

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOKSABHA DEBATES

LOKSABHA

(Interruptions)*

Wednesday, April 21, 1993/Vaisakha 1, 1915
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central)
: A very serious development has taken place in
the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Lives of MLAs are
under threat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That will not go on record.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.
Question Number 681. Shri Lokanath Choudhury.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Question Hour.
We can take it up later on.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take up the matters
relating to the Assembly in Parliament. This is
not going on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

Question Number 681. Shri Lokanath
Choudhury.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Production of bulk drugs

681. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) the total production of bulk drugs in the
country annually and the share of I.D.P.L. therein;

(b) whether I.D.P.L. is under obligation to
sell a number of bulk drugs to the multi-nationals
and private sector drug companies at a price
lower than their existing market prices;

(c) if so, the differences in prices of various
bulk drugs supplied by I.D.P.L. and their market
prices; and

(d) the loss suffered by I.D.P.L. as a result
thereof during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The total estimated production of bulk drugs in the country in 1992-93 is Rs. 1045 crores and IDPL's share is about 10%.

(b) No, Sir, However in respect of price controlled bulk drugs, all companies including IDPL are obliged to sell at prices not exceeding the Government notified prices under the Drugs Prices Control Order.

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

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: At the outset, I want to draw your attention and tell the hon. Minister that the (a) part of my question was about the total production of bulk drugs in the country annually and the share of IDPL therein. But unfortunately, the reply given to part (a) is of about 1992-93 only. I do not understand English it is being done because it has been referred to the BIFR when the unit is sick. Therefore, whether it is deliberate or accidental, the hon. Minister will see to it.

Anyway, I would like to know whether under the present drug policy there is a provision that the 30 per cent of the bulk drugs produced by other companies will be given to the formulators. If that is so it means, all the companies in the country who are producing bulk drugs have obliged the Government on that. I would like to know about the purchase or the total drugs by the Government, both by the Centre and the States. And what is the percentage that is being given by IDPL? I want to know these two pieces of information to strengthen my further question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not only the IDPL but every signal manufacture of bulk drugs must give at last 30 per cent of his production, give to what is known as non-

associated manufacturers of formulations or non-associated formulators. The idea of course is that there should not be monopoly in making the bulk drugs and also in making the formulations. So, at least, 30 per cent is necessarily, not by IDPL alone but by every single manufacturer of bulk drugs, to be passed on or to be sold to formulators. So, that is being done by IDPL. In fact, IDPL is selling more than 80 per cent to non-associated formulators. That is being done but it is not, ads the question suggests. There is no obligation to sell at a lower price or anything of that sort. It is sold to multinational corporations which are operating here, it is sold to Indian companies in the organized sector, which means large scale Indian companies, it is sold to other enterprises also, incidentally, in smaller quantities. This is being done as per commercial considerations and market practices. And that is how it is.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: My point was whether your policy is that all bulk manufacturers will give 30 per cent and whether all of them are doing that. So, you have to categorically say whether it is being done. You say it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: They have to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a difference between "they have to do it" and "they are doing it".

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If they are not complying, if there is any incident of non-compliance, then, action is taken against them.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I would like to know whether any objections have been received that they are not complying.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, no objection or representation has come to us.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: When the question of fixation of the prices of the bulk

drugs by the BICP comes, whether their cost of production is taken into consideration? when this was referred to BIFR, whether the Government has taken adjournment on this, especially your Ministry? And in taking the adjournments, whether the loss which the company before revival will incur, they have calculated it? What will be the loss and who will bear it? And my point., Sir, is that.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very very precise. Yesterday, we could call only four estions.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I am putting it in one question. It is only one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it not be a very long one question.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: It is inter-related. The question is, why adjournment is being taken and why the structural adjustment plan that was submitted is not being finalised? What is the total loss that the company will incur and whether the company has asked for more credit limit and borrowing? I would like to know whether that has been given and if not, then, does the Government want to close down the factory? We want to know what is being done to have self-sufficiency in the field of drugs and whether the Government on the political line has a policy matter by this period or whether it has decided to close down the factory.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If I may say so, the hon. Member has asked several and very complex questions.

The cost of production is taken into account while fixing the prices both by BICP and ultimately by the Department. And there are guidelines to this effect. Those are very clear guidelines.

