internal market has been constant or shown fluctuations during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The total production of finished steel during 1994-95 was 17.22 million tonnes as against the production of 15.20 million tonnes in 1993-94 showing an increase of 13.3%.

(b) Plant-wise capacity utilisation of saleable steel during 1993-94 and 1994-95 were as under :

(‘000 Tonnes)

Plants	1993-94			1994-95		
	Capacity	Production	Utili- sation	Capacity	Production	Utili- sation
<b>Public Sector</b>						
Bhilai Steel Plant	3153	3335	106%	3153	3407	108%
Durgapur Steel Plant	938	642	68%	1000	827	83%
Rourkela Steel Plant	1170	1130	97%	1170	1196	102%
Bokaro Steel Plant	3156	3205	102%	3156	3169	100%
Indian Iron and Steel	406	333	82%	406	332	82%
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	2656	1184	45%	2656	1555	59%
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	184	160	87%	184	154	84%
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel	96*	63	66%	97*	58	60%
<b>Private Sector</b>						
Tata Iron & Steel Co.	2400	2154	90%	2700	2446	91%
Electric Arc Furnace Units	4240#	2500	59%	4828#	2800	58%
Induction Furnace Units	2500 \$	1200	48%	2830 \$	1500	53%

\* Annual Plan.

# Effective capacity of the working units reporting their production to DCI & S Office.

\$ Production and effective capacity of IF units have been estimated.

(c) The quantity of saleable steel exported during 1994-95 was about 13.2 lakh tonnes.

(d) The quantity of saleable steel imported in 1994-95 was about 17.45 lakh tonnes.

(e) The total stock of saleable steel with main producers as on 1.4.94 and 1.4.95 was 8.12 and 6.69 lakh tonnes respectively.

(f) The prices of steel showed an increasing trend during 1994-95, the major reasons for increase in prices being escalation in input cost and increase in excise duty.

#### **Use of Scrap in SAIL Plants**

153. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel scrap is generated in large quantities by the Railways, Defence Ordnance Factories and other Defence units;

(b) if so, the total quantities of scrap ploughed back into the various plants of Steel Authority of India Limited through auction by Railways and Defence during the past three years, year-wise and unit-wise;

(c) if so, whether the scrap auctioned by these Departments were completely removed from the site of auction;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) whether the potential and value of the scrap goes down if not ploughed back to the plants on time; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited has informed that it does not purchase any scrap from the Railways, Defence, Ordnance Factories and Defence units.

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

#### **Urban Oriented Employment Schemes**

154. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special census has been conducted by the Government to identify the most appropriate urban-oriented mass employment schemes for cities and towns;

(b) if so, the details of such surveys and census done in 1994-95;

(c) whether any urban areas have been surveyed in Andhra Pradesh also for creating employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No such special census has been conducted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums**

155. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is monitoring the implementation of environmental improvement of Urban slums;

(b) if so, the details of the work that has been done under this scheme in different States particularly in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government for this purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under this scheme seven basic facilities like drinking water supply, community baths, community latrines, sewer and storm water drains, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting are provided.

(c) This is a State Plan Scheme. The funds are earmarked by the respective States/UTs from their own plan resources. As per the State plan documents an expenditure of Rs. 14474 lakhs has been incurred by the implementing State/UTs for the period 1992-94. The State Governments/

UTs have not yet furnished the actual expenditure for the period 1994-95.

#### Projects in Major Ports

156. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new projects sanctioned for different major ports during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) the investment made in each of the Port under those projects during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). During Eighth Five Year Plan 1992—97, 26 new major projects have been sanctioned/cleared upto June, 1995 for various Major Ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 2136 crores (approx.).

#### Expansion Plans for Public Sector Mining Companies

157. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) and the Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) have considerably improved their performance during the last three years.

(b) if so, the details of their capacity utilisation, production and profitability for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-

95, company-wise and the reasons for their better performance;

(c) whether all the above public sector mining companies are embarking up on major expansion plans for future years;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter-alia* the targeted capacity utilisation, production, profitability after the expansion, the amounts required, method of financing the expansion plans and the technology to be used etc.; and

(e) the time by which the expansion plans for the aforesaid major public sector mining companies are likely to take off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The details of the capacity utilisation, production and profitability in respect of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) and Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

Reduction in cost of production, Administrative Expenses, Better Inventory Management, spurt in LME prices, decrease in consumption of raw materials, aggressive marketing strategy, better sales realisation etc. are the factors for better performance.

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

## STATEMENT

Annexure

PSU Metal	NALCO Aluminium			BALCO Aluminium			HCL Copper			HZL				
	Capacity Utilisation (in %)	Production (tonnes)	Profitability (Rs. crores)	Capacity Utilisation (in %)	Production (tonnes)	Profitability (Rs. crores)	Capacity Utilisation (in %)	Production (MT)	Profitability (Rs. crores)	Capacity Utilisation (in %)	Production (MT)	Profitability (Rs. crores)		
1992-93	87.6	191089	134.68	91.0	91034	1.86	106	45275	26.40	71.50	106564	59.05	38352	62.86
1993-94	89.1	194332	156.72	91.5	91805	15.27	91	39002	-69.55	80.46	119879	3.92	25299	4.55
1994-95	81.6	178072	294.62	92.0	92089	90.00	106	46134	72.26	80.94	120697	53.64	34476	76.30

### Ventures in Steel Production

158. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Steel plants in the country, during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of domestic and foreign companies that have offered to set up steel plants jointly or independently, in the country during this period; and

(c) the locations identified and the projected cost of each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV) : (a) Government do not propose to set up Steel plants in the country, during the current financial year. However, under the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, 'iron and steel' industry has been removed from the list of industries reserved for public sector and has also been exempted from the purview of compulsory licensing, except for certain locational restrictions. No industrial licence is, therefore, required to set up a steel plant.

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

### Counter Guarantee

159. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Cabinet flips around policy making to give counter guarantee' appearing in 'Indian Express' on June 20, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government had taken a decision to give counter guarantee to the initial fast track private sector power projects, which include Enron, with a view to instill confidence amongst

the investors. It was not an adhoc decision. The tripartite agreement among Government of India, Government of Maharashtra and Reserve Bank of India relating to the GOI counter guarantee agreement with the Dabhol Power Company provides a clause for recovery of dues remaining outstanding for more than two months by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board to Central Public Sector Undertakings viz., NTPC, NHPC and PGCL in the manner similar to the recovery of counter guarantee payments. However, this clause would trigger only when MSEB remains in default for 4 months either at one time or in aggregate during the course of any financial year. Regarding import of fuel, the present policy of Government permits import of fuel. Moreover, in the case of Enron, the company took the responsibility of port, storage and transportation facilities. No undue favour was shown to Enron and the news item is, therefore, based on an incomplete and improper appreciation of facts.

(c) Question does not arise in view of position explained in (b) above.

[Translation]

### Financing of Water Supply Schemes

160. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO and other institutions have agreed to finance water supply schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes concerning the tribal areas in the country to which assistance is proposed to be extended or being given by HUDCO and other institutions; and

(d) the assistance provided to each State by HUDCO and other institutions during the last three years in this respect.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). HUDCO and Life Insurance Corporation of India are financing water supply schemes. HUDCO provides assistance for technically sound and financially viable projects upto 70% of the total cost with interest ranging from 14.5% for towns with population of less than 5 lakhs and 17.5% for towns with population of more than 5 lakhs. LIC assistance is available for urban and rural water supply projects under the plan and non-plan sector. Their financing pattern is enclosed at *Statement-1*.

There is no separate scheme for tribal areas.



(d) The loans released by HUDCO and the allocation by years are enclosed at *Statements II* and *III* respectively. LIC for water supply schemes, Statewise, during the last three

### STATEMENT-I

#### *Funding Pattern of LIC Loans for Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes*

(I)	Plan Sector	Urban	Rural
a.	<i>Funding Pattern</i>		
	Cost of the scheme upto Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 66.67 lakhs	Rs. 50 lakhs
	Between Rs. 1 crore and 5 crores	Rs. 66.67 lakhs + 50% of the cost exceeding Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 50 lakhs + 50% of the cost exceeding Rs. 1 crore
	Between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 266.67 lakhs + 40% of the cost exceeding Rs. 5 crore	Rs. 250 lakhs + 40% of the cost exceeding Rs. 5 crore
	Above Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 466.67 lakhs + 25% of the cost exceeding Rs. 10 crore	Rs. 450 lakhs + 25% of the cost exceeding Rs. 10 crore
b.	<i>Rate of Interest</i>	13% p.a. payable hly	13% p.a. payable hly.
	For North Eastern States	10.25% p.a. payable hly.	10.50% p.a. payable hly.

#### (II) Outside State Plan :

Funding pattern for project/schemes depends on case to case basis but in no case exceeding LIC's contribution of more than 50% of the cost of the project. Interest rate is charged at prevailing market rate, the current rate being 16.5% p.a. payable quarterly.

### STATEMENT II

#### *Water Supply Schemes Financed by HUDCO from 1.4.92 to 24.7.95*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Scheme	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Loan Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	2416.06	1555.29	0.00
2.	Assam	8	4259.28	2963.80	948.21
3.	Gujarat	1	628.16	440.00	421.30
4.	Karnataka	5	7491.08	4910.89	1820.75
5.	Kerala	3	3761.88	2354.37	960.37

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Scheme	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Loan Released
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	795.27	200.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	5	25526.04	11183.44	4475.76
8.	Orissa	5	10752.6[A]	7179.50	2376.31
9.	Punjab	45	4456.43	3098.76	1538.85
10.	Rajasthan	32	10782.92	7583.42	2021.22
11.	Tamil Nadu	5	9759.17	2133.75	1605.24
12.	West Bengal	7	10797.84	5109.00	2442.00
Scheme Type Total		132	91426.75	48712.22	18160.00

### STATEMENT III

#### LIC Assistance for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes

Sl.No.	State	Allocation		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.12	3.92	4.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.19	1.19
3.	Assam	0.44	0.57	0.57
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Goa	5.53	6.07	4.29
6.	Gujarat	19.23	24.25	26.59
7.	Haryana	-	1.35	1.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.07	6.65	6.65
10.	Karnataka	5.68	4.89	6.71
11.	Kerala	10.00	15.76	18.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18.98	21.56	23.42

Sl.No.	State	Allocation		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
13.	Maharashtra	42.28	43.23	35.94
14.	Manipur	0.97	1.15	1.15
15.	Meghalaya	-	0.20	-
16.	Mizoram	1.67	2.10	2.55
17.	Nagaland	2.28	2.90	2.90
18.	Orissa	5.01	5.60	11.23
19.	Panjab	19.20	21.22	21.22
20.	Rajasthan	4.87	5.33	6.72
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	32.10	38.75	43.59
23.	Tripura	-	0.85	0.85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
25.	West Bengal	4.45	8.67	8.67
Total		181.88	216.21	228.11

[English]

#### Moidu Bridge in Kerala

161. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which work has progressed on the repair of the Moidu Bridge between Tellichery and Cannanore on NH-17 in Kerala;

(b) the allocation of funds made for this project;

(c) whether the work is being executed by the Kerala State Authorities/experts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) About 50% of the repair work of the Moidu Bridge has been completed;

(b) A sum of Rs. 20.63 Lakh is earmarked for this project;

(c) and (d). The repairs are being executed by the Kerala P.W.D. through Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd. which is a Government of Kerala Undertaking;

(e) The work is likely to be completed by September, 1995.

#### Potable/Drinking Water in Goa

162. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns facing inadequacy of potable/ drinking water in Goa as identified by the expert team and the number of persons affected adversely as a result thereof;

(b) the total quantum of funds provided to the Union Government of Goa for providing drinking water facilities during the past three years and number of works completed/ under progress and the number of persons benefitted;

(c) the total allocation of funds available, granted/ released for ongoing and new drinking water schemes during the current year and arrangements made for efficient and timely execution of the same; and

(d) whether performance of the scheme have been critically reviewed/evaluated and the findings thereof and steps taken for effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d). Water Supply is a State subject. Schemes for providing drinking water supply in Urban areas are formulated, executed and monitored by the State PHE Departments and Water Boards. The performance of the schemes are not monitored by the Central Government, except the Centrally and externally funded projects.

The outlays provided for urban water supply in Goa under the State Plan and the expenditure reported by the State Government during the last three years is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Annual	Outlay	Expenditure
1992-93	10.24	10.74
1993-94	13.06	19.94
1994-95	15.04	15.19
1995-96	16.71	
	(provisional)	

In addition, Central share of Rs. 16.38 lakhs was released in two instalments during 1993-94 and 1994-95 to the Government of Goa under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for implementation of two water supply schemes for the towns of Calangute and Reismagos.

#### Extradition Treaty with South Asian Countries

163. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries in South Asia with whom India has "Extradition Treaty" in operation, country-wise;

(b) the names of countries in South Asia with whom the Government propose to sign "Extradition Treaty"; and

(c) the extent to which the treaty would be advantageous to the country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) India has Extradition Treaty in operation with Nepal and Bhutan only.

(b) The Government is not proposing signing Extradition Treaty with any other South Asian country.

(c) The existence of Extradition Treaty facilitates extradition of fugitive criminals between the two countries.

#### Extradition of Prabhakaran

164. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sent any communication to Sri Lanka in regard to extradition of Prabhakaran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Sri Lanka are processing the communication;

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

(e) whether the Government have received any response from the Government of Sri Lanka; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India, through the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka, on June 3, 1995, formally handed over to the Government of Sri Lanka three separate requests, along with supporting documents for the apprehension and extradition of (i) V. Prabhakaran, leader of the LTTE; (ii) Pottu Omman @ Sivasankar, Chief of Intelligence of the LTTE; and (iii) Akila @ Akila, Akka, Deputy Chief of the Women's Intelligence Wing of the LTTE, accused in case no. RC 9(S)91/SCB-Madras (C.C. No. 11/1992) relating to the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India and others at Sripereumbudur near Madras on 21.5.1991 to stand trial in the Designated Court-I at Poonamallee, Madras.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka has forwarded the extradition request to the Ministry of Defence of Sri Lanka (the nodal Ministry for handling extradition affairs) who in turn have sent the request to the Attorney General of Sri Lanka for his legal opinion in the matter.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Development of Urban Infrastructure

165. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAURS: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to provide grants during the current plan period for the development of urban infrastructure in Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Madras, etc.;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent in each city; and

(c) the details of programme undertaken in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities, the Union Government has decided to provide grants during the current plan period for the development of infrastructure in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

(b) The following amounts were released under the scheme to various cities during 1994-95, as Central share :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Mega of the City	Central assistance released during 1994-95
1.	Calcutta	16.1
2.	Bombay	16.1
3.	Madras	11.1
4.	Hyderabad	11.1
5.	Bangalore	20.1

For 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 84 crores is budgeted for release to these mega cities under the Scheme.

(c) The programmes undertaken/to be undertaken in the selected mega cities include urban infrastructural development works, water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport networks, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management etc.

#### Pending Power Projects

166. SHRI RATILAL VARMA :  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :  
SHRI RAM KAPSE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of power projects awaiting clearance and those approved so far by the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in the clearance of the projects;

(c) the progress made in regard to the execution of power projects already approved and the target date for their completion, and commencement of production, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned/released by the Central Electricity Authority for the projects under execution during 1994-95 and provision of funds made for 1995-96 project-wise *vis-a-vis* demands made by the representatives of State Governments; and

(e) the status of projects funded by foreign institutions, World Bank/Foreign investors and the status of the projects under negotiations for foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) :  
(a) Details are given in the *Statement I* and *II* attached.

(b) In respect of several power projects pending for techno-economic clearance with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), additional information/clarifications are being sought from the project-authorities. For many other proposals, the project authorities are required, as per the prescribed procedure, to obtain, besides the techno-economic clearance from CEA, the requisite statutory and other clearances from the sanctioning agencies at the Centre and in the States.

- (c) Details are given in the *Statement III* attached. World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and they are at various stages of implementation. 52 expressions of interest have been received from foreign investors for setting up power plants in the country in the private sector. Out of these 16 projects have so far been cleared from foreign investment angle.
- (d) Funds are not sanctioned/released by Central Electricity Authority.
- (e) 15 ongoing power projects are being funded by the

### STATEMENT-I

*List of Power Projects under examination by the Central Electricity Authority  
for accord of techno-economic clearance*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
1.	Parbati St. III (H) (Joint venture of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh)	3 x 157 MW
2.	Malana (Pvt. Sec.) (H)	2 x 43 MW
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>		
1.	Sewa St. II (H)	3 x 40 MW
2.	New Ganderbal (H)	3 x 15 MW
3.	Parkachik Panikhar (H) St. I & II	5 x 12 MW
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Suratgarh St. II (T)	2 x 250 MW
2.	Kota St. IV (T)	1 x 210 MW
3.	Chittorgarh TPS (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	1 x 500 MW
4.	Dholpur (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 350 MW
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
1.	Vishnuprayag (H) (Pvt. Sec.)	4 x 100 MW
2.	Jawaharpur (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 400 MW
3.	Anpara 'C' (T)	2 x 250 MW

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
4.	Rosa Phase I (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 250 MW
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	Mangrol Lignite (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	1 x 250 MW
2.	Petro Chemical Power Plant (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	145 MW
3.	Ghoga Lignite (T) (Joint venture)	2 x 120 MW
4.	Hazira CCGT Project (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	3 x 110 GT + 1 x 180 ST
5.	Jamnagar (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 250 MW
6.	Vatwa CCGT (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	140 MW
7.	Kawas CCGT (NTPC)	650 MW
8.	Gandhar CCGT (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	645 MW
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	Korba West (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 210 MW
2.	Gopalpur (H)	2 x 12.5 MW
3.	Pench (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 250 MW
4.	Bhilai (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 250 MW
5.	CCGT Plant at Bhandar (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	330 MW
6.	Gwalior DG Plant (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	126 MW
7.	Coal based TPS as old Korba (Pvt. Sec.)	3 x 30 MW
8.	Korba East TPS (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 500 MW
9.	Narsingpur DG Power Plant (Pvt. Sec.)	125 MW
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Khaper-Kheda Unit 5 & 6 (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 210 MW
2.	Bhivpuri CCGT (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	450 MW

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Visakhapatnam (Vizag) (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 500 MW
2.	Wadapalli TPS (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 60 MW
3.	Rayalaseema (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 210 MW
4.	Bhupalapatti (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 67.5 MW
5.	Ramagundam St. III (NTPC) (T)	1 x 500 MW
<b>Karnataka</b>		
1.	Mangalore (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	4 x 250 MW
2.	Raichur (T)	2 x 210 MW
3.	Yelahanka DG Sets Station Extn.	2 x 23.4 MW
4.	Torangallu (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 120 MW
5.	Mangalore (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 500 MW
<b>Kerala</b>		
1.	Adirapalli (H)	2 x 80 MW
2.	Kasarkode DG (T)	60 MW
3.	Kasarkode TPS (T)	3 x 500 MW
4.	Kasarkode CCPP (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	500 MW
5.	Kadarkode DGPP (T)	60 MW
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	Cuddalore (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 535 MW
2.	North Madras (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 500 MW
3.	Samayanallur DG (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	100 MW
4.	Basin Bridge DG (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	230 MW
5.	Pillaiperu (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	300 MW
6.	Srimushnam (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 250 MW



Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Jojobera (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	3 x 67.5 MW
2.	Katihar (T)	2 x 250 MW
3.	Sankh St. II (H)	2 x 5 + 3 x 70 MW
<b>Orissa</b>		
1.	Sindol (H)	5 x 20 + 5 x 20 + 6 x 20 MW
2.	Additional generation (H) (Hirakud B & Chiplima B)	4 x 52 + 4 x 50 MW
3.	Talchaer STPS (NTPC) (T)	4 x 500 MW
<b>West Bengal</b>		
1.	Gouripur (T) (Pvt. Sec.)	2 x 67.5 MW
<b>Assam</b>		
1.	Karbi Langpi (Joint venture) (H)	2 x 50 MW
2.	Amguri CCGT Plant (T)	266 MW
<b>Manipur</b>		
1.	Tipaimukh multipurpose (H)	6 x 250 MW
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
1.	Ranganadi ST. II (H) (NEEPCO)	2 x 50 MW

**STATEMENT-II***Projects given investment approval during last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	State	Capacity (MW)
<b>State Sector</b>			
1.	Visakhapatnam TPP	A.P.	2 x 500 MW
2.	Maheshwar HEP	M.P.	10 x 40 MW
3.	Ghatghar PSS	Maharashtra	2 x 125 MW

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	State	Capacity (MW)
4.	Ramgarh GT	Rajasthan	1 x 35.5 MW
5.	Bhatinda TPP (GNDTPP) Units 5 and 6	Punjab	2 x 120 MW
6.	Shahpurkandi Dam Project	Punjab	168 MW
7.	Bakreshwar TPP	West Bengal	5 x 210 MW
8.	DG Sets at Brahampuram	Kerala	5 x 20 MW
9.	Rayalseema TPP St. II	A.P.	2 x 210 MW
10.	Purulia PSS	West Bengal	900 MW
11.	Kothagudem TPP St. V	A.P.	2 x 250 MW
<b>Central Sector</b>			
1.	Vindhyaachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II	M.P.	2 x 500 MW
2.	Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Projects, Stage-II	U.P.	2 x 210 MW
3.	Kopila HE Project	NEEPCO	2 x 50 MW
4.	Agartala Gas based Power Project	NEEPCO	4 x 21 MW