On the question of revival plan, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, in the House, that revival plans has not yet been submitted by Government. It is under prepara-

tion.

On the question of delay, my I mention here that IDPL is the first public sector undertaking in the drug centre to submit a revival plans before BIFR. It involves a lot of consultations and negotiations with the State Governments. We have five units in five different States. For instance, the transfer of tile of land, as the Member has rightly pointed out, and also, there are large amounts of overdues to the extent of Rs. 400 crores. It is a very complex matter, it is a very vast matter: We are quite confident that within two or three months roughly, we will be able to put this plan before the BIFR, after going to the State Governments, after going to the different Ministries.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: What is the date when it was referred to BIFR? Was it in May 1992? Your Ministry has taken the adjournment on the 29th of March.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would like to know whether the Government referred some units of IDPL to BIFR for revival, leaving out two of its units at Madras and Muzafarpur despite the fact that they were making some profits. If so why?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, Sir. All have been referred to BIFR. Those two were not making profits. Unfortunately they were making losses. Quite apart from that, they have all been referred to BIFR.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Now those two have been referred to BIFR. When was it referred?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: All from the beginning.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: All the public sector companies, including IDPL are incurring huge losses. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about a particular question that this matter was examined by Haathi Committee

and a good number of recommendations have been give for implementation; whether the Government has implemented all the recommendations of the Haathi Committee. It is understood the even countries like Bangladesh have gone in for it in toto. Totally they have implemented the Haathi Committee report. I would like to know the reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Haathi Committee report is indeed the basic document for the drug policy. Most of the recommendations have been implemented from time to time. We are now at a stage where a new drug policy in the process of being formulated. We have submitted the background paper to the Parliament for discussion. It is in your hand, Sir, to decide as to when it should be discussed in the House.

Industrial growth in Gujarat

*682. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of industrial growth in Gujarat vis-a-vis growth rate in other States;

(b) whether the Government have any concrete plan to bring the rate of industrial growth in Gujarat to the national average during the current Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) The Central Statistical Organisation does not compile State-wise Index of Industrial Production.

(b) and (c). To boost industrial production, the Central Government formulates policies and programmes for the country as a whole. State Governments formulate their own policies, programmes, projects/schemes for implementing

industrial growth in their respective States.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given to my question is totally wrong as I have asked.

[*English*]

The present rate of industrial growth in Gujarat vis-a-vis growth rate in other States;

[*Translation*]

I have got the reply

[*English*]

The Central Statistical Organisation does not compile State-wise Index of Industrial Production.

[*Translation*]

I had asked about the industrial growth rate but the hon. Minister is replying about the industrial production. This should be clarified only then I can ask further question.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the steps taken by the Government to bring the industrial growth rate of Gujarat at par with the national average. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is about industrial growth first. How much has been the increase capacity etc. ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: My submission is that State-wise Index of Industrial Production is not compiled the Gujarat State Government has also stated the same this. I would like to apprise the hon. Member that the Gujarat Community has earned a good name in the whole world for its entrepreneurship and hardwork.

[*English*]

Industrial Growth Rate can be compiled from an Index of Industrial Production.

[*Translation*]

My reply is this, but I would like to State that Gujarat is far ahead of our national average. Maharashtra and Gujarat comes under the category of development and progressive States. Therefore, I would like to tell them that the state Government Said that industrial growth rate is not compiled at level of the States. However, we have some statics which indicate that Gujarat has higher industrial growth rate than other states. For example Gujarat stands second in per capita growth factor output and third in per capita bank deposit. Alongwith that, Gujarat has 4-9 per cent of the total population whereas its contribution in factory sector is 10.6 per cent, it means that in proportion of population it is double the national average. (*Interruptions*)

You get confused very quickly, please listen to the reply. (*Interruptions*)

Gujarat stands second in the country in per capita average, even then you think that we are taking Gujarat below the national average. Government of India wishes that Gujarat should have good industrial development and national average and this should continue. The State should move ahead on the path of development, we do not want it to ball back.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures given and what has been stated by the hon. Minister that Gujarat is on top in industrial development is a wrong impression. In 188-89 the domestic product of Gujarat was 43.80 per cent which has come down to 3.56 per cent 1990-91. The criteria of Government is that.

[*English*]

Growth rates are worked out from the estimates of the State domestic products.

[*Translation*]

On the basis of the criterion the growth rate of Gujarat is coming down, the mills are closing down and industrial sickness is growing and rate has been reduced.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I am coming to the question. The State Government does not get the whole amount of assistance of industrial development given by the Central Government. In the year 1990-91 the amount of assistance allocated was Rs. 7.13 crore but the State Government got Rs. 1.69 crore only. In this way, the industrial growth rate in Gujarat is declining day by day and the industrial progress has become imbalanced.

MR. SPEAKER: If you will ask question like this, only two questions can be covered during the entire question hour.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the measures being taken by the Government to increase the industrial growth rate in Gujarat so that the entrepreneurs and industries may get some help. I will also like to know the steps being taken by the hon. Minister for the benefit of entrepreneurs and industries there.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection as the hon. Member has asked so many questions together, I have to think before replying.

Firstly, he has objected over the reply given in Rajya Sabha. If the hon. Member has read the reply given in Rajya Sabha carefully, it is clear that the Government does not want to hide any fact. It is clearly stated that State Governments compile their statistics themselves but these statistics can not be compared with each other as their basis is different. I would like to repeat that it will be appropriate to calculate national average on the basis of not State domestic product

and that comparison will also be correct.

It will be easier for me if the Honorable Member please repeat his question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked the reasons for getting only Rs. 1.68 crore out of the total amount of 7.13 crore allocated by the Central Government for Gujarat. If you have any information in this regard please give it, otherwise send it later. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point that there is misapprehension among people about the progress made by the State regarding industrial development, I would like to state that-

[*English*]

Gujarat is among the leading industrialised States in the country.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you please resume your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : I would like to know from the Hon Minister, through you that action that has been taken and will be taken boost the growth centres in India, particularly in Gujarat, So, far as growth centres are concerned all over the country, in each district, there is a growth centre but centres are not working properly now. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action will be taken by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the growth centres scheme there are total 19 districts in Gujarat and out of those 11 have been considered backward from the point of view of industrial development. There centres

have been selected under the Growth Centres Scheme and are located in backward district bharuch, Kach and Banaskantha. Central Government has given Rs. 3 crore to the State Government under this scheme. The State Government will utilise its won funds and demand for more allocation. We will give more money for this when this fund is fully utilised and some progress is made in the work. Just now Rs. 3 crore have been given for the three centres.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I want to say something. I am not going into the detail of the figures but in principle, I think, there is a need to have some statics here which give us the comparative growth of industry from State to State. At the moment, the answer says and it is a fact that it is not available because it is not being maintained. I would like to tell the honorable House that this information, I think, is necessary and we will see how to collate, collect and keep this information on a basis of comparability. The Minister of State has said that even if it is maintained at the State level, these NGCs are so differently based that it is not possible to make an all-India comparison. That also need to be done. I would like to undertake this and inform the house.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI HARILAL NANJIPATEL: The industrial growth in Gujarat is only between Vapi and Valasd. Kutch and Scurashtra are remaining undeveloped. Industrial growth centre is given to Kutch, Barooch and Vagra. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when will it start functioning to improve industrial growth. Secondly, I would also like to know the industrial policy formulated for Gujarat specially.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already given reply about the growth centres. Three districts viz. Kutch Barooch and

Banaskantha have been identified for this purpose. These are backward districts and the Government has sanctioned Rs. 3 crore for them. Now it depends on the State Government how quickly it spends this amount. If more funds are asked for, we will provide more. He has raised a question about the industrial policy of Gujarat. The State Government's policy announced in 1990 is in consonance with the Central Policy. This policy is meant for balanced industrial development of all districts. Therefore, a target has been fixed to provide employment to 10 lakh people under the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government intends to accelerate the rate of industrial growth in the tribal areas of Gujarat or not. Despite the fact that the subsidy is available on this ground industries are not being set up there. I would like to know whether Government wants to set up industries there or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government's policy is there to set up industries in tribal areas, is the Government trying to give any fillip to it or not?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot give a separate reply for this. It needs to be considered separately. This is a State subject. After the announcement of the new industrial policy this is the responsibility of the State Government to implement this policy.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Give him this information afterwards.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: I would like to know the action taken about for setting up of the growth centres in Banaskantha. At the same time I would like to submit that Banaskantha has been a backward district.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter concerning whole of India.