**STATEMENT-III***List of Power projects under execution*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
<b>Delhi</b>			
1.	Waste Heat Recovery Unit	3 x 34	3/95 (Actual) 9/95 & 12/95
<b>Haryana</b>			
1.	Panipat St. IV Unit 6	210	Beyond VIII Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Ropar - 6	210	3/93 (Actual)
2.	G & D TP Bhatinda St. II	2 x 210	3/97 & 12/97
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Kota Extn. V	210	3/94 (Actual)
2.	Suratgarh	2 x 250	3/97 & 98-99
3.	Ramgarh GT	3	11/94 (Actual)
4.	Ramgarh GT Extn.	35.5	8/95
5.	Barsingsar Lignite (NLC)	2 x 210	*
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Anpara 'B' U-4 & 5	2 x 500	7/93 & 7/94 (Actual)
2.	Tanda U-4	110	*
3.	NCTPF-2 U-3 & 4 (NTPC)	3 x 210	12/92 (Actual) 3/93 (Actual) 3/94 (Actual)
4.	Dadri CCGT (NTPC)	GT 2 x 131	6/92 (Actual) 10/92 (Actual)
		ST 2 x 146.5	2/94 (Actual) 3/94 (Actual)
5.	Ferozgandhi TPP (NTPC)	2 x 210	1/2000, 7/2000
<b>J &amp; K</b>			
1.	Pampore GT St. II	4 x 25	1, 2, 4/94 (Actual) 3/95 (Actual)
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Sikka Extn. II	120	3/93 (Actual)
2.	Kutch Lignite	75	12/96

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
3.	Utran CCGT	GT : 1 x 33 ST : 1 x 45	3/93 (Actual) 7/93 (Actual)
4.	Kawas CCGT (NTPC)	GT : 3 x 106 ST : 2 x 110	5/92 (Actual) 6/92 (Actual) & 8.92 (Actual) 2, 3/93 (Actual)
5.	Gandhar CCGT (NTPC)	GT : 1 x 131 ST : 1 x 255	3, 5/94 (Actual) 3/95 (Actual)
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Sanjay Gandhi TPP 1 & 2	2 x 210	3/93, 3/94 (Actual)
2.	Sanjay Gandhi TPP 3 & 4	2 x 210	12/97, 6/98
3.	Pench TPP Unit 1 & 2	2 x 210	Private Sector
4.	Korba West U 5 & 6	2 x 210	Private Sector
5.	Vindhyachal STPP (NTPC)	2 x 500	2/2000, 2000-01
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Uran WHP I & II	2 x 120	3/94, 10/94 (Actual)
2.	Uran WHP III	120	*
3.	Khaperkheda Extn. II U-3 & 4	2 x 120	Private Sector
4.	Chandrapur TPP-7	500	7/97
5.	Trombay CCGT	GT 1 x 120 ST 1 x 60	7/93 (Actual) 12/94 (Actual)
6.	Dahanu TPP (BSES)	2 x 250	1/95 & 3/95 (Actual)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Rayalseema St. I	2 x 210	3/94 & 2/95 (Actual)
2.	Rayalseema St. II U-1 & 2	2 x 210	Private Sector
3.	Vijayawada 5 & 6	2 x 210	3/94 & 2/95 (Actual)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
4.	Kothagudem TPP St. V Unit 9 & 10	2 x 250	3/97, 9/97
5.	Visakhapatnam U-1 & 2 <b>Karnataka</b>	2 x 500	
1.	Raichur-4	210	9/94 (Actual)
2.	Bangalore DG Sets	6 x 21.32	3/93, 5/93, 7/93, 10/93, 11/93 & 1/94 (Actual)
3.	DG Sets at Kolar, Bidar Indi & Jamakhandi	12 x 6.48	Slipping beyond 8th Plan
	<b>Kerala</b>		
1.	Brahampuram DG Sets	5 x 20	2/96, 3/96, 3/96, 6/96 and 7/96
	<b>Pondicherry</b>		
1.	Karaikal CCGT	GT 3 x 5 ST 1 x 7.5	
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	North Madras Unit 1, 2 & 3	3 x 120	10/94, 3/95 (Actual) 1/96
2.	Basin Bridge GT	4 x 30	12/95, 1/96, 2/96 & 3/96
3.	Neyveli 6 & 7	2 x 210	10/92 & 6/93 (Actual)
4.	Neyveli Zero	210	Private Sector
	<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Tenughat Unit 1 & 2	2 x 210	4/94 (Actual) 2/96
2.	Tenughat Stage-II Unit 3, 4 & 5	3 x 210	Private Sector
3.	Kahalgaon STPS Unit 1, 2, 3 & 4 (NTPC)	4 x 210	3/92, 3/94, 3/95 (A) 6/96
4.	Bokaro 'B' (DVC)	210	3/93 (Actual)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Kolaghat 6 & 4	2 x 210	1/93, 12/93 (Actual)
2.	Bakreswar	5 x 210	* (Unit 1, 2 & 3) 12/99 & 6/99
3.	Budge Budge (CESA)	2 x 250	6/96, 12/96 (Pvt.)
4.	Farakka - 4 & 5 (NTPC)	2 x 500	9/92 & 2/94 (A)
5.	Mejia Unit 1, 2 & 3 (DVC)	3 x 210	2/96, 12/96, & 9/97
6.	Farakka Stage III Unit 6 (NTPC)	500	*
<b>Orissa</b>			
1.	Ib Velley Phase-I Unit 1 & 2 (OPGC)	2 x 210	5/94(A) & 8/95
2.	Ib Velley Ph. II Unit 3 & 4	2 x 210	Private Sector
3.	Talchar STPP	2 x 500	2/95 (A), 12/95
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Lakwa GT-5, 6 & 7	3 x 20	1/94, 3/94 & 3/95(A)
2.	Anguri CCGT \$	GT : 8 x 30 ST : 4 x 30	*
3.	Kathalguri CCGT	GT : 6 x 33.5 ST : 3 x 30	3/95, 3/95, 6/95 (A) 8/95, 12/95 96-97, 96-97 & 96-97
<b>Tripura</b>			
1.	Rokhia GT St. III Unit 3 & 4	2 x 8	7/95(A) & 9/95
2.	Rokhia GT St. II Unit 5 & 6	2 x 8	6/96 & 9/96
3.	Agartala GT (NEEPCO)	4 x 21	2/96, 3/96, 4/96 & 5/96

\* As order for main plant and equipment is yet to be placed, commissioning schedule can not be anticipated.

\$ Based on availability of gas, the project capacity estimated to be 280 MW.

*List of Power Projects under execution*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
<b>Haryana</b>		<b>HYDRO PROJECTS</b>	
1.	Dadupur	4 x 1.5	Pvt. 1998-99
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Ghanvi	3 x 7.5	Pvt. 2000-01
2.	NJPC	6 x 250	1998—2000
3.	Uhl-III	4 x 17.5	Pvt. 2000-01
4.	Baner	3 x 4	1995-96
5.	Gaj	3 x 3.5	1995-96
6.	Thirot	3 x 1.5	1994—96
			Unit 1 & 3 Commissioned
7.	Largi	3 x 42	2001-02
8.	Baspa St. II (Private)	3 x 100	2001-02
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>			
1.	Dulshti	3 x 130	1998-99
2.	Uri	4 x 120	1996-98
3.	(a) Upper Sindh-II	2 x 35	1997-98
3.	(b) Upper Sindh Extn.	1 x 35	1998-99
4.	Kargil	3 x 1.25	1995-96
5.	Kishan Ganga	3 x 100	2006-07
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Shahpurkandi	2 x 40 + 2 x 40 + 1 x 8	1999-2000
2.	Ranjit Sagar	4 x 150	1997—99
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Jakham	2 x 2.5	1997-98

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Vishnu prayag	4 x 100	2001-02 Pvt.
2.	Srinagar	6 x 55	Pvt. 2001-02
3.	Sobla	2 x 3	1996-97
4.	Lakshwar-Vyasi	3 x 100 + 2 x 60	2000-01
5.	Maneri Bhali II	4 x 76	2000-01
6.	Theri St. I (THDC)	4 x 250	1999-2000
7.	Dhauliganga (NHPC)	4 x 70	2001-02
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Kadana PSS Extn.	2 x 60	1995—97
2.	Sardar Sarovar	6 x 200 + 5 x 50	1995—2001
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bansagar Tons Ph. II & III	2 x 15 + 3 x 20	1997-98
2.	Bansagar Tons Ph. IV	2 x 210	1998-99
3.	Indira Sagar	8 x 125	2000—02
4.	Indira Sarovar	4 x 125	2006-07
5.	Rajghat	3 x 15	1996-97
6.	Tawa LBC (Pvt.)	2 x 6	1996-97
7.	Maseshwar (Pvt.)	10 x 40	1999—2001
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Bhandardara St. II	1 x 34	1995-96
2.	Surya	1 x 6	1995-96
3.	Warna	2 x 8	1996-97
4.	Koyna St. IV	4 x 250	1997-99



Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
5.	Dudhganga	2 x 12	1996—97
6.	Dimbha	1 x 5	1995-96
7.	Ghatgar PSS	2 x 125	2000-01
8.	Bhiypuri PSS (Pvt.)	1 x 90	2001-02
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Srisaïlam LBPH	6 x 150	1997—2000
2.	Singur	2 x 7.5	1996-97
3.	Somasila	2 x 5	1998-99
4.	AP Power House at Balimela	2 x 30	2006-07
5.	Guntur Branch Canal-I (Pvt.)	2 x 2	1997-98
6.	Guntur Branch Canal-II (Pvt.)	2 x 2.25	1997-98
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Dandeli	2 x 30	2006-07
2.	Kalinadi St. II	3 x 40 + 3 x 50	1996—98
3.	Brindavan	2 x 6	1998—99
4.	Bhadra	1 x 6	1997—98
5.	Sharavathi T.R.	4 x 60	1997—99
6.	Bedthi	2 x 105	2006—07
7.	Lower Pariver	3 x 60	1995—97
8.	Malankara	2 x 3.5	1996—97
9.	Kakkad	2 x 25	1995—97
10.	Poringalkuthu LB Extn.	1 x 16	1996—97

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
11.	Kúttiyadí Extn.	1 x 50	2001-02
12.	Puyankutty St. II	2 x 120	2005-06
13.	Anakkayam	2 x 4	1997-98
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	Lower Bhawani Dam	2 x 4	1996-97
2.	Sathanpur Dam	1 x 7.5	1996-97
3.	Parson's Velly	1 x 30	1998-99
4.	Pykara Ultimate St.	3 x 50	1999—2001
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Koel Karo (NHPC)	4 x 172.5 + 1 x 20	2004-06
2.	Eastern Gandak	3 x 5	1994-96
3.	Sone Eastern Canal	2 x 1.65	1995-96
4.	Chandil	2 x 4	1996—97 (Critical)
5.	North Koel	2 x 12	1997-98
<b>Sikkim</b>			
1.	Rangit-III (NHPC)	3 x 20	1996-97 (Critical)
2.	Rathongchu	3 x 10	1999-2000
<b>Orissa</b>			
1.	Upper Indravati	4 x 150	1997-98
2.	Potteru	2 x 3	1995-96
3.	Balimela Extn.	2 x 60	1998-99
4.	Bargarh Canal	3 x 3	1998-99
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Rammam St. II	4 x 12.5	1994—96
2.	Teesta Falls I-IV	3 x 3 x 7.5	1996—98

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
3.	Rammam St. I	3 x 12	1998-99
4.	Purulia	4 x 225	2001-02
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Ranganadi (NEEPCO)	3 x 135	1997—99
2.	Nuranang	3 x 2	1996-97
<b>Nagaland</b>			
1.	Doyang (NEEPCO)	3 x 25	1997—99
2.	Likim-Ro	3 x 8	1998-99
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Kopili Extn. (NEEPCO)	2 x 50	1996-97
2.	Karbi Langpi (Lower Borpani)	2 x 50	1998-99
3.	Dhansiri	5 x 3 x 1.33	1995—97
4.	Dalaima	3 x 2	2006-07
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1.	Sertui-B	2 x 4.5	1998-99

**Printing of Annual Reports through Government Presses**

167. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Ministries/Departments are not printing their Annual Reports through the Government of India Presses;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries/Departments which have got their Annual Reports printed from places other than the Government of India Presses in 1993-94 and 1994-95.

(c) the expenditure incurred on such printing and whether guidelines exist for allowing such printing from outside agencies; and

(d) the details of fresh instructions/guidelines likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) to (d). It is true that some Ministries/Departments are not getting their Annual Reports printed through the Government of India Presses. Instructions issued by this Ministry require that printing of all Government works is to be done in the Government of India Presses unless a 'No Objection Certificate' is obtained from the Directorate of Printing. The Directorate of Printing issues 'No objection Certificate' to the indenting Ministry/Department, if it is unable to do the required printing job for want of inputs or on account of time constraints. Details of the Ministries/Department, who have got their Annual Reports printed from places other than Government of India Presses in 1993-94 and 1994-95 and the

expenditure incurred by them is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

12.02 hrs.

RE : INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE  
OF CRIME IN DELHI

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating day by day and recently several such incidents have come to the light to assert the truth of this claim. These incidents are gruesome and involved cruelty beyond all limits. Public life has been disturbed and there is resentment among people over such incidents. Therefore, I sought your permission to raise the issue through this Adjournment Motion. Delhi has an elected Legislative Assembly and Government but law and order does not come under its Jurisdiction. Central Government is responsible for Law and Order situation in Delhi and it is also accountable to this House. How we can say that we are performing our duties properly if in this very House on pretext of Rules and Scarcity of time we are not given an opportunity to discuss the Law and Order situation in Delhi, in view of the world wide discussed Tandoor Murder Case and you are not helping us to make streamline the procedure.

Today is the opening day of the session. The whole country is looking towards this House to know the Government's stance over it. That spot of crime is not very far away from the Parliament. My House is quite near to that place. Mr. Speaker Sir, the I.T.D.C. Hotel..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) ; My house is just adjoining to it.

[English]

I am in danger.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Midnapore) : He would not fit into any tandoor.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir,, perhaps you are allowing to discuss the issue because.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, Mr. Vajpayee, you cannot discuss the decision taken by me but discuss the incidents that took place. Whether an Adjournment Motion can be admitted or not, if you are on a legal point, I am ready to hear. But

supposing you are on the fact and saying why the Adjournment Motion is not allowed, that cannot be done. I am giving the opportunity for you to ventilate your views and you will have ample opportunity to ventilate your views.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not so. Please let me complete. Besides raising and discussing issue it is also equally important in a Parliamentary democracy that how the matter is raised. Otherwise why the provision of Adjournment Motion was made under the Rules.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Adjournment Motion is a device available to the Members to raise a matter of public importance. If you want to argue that this matter could be admitted under Adjournment Motion, you have the Rule Book, you have the Commentary Review, you please show me under which rule, under which provision it could be admitted under the Adjournment Motion. If you convince me, I will admit it. But it should not be a matter for the admission of the matter under the Adjournment Motion. If you want to ventilate your views, I am allowing you to do that.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No, Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to condemn this Government. How that would be done?

MR. SPEAKER : In my chamber, I will tell you that how it can be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No, not in chamber.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not possible for me to guide each and every Member as to how it could be done on the floor of the House. Then every Member will ask for my advice and I will be required to give the advice.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue does not relate to me only but the whole House is concerned over it. I want that Members from Congress Party should also not miss the opportunity of giving clarification which they will get from it. Charges are levelled against the whole party that ..... (Interruptions)...

Efforts are being made to save the big wigs ..... (Interruptions) several Ministers are also alleged to be involved in it.... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, please see my proposal ... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : We have said on record that the Government have nothing to hide. We are ready to face any charge here.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Please discuss the issue.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to discuss the issue with each other. I think that an issue which has created such an excitement and has hurt the feelings of the Members, can be debated in the House. The hon. Members can discuss it under the Rules. Rules should be followed, simply because if one rule is violated today, others will be violated in future and anything can be said against any one. There is no restriction in holding discussion but it should be in accordance with the rules. Facts from both the sides should be brought before the House. But I think we never get an opportunity to discuss the rules in this House... (Interruptions)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vajpayeeji is saying that Congress Party is in the dock. These words should be expunged from the proceedings..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to your points. You will be given an opportunity if you want to refute them. All the Members, who have any point to say against the statement made by any Member or would like to make any clarification, will be given a chance to do so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Which clarification, you are mentioning.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You have not listened to the whole matter. I will tell you later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, no. not later on..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This kind of a dialogue cannot go on. They have alleged certain things against the Congress Party. They may also allege certain things against them. You may have to explain to each other.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is being asked here is, instead of reading all the stuff which is coming out in the Press every day, it is better to have a discussion here

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you also to speak afterwards.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have not objected to a discussion. We also have no objection to have a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand it. What is it exactly that we are doing when I have allowed Vajpayeeji? Are we not discussing it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should have allowed him to speak on a motion.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that the whole House wants to discuss this serious issue. Now it is to be decided that how this issue should be taken up. My suggestion is that the discussion should be taken up through Adjournment Motion. The alternate suggestion can be given by the ruling party because they have to make clarifications as to refute the charges levelled against them. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was decided... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please tell the Rule about Adjournment Motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now I am saying another point.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you were saying Adjournment Motion. I will quote.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am saying that you should find out another, method to discuss this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You are raising an issue regarding Adjournment Motion.

[English]

I will give a ruling.

"Adjournment Motion is moved against the Government for anything done by the Government."

If you are alleging that some crime has been committed by the Government, then it is a different issue.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : May I quote Kaul and Shakhder, Sir? As far as I am concerned, I was under the impression that yesterday it was decided that we would discuss this issue on the very first day. At the moment, from our side and I am sure from the other side also, we think this is a matter which should not just be talked out. Here is a matter on which we, sitting on this side, would like to censure the Government through an Adjournment Motion. it says :

MR. SPEAKER : You may quote the rule first.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : I am reading from page 447 of Kaul and Shakhder. it says :

"Generally speaking, the subject-matter of an Adjournment Motion must have direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Government of India and must be in the nature of criticism of the action of the Government of India either for having done some action or for having omitted to do some action which was urgently necessary at the moment."

Our contention is, as my Leader, Vajpayeeji has just now said, that the situation in Delhi in respect of law and order, in respect of crimes being committed for which the Government of India is directly responsible and not the State Government, is such that the whole country is convulsed or agitated about it. This agitation is sought to be reflected by us. We think it is our duty to reflect it in the form of an Adjournment Motion. We can have a discussion on it either in the form of an Adjournment Motion, Short Duration Discussion, etc. etc. but in this particular case, I am sure the House and may be some Members on the other side also would like to censure the Government for its failure to do what was necessary.

Sir, this could be done by a No-Confidence Motion also. I repeat the words, "this could be". Instead, we are confining ourselves to a limited issue namely lawlessness in the Capital, criminality in the Capital because of the nexus of criminals with politicians and political leaders, and the criminalisation of politics. These are issues which could be raised through the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Vajpayee. I do not see why simply on the basis of a technicality of the rule this should be kept out.

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving my ruling on this point. Now, this is the Motion moved by Shri Vajpayeeji.

"Unprecedented rise in the crimes in Delhi recently as also in offences showing nexus between criminals and politicians, and failure of the Central Government to control law and order situation in the capital".

This is the Motion. Now, let us read the Rule.

"subject to the provisions of these rules a motion of an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be moved with the consent of the Speaker".

On a definite matter, for example, if war has taken place, if somebody has suffered because of a drought, if an accident of a very grievous nature has taken place, you can discuss them under this. A notice of the Adjournment Motion shall be given on these things. However, here you are trying to discuss the entire gamut of the law and order situation in Delhi. If you want to do it, nobody will disallow you. But you shall have to come in a proper fashion and then you shall have to do it. I am not in a position to find out exactly what it is that you want to discuss by giving this notice. When you are going to discuss the entire gamut of things, something which has been reported in the newspapers or many other things, the Government has to be ready for that. You shall have to be ready for that. If you want this to be discussed, nobody is disallowing you. But if you want it to be discussed in a particular manner, come within the limits of the rules which are provided by you, or you change the rules yourselves.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now you have given your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't discuss my ruling, take up the main issue for discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it must be in your memory that when we met you, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was also present there. It was then decided that the Tandoor incident as well as criminalisation of politics will be taken up for discussion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is correct.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Hon. Minister for Home Affairs will make statement. Most of us had demanded that the report of the Vohra Committee should be laid on the table of the House but there is no mention of it in today's List of Business.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will ask them what is their stand on that.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Therefore, we have brought this.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Had it been brought earlier.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is matter which was decided in the Committee. Now if you give the notice I can take it on that and if they give a notice I can give it. But if they have some explanation to give about that, let them give it. In response to what Shri Vajpayee has said, and what we have discussed in the Committee, if the Government has anything to say, I would ask the Government to make a statement on the points which are made by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, there is a definite matter, if you permit me.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, after discussing this matter in your Committee room, we had considered this matter and we have decided that N.N. Vohra Report will be laid on the Table of the House. We also want a discussion on this general matter under appropriate rule, under whichever rule which is appropriately usable in this particular context. We would like to have a discussion on this matter because criminality is not limited to one particular party; it is prevalent everywhere. Therefore, there should be a thoroughgoing discussion on this matter. We would welcome a discussion on this, Sir, please find time for this.

Regarding Vohra Report we have discussed with the Home Minister. There was no Committee as such but Vohra Report will be tabled in the House. Let the hon. Members who have been asking for it study it. I think that contains about 100 pages.

MR. SPEAKER : If you say when it will be tabled...

SHRI VIDHYACHARAN SHUKLA : We would like to table it tomorrow itself, Sir. We have to have it translated into Hindi and then have to make sufficient copies for both the Houses. I checked it up with the Home Minister, my colleague, who said that he would try and do it by tomorrow. There should be no delay. Even if it means working throughout the night for doing it, we shall try and do it. Then, we can discuss it in the House on an appropriate Motion which is admissible under the rules.