SHRI HAVISINH CHAVDA: The concept of growth centre is a creation of the Central Government. What steps the Government is

taking to achieve balanced growth?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: If you want to know about the progress made in the districts, I will inform you after collecting the information from the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that you are asking question about a small unit in some district. This Minister is not likely to have that information.

[*Translation*]

You are not putting question even though you understand it and at the same time you are not allowing others to put questions.

Investment by KVIC

*684. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in various listed and recognised institutions in Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu upto March 31, 1993;

(b) the number of institutions in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which have been included under direct list of the Commission during the last three years; and

(c) the number of institutions to whom certificates have been issued in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the period?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M.

ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the house.

invested in various listed recognised and directly aided institutions of KVIC in Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu upto 31.3.93 will be known after the Annual Accounts for 1992-93 are finalised. However, the position as on 31.3.92 is as follo

STATEMENT

(a) The position of respect of the amount

Amount invested (Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Khadi</i>	<i>Village Industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
Maharashtra	532.37	358.33	890.70
Bihar	2447.47	300.821	2748.29
Gujarat	3.46	36.91	40.37
Uttar Pradesh	6370.12	773.89	7144.01
Tamil Nadu	3583.22	1501.51	50.84.83

(b) The number of institutions in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which have been taken on the direct list of KVIC during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Upto 1989-90</i>	<i>Upto 1990-91</i>	<i>Upto 1991-92</i>
Uttar Pradesh	159	407	569
Bihar	56	56	61

(c) As on 31.3.92, the number of institutions in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which were granted khadi certificates are 123 and 711 respectively.

clarify it. Secondly, please state the number of recognised institutions of Uttar Pradesh involved in it? Has the Government curtailed the list of Cottage Industries.

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM: Gandhi's vision of development of Khadi and village industries for the development of the country seems to be getting shattered due to nepotism. I would like to know whether according to the information of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India some Organisations have misused funds to the tune of Rs. 41.55 crore on the pretext of promotion of Khadi and village industries? Please

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: In part 'B' of the main question I have replied as to how many institutions have been registered in the past three years in U.P. We have come to know that a lot of institutions have been registered. We are going to give instructions to the Commission not to register further institutions.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: The way reply given is not satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: A written reply has been given. You must have read that.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: It does not contain the requisite information.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not waste time on this; ask the second supplementary.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Colour Televisions are being manufactured in the cottage industry sector through khadi and Village Industries Commission in collaboration with KELTRON and UPTRON. This programme should be funded. At the same time the tenure of the Chairman is going to expire on 8 May. I would like to know whether the Government is going to give him any further extension of service?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The last part of the question is not allowed. You may reply about the T. V.

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I would like to say that if TVs are manufactured in the rural areas, we are giving assistance from KVIC. After the amendment of the Act in 1987, we have included modern industries also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: I would not like to go into the reply that was given by the hon. Minister. There is a certificate committee in Khadi Commission which issues certificates. The Certificate Committee sanctioned loans to many fake organisations without issuing any certificate. There is a lot of bungling in it. The

Government institutions have been looted. But the rule is that an institutions have been looted. But the rule is that an institution cannot be granted loan without certificate from the Certificate Committee. I would like to know, through you, whether the Government proposes to conduct any enquiry into the affairs of institutions which have been given loans. Secondly, the daily stock of Khadi and village industries is worth Rs. 15-20 crores. Even the stock registers are not maintained by the Commission. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to maintain stock-registers in the organisation in order to check bunglings on this account. If so, by when it will be done.

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the hon. Member is correct in saying that the certified institutions alone can be given KVTC aid. If there is any specific complaint from the hon. Member, I welcome it. I will take appropriate action on the complaint.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not very satisfactory. I know that no evaluation has been done by the Government.

I want to know whether the Government has appointed any Expert Committee to review the performance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission's programme and suggest comprehensive changes in the policy.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, in March, 1993, there was a Convention of Khadi workers in Delhi. The hon. Prime Minister had attended and addressed the Meeting. There, the people had raised certain issues, The Prime Minister was pleased to announce that a High-Powered Committee under this Chairmanship will be constituted to look into the grievances. It is likely to be announced soon. Any suggestion from the hon. Members from any side of the House is welcome.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hold that Khadi-gramodyog is the largest institution that can help provide rural employment and also to promote these industries. It was started by Gandhiji, but its objectives have not been fulfilled. I have to submit with great sorrow that at present there are 5 lakhs 76 thousand 916 villages in the country and according to the guidelines of the Planning Commission even if one persons from each village is provided ten thousand rupees then the Government would require Rs. 57,600 crores. However, last year this budget was only Rs. 900 crore and this year only Rs. 1100 crore. In this context, I would like to know from the Government as to what were the main features of the Report of the Review Committee which was constituted in 1985 and which submitted its report in 1987. I would also like to know the action taken thereon.

[*English*]

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, Ramkrishna Ayyar Committee had submitted its Report. And on the recommendation of the Committee, the Act had been amended. As far as employment is concerned so far, the KVIC has reached to 2.1 lakh villages. Our aim to reach the remaining villages by the end of this century.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of the House are curious to know the recommendations of that Committee. It is such a big question. The Review Committee Submitted its report in 1987. Since then 6 years have elapsed and the Government has not declared even the main points of the report of the Committee and has also not made clear the action taken thereon. You should tell us at least a few points of the report.

MR. SPEAKER: Not all, but say one or two points of the reports of the Committee.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The Report of the Committee had already been placed. On their recommendation only, The KVIC Act had been amended. They had recommended some other things also viz. establishing a marketing corporation. They are all under consideration.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: We are happy that the Government is spending a huge amount on this programme but at the same time, the Government is not very keen, whether the funds had been released properly or not. Some vested interests in KVIC are swallowing money in the name of Gandhi and Khadi. I want to know whether the Government is reviewing all these points. I also want to know whiter there is any proposal before the Government to review all the previous events as to what had happened in the KVIC.

Is there any proposal before the Government for proper utilisation of the Fund through the Khadi Commission?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as the establishment of the Review Committee is concerned, I have already replied. The Prime Minister is reviewing it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Part the number of new institutions registered. It shows that in Uttar Pradesh there were 159 institutions during 1989-90 and during 1990-91 this number was 407. It means that there was an increase of 248 institutions in one year and in the following year there was an increase of 162 institutions. The number of new institutions registered in Bihar during the past there years has been only five. Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally, registration of new institutions is made through the State Khadi Board and the disputed areas are registered through Direct List. The number 569 is very high. I had complained in this regard that there is much corruption and last month when this issue was raised, the hon. Prime Minister had informed that an enquiry into it was conducted the report of that inquiry was received only

yesterday. Now I would like to know whether my complaint regarding corruption being practiced in the registration of direct institutions has been found true as per the inquiry report or not? If so, I would like to know the action being contemplated by the Government in this regard.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The hon. Member has levelled certain allegations against KVIC. As I said on an earlier occasion, the additional security has gone into it. He has submitted his report. He has said that the production capacity of the three Dhradun units was in doubt. It is also not beyond doubtful whether that the Dehradun units manufactured the blankets in their own premises making use of either raw-wool procured by them or raw-yarn procured from their permissible units. Prima facie, there seems to be collusion between the advisor Shri Sharma and the office-bearers and officials of the KVIC in farming out orders for barrack blankets on the three Dhradun units in preference to other units. He has also suggested that there is need for further detailed investigation.

Was have instructed the KVIC to submit their comments within seven days. We have also instructed that KVIC be asked to take stringent action and immediately report to the Government purchase will be given which has resulted in such malpractice.

The Government has no intention to shelter any guilty person (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to your question

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: I have said that we have given instructions not register any institution.

Sickness in Small scale Industrial Sector

685. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 24, 1993 to Starred Question No. 417 and state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake a census of small scale industrial units with 1992-93 as the reference year;

(b) whether the incident of sickness in the small scale industrial sector has increased during the last three years;

(c) the number of sick units assisted from the National Enquiry Fund since its inception and the total outlay involved therein;

(d) the number of such units assisted out of the centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme with the total outlay thereon upto 1992-93; and

(e) the time by which RBI is expected to issue guidelines to banks for the rehabilitation of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. A comparison of data on sick units with number of registered SSI units for the years 1990 and 1991 (latest available) does not reveal an increase in the incidence of sickness.