Sir, this is very very objectionable if anybody makes a comment like this that the Congress Party is in *Katghara*. Actually when Mahatma Gandhi was murdered by Nathuram Godse, these people were in *Katghara* and not us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think all are prepared to hear and allege things. Let us wait and hear what they have to say.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I have a suspicion to what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said just now. He said that we would like to have the forthcoming discussion, whenever it is going to be held, to be confined within the contents of this N.N. Vohra's Report. We are not agreeable to that.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : No. I am sorry, Sir. I would like to make it clear that there is no such intention. The nexus between criminals and politicians, as a subject, can be discussed. We do not want to limit it, particularly, to N.N. Vohra's Report. I would like to add one more thing. We have discussed N. N. Vohra's Report in your Chamber. Everybody wants to see it. So, as an exception — it should not be treated as a precedent — I would request you that this Report may be allowed to be placed on the Table of the House. It should not be treated as a precedent and they should not ask on this basis or as a matter of right, to place all the internal Reports of the Government on the Table of the House. This Report will come. But, Sir, kindly put it on record that the Government is doing it, as an exception, on the basis of the demands made by the Members. It should not be treated as a precedent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, in your Chamber, has also said that the Hon. Home Minister will make a comprehensive statement on the Government's perception of this particular thing which is taking place, *viz.*, this growing criminality in politics. Of course, I object to it, if confined to politics only criminality is growing now in all sectors of public life. So, the politicians should not only be attacked for this. It is there in the media; it is there in the business world; and it is there all over. But anyway, he said that the Home Minister would make a comprehensive statement, including any information which might be available to him. On that basis a discussion can be held. So, what has happened to that now ?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : In the meeting we did not decide whether the N.N. Vohra's Report will be laid on the Table of the House. Now, the Leaders have been asking for this Report to be laid on the Table of the House. Once the Report is laid on the Table of the House, there would be a

comprehensive discussion. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta is suggesting, it is absolutely right that criminality is not limited to politicians alone, it has spread wide all over the country. It is there in the business field; it is there in the industrial field; and it is also there in various other fields.

Therefore, Sir, I am suggesting that as soon as the Report is available to the Members, let them study it and under the rule—under whichever rule, Sir, you permit—let us hold a comprehensive discussion on this matter. We would welcome this discussion and we would like that discussion to be as comprehensive as possible. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not confuse the issue. You have the original document. Why do you want an interpretation of that original document? You have the original document on the Table of the House. Now, you are asking for a interpretation of that document.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that Ataljee has now put up this issue as his adjournment motion was not admitted. I would like to submit that amid the controversy in your chamber a consensus was arrived at on the point raised by Shri Indrajeet Gupta. In your presence, it was decided that Home Minister will make a comprehensive statement in the House. The crime overshadows Delhi but the nexus between politicians and criminals all over the country is a matter of great concern. The crime is a common phenomenon in the whole country. Hands of the people are chopped off; they are burnt alive on the pyre but as these incidents occur in the remote areas, we do not discuss them here. About this it was decided that an elaborate discussion will be held. It was also agreed to that crime pervades not only politics but every walk of life. Therefore they all will be discussed.

So far as Vohra Committee report is concerned, I have also read some pages of it. So far as I gathered from the report, I think that, it will not yield any surprising fact.

Mr. Speaker Sir, had the things been in an orderly manner, there would have been no dispute over Shri Ataljee's standing for speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Sharadji, Your's will be done. I will tell you later on.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : It is a very serious matter. Unless people take interest in the discussion, it can not be a good and healthy discussion. I fully support the issue raised by Shri Ataljee. Crimes do happen but due to these crimes people become restless and feel ashamed of and you gave your ruling.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : Dont give your ruling on the ruling given by me

*[English]*

that is a breach of privilege.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I am not doing this.

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, yours will be done.

*[English]*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am seeking your opinion on one point. That opinion is, you have referred to the fact that there should be a definite matter in the Adjournment Motion. In a Government organisation like ITDC certain things had happened. Does that not facilitate us to criticise and bring in an Adjournment Motion? A tandoor has been utilised for burying a particular body. I am asking you, whether or not that is definite enough for bringing an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You have referred to a definite matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That was not his notice. Please sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That is what I am suggesting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspur) : Every section of the House is agitated and it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Somnathji, I can understand what you are leading at. Probably I am in a position to give what you and Sharadji want. If you allow me to say something, afterwards I will allow you.

*..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Rajnath Sonkarji, I am allowing you. I will not go to the next item without giving you a chance.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : (Saidpur) Mr. Speaker Sir, we are sitting here in Lok Sabha and all this is happening there. Tandoor case has already taken place but....



MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, I will allow you later on. Geetaji what are you going to say?

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I gave a notice of an Adjournment Motion on a matter of urgent public importance. If you do not call this heinous murder committed in such a manner in a place where the Government hotel is located and then the people of the ruling party being involved in a big way, then what can be said? They themselves set up a Committee and then withdrew that Committee. So, do we not have the right to censure this Government on this score?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What was decided in yesterday's meeting was whether the report should be tabled on the floor of the House or not.

.....(Interruption)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : What about the statement? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not keep quiet for my sake for two minutes please? And then there was a view expressed by some Members that it was not necessary to table the actual report but a statement on the report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A comprehensive statement ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There was a suggestion made by some hon. Members, I think, Vajpayeeji and other Members also, that the discussion should not be confined only to the report but to the incidents which had taken place after the report also. That is the intention of the Members. I do think that a matter which can be discussed should be discussed on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking the Government to table the report tomorrow. If they do not have enough copies, they can make copies in one or two days' time and circulate those copies to the Members but at least one report should be placed on the Table of the House. That is number one.

It appears that the Members are not satisfied with that report alone. They want to discuss the entire situation that is prevailing in the country and all sections of the society.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Because that is an old report: (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do think that the Government should prepare some report on the criminal situation and on the law and order situation—how many crimes have taken place, how many have been convicted, in what areas the crimes have taken place, against the women, against the agriculturists, against the labourers, against the industrialists, against the business people, against the politicians and others—and that also should be placed on the Table of the House. A comprehensive report as far as possible should be prepared and I do think that it will require some time. May be within two or three days' time, the report should be placed on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I do think that the report given by Shri Vohra and this report also should be taken up in one form or the other for the discussion on the floor of the House. As to how it can be discussed, let the leaders sit together and decide the form in which it can be done and it will be done.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I welcome your ruling and your suggestion. We will comply with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Speaker Sir, this matter has been taken so seriously that the question of comprehensive report does not arise. Several reports have been laid on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions) How do you propose to discuss this matter?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tandoor case is being discussed here. There is no doubt that there should be discussion on this case but I am going to raise an issue before you and the House, which is more serious.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole House and the entire country is aware of the fact that Kashi is a religious city. This city has ever been a centre of peace. No religious activity has ever been interfered here for the last thousand or more years. Today is the third Monday of Shravana. On the third Monday people worship Lord Shiva. But today Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad are going to worship Lord Shiva in an objectionable manner. According to an information received just an hour before, a mob consisting of one lakh people has gathered there. People belonging to Bhartiya Janta Party are also there and they are organising a meeting. In this meeting there are Shiv Sainiks also and all these people... (*Interruptions*)

Such a serious situation is there. Shiv Sainiks like army are marching in the whole world of Varanasi city and are going through four or five lanes to sprinkle water on Lord Shiva. Law and order situation there has been totally disrupted. Not only this it has also been stated in the speech delivered in the morning that they would hoist the saffron flag on the dome, a prohibited area and in protection of the Government at present. In the function of sprinkling water on the status they are entering forcibly in the lanes of Varanasi in an army style and entering the innerparts breaking the barricades, and are causing inconvenience to the people. The Government is watching the happenings helplessly .... (*Interruptions*). A meeting is being held there in townhall ground. Organising a procession from Nai Sadak, Godaulia etc. they are marching like army. Breaking the barricades of the police, people, instead of going to the place of sprinkling water, they have entered the Gyanvapee temple. Organisers of Bajrang Dal, Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh have stated if the coming generation of the Muslims wants to save its life, it should learn how to live in a country. They also stated that the status of Muslims in India is like that of a tenant. Not only they stated that if the Amamath Yatra was not completed safely, they would block the road leading to Ajmer Sharief and Hanuman Chalisa would be recited in Jama Masjid. They have also challenged to stop the procession of Tajiya. The situation has become very worse there. The situation in Varanasi and that of eastern Uttar Pradesh has become explosive. At any time any serious accident may take place. I would request you to instruct hon. Home Minister to make statement on this issue so that the true picture may come out. The whole administration along with D.M. has become paralysed.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, this is a very serious matter. We want the Government to make a statement today, in the course of the day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a serious matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT (Ponnani) : He must make a statement right now, this is really very serious matter.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, if the matter is serious, take it seriously, please, and speak one after the other.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, we are taking it seriously. That is why, we are raising this matter .... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow them afterwards.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : We should also be given an opportunity to give our explanation.

HON. SPEAKER : I will let you too speak. You please sit down.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Rajnath Sonkar Shashtri has been read by us in some news in newspapers. I do not say that the news is all true.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a news in today's newspaper on the matter raised by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri. I do not say that the news is fully correct but the hon. Member belongs to Banaras. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : This incident took place today morning. I hail from there only. Now we have talked on telephone. You are saying a wrong thing.... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We want the Government to respond to it immediately. We want to know what is happening.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : The incident has taken place on 6th December. If the incident occurs, then the Govt. of India and Home Minister will be responsible for it. The Government of India must make it seriously. Today, B.J.P. is in power in U.P. At that time also, it was Kalyan Singh's Government in U.P. They could stoop to that extent to do any heinous act, so we must take it seriously.... (Interruptions)

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : There is a threat to Gyanvapi. This Govt. must make a prompt and serious step....(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri) : Even now it is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to urge about the issue raised by Hon. Sonkar Shastriji that the Govt. must take the issue seriously in order to ascertain the truth. The Govt. must take up this issue with the same seriousness with which he has raised the issue. But keeping in view the issue raised here and the way the incident has taken place last time, following which the country faced disturbances and people breeds resentment, I could urge upon that whether whatever Mr. Sankarji has said here, is really a news? The Govt. has got a machinery, you have got a way to know the things and so you must produce the facts here so that the House and the country could not feel distressed. This ambousness must be removed to. I want to say that in the House...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Government should say something. (Interruptions) The Government must make a statement. We would like to know what the view of the Government is because the Hon. Member is saying that he is coming from that place. We have suffered very severely in this country just because of Government's inaction.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally I want

to say that this matter should not be blown out further after it has been once raised. So what is necessary is that the Government must give definite informations to the House in a capable manner. Somnathji rightly says, that you should give a very prompt reply so that the work of the House could go on.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : You must speak as to what the Govt. has done. We do not want just an information. What are you doing? The job of the Govt. is to stop them. You tell...(Interruptions)

MAJOR GENERAL (RETD.) BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garwal) : We too should be given the opportunity to speak... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Who are giving fill up to criminality in politics? Why they do not listen to? Why it so happens that one who excuses himself, accuses himself?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, if one lakh people go their indevotion, then he is being asked to give his statement and they cannot allow me to speak on atrocity on female if it takes place. (Interruptions)

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : They should tell us what is happening.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : There comes a time in a year when some people try to flout the tradition of this country.. (Interruptions) This happens once in a year.

From October to November it appears that all the people are trembling. I want to tell you as to what happens in the name of religion.. (Interruptions) I have come here from Andhra Pradesh, I have come here from Bider in Andhra Pradesh..(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allowed me but they are not letting me speak... (Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : They are trying to undermine our culture, you are not speaking here but you are definitely damaging our culture...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Let us understand that the issues are very complicated. If you want some relief....(Interruptions)

ANHON. MEMBER : What relief?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : It is a dangerous matter.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : This question is related to our sentiments... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You should raise this matter in such a fashion that you would be able to come to a certain conclusion. I cannot understand anything if all Members stand up and speak. How can you arrive at certain conclusions? Mr. Paswan, I will allow Home Minister to speak and then I will allow Mr. Katiyar also to have his say and then the others. Mr. Paswan you have already made your point...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I want to say that in U.P., it is BJP's Government and they can get anything done... (Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What Mr. Paswan is saying is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I want to say that the Government of India must exercise all possible caution. Otherwise, I had apprehension earlier also, and today again. I want to give a warning to the Govt. that the Govt. should not be in any dilemma. There, it is the B.J.P.'s Government in power.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : (Faizabad) : Mr. Shastriji has got good information about the issue raised here by him. This is the month of Shrawan in which people go to Kashi Vishwanath temple on every Monday for offering prayer. He has said that the number of devotee's is one lakh. I say that lakhs and lakhs of devotees pay visit to the said temple. Even during the last two Mondays, the people offered prayer there but the way they have discussed it, has aggrieved me and with grief I could say that they have not got proper information, and if really so, then

they may find out because the programme being talked about was organised in the town Hall, which is away from Kashi Vishwanath. A meeting was organised there.

This meeting pertained to Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad and not in connection with the statue of Baba Vishwanathji. Being the Chief of the Bajrang Dal, I want to state with full responsibility that a programme was there regarding preparation for the proposed 'Integration March' to be held in the country. As far as the Jalabhishek Programme (water anointment) is concerned, that is not a new programme for (conserving with water). Hindus organise 'Jalabhishek programme' at 14 other places, there apart from here where Shivalinga is offered water. But for the last one and half two years such circumstances has been created there due to which religious people, devotees of Lord Shiv are not able to reach there. Let me express my views... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker Sir, not only this, Central and State Government have together propagated in such a way that only two kinds of voices are heard there—either the voice of boots of para-military forces or rifles. No other voice is heard.

Mr. Speaker Sir, In the temple of Kashi where echo of Jai Shankar used to be heard, today only forces are seen. Government have blocked both the shrine so that the Jalabhishek Programme may not be done. Not only this, a hospice is there, where in the month of Shrawan of Shivratri mela is organised, devotees or pilgrims stay there. Entry of such people has been prevented. Today Mr. Paswan may recall the Public meeting held there.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : you come to your line of thinking. Do not follow the line of Paswanji.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Speaker Sir, Mr. Paswan usually forgets his earlier sayings but today he remembers even the subject of the public meeting... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You please leave that aside.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you follow the line of Mr. Paswan, you will leave your own track.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : When he was speaking, I was not interrupting him. Today, if Ms. Mayawati is your rival, you talk to her. why do you interrupt me.... (Interruptions) Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the point raised by Mr. Shashtriji is of serious concern. It is a matter of concern because these palaces have been closed for several years. We, therefore, request the Government of India that these places should be opened for the public. Perhaps Shashtriji does not know that this is the order of a court. *(Interruptions)*

You express your views. I am ready to listen to you. I have been in Kashi for a long time. Perhaps they are not aware of this order of the Court. If you see its basement as well as its land, it is in the possession of Hindus as per court's order. This is the order of the Court. You are mentioning the order of the Supreme Court but the same Court had issued an order on the two communities Sias and Sunnys and you have not been able to settle the dispute of the two Mazars till date. Why did not you obey the Court's order? Whenever Such issue is raised here, you interrupt the proceedings resorting the order of the Court. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : you please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

Please see. I have not given you time for mutual discussion here.

*[English]*

Otherwise I shall have to say that nothing is going on record.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I politely request that if anyone plays with the sentiments of the Hindus or anyone plays with our sentiments in the name of appeasement many people were killed during Amamath pilgrimage and one Saint belonged to Ayodhya was also killed therein all this is not bearable. You should have made full arrangements for Amamath pilgrimage but no one spoke in this regard. Paswan jee is not able to muster up courage. Sharad jee says that he is a devotee of Hanuman jee. I also agree with this but I request.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Katiyar, I say, you will have to conclude now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, I request that the programme going on there should not be deserted. Shashtri jee has just now said that about one lacs of people have gathered there. But on ensuing Monday of the month of

Shrawan, several lacs c' people will gather there. No one can stop them. If anybody tries to stop them, there will be serious consequences. No body can play with religious sentiments...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker Sir, threat is being given in the House. Jalabhishek programme was organised there last Monday. *(Interruptions)* we are also Hindus and perform Jalabhishek. But they are not aware of this...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has held out a threat on the floor of the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: MR. Speaker Sir, Shashtri jee has raised this issue and Vinay jee clarified it. Gathering in that place is on account of Monday of Shrawan month. I do not want to say anything more in this regard. I am saying that Sshashtri jee is wrong and you are saying that Vinay jee is wrong. I, therefore, suggest that the Minister of Home Affairs may be asked to collect all the facts and make the House aware of the position.

*[English]*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ballia) : Sir, we want to hear from the Home Minister, what steps the Government is going to take.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today proceedings of the House began with obituary reference. Thereafter, in the second item Leader of the Opposition said that Congress Party is in the dock. We did not think that within an hour or so such a situation will be created when their party will be in the dock. But I am saying very seriously that the whole Parliament is in the dock. I was stunned when Atal jee raised this question and two different opinions were expressed. I do not think that it is proper that on such an issue on which entire women folk of the country is concerned a feeling should go that this house is divided. That should have been condemned by the whole House unanimously, We have so may differences of opinion with Congress Party but this is not right to say that the whole Congress Party is full of criminals. If a Member of that party commits an offence, it is not proper to say what Atal jee has said in the House that the whole Congress party is a party of criminals... *(Interruptions)* I do not know much Hindi but I can understand Atal Jee's language...*(Interruptions)* That time Atal jee said that whole Congress Party is silent.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : The Government is in the dock.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is right that the Govt. is in the dock. Leader of the Opposition is also a part of the Government. I want to say that we also felt awkward when the members of the ruling party kept silence but when Sonkarjee spoke, Ataljee also kept silence. I do not know what is transpiring in your Chamber but the Parliamentary traditions which I have heard and gone through....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We invite you also but you do not come.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, today you have mentioned it. So, I am replying to this. I do not come to the Chamber because I have learnt in the Parliament that the points discussed in the Chamber should not be repeated in the Parliament.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: But the members of my party do not think this tradition proper. I cannot go with that tradition, that is why I do not attend your meetings. I have some limitations. I am not a man of so strong personality that I may stick to my words only, violating all traditions, rules and conduct. I do not want to know all these things but I would like to say that we should have some limitations. If we raise controversies on those points which can create frenzy, in such a way as we are quarrelling, now, this Parliament will not be able to conduct its business. As Hon'ble Member Shri Indrajitjee said that criminals have entered into every field. Some criminals have come or will come in Politics. This is very bad and should be condemned. But that is not the criminalisation of Politics. Entry of some criminals in politics is not the criminalisation of politics. But to connect politics with criminal mentality is certainly criminalisation of politics. We have to pay our attention to this fact that if we create malice between the people and they begin to fight with each other and hundreds of persons die, whether that is the criminalisation of Politics or not, that too we should think over.

Therefore, I wonder when we try to incite the emotions, you stand up to give suggestion or direction to this party. I do not know, whether that is a suggestion or direction but they keep mum on each issue and when they keep mum, it seems that they also have committed some crime. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Hon. Home Minister that the Government should make its stand clear on some issues. Why hitch in

every thing? Why there is consternation on every point? This panic or hitch and raising big questions on the party line shows the sense of responsibility with regard to the nation.

Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission to you is this much only that if we can understand these things under your leadership then it is very good.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I too live near Banaras. I will put forth my views in a moderate way. Please let me have a chance to speak for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission to you is that our old colleague and leader Shri Chandra Shekharji has given vent to this views just now. After listening to our leaders, my submission is that it is a universal fact that all those who have faith in Hindu religion and wherever there is a temple of Lord Shiva, people consecrate the Shivlinga with water brought from Haridwar in the month of Shravana (*Interruptions*).

13.00 hrs.

The question raised by Shastriji and supported by Shahabuddinji that demolition of the mosque totally wrong. This is not the issue. Just now our friend has said that the ritual of consecrating Lord Shiva with and other Gods with water will be performed in the other temples, which have been lying closed for the last two years. The name of B.J.P. is being mentioned due to some special reasons.... (*Interruptions*) I would like to submit to Shri Chandra Shekharji....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not say anything to him, whatever he has said is true and in our favour....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I am also right, please listen to me. Has Chandra Shekharji not read the statement of Kesriji that Harijans should proselyte as Muslims or Christians? Has he concerned it even for once? (*Interruptions*) Secondly, I would like to submit whether is not a fact that it has been decided to provide rupees 30 million, to the Imams of the country? Should not the poor priests of the temples be given the salaries on the same lines? ....(*Interruption*) I also belong to Bhartiya Janata Party which believes the Hinduism and the unity of the country and intends to make the country prosperous. This does not mean that it is pro Brahmins and Thakurs. These

people stoke the fire of riots on the name of religion. (Interruptions). We fight to protect India and Hinduism. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is unnecessarily implicating a Cabinet Minister's involvement. Shri Sitaram Kesrai had already denied that he had ever made any statement like that. He has denied it. Therefore, this kind of statement should not be made in this House after the denial of the Cabinet Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Just now, what our colleague has opined that for the last two years the consecration to Lord Shiva with water has not been allowed, is totally wrong consecration with water has never been allowed at those places. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, we will definitely get all the facts on what is being alleged. I am sure that the entire House will be interested in maintaining communal peace and harmony in the country. It is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. But at the same time, I can assure the hon. House that whatever decisions are being taken, normally it is our responsibility to see that communal harmony is maintained. The leader of the Opposition and all other friends, they are supporting the party which is in power in Uttar Pradesh and partly they are also equally responsible for maintaining peace in that area. As far as possible, we will try to find out as to how amicably this entire thing should be got resolved.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Should it be like 1992?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The year 1996 is very much in your mind. I know that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I said 1992. I referred to 6th December, 1992. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: 1992 was there, 1996 is there and I know that I have greater information and that is why, I have got in touch with the State Government and made necessary arrangements. But in spite of that, if anything were to happen in that area, the entire responsibility will be on the Uttar Pradesh Government and also the Central Government. We cannot escape our responsibility. We will have to maintain

peace in that area and whatever be the consequences, I stand committed that we will give them the full protection and see that nothing happens to that mosque about which, in fact, everybody has been saying here.

But I cannot entirely depend on what others say. I have to discharge my own responsibility and I can assure the House that if the State Government were to fail in this matter, the Central Government is equally responsible to see that the sanctity of the shrines is being maintained... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the hon. Minister assure that the traditional consecration of Lord Shiva with water shall be performed peacefully? (Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Speaker Sir, I want just one assurance. Is the hon. Minister ready to give this assurance... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Home Minister has assured that the mosque will be protected. Besides it I would like to know if such an assurance will be given for protection of the temples in Kashmir.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record. (Interruptions)\*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, have you heard the statement that if anything happens to Amarnath Yatris, no one would be allowed from Bombay to leave for Haj? Have you seen that statement? What steps are you going to take on that? (Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIJAYRAJE SCINDIA (Guna): Why we are turning a blind eye on the atrocities on women and the way this shameful and painful incident happened.

I agree with, with what sister Geeta Mukherjee has said that a chance should be given to us to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : When will you discuss? Just now?

SHRIMATI VIJAYRAJE SCINDIA: Whenever you allow?

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if you want to discuss right now.

SHRIMATI VIJAYRAJE SCINDIA: Let it be right now.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Let it start right now.

MR. SPEAKER : You are just like mother to us and we honour your sentiments. It being a serious issue, we will discuss it seriously. If the issue has been taken up and something is being spoken against someone then the rules provide that notice should be served. On such people that something is going to be said against him. After it the leader of the House and the leaders of the opposition parties should hold discussion on the issue that is being raised.

I have said that full report of the Vohra Committee will be laid on the Table of the House. Later on, datawise information of developments in various fields, like industry, trade, media, politics, and society will be collected and based thereon a report will also be laid.

After this if you want to discuss any specific incident, you will have to think whether you can discuss it or not. Once you have weighed all these aspects, I shall provide you as much time as you demand. But let no one have an impression that we are not discussing a heinous incident which intends to criminalize the politics. You will get the desired time to discuss this issue in a broader perspective. But if you dictate me the terms to provide time and conduct the discussion as per your wish, it will malign the dignity of the House and I do not know who will cost aspersions on whose character. I also do not know as to who would get over this besmirching spree since every one of you will be involved in allegation against one another. This situation should not arise here. In spite of this, if you want to speak on that issue, I will not object.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, we would like this Government to find out from the Congress President about the report on the basis of which the Delhi Pradesh Yuva Congress Committee was dissolved. We want them to get that report and let the Minister place it before us.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let the discussion start, then you can speak whatever you like. If it is possible for them, they will reply to it and if they have no reply, they will accept your arguments. If you act in this manner after every moment, it will create a problem. When I do not let him reply, he sits silently. Chandrashekarji remarked that he does not speak. This is true that I told him not to speak again and again. In this case he sits silently. He complains to me that I did not let him speak elaborately. Therefore, take this issue for discussion in a

civilised manner and you will get as much time as you need.

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : May I submit one thing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister is on his legs.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : As far as the Vohra Committee Report is concerned, by all means, certainly we will get the Report. There are only three copies available with us. We have made arrangements to translate that into Hindi and I hope that within two days' time it will be made available. But if the area is going to be widened by including whatever things that have happened thereafter either in the industrial field or in any other field, it would be better if the hon. Members give pointed questions saying that this is the question on which they would like to have the information. Certainly, by all means, we are prepared to give that information.

MR. SPEAKER : May I explain, Mr. Home Minister? Please do not interrupt me, otherwise I will be confused more than anyone else.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Please take your seat, I am speaking.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Even Lodhaji gets up when I say that you should not interrupt me.

What I had said is that. Let us understand it correctly. One is that a statement on the Report is not to be made, but the Report itself has to be laid on the Table of the House. That is one thing. But then, hon. Members were rightly agitated on the point that that Report covers only a limited area; there are other areas. If we are discussing about the criminalisation in the society, in politics and in the country, then the area will be widened. So, I had said that information about the number of crimes that had taken place, the punishment given, the number of areas in which the crime had taken place, these statistics can be collected, and I am not asking that the report should be laid on the Table of the House tomorrow itself.

The Report given by Mr. Vohra should be laid on the Table of the House tomorrow itself even if enough number of



copies are not available. One copy can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I can lay one copy on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Further copies will be distribute later. But for collecting this information and laying it on the Table of the House, you require two or three days' time. We will give you that two or three days' time and then, all the leaders will sit together and they will find the date and enough time for discussion of it. We will do it according to your wishes. We will not contradict your wishes; we will do it according to your wishes. Maybe, I may request one or two lady Members also to participate so that they can also contribute in that. This is what I had said.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) : Sir,, I have given a specific notice regarding Naina Sahni murder case and it was not discussed. I am also entitled to express my views. I have not been allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : On what?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I want to speak on the Naina Sahni murder case.

MR. SPEAKER : Which murder case?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I want to speak on the Naina Sahni murder case.

MR. SPEAKER : Which Naina Sahni case?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I am referring to the Tandoor murder case. I have given a specific notice on a specific subject of that murder case. If you are not allowing me to speak on that, I do not think it is proper because this Naina Sahni murder case cannot be glossed over like this. The discussion on N.N. Vohra Committee Report is a different matter all together. The broader aspect of criminalisation.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given a notice to discuss that issue?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Let me put my point of view, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER . Let me understand whether you have given the notice or not.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I have given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Saying what?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I wanted to speak on the Naina Sahni murder and the ITDC connection. This I have mentioned in the notice that I have given today... (Interruptions)

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor) : Sir, I have also given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you.

Mr. Sawant, is it a zero Hour Notice?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Yes, it is a Zero Hour notice. I have given the notice and, therefore, I should be allowed to put my point of view.

MR. SPEAKER : But what is that notice? Let me have a look at the notice.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I have given the notice regarding the Naina Sahni murder case and the ITDC connection.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you discussed with your own Party members?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Sir, I am the Secretary of my Party; I have been elected as Secretary by my Party.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that the Secretary also does not know what can be raised and what should not raised.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I have given a notice. I want to put forth one limited point. The matter is important. I would like to speak on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You should understand first of all the Rules. You should have consulted the Rule Book and if you have not consulted the Rule Book, at least the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should have been consulted. Now they have their stand and they have conveyed their stand to me and your stand appears to be quite contrary. If you are to speak in that fashion, I have no objection.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I have given a notice to raise a matter of public importance and it relates to a murder case which, we all know, has shocked the sensitivities of all people.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Normally, it is not the practice of the House to discuss matters which are *sub judice*. I have

gone through the Rule Book. I have also gone through Kaul and Shakhder. In fact., the charge-sheet is filed. The court is seized of the matter. We do not want to prejudice anybody and specially the courts, when the court is seized of the matter. That is my decision.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Evidence is being destroyed by the ITDC management and pressure is being brought on the people who are investigating the matter. This is the matter which I am going raise here. The matter may be *sub judice*, but the action taken by the ITDC management is totally objectionable and that is the matter which I want to raise and discuss here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I have also given notice. I want to raise this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, You have raised this matter. You sit down.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : This matter has shocked the sensitivities of the people of this country and this House cannot just keep quiet. It has to be discussed immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : You first understand what I am saying. When we allow discussion of this matter and when we take up this matter for discussion, if it can be discussed as per the Rules, then you can speak on this matter. But you are insisting that it should be discussed now. Otherwise, why should I not allow Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and others to raise it? Why should I prefer your statement to their statement? You have first of all to stick to the Rules.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I have given notice according to the Rule.

MR. SPEAKER : Giving a notice is not enough. I have to admit it and I have to allow you. Thousands of notices are coming.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : This matter is very important. I am demanding a statement from the Minister for Tourism. He has to give a statement on what has happened.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I want that Shri Sudhir Sawant must be allowed. I want to convince the Hon. Speaker that he must be allowed. Political cover-up of this matter should not be allowed. We all know that he is not discussing the case in the court.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Shri Sudhir Sawant is not only a Member, but he is the Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party. We are thankful to him for making this

demand. Shri Chandra Shekharji, former Prime Minister, made a statement. We have heard that it is reported in almost all newspapers. His statement is being covered up. This matter should not be dropped like this in this august House. I fully agree with the Secretary of the Congress Party that this matter should be discussed immediately. Let the Home Minister say what has really happened to the ITDC management and all other matters connected with this should be brought to the limelight. Let there not be an impression that the Hon. Speaker is not allowing this matter to be discussed in this House.

The impression should not go. Let the House discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This statement of yours, I will refer to the Privileges Committee.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I am not alleging anything against you. We are interested in the impression only ...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It is very unfortunate that some of the hon. Members refer to my speech made in the House in such matters. I am neither interested in what he says nor am I interested in the matters in which they are so exercised. But I have never said that this matter should not be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : You never said that.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Some Members try to be very brave in this House. I have not got that bravery at my disposal. I do not talk in such an irresponsible language to which some Members are accustomed. I have never said that this matter should not be discussed. I said that this matter should be discussed with dignity.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, in a proper manner.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I said that this matter should be discussed with dignity, with grace where the whole nation should feel that the House is not divided on this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : This is what I said. I think you have heard wrongly.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Shri Chandra Shekherji has said that this is not proper for this august House to give an impression that the House is divided on this issue. I suppose that there can be no greater proof of the fact that the House is not divided on this issue when Sawantji with a mention of this notice, raised this issue. After all Sawantji is a respected Member of treasury bench and also holds a post therein. He has given a formal notice for Zero Hour on Naina Sahni murder case and ITDC connections. He has said that he wanted to raise the issue. At this Hon. Home Minister at once raised the objection and said that as the case was subjudice, that should not be discussed here. Since he has tried to stop this Member from expressing his views on pretext of issue being subjudice. I, therefore, would like to draw your attention to this issue.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : The ITDC connection is not subjudice.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : He has said even about the murder case and the ITDC connection.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to know which page you are referring to.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : I am referring to page 946. This is a self imposed restrict.

[Translation]

The House has full right to discuss any issue.

[English]

It is the absolute privilege. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister also to this that it is the absolute privilege of the Legislatures and Members thereof to discuss and deliberate upon all matters pertaining to the governance of the country and its people.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : If there is any issue is subjudice and discussing that can lead to contempt of court, that cannot be published in any newspaper. The newspaper cannot publish that. This situation should not exist that news concerning anything is being published widely in the newspaper but

we can not discuss as the matter is subjudice. It further reads as follows :

[English]

"Certain restrictions on this freedom have, to a limited degree, been self-imposed."

[Translation]

Still we agreed not to act in a way that affects the court and prevents the court from taking the right decision.

[English]

"One such restriction is that discussions on matters pending adjudication before the courts of law should be avoided on the floor of the House so that the court's function uninfluenced by anything said outside the ambit of trial, in dealing with such matters".

[Translation]

I am not reciting the whole rule. I am only giving thrust on the point that speaker has got full right in this matter. Further page 948 says :

[English]

"The Speaker may, in his discretion, allow any such matter being raised in the House on an adjournment motion, resolution, motion or cut motion as is concerned with procedure or subject or stage of inquiry if he is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions, or commission or court of inquiry."

MR. SPEAKER : Please note the words "likely to prejudice this matter".

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Yes, Sir. Therefore, what he is exactly going to say is material. The mere fact that he is referring to that case, the tandoor case which is agitating the whole country, that cannot be a basis for the objection raised by the hon. Home Minister. This is my submission.

Therefore, he should be permitted to have his say. And then if at any point of time, you feel that something is being said which is likely to prejudice the court, which is likely to prejudice the trial, you can certainly exercise your discretion. But he should not be gagged at this stage. I would like to plead with the ruling party also that it is not in their own interests to gag their own Member in this House. That is precisely what is being done.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : We are not gagging anybody..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now it seems that this matter has again been opened, I will allow Members to make their submissions on legal points. And then I will give my final ruling.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I want to submit that after hearing the Members who raised this matter initially, you have given your ruling on this matter. And also you have given certain directions to the Government...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : You have given ruling for adjournment motion not about the matter...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I want to say it very clearly that we are not interested in gagging any Member on this. We want a full and frank discussion on this matter. I think, more fault lies with such people who are raising this matter than anybody else. There is no question of gagging anyone. We are open to discussion. We welcome the discussion. He has suggested a way in which the discussion can be held. We have accepted it. The whole House has accepted that. Now after that to re-open that matter again and allow the Members to make a submission on legal points—you have already said that there would be a certain method followed, a report will come, all matters will come so that a full and comprehensive discussion could take place on this matter—in my opinion is not conducive to a proper discussion in the House. The country would like to know as to what are the ramifications of these kinds of things.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to explain these things to me. It could have been explained to your own Members.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I am only trying to say that even our Members, if they say anything which is against your ruling, it is not correct and it should not be allowed. I must make it clear that we welcome a discussion on this matter. The Government is not afraid of a discussion. We want this matter to be fully and openly discussed. But again after having given the direction to us and after having given the ruling, to allow the Members to make submissions on legal points, may not be in conformity with your own earlier decision. That is my submission.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMANMAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your attention.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Lodhaji, you have been a jurist, a lawyer, a judge and a Chief Justice. I would very much like to be guided by your advice.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I am grateful to your Honour for reminding me of my responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : I am seeking a help from you.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : The point which Advaniji has made out is that it is your discretion and all discretions are to be exercised judiciously, here if anybody talks about the merits of the case whether 'A' is guilty or 'B' is guilty or 'C' is guilty or the court is functioning in this manner or that manner, that is a matter which is *sub judice* and one should not be normally required or allowed to go deep into that matter. The court has got full discretion and independence to decide it one way or the other. But the point which is being raised here is, with all respect, I may submit that there is a clear cover-up which has been given and that political cover-up like that of watergate, should not be allowed. I would not mention any name on this point. But the chargesheet says, "such and such with many others".

I would not name them. That is a matter which is to be discussed.

Secondly, the Government should not have interfered in this matter.....(Interruptions)\*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : How can you allow this kind of... (Interruptions) The Home Minister has denied it. Already it has been denied. (Interruptions) You cannot make allegation of cover up. There is no question of cover up. It is in the court of law...(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : The statement of the accused mentioned two or three names. Those names should not have been avoided ....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will just read out the relevant portion. You will guide me again.

\* Not recorded

...One such restriction is that discussions on matters pending adjudication before courts of law should be avoided on the floor of the House, so that court's function uninfluenced by anything said outside the ambit of trial, in dealing with such matters."

Now, you are making a statement saying that 'many others' are connected with some political persons. Will this statement influence the judge or not?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: Kindly permit me. You have read out the relevant rule. The matter to be decided by the court is whether the persons who have been chargesheeted by the court....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving the interpretation. You are taking on yourself to interpret 'any other person' here. Can this statement be made in the highest forum of the country.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I submit, Sir... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is what you are saying and in the interest of the justice should you say this?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: Yes, it is a matter which should be discussed. This is one point which should be discussed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: This kind of allegation cannot be permitted. There cannot be any allegation on the people like this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This interpretation given by Lodhaji about 'any other persons' will not form part of the proceedings.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: It is your power... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't put me in the wrong box always by saying that this is your discretion and within your power. I am just on the facts in the book.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: What I am saying is ... *(Interruptions)* The other points on which the people are

agitated is that there were two medical reports and in the first medical report....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are arguing the case again. It is a matter of chargesheet.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to argue the case here. You should not be arguing as a Defence Counsel or as a Prosecution Counsel.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I am not arguing, Sir. I am submitting only this much, Sir... *(Interruptions)* The only question is whether it should be allowed by your honour or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave that discretion to me. I will not use your discretion as my discretion. My discretion should be my discretion.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Your discretion should be judicious, not arbitrary... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be your discretion.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker has no arbitrary discretion, but the Speaker has no discretion of Lodhaji.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: That is what I am requesting... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I take very strong objection to this statement... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha is a judge and he is using the legal parlance which is generally used in the law. They say that when the discretion has to be used it has to be used judiciously. He has said that and I accepted that statement. I am saying that I will use my discretion and not his discretion.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: He has used a word that the discretion of the Speaker has to be judiciously exercised, not

▲ arbitrarily. That gives an indication that you have been giving your rulings arbitrarily also. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not say that which he has not said. This is a decision given by the Supreme Court and that is a legal point.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : What we want to discuss is not the merits of the case, but the political cover-up like Watergate which should not be allowed. That is all I have to say.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : He has again used the wording 'political cover-up'. Again and again he repeats it. I have denied it. But he again and again uses it.

MR. SPEAKER : Right, you have denied it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : We want it to be openly discussed... (Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : An accused never accepts that he is guilty.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The rule of *sub judice* was based on the principle that earlier there was a jury trial and it was felt that discussion in public on matters pending adjudication should not be held because laymen who comprised the jury should not be affected or influenced. That is the basic principle of it. Now that has been advanced further that even after the abolition of the jury trial in our country, the court should not be influenced in deciding a particular issue. No today can say that 'A' is guilty or 'B' is not guilty in respect of matters which are now pending. Of course, it is very serious. Unfortunately we are having trial by the media sometimes, trial by us sometimes, trial by Parliament or Legislature. This is happening. But there are certain matters which are so important from the public point of view, in the public interest we can certainly draw a line and discuss that matter although it is *lis pendens* of *sub judice*. If I am not mistaken, there must have been occasions when the hon. Speakers have said that although it is *sub judice*, they are permitting it because of the great public interest involved. Certainly this is a matter which is agitating everybody.

Sitting in the House, speaking in the House, certainly we can draw the line. We cannot accuse somebody as guilty or not guilty. That will be beyond the jurisdiction, propriety and legality also. But we can discuss the basic issues. That is what we have been requesting. Therefore the question that Shri Chandra Shekhar has raised about the connections is concerning everybody. Everybody is worried. Therefore, maintaining the principle of *sub judice* or *lis pendens*, we can

discuss this issue certainly. We would not as responsible Members of Parliament—I believe surely all of us here are; no doubt about it refer to issues which will impinge on a fair trial. We should be able to do that.

But here what Shri Sawant wanted is different. ITDC's role is not a matter of trial. ITDC's role can be discussed. That will not come under the *lis pendens* or *sub judice* rule because the ITDC is not an accused here. ITDC as an organisation cannot be an accused here; nor is it a witness here. Therefore what was ITDC's role, how it came up with this lease to somebody, etc. is a matter which certainly can be discussed. We should be permitted to say that. That is my respectful submission because this will also allay some of the misgivings which the country has and the people have. We in this House have that kind of a misgiving. How can ITDC, a very important public organisation, indulge in activities which have resulted in a gruesome incident like this? We want to know how this came about. Therefore, that does not impinge on the *sub judice* rule.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made a very valid point and there is a lot of substance in it. One has to go by it. I will read out something which is very relevant to that also. While using my discretion and not Lodhaji's discretion, I have to weigh these points :

"A question on a subject under police investigation is not disallowed on the ground that the matter is *sub judice*. However, questions regarding matters under police investigation have been discouraged; members in possession of any particular and reliable information about a matter under police investigation have been advised to pass on that information to the Minister concerned."

Now, with all these niceties, what happens? I am trying to be correct, balanced, and in the process, some of them have gone to the extent of giving the impression, if not, at least suggesting that there is somebody sitting in the Chair who is not interested in the discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I did not say that.

MR. SPEAKER : That kind of impression should not go round. Those who are trying to do.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me complete it. I have read it out. 'If a Member has the information'—it is exactly on this point. Now, he is a Member of the Ruling Party; he is an office bearer of the Party. He can approach the Minister and tell him. And instead of that, he is raising it here and if you all want I shall

have no objection to raising this point here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Sawantji wanted to raise this matter here. I object to asking him to consider it within his party circles because he is a member of the ruling party. In reply to that he said that he is the Secretary of his party. I do not think that there was any need of giving a reply. A Member of this House enjoys the prerogative of raising any matter of public interest or importance anytime here and for that there is no need of seeking any prior permission from his party. Therefore, he has every right of giving expression to his thoughts here in the House. The House does not need to be informed whether he has or has not taken the opinion of his party, nor can his voice be suppressed on this ground. The question he wished to raise here is 'the Naina Sahni murder case and its connection with I.T.D.C.' Shri Somnath Chatterjee stated that you gave the ruling that a Member having some pertinent information with regard to a matter pending police investigation should pass it on to the Minister concerned.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have read it out from the book.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : We listened that.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you ever read it?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : To some extent and that is why you allow me to occupy that chair at occasions. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the chargesheet has been submitted. In a way, the police investigation is over. After the filing of the chargesheet, he has been able to gather some information on the basis of which he wants to raise the question that there is an endeavour of annihilating the evidence in I.T.D.C. This question goes beyond that point. This question succeeds the chargesheet episode. It is a matter of tempering with evidence. He wants to raise this question which assumes greater significance because he is a member of the ruling party and also the Secretary of the Congress Legislative party. He is a responsible Member. The House, and through it the whole country should be informed of it.

Lastly, I would reiterate my submission that this misgiving should not be allowed to ferment on one pretext or the other. Though you have time and again clarified and indicated that it is being continually discussed in the media, as also

throughout the country. Hence, it should certainly be discussed in the House by suspending the rules and conventions of the House temporarily. You have talked of discussing it. The House agrees to that. It has a comprehensive base. Discussion will be held on a comprehensive subject. The Vohra Committee report is only a general report. There are cases of kidnappings. The cases of kidnappings are settled but there is no case-wise discussion. A general discussion is held on that. You would give the ruling that the person concerned is not present here and a discussion can not be held on that where a specific case is referred to. A discussion can not be held even if there is a relevant information.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not drag it long. That is enough now.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I am not dwelling on it at length but he should be allowed to raise the matter in this regard if he wants to raise it. This makes it amply clear.

MR. SPEAKER : You don't listen. You only go on speaking. I read it out once again.

[English]

"A question on a subject under police investigation is not disallowed on the ground that the matter is *sub judice*. However, questions regarding matters under police investigation have been discouraged; members in possession of any particular and reliable information about a matter under police investigation have been advised to pass on that information to the Minister concerned."

[Translation]

still, I have said the House belongs to you. Do whatever you please.

[English]

I am not objecting to it. But for God's sake, please do not give the impression that there is one person who is objecting to it. If you want to discuss it—it appears that the ruling party Members also want to discuss it—you can discuss it on the floor of the House and I have no objection. But when a matter will be raised in this manner in future against any of the Member in the House, you shall have to carry that cross on your shoulders. Please bear it in mind.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Sir, may I say something? ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you insist, you are allowed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHHIR SAWANT : Sir, I do not know why there is a misapprehension. With due respect, I would say that I do not want to discuss any matter which is *sub judice*. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, I want to know this. I am also a Member. I want to know whether Naina Sahni's murder.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot question my directive. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to decide. I cannot decide upon each and every hon. Member's wish.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, you need not be provoked by us.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give very good suggestions, I know. But how do I control when each Member wants that the House should be conducted in a particular manner?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, the whole House is responsive and responsible. The whole House has the country on its head.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The country on the head!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Yes; and they all know it.