(c) According to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), no separate data regarding assistance to sick units under national enquiry fund is readily available. The assistance sanctioned and disbursed by SIDBI under N.E.F. to S.S.I. units (including sick SSI units) during April, 1990 to March 1993 (i.e. the period of existence of SIDBI) is as follows:

1.	No. of units assisted	-	1760
2.	Equity Amount sanctioned -		Rs. 6.86 crores.
3.	Amount disbursed	-	Rs. 5.10 crores.

The balance outstanding on account of N.E.F. (as on March 31, 1993) is Rs. 13.16 crores.

(d) So far i.e. upto March 1993 a sum of Rs. 259.26 lakhs have been sanctioned to 17 States/ U.Ts. Information available from eight States which also account for 81.7% of the total fund sanctioned till now, reveals that with a sum of Rs. 211.86 lakhs sanctioned to them, 857 sick units were assisted.

(e) RBI has already issued guidelines on 6.2.1987 and subsequently modified and updated on 8.6.1989, 8.1.1991 and 1.7.1992. Further guidelines by RBI will depend on the acceptance of the report of Nayak Committee by the RBI.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If the Government has not conducted a recent survey and do not propose to conduct one, we have no option but to rely on the survey conducted in 1989-91 for the period 1987-88, which was released in February 1992.

According to this, there are 19.4 lakh units in the small scale sector with a total investment of Rs. 20,000 crore roughly and the production capacity of Rs. 57,500 crore. Now in March, 1990, 2.19 lakh units were reported to be sick, which is 11 per cent of total number of units registered at that time.

Now the Minister says that he has no idea about the incidence of sickness of this sector. Since no survey has been conducted, I do not understand how the registration figure can give an indication of the incidence of sickness?

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is his case that the sickness has not increased since 1990, during the last

three years, either in the form of absolute number of sick units or in terms of percentage of the total number of sick units registered.

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: According to the RBI figures, the percentage of sickness has come down by one per cent. In 1990, the sick units in small scale sector numbered 2,18,828. That is about 15.9 per cent. In 1990-91 the number of sick units was 2,21,472 which was about 14.8 per cent of the total number of units.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What about the latest figures? The hon. Minister has the figure of 1990 according to the survey and I asked, whether during the last three years, it is his case that, in the total number of sick units in the percentage of the total number of units, the incidence of sickness has gone down. He has not replied to that.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the second question.

These 2.19 lakh units which were reported sick in March 1990 had an outstanding bank loan of Rs. 2,427 crore which means each unit was indebted roughly to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1.25 lakh. Now, the Minister has in his reply given what remedial measures have been taken. It has been stated in the reply that during 1990 to 1993 under Small Industries Development Bank of India 1,769 units were assisted to the extent of Rs. 5.1 crore, and under the marginal money scheme 857 units were assisted to the tune of Rs. 2.11 crore which makes a grand total of 2626 sick units assisted to an extent of Rs. 7.22 crore during the last three years.

Now the Minister has already admitted the level of sickness. It seems to me that the remedial measures taken by the Government are like a

flea-bite. There are thousands of units which are non-operational. About 2.19 or 3 lakh units are sick, out of which only 2600 units have been assisted and against an outstanding credit of roughly each unit being indebted to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1.25 lakh amount given per unit is Rs. 25,000 which means, in fact, that the Government was throwing good money after bad money. I do not understand this strategy for trying to nurse back the sick units to health.