The charge-sheet in this case has already been submitted and there is no question of police investigation now. That part is finished. Now the matter has been referred to the court. Even in the court any prosecution evidence has got the right to mention any other name; and then court can decide on the merit of the case so that any new name can be added. That is, as regards the murder case.

But here in the rule that has been read by you repeatedly, there are two parts. One is the murder case on which the charge-sheet has been submitted, which is under *sub judice*

and for which we have conventions and rules; and the other is ITDC connection. I request you to permit a full discussion on this part because that is a public organisation. I mention only that.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have permitted him already and you are asking me to give permission.

...(Interruptions)

Dr. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Sir, I am on a point of order.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHHIR SAWANT : Sir, let me clarify my position. ... (Interruptions)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, kindly hear my point of order.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during Zero Hour. Everything is out of order. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Please hear my point of order, Sir.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order now.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, if any Member raises the point of order, it should be heard. ... (Interruptions) Sir, you hear me first and then allow anybody else, I do not have any objection. But you should hear my point of order.

Sir, under Rule 56, you have refused to give your consent to have a discussion or to admit the Adjournment Motion or any motion of such nature, once and for all. You have decided this and you have declared it in this House. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am all the time wrong and you are all the time correct.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Please hear me first. One thing is this. You have decided and you have declared; and the matter has ended there. That matter will be discussed when the time is given. It will also be notified as to when it will be discussed. The ITDC case is involved in this matter. When we discuss the ITDC case, that matter will also be brought before



the House automatically and automatically there will be some questions.

Whatever you have read from that Article will also come automatically. This is my humble submission before you, Sir. Please decide that it will be discussed on a separate day and the subject will be closed today.

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** Sir, first of all, I would like to put across certain views because there seems to be a misunderstanding and I do not want to discuss anything which is under police investigation or which is *sub judice*. This matter is slightly different.

First of all, I have raised this matter because this gruesome murder, as an heinous crime, has sent shock waves throughout the country and everybody is concerned about it. I feel that this matter, as a subject, should not be glossed over. Sir, if you remember, I was the person who initiated the demand for having an investigation into the nexus of criminals, politicians, bureaucrats and industrialists. I took the signatures of 90 MPs who had asked for this demand which the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Rajesh Pilot, immediately accepted in those days. So, I welcome your decision to have a discussion on this subject. But I want to draw the attention of this House to the gruesome murder, that heinous act, which this House should discuss in short and there should be some statement from the hon. Home Minister. This is what I feel.

The second aspect is about the ITDC. The allotment of the Restaurant to the people who are involved in the murder case and the procedure involved thereto are matters which are not directly linked with the murder case but the procedure which was followed was certainly totally faulty.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Does it come out of your notice that the allotment of that Hotel is not as per rules? What comes out of your notice is the connection between the ITDC and the murder case.

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** Sir, let me put it across.

**MR. SPEAKER :** How do I know that that was in your mind?

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** Sir, let me put across my point of view and then you can decide on that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already decided but allowed you also to speak.

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** The question involved in this case is that there is an attempt today by the ITDC management

to suppress the investigation which is going on and that is what I want to bring to the notice of the House. The security officers and the vigilance staff of the ITDC have, time and again, brought to the notice of the management that the procedure and the business in the restaurant was not conducted in a proper form and the incidents occurring there were not proper and the ITDC staff were threatened time and again. This is all a matter of record. Now, there is a plan today to transfer the officers who are conducting the investigation to Jammu. That is what is happening. My point of raising the matter today is to stop that and I warn today because the CMD, where he is, has given the allotment of this restaurant to a particular person on a single tender. I am apprehensive that there is something definite about that person because after the murder, he went to Bangalore the next day. I would request the hon. Minister for Tourism to make a statement now that he will investigate the case in full details, that he will stop any act of harassment or suppression of those people conducting the investigation in ITDC and also that he will punish those involved in flouting the procedures in allotment of restaurants in that place. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :** Sir, I have with me the interim report of the investigation in respect of what Mr. Sawant has just now said. If you permit me, I am willing to lay this on the Table of the House duly authenticated. It is a serious charge sheet. It says that the allotment of Bhagiya Restaurant to these people who are involved in this murder is, in itself, something against all rules and regulations.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will read out the rule. I am very sorry that I have to go to the book and then say that this is the rule and all that. Even without my saying, it should have been referred to by the hon. Member.

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person, unless the Member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also the Minister concerned, so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply."

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** He can reply now.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now that you have raised, it should not go without reply. If the Minister wants to reply now, he can and if he wants to reply...

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :** Sir, first of all, let me say that there is no connection whatsoever between the murder taken place and the ITDC. I condemn it from the core of my heart that it should not have happened the way it has happened. It

should not have happened at all. It is most unfortunate ... (Interruptions) ... Do not miss the first part.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, Sir. It is not a cent per cent.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD : It is most unfortunate.

But as far as the connection between the murder and the ITDC is concerned—it is most unfortunate on the part of my very good friend, an hon. Member of Parliament—I do not think that there is a connection between the two. If it were not an ITDC or suppose this particular restaurant would not have been with him, or if he were not operating this restaurant—as the murder took place earlier—he would have opted for another option of destroying ... (Interruptions) So, just connecting that the ITDC is a party to the murder is not correct. I want to say that the ITDC is not a party to the murder ... (Interruptions) Please listen. What I want to say is that the ITDC or the restaurant has nothing to do whatsoever with the murder.

Now the second part ... (Interruptions) Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete his statement.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Now, the second part.

I think the relevant point which has been raised by Shri Advaniji is that there were some irregularities while allotting this particular place.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Do not try to minimise it by saying 'some irregularities'. It is 'illegalities'.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : 'Illegalities' in allocation of this particular place.

Sir, I would like to inform this august House that we have already instituted an inquiry by no less a person than the Director-General of the Tourism who is also of the rank of the Additional Secretary, and he is supposed to submit the report by today evening. I had a meeting with him in the morning and I had told him that it should be submitted as soon as possible.

Sir, I would also like to assure this House that if there have been any irregularities, those persons who were concerned, there is a committee of high people who have been doing it.

I would also like to bring it to the notice of this House that it is never being done at the Minister level or MOS level. To be

very frank, I also read from the newspaper that this thing had happened. I was not here. I had been to London for operation. I read about this there.

It is never done at the Ministers' level that I would like to assure them. It is done at the ITDC level. There is a five-Member Committee for this where the vigilance is also there.

If they have committed any irregularities, they will be given severest punishment, let me assure this. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the proposed transfers?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : There should not be any victimisation.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : No. There is no question of any victimisation. But unfortunately or fortunately my friend is the patron of the Officers' Association of ITDC.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : So, he knows the facts.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : No. He knows not facts. He is the patron of the Officers' Association of ITDC, I would also request him that any bickering between patron and the top management—should not be brought into this.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : My submission is ...

MR. SPEAKER : Advaniji, one minute please.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Sir, this should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : It will go on record.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Sir, there is no bickering in the management.

MR. SPEAKER : You will not decide whether it would go on record or not. Please sit down.

Now, his question is, a very relevant question, those who are connected with this—are they being transferred in such a fashion so as to protect them.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I did not know. I have heard of this for the first time. I can assure you that any person or individual or individuals who are connected with this directly or indirectly...

MR. SPEAKER : ...will not be protected, Right?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Yes Sir, They will not be protected. I have said that as per the rules in the Ministry and the Department, they would be given the severest possible punishment. There is no question of any cover-up.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Here is an admission by the Government that the grant of the Bagiya Restaurant lease to this particular party, which included the alleged murderer, Shri Sushil Sharma, Youth Congress Leader, was basically wrong. My submission is that corruption and criminalisation are two sides of the same coin and the grant of this Bagiya Restaurant was a case of corruption. This has led to this *tandoor kand* which is a case of criminalisation.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, who has proved this corruption ?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Here is the proof of this corruption.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I would like in this floor of the House only to be told who was the political person who wanted this particular place to be given to this person, and who was the person who has taken the money ... *(Interruptions)* so that we can initiate action against him ... *(Interruptions)* I would like to know about that ... *(Interruptions)* I would like to request the hon. Home Minister—howsoever big he may be — to arrest him just today right now. Mere allegations for political purposes will not do.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, what actually happened...

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj) : I was listening to the arguments and counter-arguments of the Members of different political parties in the House right now with rapt attention. You were appreciating their speeches. Vajpayeeji made a mention of Chandra Shekharji and the latter gave his clarification. It was followed by things of different types. Our friend, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad challenged just now to produce before him the person labeled as corrupt. I have also been a Minister here. I have been the Chief Minister also. The Chief Minister of a State today accuses them of resorting to scientific rigging. Can you name even a single person—a third person—who is a witness to an exchange of bribery ? There was a Minister who had a great respect for me. I was not a Minister then, but an ordinary M.L.A. He was first class first in English from Patna University. One day, he took me home and complained that his wife served him ordinary rice, pulses and

a potato preparation only. He asked me to arrange *Kababs* etc. for him and he would pay for the feast. Then other subjects were discussed, I asked that he worked so hard—I would not name the person—was a witty person and cleared so many files... He replied that when I become a Minister, I should remember that the files go to Delhi. The telephone is an instrument of intrigues. As a Minister, one can ask the I.T.D.C. to give a particular person on phone. Can the person at the other end dare say 'No'. \*Today, I am saying it honestly that I do not mean that everybody in the Youth Congress is a dishonest person but a system of the sorts has developed. On asking why does not he join the ranks of the Youth Congress, he replied that any Youth Congress worker can tell you who is an honest Minister. I was told that one is scared of going to Chavan Sahib's residence, Scindia Sahib's residence and one refrains from meeting the Finance Minister. The Youth Congress people will tell you .....*(Interruptions)*\*

*[English]*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : This is highly objectionable. This is very objectionable.

*[Translation]*

If I point out his shortcomings then... *(Interruptions)*

He is an elderly person and I do not want to malign his image.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : We are in the Government. If any hon. Member has got anything against any individual member of the Government, he is most welcome to say so. But he cannot make a mockery of the House like this. We have got self-respect.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, I can understand some people making allegations. I cannot understand people making charges against Minister. But this House should not be brought down to this level. There should be some limit to it. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say that you have opened a Pandora's box where all types of things will happen. It will happen from both the sides. Mr. Speaker, I did not understand why did you want a legal point of view on this question. You are a legal luminary yourself. That matter should have been ended there. I am sorry to say this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have to fight against all odds.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : But you have got the right to say \* No further discussion on this and I am adjourning the House\*. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us understand. I have been repeating, not only repeating, but I am reading now. I am going to read this for the third time.

"No allegation of defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless a Member has been given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply."

I really do not appreciate the persons who are alleging against the Members and the Ministers in the House without giving them the notice indicating that this is done by them. This is not going to form part of the record. This is exactly what I want to say. You are the cream of the society elected by 92 crores of people. You are influenced by what appears in the newspapers. Do you think a single judge sitting there or a few judges sitting there would not be influenced by what appears in the newspapers and what you discuss on the floor of the House? You think that they have a sterner stuff than you have here. You think that they would not be influenced and yet you want justice to be done. This is exactly why the matter *sub judice* has not been discussed on the floor of the House. Now this can happen to anybody, anywhere in the society. If you are not taking care of them while trying to do justice and trying to keep things above board, well, I do not know who is going to help you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, please close this now. Enough damage has been done on this matter. Please close it right now. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not from Maharashtra. To my deep regret I do not know the Marathi language. But the English newspapers have reported that the Samna which is the party organ of one of the ruling parties in Maharashtra has carried a statement by the leader of one of those two ruling parties that he is attempting to establish a nexus between the Amamath Yatra and the forthcoming Haj pilgrimage and has stated that he would not permit the Haj pilgrimage to take place if there are any difficulties with regard to the Amamath Yatra. Sir, I do not think there is any Member of this House who would be behind-hand in urging the Government to ensure that the Amamath

Yatra takes place successfully, fully and peacefully. But by making the kind of a statement, by issuing the kind of challenge that that gentleman has issued through his party organ, he is attempting to pretend that all the Muslims of India are trying to prevent the Amamath Yatra from taking place. He is trying to draw a parallelism between what the *Harkat ul Ansar* of the *Hizbul Mujahidin* is doing in Kashmir and the actions of the ordinary Muslims of India. I think it is utterly objectionable that the ruling party chief in that State of Maharashtra should be allowed to get away with making a statement in which he threatens all the 12 or 15 crores Muslims of India with a denial of the fundamental right to go on a religious pilgrimage because of what is happening in one State of India. I think it is absolutely essential that the Home Minister takes against this man the same kind of action that he is taking against the *Harkat ul Ansar* because this amounts to a form of terrorism unleashed against the largest community in India. I do not think this House should stand with it for one moment. I think it is equally necessary that since we have as the leading Opposition party in this House, the party which is in alliance with that party, the Shiv Sena, in Maharashtra that we should get an assurance from the Leader of the Opposition that under no circumstances will a false nexus be allowed to be established in Maharashtra between the Amamath Yatra and the Haj pilgrimage and that the Haj pilgrims will be permitted, encouraged and assisted in undertaking their Haj pilgrimage whatever might or might not happen with regard to the Amamath Yatra. I think, Sir, it is utterly unacceptable that the Muslim community of India should be held hostage in this manner by no less than a leader of the ruling party in Maharashtra, a man who is on record for having repeatedly stated that the whole of Maharashtra Government runs under his remote control and when this gentleman who is running the Maharashtra Government by remote control makes a statement that he challenges any Muslim to go on a Haj pilgrimage if there are any difficulties with regard to the Amamath Yatra and if Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri L.K. Advani keep completely quiet, then I can only take it that they are party to that challenge. And if they are not party to that challenge, I would expect them on the floor of this House now to disassociate themselves completely from the statement made by Mr. Bal Thackeray. And at the same time I would expect the Home Minister of India to assure us in this House that under no circumstances will Mr. Bal Thackeray be allowed to carry out his threat and that the Muslims of India will be ensured, as they have been ensured for the last fifty years, their rights, their fundamental rights to proceed on a pilgrimage which is of the greatest importance to that community. I seek through you, Sir, a statement from the Leader of the Opposition as well as a statement from the Home Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We shall give all facilities from Calcutta. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, I can assure the hon. Members that no Muslim who would like to go on pilgrimage will be stopped from doing it and if anybody wants to stop it, certainly we will take action against them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why can you not take action on the statement made by him? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, the unfortunate and the sudden death of Shri Rajan Pillai... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Will the hon. Minister give the assurance that the Hindus Amamath Pilgrimage will not be stopped? Mr. Speaker, Sir, why does not the hon. Minister make a statement or give an assurance in this regard? *(Interruptions)*...

*[English]*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : The antinational and subversive elements killed tens of people in bomb blasts, particularly in Jammu. Will the hon. Minister do something about that? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.30 p.m.

14.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till  
Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock*

15.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-Five  
minutes past Fifteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 and by the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Ordinance, 1995.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : On behalf of Shri Manmohan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English

versions) under the rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:—

- (1) An explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Ordinance, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7916/95]

- (2) An explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Ordinance, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7917/95]

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Item No. 4, Shri G. Venkat Swamy.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I want to oppose the statements being laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you opposing Ordinance No.4, or 5?

SHRI RAM NAIK : First item No.4 and then No.5 because subsequently he will come to No.5. On both the items I want to oppose.

*[Translation]*

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the efforts are being made here to lay the Ordinance No. 6 and 7. Ordinance No. 6 pertains to nationalisation of 15 textile mills and No. 7 is in regard to 109 sick mills of National Textile Corporation. The thrust of both these ordinances is that the Government requires permission to sell the land. Now I do not want to comment on its merits but Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you may recall that on 2nd June the Minister of Textile while introducing this Bill in this House said that the Bill should be passed without discussion. You know that I objected to it. Thereafter, Advaniji, Atalji and other members supported me and you directed us to discuss the matter with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and both the Bills were introduced at four O'clock or half past four on the same day. This ordinance is in that regard only.

The objection I have raised is that this Government is going to do such a thing which has never happened in the

history of Parliament till date. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, two Bills have been introduced in this House and I know that Ordinances are issued only in exceptional cases. But what has happened here? Here such circumstances were created that on 9th June hon. Speaker had to refer these two Bills which were introduced here on 2nd June to the Standing Committee on Commerce and Textile for further consideration. Standing Committee is like select committee.

MR. Deputy Speaker Sir, when a Bill is referred to select Committee or Standing Committee, no Ordinance is issued in that regard. This has never happened in our Parliamentary History till date. Sometimes such things have also happened that a Bill was passed by one House but the other House did not pass it. Then an ordinance was issued in that case. But here situation is such that these Bills were sent to the Standing Committee but this Government has creating a new history that before submission of the report by the Standing Committee, it has issued an ordinance.

[English]

And that is why I object to it.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I know that the statements to be given will be under Rule 71(2). But an Ordinance regarding Provident Fund is being introduced thereafter.

Now there is no statement in that regard. An explanatory statement regarding these two ordinances has been given paper warning. This Ordinance is regarding Provident Fund which the Hon'ble Minister is going to lay in the House and about which I have raised an objection that why this Ordinance has been issued? There is no statement before the House in that regard, which is necessary. And this Government is evolving a new Parliamentary System under which each case is being taken lightly and casually. That is why I am objecting to it and I want to say that this Parliamentary System should not be degraded to that extent.

[English]

Now there are no Select Committees for the Bills? A Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee.

[Translation]

Create History you but do not create such a history in which you have referred the Bill to the Select Committee. Select Committee and Standing Committee are the same.

Standing Committees have been constitute on the lines of Select Committee. When a Bill has already been referred to the Standing Committee then issuing of an Ordinance for which president is empowered is misuse of powers.

There was no urgency in this case. This Bill is in regard to the nationalisation of 15 Textile mills taken over in 1983. This Bill has been introduced after twelve years, even then an Ordinance is being issued for that. Keeping in view all these things this is a very serious matter. In this context, statements regarding both the ordinances should be given. An ordinance regarding Bonus has also been issued. That will also be discussed whenever it will be put up for discussion. Why an ordinance has been issued in this case? The statement for both the ordinances should have been given. You are giving statement about the ordinance for both the Bills regarding Textile but this statement is not appropriate.

[English]

So, on all these points, I want to oppose laying of these two notifications or statements on the Table of the House and laying of the Ordinances also on the Table of the House. This is what I want to say, what I have said is covered by Rule 71.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTEMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, there has been no intention of the Government to take the parliamentary system lightly. It was only in the best interests of the textile industry that these two Ordinances had been issued and I think the hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik, who himself has been taking a lot of interest in the revival of the sick textile industry, will agree that to a very large extent the steps which the Government have taken will go a long way in reviving the textile industry. The Government was not in a position to pass these Bills in the last Session. Even though the Bills had gone to the Standing Committee, yet the Government had to come forward and issue the Ordinances. There is no intention other than this. There are detailed statements about the reasons as to why the Government had to issue the Ordinances.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, it is not possible. Efforts are being made to ridicule this Parliament. This Bill was introduced on 2nd June Sessions of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha ended on June 2 and 3 respectively. How could both the Bills be passed in such circumstances. You should have introduced the Bill on June 2 and got the same passed after discussion. But it would have been better if you had not introduced the Bill and issue Ordinance.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: At that point of time it seemed that there was a general consensus over the need to not only introduce the Bills but also to take up the Bills for consideration as well as also to pass those Bills. Shri Ram Naik had taken up the issue on that day and said that they should not be passed hurriedly. Therefore, the Bills could not be passed at that point of time. Therefore, it is not that we had tried to keep away from the Parliament.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): What is the position of that Bill now? It is already introduced in the House. The Standing Committee is thinking on it.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Even when we introduce the Bills in the House and if the hon. Speaker decides in his discretion that they have to be referred to the Standing Committee, those Bills are referred to the Standing Committee and then, only after receiving the report, we do take up the Bills for consideration.

As far as fixing up time for consideration of the Bill to replace the Ordinance is concerned, naturally the matter would be taken with the hon. Speakers and whatever the hon. Speaker decides, we will follow it accordingly.

We are absolutely not agreeing with the statement that we are taking the Standing Committees very lightly. There have been instances where the Standing Committees have made certain recommendations on certain Bills and the Government have, on several occasions, accepted those recommendations *in toto*. The Government had an open mind on the wisdom of the standing Committee which they had reflected on several occasion through those recommendations, and accordingly, they have accepted those recommendations. There have been several instances like this. Therefore, to put it on the Government saying that we are taking the parliamentary system lightly, we are taking the Standing Committees lightly and are not taking them seriously, I think, is a little unfair. Whatever best possible recommendations come from the Standing Committees and whatever wisdom is reflected by the Members through those recommendations, we try to take them into consideration. That is the spirit and intention with which the Government is functioning.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I want your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is telling that there is no *mala fide* intention.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There may not be any *mala fide* intention but this has never happened earlier.

[Translation]

Lok Sabha was constituted in the year 1950...  
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In extraordinary circumstances, these may have to be issued.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: This has never happened so far.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, under rule 71, it has been clearly mentioned that ordinarily Ordinances can be brought and they can be tabled by the hon. Minister. Rule 71 says:

"Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance, with or without modification, is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House, along with the Bill, a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance."

The Minister has already explained what are the present circumstances for tabling the Ordinances on the Floor of the House. So, there is no deviation of any rule.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What about the Standing Committee?

SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA: IT has been clearly mentioned : any Bill which has been earlier introduced'. Whether it is under the consideration of a Standing Committee or of a sub-committee, that does not matter. If the circumstances necessitate the issuance of an Ordinance, the rule is very clear about that. So, the Minister has tabled the Ordinance under this rules.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: The point is not clear from these remarks. I want to state that the object of the Standing Committee is to scrutinize these Bills properly... (Interruptions)

This is the matter of nationalisation of mills taken over in 1983. The Government should clarify as to why this has become necessary? The Bill was introduced on June 2, how it can be passed on June 3 whereas the Rajya Sabha had been adjourned. They should explain the position but they are not doing so.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the Bill is pending before the Standing Committee, he wants you to explain why the Ordinance could not wait.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, I have explained the point raised by the hon. Member. There was an urgency which had necessitated the revival of these textile mills. There were certain recommendations made even by the Special Tripartite Committee which was constituted by the Ministry of Labour. If the hon. Member wants, I can go through the entire statement and read it out for his information. But these were the reasons that I have explained. For the revival of these textile mills, it was felt necessary to issue the Ordinances as soon as possible and, therefore, the Ordinances had to be issued.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I do not think that there has been proper planning. So far as these two Ordinances are concerned, I agree that these are beneficial to the workers.

There is no doubt about it. I think you are also not expressing any doubt about the intention of the ordinance. I am also told that about two thousand crores of rupees are also being allocated for the revival of this textile industry. That is good. We welcome it. We want that this Bill or this legislation should be passed to enable the Government to give effect to the assurances given in the Tripartite Agreement. But a very crucial issue has been raised and I do not know how the Government can resolve it. I cannot make any suggestion. Supposing the Standing Committee amends the Bill and in the meantime we pass the Bill replacing the ordinance in the form as it is now—you can do that as you have got majority—what will happen? I want to know whether the Bill which has been passed by the House will be converted into an Act and if that Act is adopted then what will happen to the recommendation of the Standing Committee?

Sir, you are the Deputy Speaker of the House and I raised it. I am not opposed to the Bill. Do not, for a second, think that I am opposing the introduction of the Bill. I want that the Bill should be passed as soon as possible so that the Bill may be converted into an Act. But there is another parliamentary procedure which is there that if there is any amendment you have to consider it. You cannot anticipate the report of the Standing Committee. What will happen if the Standing Committee amends or suggests some amendment in their Report? What will happen then?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: If you want ur co-operation. It should do.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, Shri Chitta Basu had made a point....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: There is no doubt about that. He needs our cooperation.

[Translation]

Why is this haste? I know it. The land-prices in Bombay city are very high and that this haste is associated with the haste in selling off the tracts of land. I do not want to go into the merits of these Bills because everything would be discussed during the discussion on these Bills. But this is the present State of affairs. That is why, I want to suggest them not to sell off land in haste and use renewal fund instead.

[English]

That fund is not coming and it is not being given to the sick mills

[Translation]

This is it. That is why I am opposing it.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Please do not try and allege motive like this:

[Translation]

“Do not sell off your land in haste”.

[English]

I do not think that such lighter remarks should be made on the intentions of the Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is the purpose of this ordinance.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What is the hurry.



[Translation]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: I want to say only this that Shri Chitta Basu gave a reference here in regard to the Standing Committee. I had said it earlier also that this Bill would be taken up to replace the ordinance.

[English]

Normally after introducing the Bill, the hon. Speaker in his discretion, refers various Bills to the Standing Committees and only on receipt of those reports, the House takes up the Bills for consideration. Now when we came forward with a Bill to replace the ordinances which have been issued in the inter-session period, you are objecting. I have already mentioned this that we will take up the matter at hon. Speaker's level and at his discretion we may take a decision on it... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only at the introductory stage..... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I want to make a point. The point is that it was introduced in the last session and then it was submitted to the Standing Committee. The objection is that while the Standing Committee is seized of the matter how can an Ordinance—which tantamounts to an Act—be ushered in at all? The objection really is there. Now you are introducing it and because there is an Ordinance to be replaced you have to get it passed. It is already with the Standing Committee. The whole position become anomalous. The real problem is that the Ordinance ought not to have been issued while the Standing Committee was seized of the matter. That is where you have failed. How do you explain it? We do not know the answer.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack)-: Sir, that is exactly what I was saying. I was exactly raising this moot question. When the Bill has been sent to the Standing Committee and it is seized of the matter and scrutinising the whole issue as to whether to nationalise or not, or whether any measures should be added to that Bill or not and when Parliament is seized of the matter and discussing and deliberating on this issue, can the Government go in for promulgating the Ordinance?

It is not an affront by the Government on the Parliament itself? So it is a moot question which has to be resolved by you. You have to give a ruling on this issue. It is a very serious matter. I can say that this is clearly a case of breach of privilege of the Parliament on the part of the Government.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a provision in the rule in which it has been clearly

mentioned that an Ordinance can be brought which embodies wholly or partly or with modifications to the provisions of the Bill pending before the House. The Bill can be passed after the Ordinance is issued. Some recommendations of the Bill might have been left out. After the Ordinance is issued, subsequently the Bill can be brought and it can be passed also. But why is the Ordinance being brought now. It is being brought only to expedite the matter and it is necessary that it should be taken up immediately. That is why, the Ordinance is brought now. Afterwards, the Bill which is pending in the Standing Committee can be brought before the House and it can be passed later on. There is no harm in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no provision in the rules to oppose the laying of a paper by a Minister. Rule 305C says:

"A Member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House."

So, when the Bill is discussed you can raise these issues. This is my ruling. Now, I request the Minister to lay the paper on the Table of the House.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

**Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Textile Undertakings (National Ordinance, 1995 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri G. Venkat Swamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:—

- (1) An explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7918/95]

- (2) An explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7919/95]

**Textile Undertakings, (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1995  
(No. 6 of 1995), Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation)  
Amendment Ordinance 1995 (No. 7 of 1995) etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 6 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 27th June, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7920/95]

- (2) The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 7 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 27th June, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7921/1995]

- (3) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No. 8 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 9th July, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7922/95]

- (4) the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 9 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 18th July, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7923/95]

- (5) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 10 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 18th July, 1995.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7924/95]

15.58 hrs.

**INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.59 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (i) Need to take steps for early repair of Gang Canal passing through Punjab**

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Gang canal of Sri Ganganagar in Rajasthan is very important and has been flowing for the last 85 years. In Punjab this canal with a capacity of 2750 cusecs has been completely damaged as a result of which it is unable to carry its full share of water. Therefore to make up this loss, the State Government of Rajasthan has released its share of water in the Indira Gandhi Canal by setting up a link channel R.D. No. 491 near Mohangarh which has been linked with the first head Sadhuwali of Gang Canal.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Water Resources that water be supplied to the farmers of Gang Canal through this link and the position of this 85 years old canal which has been damaged in Punjab due to water-logging be reconstructed.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to issue orders to expedite solving this problem to ensure that the local workers get adequate water.

16.00 hrs.

- (ii) Need to sanction more funds for early completion of Arba-Jhorabahal Community Irrigation Project in Sundargarh, Orissa**

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to Arba-Jhorabahal Community Irrigation Project under Panposh ITDA in Sundargarh Parliamentary constituency. Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to sanction a sum of Rs. 9 crore for the project. The Union Government had

sanctioned Rs. 3.58 crore for the implementation of the Head Project only. Now, the total cost of the Project has been estimated at Rs. 9 crore. Sir, if the Project is implemented, it would irrigate 4,500 acres of land in kharif season and 3,500 acres in rabi season in the first phase and 2,700 acres in rabi season during second phase. This will benefit 2,703 small and marginal farmers of which 2,404 belong to Scheduled Tribe community, 136 to Scheduled Caste and 103 to other community, bulk of whom are below poverty line. Sir, once the Project is materialised it would change the fortunes of these tribals.

I would, therefore, request the Government through you to sanction Rs.9 crore in favour of Arba-Jhorabahal Community Irrigation Project and place it under the disposal of ITDA Panposh in the district of Sundargarh, Orissa.

**(iii) Need to check Deforestation activities in mine areas in Orissa**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : The growing incidents of fallings trees in the State in general and in mine areas in particular have posed a serious environmental problem in the State of Orissa. The mine owners, both in public and private sectors, are not paying adequate attention to the environmental aspect and continue felling trees indiscriminately for mining purposes. They leave the areas after they complete mining operations over a period of years. The large gap and holes created by them after the extraction of minerals are not being filled up by them with sand or earth. They also do not pay any attention to undertake the afforestation activities in the area though they are responsible for felling the trees before the mining operation. The whole activities are causing growing environmental imbalance. The felling of trees has been resulting in landslides, tremors, soil erosion and drought in the mine areas.

In view of the need to stop the recurrence of natural calamities and to maintain the environment balance of the mine areas, I request the Government of India to intervene in the matter and make it mandatory for the mine owners to strictly observe rules made for protecting the environment and undertake afforestation activities after mining operation.

**(iv) Need for Establishment of Uttar Orissa Central University**

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): There is great need for the establishment of Uttar Orissa Central University. The present strength and workload of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa is the highest in India. It needs bifurcation immediately. The demand for establishment of a rural university for the people of tribal and backward districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Bhadrak has been a long standing one. When the Union Government is deciding to set up 11 rural universities, the genuine demand for

establishment of the above university should be acceded to.

I request the Central Government to consider the demand sympathetically.

**(v) Need to impose ban on sale of lotteries throughout the country**

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : The lottery business being carried out uninterruptedly has ruined the poor and middle class families throughout the country.

Keeping in view its consequences a number of State Governments have banned lotteries in their States and the State Government of Rajasthan and Delhi have played a leading role in this regard.

Since the lottery tickets of other States are still being sold in Delhi and Rajasthan as a result of which the problem of law and order has risen in these States.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to pass a legislation to ban the sale of lotteries throughout the country to save the poor and middle class families from dying of starvation.

**(vi) Need to check the rise in prices of the hank yarn**

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Thousands of weavers of our country have been facing serious crisis due to the rise in prices of the hank yarn.

On account of the new economic policy of the Government of India, unrestricted export of cotton is taking place. The domestic market of hank yarn has been seriously affected due to the shortage of cotton. There is no attempt on the part of the Government to supply hank yarn at a cheaper rate to the weavers. This age-old cottage industry which has created rich heritage, is on the verge of collapse. They are faced with the threat of the modern mills and power looms. Thousands of weavers engaged in this cottage industry have been placed in a serious condition.

Rise in price of hank yarn has resulted in the rise in prices of cloth etc., and the consumers at large are the worst sufferers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to bring down the prices of hank yarn to save the weavers of our country and save the age old industry.

**(vii) Need to take concrete steps for early completion of pending Durgawati Hydel Project in Bihar***[Translation]*

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Durgawati Reservoir Project has been pending for the last several years. This project was accorded approval in 1976 but even after 19 years this project is lying incomplete. When this scheme was formulated people had been hopeful that through this scheme the people of drought prone and famine prone areas of Bihar will get means of irrigation and water for their fields, but they were disappointed. Due to insufficient funds the work on this project has been lying standstill. A total of around 700 workers involved in it are still getting their wages even after suspension of this work. The initial expenditure on this project was estimated at Rs. 25 crore and 30 lakh whereas an amount to the tune of Rs. 60 crore had already been spent. Still Rs. 130 crore are required to complete this project.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take steps for a completion of this project by providing sufficient funds with a view to provide benefits of this project to the farmers and save their property from being damaged.

**16.09 hrs.**

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION)  
AMENDMENT BILL  
AND  
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF  
SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move:\*

That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The two Bills which I have moved today arise out of the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. The Report of the Commission along with the Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon by Government was placed on the Table of the House on 14th March, 1995.

\*Moved with recommendation of the President.

The first Bill provides for sharing and distribution of basic excise duties. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended that 47.5 per cent of the Union excise duties on all commodities should be paid to States during the period 1995—2000.

Of this, 40 per cent are recommended for distribution to all States while the remaining 7.5 per cent are earmarked for distribution on the basis of post-devolution deficits as assessed by the Tenth Finance Commission. The estimated transfer on this account to the States during the five years 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is of the order of Rs. 1,21,692 crores.

The second Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations for the distribution of the net proceeds of the additional duties of excise levied on certain commodities. These duties are being levied from 1957 with the consent of the State Governments and are in lieu of the sales tax levied by them on those commodities. The scheme provides for the distribution of the entire collections other than the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, among the States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission.

**16.11 hrs.***[SHRI TARA SINGH In the chair]*

The estimated transfer to the States on this account during the five years 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is estimated to be Rs. 19,986 crores.

The above two Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 8.5.1995 and 19.5.1995 respectively. The two Bills on Union Excise Duty and Additional Excise Duty were referred to the Standing Committee on Finance by the Hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha. These two Bills were considered by the Standing Committee and were adopted by the Committee. Reports of the Standing Committee were presented to the Lok Sabha and copies were laid in the Rajya Sabha on 31.5.1995. As the Budget Session ended on 3.6.1995, the Bills could not come up for consideration. Hence in view of the urgency of the matters to release the share of States in the Union Duties of Excise and Additional Duties of Excise, the hon. President promulgated the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Ordinance, 1995 and Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Ordinance, 1995 on 18.7.1995. These Bills seek to replace the Ordinance.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) Mr. Chairman Sir, though I risen to welcome the Bill because ...

[English]

Forty-five per cent of the annual net proceeds of the union duties....."

[Translation]

is to be given, whereas the State Govt. will get 47.5 per cent I thank Mr. Minister for this.

[English]

"forty per cent of the net proceeds of shareable Union Excise Duties should be distributed among the States in percentages recommended by it."

[Translation]

This is all right, but the third thing you have said is that.

[English]

"the balance of seven and a half percent of the net proceeds of shareable union excise duties should be distributed among the deficit States in percentages recommended by it."

[Translation]

In this context, I will like to put forth my side. The Government of Rajasthan is running so many projects and Mr. Pranav Mukherjee who is sitting here like several other Ministers, has praised, these projects, and their performance. If you agree to this view, then you must see that there are about 11 desert districts in Rajasthan. Even drinking water is not available there and Rajasthan stands next to Madhya Pradesh in terms of area in the country. You will be surprised to know that only one per cent of the total river water in the country is made available to Rajasthan. How the State having eleven desert districts, can prosper with a meagre share of one per cent of river water. So you must count Rajasthan as the first among deficit States and then include Rajasthan in the third provision wherein more net profit has been assured and 17.5 per cent net profit envisaged. This is my first and foremost request I hope that Rajasthan will be included in this list.

Central Excise duties is an important source of Governmental revenue and this is an important cess levied on

important products. I may remind you that this originated during the Mughal period and this was levied on aromatics, products of indigo and edible oil. The Britishers had first levied this cess on salt in 1870. Mahatma Gandhi had undertaken Dandi March in 1930 and said that the levied on salt must be withdrawn altogether. As a result, tax on salt was withdrawn.

I will like to request about the subject related to you. There is a place Sambhar in Rajasthan. Most of our Salt is produced in Sambhar. The Central Government is Contemplating to handover this Sambhar lake to Private Sector. You must be remembering that Sambhar Salt Company is incurring loss and you must be knowing that at the time of merger of princely States, that lake was under the Jodhpur State. My request is that the Sambhar Lake and the neighbouring land which is a big source of income of the State Government and therefore as per the agreement should be handed over to the Government of Rajasthan, if the Company concerned cannot run it properly, so that Salt could become the source of income for the State Government.

Therefore, Britishers levied cess on cotton yarn and motor spare parts, kerosene, matches and steal slabs and sugar. After World War, cess was levied on rubber tyres, cigar and churat. I will like to thank you for your several suggestions with regard to Central Excise duties. The Government has made efforts to give effect to it on the basis of direct structure in pursence to the economic policy. You have said that the tax structure should be effective and transparent and tax payer should not be put to any harassment. This you had said with the regard to the number one of the Central Excise Duties. You have also suggested that present higher rates of central excise duties should be gradually reduced in order to avoid any controversy and the tax structure should be given immediate effect and the tax structure should be made flexible by bringing changes therein. But this should be implemented.

Secondly, as per this you have deleted several matters of ultimate utilization in order to reduce the field of operation and made efforts to bring it within the Migrate sphere. Besides, you have also made efforts to simplify, the procedure adopted to term the units paying excise duties as small scale industrial units. The most important thing is that you have also simplified the process of giving notice to avoid delay and fixed an account register or simple register for small scale industrial units. Along with this, my submission is that big companies want to take advantage by enlisting them, as small companies. Will you stop this, you have been talking about simplifying the documents which are required to be submitted by small scale industries, I think you will pay attention towards these documents. Just as I have said that some big units are small scale units' label on their products and thereby they take advantage of the concessions allowed to small-scale industries. I hope you will check it. Similarly, you have given assurance

to streamline all the procedures and laws. Finally, my submission is that I welcome this Bill but want to emphasize that Rajasthan is a desert State and just as hilly States are given concessions, those States are given concessions. I am not opposing it but where our minister does not time out praising the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Similarly my request is that the Government of Rajasthan should get maximum amount from the Central excise duties.

My next request is that Sambhar salt, which comes under the Government of Rajasthan, that should not be handed over to private sector by the Central Government, otherwise a big agitation shall start in Rajasthan whereby the Central Government will witness gradual change in its stand. Change is already coming in, so why you earn an ill will while going out. You are the guest for a few days only and counting your days—one month, two months, six months. Today an incident was discussed here, now a congress leader was saying that one tandoor should be made on a jeep and hang over a photograph of Naina jee, and go around India on it. Then I think we need not ask anymore for more votes. The Tandoor incident witnessed by the country, is enough to let us.? So I have said that you are heading towards a gradual downfall.

Rajasthan is one of the prograessive State in the Country. Our chief Minister is working for overall development of the State and you are also praising him here. Therefore, I would like to say that efforts should be made to provide more funds for it as it is a deficit State. In this Bill you have said about simplification of procedure and proposed to provide more relief and facilities to small scale industries. I hope that you will implement it.

These days message of Hon. Prime Minister is being broadcast and telecast on Radio and Television daily. Sometimes it is with a proposal for concession to farmers or scheme for mid-day meal for school children. I do not know that as to whether they will get this meal or not but it seems that Hon. Prime Minister has started making election announcements. These announcements would have been made earlier if he really wanted to do something. Now people have understood your policy. As your well wisher, I request you to be alert because for the last four years you have done nothing and did not remember the public at all but now suddenly you have started showing interest in fighting for their cause. You can spend your remaining days in power comfortably because after election you will become an Ex-MP. As your well wisher, I would like to say that Rajasthan is a progressive State of the Country. At present there is the Government of BJP in Delhi, Maharashtra and Gujarat and very soon our party is going to be in power in other States also. In the near future sides are going to be changed and you will be here in the opposition and we will in the treasury benches. I would like to say that such

announcements should not be made and the proposals mentioned in the Bill should be implemented honestly. You should provide more funds to Rajasthan from Central Excise duty. If you will not do so, your party will lose power at the earliest and then you will remember my advise. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on these two Bills. Sir, these two Bills are clubbed together and I rise to support these two Bills.

As you know, Chairman, Sir, this is a constitutional requirement the House has to fulfil. Entry 84 of List I. Union List of the VII Schedule read with Article 272 of the Constitution wrest with Parliament the Power to levy Union excise duty and also Sir, about their devolution, distribution of the income.

How the income that is derived out of such duty will be distributed among the Centre and the States has also been provided for the Constitution itself. The Article also provides for the sharing of the net proceeds of these Duties with the States, if the Parliament by law so provides. There is a rider there also that it cannot be done arbitrarily. It is done on the basis of the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

The Finance Commission is an institution created by the Constitution. There is a very specific provision with regard to it in the Constitution. Every five years the Finance Commission is constituted which discharges this responsibility taking the overall situation of the country into consideration. Taking into consideration the financial and the economic aspects, the income of different States, poverty, general backward, etc., they come out with their recommendations on different aspects, particularly about how such central revenue should be shared between the Union and the States. As you know, the Tenth Finance Commission has submitted its Report recently and after that the Government of India in the Finance Ministry has taken prompt steps to come before the House in the form of two Bills. These two Bills were referred to the concerned Standing Committee, that is the Standing Committee on Finance. It is a matter of gratification that both the Bills have been approved in their entirety, adopted and cleared by the Standing Committee. The Reports of the Standing Committee are there. The Standing Committee on Finance has considered these two Bills based on the reommendation of the Finance Commission and they have accorded their approval in their entirety.

Having said this, I support the two Bills. At the same time I would like to make some observations with regard to the first Bill which deals with the Union Duties of Excise and the

second Bill about the Additional Excise Duty. As regards the first Bill, no doubt there has been an increase of the States' share by 2.5 per cent. Earlier, according to the Ninth Finance Commission, it was 45 per cent in respect of this share. Now it is raised, although marginally, by 2.5 per cent. May be, percentage-wise it is marginal, but in terms of money it must be thousands of crores of rupees extra.

There is also a rider, Right from the beginning, different Finance Commissions successively laid emphasis on population and backwardness while considering this aspect as to what quantum of money should be distributed to individual States. It is done on the basis of population and backwardness. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how this backwardness is defined by them. How is it considered? Do they go by the total population or by the constitution of the population by which I mean the SC, the ST, the OBC, etc.? I am inclined to make a suggestion. Now only the total population is taken into consideration and not the constitution of the population, say the class of people, their percentage, etc. I think this way we are not doing full justice to the backward States. As regards backward classes also there is no definition or the parameter to judge about the depth of backwardness.

That is no where provided. But at the same time, are irrigation and dry area, and again, natural backwardness and all these things taken into consideration?

Now, out of this 47.5 per cent, 40 per cent of the excise duty will go to the States and 20 per cent will be on the basis of population of 1971. There is a variation; there is a difference between the two Bills. No uniform approach has been maintained. With regard to the first Bill, that is with regard to the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, the population figure is taken on the basis of 1971 census. But when we come to the second Bill, that is Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, it is on the basis of 1991 census. What is the harm if there is only one census figure in respect of both the Bills?