Therefore, I would like to understand from the hon. Minister what further measures do they propose, in order that all the sick units in the small industrial sector are adequately covered and nursed back to health at least during the next five years.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The Naik Committee has submitted its report on this issue and it has recommended some measures. The RBI has to decide on that. As far as the credit policy announced by the Reserve bank of India very recently on 7th April is concerned, they have suggested something to the banks; that is, they asked the RBI to increase credit flows to SSI sector; they even preferred an action plan for this purpose. The existing instructions for sanction of loans to the SSI sector would be replaced by a simplified procedure and the details would be announced by the RBI soon.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They have never translated it into action. You are repeating parrot-like.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is for the Government to do. An ombudsman type of institution will be created to look into the grievances of the small scale sector and to give a boost to marketing of SSI sector the banks have been asked to provide working capital to SSI in marketing their products. The definition of sick units are being examined and will be modified/ how far they can be improved. A formal communication will be coming from the RBI.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: We are

well aware of the innumerable small scale units which have turned sick owing to varied reasons. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir a couple of the main measures taken by the Government to assist technocrats whose small scale units have been sized by various financial institutions owing to industrial sickness?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I cannot follow his question.

MR. SPEAKER: The technocrats of small scale units are suffering. Can you help them and how?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the SIDBI, the Small Scale Industrial Development Bank of India, is having various schemes for technocrats. They can avail facilities through them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we always hear so much about the schemes and guidelines and all that. But the trouble is that at the operational level, these are never implemented. I would like to know from the hon.

Minister, how many units have applied for assistance because we only find 1769 units have been assisted. On what basis these units have been chosen? They have the problems of marketing and the problem of getting financial assistance. When SIDBI law was passed, we were told that an institution of wonderful nature is being set up and all the problems of the small industries are going to be met now and going to be removed. But still the financial problems is there. The marketing problems are there. Now, with the reduction in import duties and the customs duties, even the raw materials, some small components, which were being manufactured in the small scale sector, are going to be imported now and they are facing the biggest difficulty now. I can tell you that with the reduction of the customs duties, air conditioners are being brought as personal package; refrigerators are being brought as personal package. The small units manufacturing

airconditioners are going out of circulation because these are coming cheaper with the reduction of the customs duties. These are very important issues. That is why, I said, it was all * I am sorry. I am withdrawing that word.....

MR. SPEAKER: Off the record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But the point is merely trotting out those would not do. Mr. Prime Minister, this is a very important sector. You know that. Please pay some attention to whatever he is saying. This is not being done. The biggest employment sector is the export units. Shrimati Krishna Sahi agrees with me. So far as exports performance concerned, it is the best. But this is the most neglected sector.

I request the hon. Minister to tell us what concrete steps are you taking; how many units have applied for assistance; how much have you given and on what basis.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I do not have the figures as to how many units have asked for assistance. Out of the total sick units of 2,21,472 units, 16,140 units with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 693.12 crore were reported to be potentially viable: by the commercial banks at the end of March 1991. The banks have put.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many units have applied for assistance?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I do not have that figure. I will collect it and call it on to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The most important thing, you will collect.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Comparatively between 1990 and 1991, there has been a slight improvement. What Shri Somnath is talking

about is very very recent measures, which would never have had any impact on 1990 and 1991 and those figures. And if that impact is needed, we shall certainly study me give him.

[Translation]

Don't mix those two. Both are separate things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have said April to March. Hon. Prime Minister Sir you have said that it is April, 1992 to March 1993....

(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Sir, you will appreciate that the number of unemployed youth are increasing day by day and it is a chronic problem of our country now. The small scale industries was proposed to set up to encourage the unemployed youth and the women. But now it is lagging behind because of the negative attitude of the financial institutions and the lack of cooperation from the Government level also. Sir, you will be surprised to know that out of the total there lakh industries, which are no sick in the country, in my State more than 35,000 industries are sick. There is no scope for the unemployed youth; no employment opportunity. (Interruptions). Why do not you allow me to speak. This question is about unemployed youth. I am asking for the unemployed youth. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHHIDI PASWAN: When you move out its work, who will cook can food at from (Interruptions)

[English]

An hon. Member: It is not good. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Who said this? Please stand up, apologise and withdraw. you have to apologise and withdraw.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRICHHIDIPASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my intention was not malatide, it was Jrssa a Joke.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a Joke.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : You have to withdraw your words (*Interruptions*)

SHRICHHEDIPASWAN: I am sorry, if she has been hust by what I said. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You shall have also to apologise. You do not understand the meaning and implication of what you are saying.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN If that is not enough, I apologise as well.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the Government will set up an expert Committee to go into the details and give some necessary relief to the unemployed youth so that they can stand on their feet. Secondly, I would also like to know whether the Government will set up more and more new industries to encourage the unemployed youth.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The employment has increased considerably through the small scale sector. As far as educated unemployed youth is concerned, We have a scheme which is being implemented through the DICs. If the hon. Member has any suggestion, we will go into it and we will try to implement it.