Again, sixty per cent would be on the basis of the distribution of per capita income. This is a welcome feature. We know that this is an irony of fate—Nirmal Kantiji, my good friend will bear me out—that the metropolitan cities are the growth centres, they are the advanced cities. We have four metropolitan cities. The collections are high there. Even all companies and industrial houses have their headquarters there. The companies which have their area of operation in Orissa, their plants are there, the industries are there, but their headquarters are in Calcutta for obvious purposes—marketing and things like that. That way, the States around the metropolitan cities have significantly contributed to the growth of the metropolitan cities, the four metropolitan centres,

namely, Madras in the South, Bombay in the West and Delhi, of course, the Union Capital. But we have a feeling that because of all these adjustments in calculations, etc. the States which are producing the raw materials and on which the growth and prosperity of these companies and industries exist and whereby income is also generated do not get the benefits which should accrue to them proportionately. They do not get that. This aspect also has to be taken into consideration. With regard to the first Bill, I would say that the constitution of population should be the criterion.

Lastly, this is a new phenomenon, a new recommendation of the Tenth Commission, which is distinct and different from the recommendation of the earlier Commissions. That is 7.5 per cent is to be set apart, besides 40 per cent directly distributed on the basis of the formula. It has to be kept extra. And that is distributed again on the basis of proportion to the deficit States. Again, the formula is in proportion to the deficit of each State, to the total deficit of these States. It sounds all right, sounds very fine and sounds logistic. I would like to give an example. The State of Orissa is a very unfortunate State. Even the Government of India allocations, the Union allocations, the Plan allocations are not being spent fully because of the State's inability to mop up the proportionate share from within the State. They are not able to generate internal revenue, internal income to the extent required so as to avail of the total allocation by the Centre during the Plan period, for the Plan period. This is the plight. Such cases, such States should be treated as special cases.

Rather I would make this plea with all the emphasis at my disposal that like some North-Eastern States, other States which are in backward conditions due to different reasons—traditionally there are different reasons for backwardness—should also be included in the list of 'separate States' which are to be treated for the purpose of bearing the entire deficit by the Centre.' The North-Eastern States are entitled to such things because a special provision does exist. So, today as a matter of strategy, the forward States or the developed States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and such other States are also showing deficits. They are also arranging their Budgets in such a way that they show deficit. There are two groups of States, that is, the States which have income far above the average national income in terms of per capita and the other is the group of States which are down below the average national income. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister while replying to the debate that if those States which have income far above the average national income show deficits in their Budgets, they will get a share out of this figure of 7.5 per cent. If it is so, then it is not a correct thing; and it will again widen the regional imbalance and thus defeat the very purpose of our Planning which is to bridge the regional imbalance and ensure balanced growth of

all the regions and all the parts of the country. This is my suggestion.

With regard to the other Bill, that is, Additional Duties of Excise Amendment Bill, I would say that in 1956, in a meeting of the National Development Council, there was an agreement that sales tax should not be levied by the States within their parameter or within their jurisdiction. As you know, at least on certain commodities of mass consumption like sugar, textiles, woollen things, toacco, etc., the sales tax will not be levied; and to that extent, instead of sales tax, there will be this additional excise duty. This provision was there; and the States will be compensated accordingly and over and above that, they will get something extra also. This is the background. After that also, the point about the wholesale abolition of sales tax was debated; even a national debate took place though not in a regular way. Even during the Janata Party Government, it was there in their manifesto. Prior to the 1977 elections, the Janta Party Government included it in their manifesto, but they could not do it because it is the main plank of the States' revenue and so the States were opposed to it. The States put up a very firm opposition, a very steep opposition to the proposal to abolish this. A Committee also has gone through the pros and cons of this.

Again different Finance Commissions, one after another, have adopted their formulae. The Tenth Finance Commission has agreed with the views expressed or with the recommendations made by the Ninth Finance Commission and they have given 50 per cent weightage to population, according to the 1990-91 census and 40 per cent to the average States' domestic-product for the last three years. In this way, an emphasis was given for consumption which has a link with the income of the States. That is also taken into consideration. This philosophy or this parameter or this basis appears to be very sound. So, I support this Bill.

Again the rate of the States' sales tax varies from State to State. Madhya Pradesh adopts a different type of approach or policy; Orissa has another; and the adjoining State of Andhra Pradesh has another. This leads to pilferage. Jharsuguda is now a new District; and the people of Jharsuguda depend on Madhya Pradesh market, like the markets of Raigarh, Raipur, etc.

So also is the case from Bolangir and different parts of Orissa. The people of Berhampur depend on Andhra Pradesh market because of wide variance in sales tax rates. There should again be a debate in respect of three or four items regarding additional tax. If this subject is a vexed matter, then this needs to be addressed at various levels and if we find a solution whereby we can do away with the sales tax and at the same compensate the State Governments adequately, to

their satisfaction, then nothing like that; it will be a very much welcome step.

I would like to conclude with one request. With a lot of anguish and pain, I would like to bring one point to the notice of this august House, particularly, the Finance Minister. Fortunately, the External Affairs Minister is also the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Board. I would also draw his personal attention to this point. I do confess that this is not at all relevant to today's debate. But kindly permit me to bring out this point here because it affects Orissa totally. The very core of the economy of Orissa is adversely affected by it. You know very well and honourable Pranabji also knows very well that Orissa is the abode of natural calamities like floods, cyclone and drought. All these calamities visit the State by turn, one after another. In May this year, we had 30 to 40 inches of rainfall causing havoc. Kindly see the treatment meted out to such a State by the Tenth Finance Commission! But way of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), Andhra Pradesh got Rs.270 crore as per the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended Rs.653.77 crore by which the increase is to the tune of 142.14 per cent. It is good. We do not grudge about it. Bihar got Rs.273.53 crore as against Rs. 175 crore; the increase is 56 per cent. Gujarat is fairly a developed State. There is 199 per cent increase which is almost double. When you come to Orissa, it is a meagre increase of 9.79 per cent which is the lowest. In 1989-94, that is the Ninth Finance Commission period, it was Rs.235 crore and there is a marginal increase to Rs.258.01 crore. In terms of percentage of increase, this 9.79 per cent is the lowest. How can the State which is already rotting in poverty and backwardness with a lot of tribal and Harijan population manage? It is far below the national average in terms of per capita income. When such is the treatment meted out of Orissa, there is a net loss of about Rs. 2000 crore to the State. So, recommendations in regard to CRF are not acceptable to Orissa. In Orissa Assembly also, the Government has recently come out very firmly against these recommendations. So, I would seek Government of India's intervention in this regard. The Planning Minister is well acquainted with the potentiality and poverty of Orissa.

The Finance Minister is represented here in the House right now by hon. Shri Chandrashekara Murthy. I would also request Dr. Manmohan Singh and also the Government of India as a whole that this should be corrected. Such a situation should not be allowed to exist.

With these words I support these two Bills.

SHRI NIRAMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Let me begin with one of the problems that we face here.



When the terms of the Finance Commissions are fixed—it is the Government which fixes it—the Parliament had no chance to debate it. This is a way indicates the respect of the Executive towards the Parliament and the Legislatures of the country.

Then again, when the recommendations of the Finance Commission are laid on the Table of the House, neither the Parliament nor the Legislatures get an opportunity to discuss them. I sympathise with him, my valued friend, when he wanted to know, what was the basis of calculation of backwardness of a State. All that is given in the Finance Commission's Report. But just because we never get an opportunity to discuss the recommendations of the Finance Commission, this kind of a problem arises and the Government's attitude to Parliamentary sovereignty to legislatures is also reflected in this kind of activity. It is not only that; both for the Ninth and the Tenth Finance Commissions, there have been notes by members of the Finance Commission that the Finance Commission themselves are treated shabbily by the Government. About the secretarial assistance, the Secretary was changed at a crucial moment. The office was not set up immediately and these kinds of comments coming from some members of the Commission are appended in the Finance Commission's Report.

I, therefore submit as a first point that this attitude of the Government must change towards both the Legislative Wings and the established bodies.

There is another note. I will not go into this. In fact, the Finance Commission is established every five years in order to devolve resources in two ways. They say, in their technical term, there is a vertical devolution and horizontal devolution. By vertical devolution what is meant is that how much should be devolved, has to be decided by the Finance Commission. Of the total collection of the Centre as between the Centre and the States what proportion would be given to the States. It was recognised from the beginning of the Constitution that the States' resources, as given and the list of duties that is provided in the Constitution are not consistent. Therefore, it was provided that every five years depending upon the kind of responsibilities that the States discharge and also the State finances and the Central finances, the Finance Commission should be established and they should deliberate on how much of Central collection should go to the States. It is the second stage when the total amount, the kitty is decided upon how that will be distributed among the States.

Now, there is a problem with the recommendations of this Finance Commission. Whether the Standing Commission has discussed it or not, whether they have recommended it or not, that is not relevant point at all. The Standing Committee

has had a member of the Finance Commission in it and the problem was that it had to be immediately sent and therefore no discussion on the report of the Finance Commission could take place. The Government has said only a formal passing of the Bills as recommended because there was an urgency in the last Session. There was no discussion.

In fact, the psychology was that since one of the Members of the Finance Commission was heading the Committee, therefore -- may be for other things -- no discussion on the recommendations of the Finance Commission may take place.

Sir, I would not go into this horizontal distribution. It is always a very delicate and a very difficult thing. But what I would like to criticise first is about the alternative proposal made by the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission, I must point out, was functioning in a very tight situation. As a matter of fact, it is reported that when the Ninth Finance Commission was meeting, there were four revenue surplus States before any devolution was made from the Centre. When the Tenth Finance Commission was meeting that number came down to three. After devolution, the number of States which still continued to be deficit also increased in the meantime. Thus, the situation in the financial front was pretty bad. That is understandable. But in the meantime, the responsibilities of the State have increased tremendously. The problem was—not that it escaped the attention of the Finance Commission altogether—they had suggested an alternative scheme. In that alternative scheme what they have proposed is a devolution of total 29 per cent of all collections at the Centre which included the Custom Duty, Corporation taxes and all other such taxes excepting the Central Surcharges.

They have suggested an amount of 29 per cent in that alternative scheme. While in this particular case they did not go up to 29 per cent, if they could give suggestions in the alternative scheme of an amount which is 29 per cent, why have they not done so in the case of the recommendations which is the earlier one? They have desisted from reaching the total amount, the total proportion as per their recommendations. He has mentioned only the Excise Duty and because we are discussing Excise Duties, he has said that the Excise Duty which was some forty five per cent has been raised to forty seven and a half per cent. He perhaps thought it was inconsistent or it was not relevant to be mentioned here. But at the same time, the income tax devolution percentages have been reduced. Previously it was 85 per cent. Now, it is 75 per cent and the totality of it leads to a 24 per cent devolution plus three per cent of those additional Excise Duties which is the replacement of the Sales Tax. That means in the alternative scheme, they recommended a vertical devolution of 29 per cent of the total collections:

While they refrained from recommending the same in case of the present scheme which has been given effect through the Ordinance and through the present Bill, they recommended no more than 27 per cent in the other case. Why is it so? I do not know. We could have divided this, had the Finance Commission recommendations' been independently discussed before this House and had we been given opportunity to suggest modifications. That stage has not been allowed to us.

Sir, I have a third comment to make. I would like to refer to Article 269 of the Constitution with regard to the items which are divisible. According to Article 269, clause (1), they are : (a) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land; (b) estate Duty in respect of property other than agricultural land; terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railways, sea or air etc. I am referring to two of them instead of going through the whole list.

The Finance Commission had the authority to at least suggest. Clause 1(h) says that the taxes on the consignment of goods should also be devolved when such consignment takes place in the case of inter-State trade. The Government of India for the last so many years, despite a decision in the National Development Council is refusing to pass an Act on the consignment tax so that the kitty could have been enlarged, so that the difficulties, the unprecedented difficulties faced by the Centre and the States with regard to finance could have been reduced to little. I do not know why the Finance Commission did not even suggest, because they are dealing with the finances of the Centre and the States, that the Government should go ahead with the imposition of the consignment tax. That is a big gap, according to me, in the recommendations of the Finance Commission. And then there is another interesting thing. In fact when the Finance Commission was on, I had an occasion to discuss with them but I could not persuade them to take this up. Clause 1(e) of Article 269 says that taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and future markets should be devolved. Now, Sir, this year's budget has imposed a tax called service tax on transactions of stock exchanges. This is called service tax on stock exchanges, on telephone etc. Rs. 600 crore are estimated to be collected on them. I am surprised that has not been taken into account in the total collection of the Centre, although it is explicitly provided under Clause 1(e) of Article 269 that taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and future markets should be devolved. The entire report of the Finance Commission is silent on that. I do not know why. I regret that it was not discussed before the House before this time.

**16.57 hrs.**

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

Now, the other point that I want to make is with regard

to modifications of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. I do not know what they will answer because what they are doing is very interesting. The Executive can modify the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission is replaced. In order that West Bengal is not adequately helped, I remember because I was a Member and he was also a Member and Finance Minister at that time, one year's recommendation of the Finance Commission was just thwarted out. The West Bengal Government was expecting Rs. 400 crore for that year. If the figure is not correct, he can correct me. The recommendations for that year were not accepted at all which indicates that the Government can neither modify nor can go beyond what the Finance Commission has recommended. They could have done that. They are still refusing to do that.

Another point that I want to make is about the tardy way the Commission is dealt with. That is true with regard to the terms of reference also. I will not go into the details and technicalities. It refers to the revenue plan targets etc. The Commission has to interpret it for itself. I believe they have interpreted it correctly. That is a different matter. The point is that there is not even sufficient clarity in the terms of reference. The Finance Commission has to ponder over that and then arrive at a conclusion.

I want to make another point. This may generate happiness with the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. These problems have been focussed in different journals also. The point is that the Fiscal Commission makes recommendation for five years. Normally, it synchronises with the plan period.

**17.00 hrs.**

This had happened earlier. At one stage there was no synchronisation and that had to be corrected. The Plan period was shortened and the Finance Commission's recommendation was scuttled for a shorter period. There is a problem. We are in the midst of the Eighth Five Year Plan and that is yet to conclude. The Ninth Five Year Plan will not be over with the recommendations of this particular Finance Commission which will be valid till the year 1999-2000. That is a problem which they have to sort it out.

*There is another problem. I do not know whether that problem is that relevant today. I want the Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission to help me to understand. When the Planning Commission was not as undermined as it is today—even in its mid-term, there are stories about its mid-term appraisal—the entire path of economic development was being sorted out by the Planning Commission. The Finance Commission was just a body to allocate resources in*

terms of its own understanding, independent of the Planning Commission. It was the Planning Commission, which was really the key apex body framing the path of development for the country and an independent body, the Finance Commission, was asked to deliberate how the States should get funds, what should remain with the Centre. This is the problem. Most interestingly, for our history, it is the Planning Commission, which is a Government constituted body, non-statutory and non-constitutional body and the Finance Commission is a constitutional body. There have been some talks about it. I am firmly of this conviction that in fact it should be the job of the Planning Commission, which can take a holistic view on the path of economic development, the path in which the States are to move around and the path with the residual elements with the States had to cover. Therefore, I incidentally propose, for their consideration, that in fact there should be constitutional amendments. The amendments should make the Planning Commission a statutory body and not a Government body and it should be left to the Planning Commission to find out, to analyse the economies of the States and the Centre and to propose devolution. Today it is a very peculiar situation. There are plan terms and there are non-plan terms. One part of the grant is provided by the Finance Commission apart from devolution. There is another part about which the Planning Commission has to take a view and the Finance Ministry, in its wisdom, has to agree to terms and which are termed as plan terms. The Planning Commission every year, for formulating the Annual Plans, calls all the States, discuss with them, try to apprehend what their problem is, try to apprehend what their targets are, whether they are realistic or not and on that basis allocation are made. There can be complaints. But even then, this is a much better method than the Finance Commission's method.

There is an additional advantage in terms of what I am proposing. It would be better if there is a Planning Commission, which is a constitutional authority, that functions under the National Development Council. It is a matter of devolution, vertical and horizontal, a relationship between all the States together and the Centre and as between the States. Therefore, no better judge can be there than the National Development Council. Therefore, I made this proposal. I want the Government to consider this. I want the Government not only to consider this but also to agree with me and to make proposals for the constitutional amendments.

Now, about horizontal divisions I do not want to make any comments frankly ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Why?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I will tell you why. It is very interesting. You kindly see the interesting part. The

additional duties of excise are really the replacement of the sales tax.

It has been agreed as if in a Covenant that State will not levy them and they will appear as additional duties and their proportions are in terms of their projections which have been made—their technical and scientific projections. Some may agree. Some may not agree. There are two methods of assuming what the backwardness of a State. They have accepted one and not accepted another. But do not drag me into the technicalities. The other part is, seven-and-a-half per cent—look at the picture—excise duty has been raised to 47.5 per cent, of which 40 per cent could be distributed in terms of one criterion and seven-and-a-half per cent in terms of certain deficiencies in the State even after devolution of this amount. Therefore, it is expected that in the course of the next five years, it is not one constant ratio; and this ratio is very indicative that in the course of coming five years, which States are expected to be more and more in difficulty. The number one State is, Jammu and Kashmir. Is it a political statement. I do not know? The political realities are reflected. Of the seven-and-a-half per cent, Jammu and Kashmir would begin within 13.36 per cent and then go up like 16.491 per cent, 21.985, 22.741, 23.740 per cent in the final year. Which of the other States, whose grant from the seven-and-a-half per cent, whose allocation from the seven-and-a-half per cent would increase—the North-Eastern States? The other States will come down, including Orissa. So what I believe is, it is also a statement of the governmental understanding of the development of the polity in the different areas of the country. This is the anticipation and it is this anticipation which I am opposed to. This is the confession that in the course of the coming five years, the financial position of these areas would be worsening because the Centre is failing with these areas. I think, this is a self-criticism which the Government is making and we accepted it in that spirit and, therefore, we want to tell the Government that such a thing does not happen. Now that is all I wanted to make about that point which I was told by somebody.

Apart from all these, there is one point that in this connection we should underline; it is the totality of the collections, the size of the kitty itself. For instance, there is a conflict that there is a large scale excise duty avoidance in Bombay and Gujarat in the textile sector. I say, it is not evasion. It is avoidance. If the processing is done outside the Bill, excise duty is avoided and in West Bengal, such facilities are not there. Therefore, West Bengal means, they send to Bombay and Gujarat and that is cheaper for them, because they do not have these kind of arrangements within West Bengal. This is one kind of problem. These gaps in excise duties, these gaps in excise duty rules have to be plugged and the Ministers should concern themselves about this so that

neither avoidance takes place nor is there disfigurement of the structure of the industry.

And the other thing is, along with this, we should all say that the evasion—the arrears of excise duty collections and income-tax collections, that is there—should be suitably plugged. If they can be suitably plugged I do not know whether they can be suitably plugged—if the stamp duty should be increased, the collection would increase, because what they say is that the acquisition of the property has been raised to Rs. 75 lakh in Bombay. God knows if it will be, because they are habituated to declare everything below Rs. 10 lakh, why should risk them next by going to Rs. 11 lakh and up to Rs. 75 lakh. I do not know.

But there are measures which are being consciously or unconsciously pursued by the Central Government which lead to lower collection of both the direct and the indirect taxes. It is on that point also that we should comment which will even the percentages, if they are given. That will lead to larger amount because the States are in dire distress and if the States do not have as much as is necessary for them, the country cannot remain together.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Thank you Madam for giving this opportunity.

I rise to speak on these two Bills, introduced by the Finance Minister, the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill and the second one, namely the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, I know that this is mainly connected with the Ninth Finance Commission and what has been provided in the amendments suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission. The general procedure for the Finance Commission once in five year is only to study the position of the States and their financial structure and development.

The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended an increase in the share of the States in Excise Duties from 45 to 47.5 per cent. But unfortunately they have given only 40 per cent and seven and a half per cent is given on the basis of deficiency of finances of the various States. That is going to affect some States which are really doing something. But they have not taken into consideration anything about the basis on which the deficiency is agriculture based where the contribution is substantial for the country's economy. Today we can see what is happening. Our deficient financing or we can see the inflation. It depends upon the agricultural production of the country. When the agricultural production increases we see that inflation is coming down. We have to give a further amount of consideration. Both the Planning Commission and also the Finance Commission should consider both these issues when we distribute the benefits on different proportions and give

them to those States which are really contributing substantially for the benefit of agriculture.

I also see the proportion on which they have worked out the Excise Additional Duties on only a few commodities like sugar, textiles cotton and all those things. They are intended mainly to be levied in place of sales tax. They should only pass them on behalf of the State Government for the Central Government and they should be able to contribute entirely to the States on which they have been able to collect that particular amount. Today we are saying that uniform sales tax should be introduced all over the country, because the different States have different purposes about which just now one of our friends has mentioned which causes differentiation due to which Orissa has been affected. It shows that this sort of sales tax differences are also causing lot of problems and if the Government wants that more items should be introduced in place of sales tax as central excise, unless the State Governments also get the different benefits they would not like to extend cooperation. That is the reason why the differentiation has come from between one State and another and they are not able to offer the cooperation and even the value added tax which has been tried a number of times, has not been added simply because of these problems. I only request the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission to sit together and see that they are able to help the different States where they have some of these deficiencies and how it can be recommended and how they should be able to support those items.

One of our Members also suggested about some of the items which have not been covered under this. That is about the Excise Duty collected on telephone bills and the stock brokers and various other things. Either they should take it up with the Finance Ministry or it goes to the Excise and Customs. They should define clearly and then they should work out how the distribution of the system also should be done.

The second point is, though they said that they have increased the excise duty sharing, they have not mentioned the share of the States in income-tax. That has not come in these Bills. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister should also enlighten us how the distribution of the finances on income-tax side has not been given clearly by the Tenth Finance Commission I was told that the Tenth Finance Commission has reduced the collections of income-tax going to the State Governments and they have been reduced by about 85 per cent. They also should see what is the loss due to it and how it can be compensated. If you are able to say that the Finance Commission's purpose is mainly to see what is the movement of finance in five years, how the income of the State Governments is moving how their progress is increasing, and how their finances should be stabilised in each State, in each

district, each State Government, to support their development. I hope this sort of, this should be done.

As one of our Members has mentioned we should have a discussion on the Tenth Finance Commission in the House before the Government came out with this sort of Bills supported by its recommendations. Had we discussed things very clearly we would have given our recommendations on the various points raised by the Tenth Finance Commission.

We would have given our recommendations on the various points raised by the Tenth Finance Commission. The entire Report should have been given to us and not the part of excise and customs alone. All the details about the income side and income tax collections should have been given to us. Then only we would have had a balance between these two and seen how it should have been done. I also feel that the Finance Commission should also look into the aspects of today's progress of the globalisation. On the one hand, we are reducing the import duties on various items so that people can dump things in this country and on the other hand, we are not giving proportional support for the Indian manufacturers and what should be done to reduce the excise duties. If this is not done, the competitive power of this country will go down and more goods from other countries will be dumped in our country and we will be collecting more excise duties internally. The customs duties will come down and various goods will be moving into this country and we have to face the consequences of under-development in this country.

I feel that the Finance Commission should have taken into consideration all these points. That is why I feel that had the full report of the Finance Commission been tabled in the House, we could have discussed it very clearly about various aspects of these things and how it is going to affect our position.

In fact, if you look at the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 750 crores which have been approved by the Planning Commission earlier was denied later. We have to go on corresponding with them several times to find out how it has been done and what was the method adopted. We should be able to say that clearly and ensure that they should be able to give all the support that was approved at the time of fixing each year's financial support.

Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State and they should see that this agricultural State should be given sufficient support in the planning of these things while considering the Tenth Finance Commission's Report.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) :** Madam Chairperson, I cannot support this Bill because you will kindly agree with me that the devolution of funds and the mechanism for

this will seriously affect the interests of a State like Orissa. The population and the backwardness has been taken as the criteria. I am yet to be enlightened as to on what basis the backwardness of the State has been really arrived at by the Government. In this Bill, they have been proposing the percentage of devolution of funds to different States. From the figure of 7.5 per cent allocation today, by the year 1999 and 2000, Orissa will get almost zero per cent.

Madam, you know the plight of the Orissa State. The hon. Minister of External Affairs, who is our neighbour, was in charge of the Orissa Congress Party. He often goes to Orissa during election time and he knows the social condition of the State. The population of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa is 40 per cent of the total population of the State, which is the highest in the country. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is 40 per cent and the other backward population is 53 per cent. So, 93 per cent people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, OBC and Minorities. The per-capita income is the lowest in Orissa compared to other States of the country. The per-capita investment, the Central investment is the lowest in Orissa compared to other States. The irrigation facilities created by the State Government and the Central projects till today are very inadequate. Out of the total cultivable land, hardly 15 to 16 per cent land gets irrigation facilities.

Irrigation facilities are the lowest in the country, so far as Orissa is concerned. Literacy also is the lowest. Same is the case with the National Highways. We contribute highest revenue to the Railways but the Railway infrastructure in Orissa is also the lowest in the country, even less than that of Assam. As regards employment in the Central sector, Orissa's representation in the Central sector employment is the lowest as compared to other States. I was going through the recruitment in the Defence sector. The allocation is made on the basis of population in different States but the quota of the Orissa State has been taken away and given to other States. Therefore, Defence recruitment is the lowest in the country, so far as the State of Orissa is concerned.

But if you look at the State, we have the highest chromite deposits, we have the highest manganese deposits, we have the highest coal deposits, we have the highest bauxite deposits and we have the highest of any other mineral resource also. Next to Assam, we get the maximum rainfall and we have 450 kilometres of seacoast. You may raise a question that why then are we backward. There is a historical reason behind this but I do not want to go into that historical reason. After Independence, the step-motherly attitude from the Central Government has created this kind of disparity and regional imbalance. Ultimately we have been sandwiched between Bengal and Andhra on the one side and Madhya Pradesh and Bihar on the other side. In spite of having so much of mineral

resources and other natural resources, every year we face drought and floods. The hon. Member, Shri Khagpati is sitting here. In his own constituency, Koraput, you will find in the newspapers that every year people are dying of hunger. In 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi went to Orissa and came back from there, he made a statement in Bombay saying: "If you want to see poverty, then you must visit Orissa". Today also if somebody goes to Orissa, the same statement he will make that if you really want to see poverty, then you have to go to Orissa. But I do not know on what basis Orissa has been marginalised by the Tenth Finance Commission, while allocating funds even for natural calamities. The problem of regional imbalance is not going to be solved in this way. It will rather create more problems so far as Orissa is concerned. Therefore, all the political parties in the Orissa Assembly, whether it is the Janata Dal or the Congress party or the CPI(M) or the BJP, have unanimously recommended thrice that Orissa should be treated as a Special Category State. Orissa has got everything. Everyday coal is going out from Orissa to other States. Everyday chromite is going out from Orissa to other States. I do not want to mention any particular company. Let the Finance Minister not give us anything from his kitty. Let him not give us a single pie. But I request him to give us only one liberty, that is, to operate the coal mines and the chromite mines on our own. Let him not ask for anything from us for five or ten years and then see what happens in Orissa. Ninety-six per cent of the total chromite ore of the country is in Orissa. You allow us to operate those mines for ten years and we will get at least Rs.500 crore every year from chromite mines itself. The chromite mines are being leased out to whom! These are being leased out to big industrial houses. Tata's net profit from one chromite mine, that is, from Sukhanda Valley alone, comes to Rs.200 crore. They do not do anything. They do not invest anything. They simply spend Rs.500 and load chromite ore in the ships from Paradip, from Calcutta and from Vizag, and send it to America.

They get Rs. 200 crore per annum as net profit from one mine. The total investment is in the West Coast. Tatas never invest a single rupee in Orissa though they get the manganese ore and iron ore etc. But the investment is nil. Therefore, we do not want anything from you, Mr. Finance Minister. You either treat us as a special category State and give us the due share if you want to remove regional imbalance or else there will be a serious problem as because of this regional imbalance there may be a kind of regional movement from Orissa. The same kind of movement or problem as you are seeing today in the North-East States will take place from the State of Orissa also.

Therefore, I do not agree with the kind of devolution formula or the criteria that has been recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission and accepted by the Union Government. It should be changed and Orissa should be

treated as a special category State as has been recommended and approved by the Orissa Assemblies and the people of Orissa unanimously.

I plead with Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who is our neighbour to plead in the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to treat this State on par and consider the potential of the State and give us proper dose so that we can improve our infrastructure and come up along with other States also. Or else, this imbalanced and this gap will widen.

There is the new economic policy. But no private sector is going to invest in Orissa because there is no infrastructure. The entire investment will go around Delhi or around Bombay and even it may not be around Calcutta. Therefore, please treat this State as a special category State like the other North-Eastern States and develop the infrastructure there. If you develop the infrastructure of the State of Orissa it will develop the State. Orissa is a mineral rich State. If you really make the infrastructure rich, then the country will also be benefitted apart from the State of Orissa.

I, therefore, cannot accept this formula of the Tenth Finance Commission or whatever has been given in this Bill. I oppose this and demand that due share for the State of Orissa should be given.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Jena has referred my name here and said that people are dying in large numbers in my constituency. I would like to just give my comment about it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is not only in your constituency but also in Kalahandi and Koraput districts.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Sir, I want to give my comment on it. During the Janata regime a large number of people died in my constituency due to starvation and epidemic. It is a fact. It was not now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, everybody knows who was ruling at that point of time when I was a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly for 15 years. Shri J.B. Patnaik who is now the Chief Minister was ruling the State then. Everyday adjournment motions were given in the House stating that people were dying in Kalahandi and Koraput districts. The national newspapers and the national media were also giving the details. If the people died during our party's regime, I have condemned it also. Hunger does not see as to which party is in power. Because of the poverty that is there people are dying there.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1995 and Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, are being discussed here simultaneously. Rs. 1,21,692 crore will be collected under the first Bill and Rs. 19,986 crores will be collected under the second Bill. Distribution of this revenue will be done in accordance with the provisions of these Bills. Hon. Members have expressed their different opinions regarding the basis of distribution. I would also like to say that some such principle should be adopted for distribution that it may help in removing regional imbalances. Some of our States have made a lot of progress but some are still very backward and centre is mainly responsible for their backwardness. Due to the policies of the centre some States remain backward and some of them have achieved a remarkable progress.

The new Economic Policy under which economic activities are being regularised, has adversely affected the backward States. New Economic Policy has aggravated the backwardness of these States. I know the present situation at Bihar State, you may be aware of its deteriorating situation.

Just now the economic State of Orissa was mentioned here, it is also one of the backward States. Whether it is a question of population of clearcut line about backwardness. The Government's Policy has never been for ensuring progress of backward States by calculating and making proper utilisation of manpower, raw-material and other resources available with the State Government. Bihar would have made a lot of progress if such a policy would have been formulated by the Government but today it is considered the most backward State of the Country. Whereas it has build the nation through the production of raw material, whether it is the question of iron, coal, raw material, manpower, ground water or over-ground water or it is a question of hard-working people or good fertile land, Bihar do not lag behind any State in the country. It has created infrastructure for the development of the country. But even then under Centre-State relations the treatment meted out to Bihar or any other backward State is not proper especially in the allotment of funds from central allocations. I mean to say that justification is not done with them.

Therefore I would like to make a suggestion that some facts should be considered as the basis for distribution of revenue collected by the Central Government. Population can be considered for it but area should also be considered. Any State bigger in size would have more population, therefore both the fact should be considered.

Per capita income of a State also reveals the backwardness of the State. The number of people below poverty line also shows the backwardness of the State. These backward States could make progress if Centre really tries to help them. These backward States which are prosperous in the matter of natural resources are exploited by other States. Their raw material is sent to other places and thus their economic condition do not improve.

The point of population has been raised here. It has been said that Census of 1971 will be considered the basis for it. But I feel that when census of 1991 is available with the Government, what is the need to consider the census of 1971 as basis for distribution of funds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of distribution has been raised under this Bill and there is a proposal to raise the share of State upto 47 per cent from 45 per cent. I would like to say that the share of Centre should be reduced. Centre has several resources of income whereas States have limited resources and such incomes are distributed according to ratio or percentage. I would like to say this percentage should be 60 and 40. It means 40 per cent share should be given to Centre and 60 per cent to the States. Though this Bill has been brought on the recommendation of the Finance Commission. I, therefore request you to make this ratio of 40 per cent to Centre and 60 per cent to States.

As for the deficit, you want to divide 40 per cent. This is all right in the backward areas, but the remaining 20 per cent can also be spent on the backward areas because how the expenditure of advance States depend on their revenue accrued to them, so if it divided this way, then only regional imbalances could be removed otherwise the discontent that is breeding up cannot get assuaged. Today, various agitations are going on for creation of Jharkand, Uttrakhand etc. So as to create new States. The people feel that their aspirations are being ignored. They are not being given any assistance, for which otherwise they are eligible by the Central Government.

If the Centre functions properly and funds are allocated properly, then these cases could be resolved properly. With these words I conclude and request that our aspirations and the suggestions should be considered.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing on the Union Excise duties (Distribution) Amendment Bill and Additional Excise Duties (Goods of Special Significance) Bill I congratulate Mr. Minister for bringing these Bill. The Bill is really commendable. Raja Chhlayya Committee had made several recommendations on the taxation system, and you have accepted most of them, but several

recommendations are still under consideration of the Government, they should be implemented. People will have a sigh of relief after they are implemented. The taxation procedures should be simple and transparent, this is the duty of the Central Government and the steps that the Government has taken from this point of view are commendable. But more such steps should be taken from this point of view.

Mr. Minister, I hail from Kota, the industrial town of Rajasthan. The largest synthetic factory of Asia is located here. Shriram Fertilizer has got two big fertilizer factories and Birla too has got two big fertilizer factories named as Chambal Fertilizer at Gandhipur and A Soda As is a big plant of the country. Somedays back I went in your department to know as to how many such factories are there on which excise raids were conducted during the last three years. Mr. Minister to your surprise I my tell you that I was informed there that two Bidi factories were raided and they were caught on the charge of tax evasion.

Then I told them in an emphatic tone that I am not concerned with the Bidi factories only I am rather concerned with all the big factories in Kota and Rajasthan and the case of tax evasion. They have promptly said that perhaps you are referring to two big factories of fertilizer. No tax applies to any of them because fertilizer is exempted from excise. There upon I quipped that I had discovered a big scandal of Coal when I was president of Kota City Council and at that time I had said that of course, tax did not apply to fertilizer that is an exempted item but on Neptha which is required by these factories only, whether any tax was levied on it or not, hesitantly replied that tax was levied on that also. They gave a plea that tax was paid on the source of supplying the material. I said to them that goods train comes straight into the factories and if any tax evasion is there in connivance with each other, then what will you do. They did not reply to this question. This is alright that you have produced good number of datas of arrests on the charge of tax evasion and that is how your work had won many laurels. I want to make a request on the basis of datas that as compared to tax evasion of Rs. 721 crore in 1992-93, tax evasion of Rs. 911 crore rupees for the year 1993-94 have come to the notice. Similarly, as per the Directorate, the tax evasion of Rs. 58 crore in the year 1992-93, and in the year 1993-94 tax evasion of Rs. 272 crore had come to their notice. This is a testimony to the fact that the cases of tax evasion are seen in overwhelming number. This work got boosted and efficiency was injected in it because 21 officers of your department were conferred the president award for special service in 1995. If you confer such award in the case of tax evasion cases as well, then the case of tax evasion will soon get expedited.

I want to tell you that you have not done justice to Rajasthan in the distribution of funds. As my colleague Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargawa was saying that there is a desert on the one side of Rajasthan whereas on the other side, there is a mountain range of Aravalies. A large part of Rajasthan is irrigated by the river Chambal and the rest is desert. Even today in Rajasthan, people suffer physical deformity as they have to drink contaminated water. The Government of Rajasthan has made a request to the taxation department that a due share of tax should be give to it and the total amount should be given to the State. While replying you must clarify as to whether or not you are going to increase the amount for Rajasthan because on the one side there is a desert area and on the other side of State, Aravali range is there. So you should not be miser in allocating more funds to Rajasthan. I hope that you will do justice to Rajasthan keeping in view the geographical condition of Rajasthan.

With these words I welcome the new resolution and conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1995 and the Additional Dutes of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1995.

Both the Bills have been brought before the House on the basis of the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations. The rates at which the Union Duties and the Additional Duties of Excise are shareable between the different States have been provided in the Tables given in the Bills. These rates are applicable from 1995-96 to 1999-2000.

Sir, thogh the Statement of Objects and Reasons of both the Bills do not elaborately give details regarding the factors that were taken into account by the Tenth Finance Commission for suggesting these rates of distribution, I am very clear that the Finance Commission must have taken into account the population figures of the respective States.

I would, therefore like to know the Government whether the Commission had taken into account the importance of the family planning measures undertaken by each State Government while recommending the rates of distribution. For example, I would like to say, Sir, that in the whole of India, Tamil Nadu stands first in population control. In case the Commission had taken into account population figures alone without allowing certain incentives for population control



measures undertaken by a State Government, then that would result in injustice against the State Government. I would like to know from the Government whether such incentives for best population control measures have also been included in the package while deciding the rates of distribution.

I would also like the Commission to link the rates of distribution of duties to sound financial policies pursued by the State Governments especially the fund utilisation aspects and proper implementation of schemes particularly schemes aimed at poverty alleviation and achievement of social justice. Tamil Nadu ranks the top in the matter of fund utilisation and in implementing the schemes aimed at poverty alleviation under the dynamic leadership of our Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi.

Sir, in the changed economic scenario in India, it is imperative that the financial assistance provided to the State Governments should be augmented by the Centre so that the reduced investments by the Government in the social service sector created by increase private participation, stand met adequately.

As far as Sales Tax is concerned, the Central Government is intervening unnecessarily. It clearly shows that the Central Government, by force, is encroaching upon the powers of the State Governments.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaivi, even within six months of her taking over as the Chief Minister, crushed the LTTE whereas the Central Government even with the help of the Army directly have not been able to control the terrorist problems in Kashmir, Assam and Punjab. But our Puratchi Thalaivi with the help of these police people, without any help of the sophisticated weapons, restrained the intrusion of the LTTE. The terrorists in Assam, Kashmir and Punjab are termed as the national terrorists whereas those from the LTTE are termed as the international terrorists. Germany has banned selling any article or goods to the LTTE cadre as they are termed as the international terrorists. But the Central Government is even now delaying sanctioning of additional amount to purchase sophisticated weapons to be used by the police people. Our Puratchi Thalaivi is protecting India by way of restraining the intrusion of the LTTE. The Central Government is denying to strengthen the police security. I request that a special fund for Tamil Nadu be sanctioned.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURHTY (Visakhapatnam) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving this opportunity. There is an increased demand from the various States for sharing of these finances because various problems have been cropping up at various levels in the State. Though there is a marginal increase in certain categories by about two

per cent or three per cent, yet the majority of the States are landing up in a lot of deficit with their finances. On one side, there is a demand that there should be a uniform VAT system from among the States. But there is a lot of disparities in their income in relation to their population and in relation to their economy. Unless there is a greater share particularly for those States which are not advanced industrially, these States will continue to be poor and we cannot have equilibrium in the distribution of our prosperity. So, there should be a greater emphasis for helping those States which are agrarian in nature like Andhra Pradesh or Orissa. These are the States which are industrially backward States. But they are contributing to the nation by increased output of agricultural produce. However, they are not able to adopt some of the schemes to ameliorate the poverty in the rural masses. These schemes like the housing schemes and schemes for education etc., which are particularly meant for these poor classes and down-trodden classes, are affected. Recently the scheme that has been announced is a good one as it aims at giving nutritious food to the school children. But at the same time, this should not affect the economy of the States otherwise.

This is a hundred per cent Centrally sponsored scheme. But, at the same time, there was a criticism from the Union Government to the States like Andhra Pradesh that providing rice at a price, at a very concessional price is injurious to the State's economy. But, at the same time, the Centre is now resorting to some of these schemes. That means, it is appreciating the scheme aimed at the poor classes. I am happy to note this particularly and at the same time I request our Finance Minister at least this time may be too late because the Finance Commission has placed the Report and according to the Report, the Act is being amended—in the years to come, the States will get a better share in the recoveries of the excise duties so that they will not end up with deficit finances.

I support this Bill.

DR. S.P. YADAV: (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister has introduced two Amendment Bill *i.e.* Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1995 and Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill. A proposal of increasing the share of States from 45 per cent to 47 per cent has been made.

Just now Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav has said that the ratio should be 60:40. If we cannot make it 60:40 then at last we should give it in the ratio of 50-50. 50 per cent should go to States and 50 per cent should remain in the Central Government. The responsibilities with the States are more than the Central Government. Hon. Minister has mentioned about increasing the Excise Duties on Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton fabrics, Woolen fabrics and man made fabrics. These are the

items which are mainly used by the poor people. Three out of these items i.e. Sugar, Cotton cloth and man made fibre are used by the poor and people living below poverty line. It would not be proper to increase Excise Duty on these items. The Congress Government talks of Gandhijee. Gandhijee had opposed the levying of Excise Duty on Salt by the Britishers and also took to agitation on this Count. After attaining Independence, that excise duty was abolished. In my view, if our own Government talks of increasing the excise duties then I think that is not fair because first the Government should make proper arrangement for the recovery of tax before it goes for increasing the excise duty. There should not be any relaxation in the recovery of tax.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time do you need?

DR. S.P. YADAV: I need approximately five to ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can we extend the time of the House by ten minutes so that you can close it. With the desire of the House, we shall extend it by ten minutes. The House has agreed for the extension of time of the House. Please continue.

DR. S.P. YADAV: My submission is that the intention of the Government should be clear. Shri Man Mohan Singhjee is an expert in regard to the recovery of taxes. He is the Finance Minister as well. He has named it as service duty as a mark of new responsibility after proper consideration  
**18.00 hrs.** of Central significance of excise duty (token duty has been imported on Telephone service share purchase and sale and public insurance services in the Last Budget under the service duty and the Central excise department has been entrusted with the task of collecting it. I want to assess that the Government has handed over the task of collecting direct taxes to the department responsible for collecting in direct taxes. Why other departments do not manage to collect it? Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to say through you that collection of taxes is infested with corruption/employees abuse it in various ways and crores of rupees are going to the pockets of these people. When we were in Public Accounts committee, we had gone on a tour. There is a company Johnson and Jhonson. That company had imported prickly heat powder. Only 15 per cent tax was given, whereas 115 per cent tax should have been paid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say to Mr. Minister that it has got two advantages One-prickly heat powder is utilised for cosmetics, there is 115 per cent duty on it and if it is used for medical purpose, then only 15 per cent duty is imported on it. Though Johnson and Johnson Company used prickly heat powder for making cosmetics and yet it pays only 15 per cent duty by showing its use for manufacturing medicine and thereby they evaded 100 per cent duty. I want to say that kind of scandals one often highlighted by various Committees but the Government does not take any action. Reports are presented by us, but nothing is known as to whether any action has been taken in this connection or not. Therefore, if Excise duty is increased on new items, then new and better ways should be evolved for recovering the tax and departments should be asked to be more vigilant and strict or a new systems should be evolved for collecting the taxes. Efficiency and transparency in the collection of taxes is essential for better facility and maximum collection of taxes. The Government should also help the Department to remove those difficulties which come before that in the course of collection of taxes. An evaluation should be made about the collection of the tax and about the reasons for non-recovery. How much tax has been collected and how much has not been collected and the reasons therefore. The defaulters should not be protected either small or big industries and the Hon. Finance Minister should see to it as to why they have paid the amount of the tax outstanding against them. If Finance Minister or Finance Ministry pays his/its attention to it, then I think the Government may get benefit. Methodologies of Tax Collection System will have to be widened and made more flexible. This needs to be expanded as well so that tax collection could be collected properly. They have brought two Bills, I do not want to oppose it but do want to say that tax should not be increased on common people. With these words I finish my Speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 1st August, 1995 at 11 a.m.

**18.05 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 1, 1995/Sravana 10, 1917 (Saka).*