[Translation]

RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask

a very specific question. Is the hon. Minister aware, as said by Somnathji also, that there is less employment opportunities in small scale sector in comparison to big industries? There is a deliberate delay in payment by the big industries to the small scale industries for the supply of goods made by the latter. Payment is made in six months or in one year. The Government is asked to solve this problem faced by the Small Scale Industries. I would like to know whether any consultation in this regard has been held with the Ministry of Law and justice and whether the Government contemplates to set up any special tribunal. I would like to know the reaction of the Government over the proposition that the payment too to the Small Scale industries for the goods supplied to the big industries would be made within 30 days.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, it is a fact that the large scale industries are delaying their payments. I think, the hon. Member might be aware that in the current Session we have passed the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY: What about the implementation?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have just now passed the Bill and we have to implement it.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the assistance sanctioned and disbursed by SIDBI under N.E.F. to S.S.I. units during April, 1990 to March 1993 is as follows.

Equity amount sanctioned	-	Rs. 6.86 crores
Amount disbursed	-	Rs. 5.10 crores.

The rest amount that is Rs. 1.76 crores could not be spent. In the House, we are very much concerned of developments of sick units. I would like to know what are the reasons why this amount could not be spent so far.

Another thing is that in seventeen States, the amount of assistance sanctioned is Rs. 259.26 crores. Out of that, the amount sanctioned for eight States is Rs. 211.86 crores and for the remaining nine States, only Rs. 37.40 crores have been sanctioned. So, some sort of regional imbalance has been committed. I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government to avert imbalance in sanctioning the assistance to backward states.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, it is a fact that the refinance scheme is not up to the expectation. We are planning to have a review meeting with the banking institutions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first request you to please chastise the hon. Minister because he has misled this august House with the reply he has given. This is the Economic Survey-1992-93. If the Hon. Prime Minister glances through it, he would find that as per his own estimate the number of sick industrial units in small scale sector has increased from the lakh eighty three thousand to two lakh twenty one thousand within the period from 1988 to 1991. He has manipulated the figures and made an addition of about fifty seven thousand units in it which were not in existence. Therefore, his reply is misleading and you should warn him not to give such false statements in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Before that, let me understand the point.

(*Interrupt.*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Since the hon. Prime Minister in his reply to the question raised by one of my friends Shri somnath Chatterjee has made a comparison between the present policy and the previous situation to make his point clear, I would seek certain clarifications on the following lines I am going to read.

[*English*]

"The Growth of the sector in 1991-92 that is, of the small-scale sector was in spite of a number the availability of requisite raw materials and credit squeeze and a rise in the interest rates leading to severe erosion of the liquidity position of the SSI units."

[*Translation*]

Does the hon. Prime Minister agree to what has been stated in the economic survey of 1991-92-93 and placed before the House recently in the month of February?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I do not know. I have to go back and study.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what type of reply is it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he will study and reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Haven't they studied it? This economic survey was not prepared for me. All this has been written in it. Was he not aware of all this when he placed the document before the House and did not the concerned officers apprise him of all that is written in it?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be so

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Economic Survey contains a log of information. Allow him to look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Economic survey is the document of the Government of India. Did not the concerned officers furnish any information to him regarding the document?

[English]

He cannot be allowed to mislead the House. He is misleading the House. (Interruptions) Government is misleading the House. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is giving reply without knowledge and without going through the document. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be so.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, if the Minister is not ready, please hold him on.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to hold him on.

[English]

I have carefully heard him and he was saying something about 1990-91 increase. Let it be examined properly and then he will reply, not like this.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr.

Speaker Sir, I would like to request you again to please hold on this matter. The matter should be investigated. He is saying that what he said was wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the biggest problem in India is increasing population and unemployment. Educated youth fail to get jobs and in that condition they take recourse to small scale industries. The hon. Prime Minister has stated just now that the number of sick units is very large and the Government is trying to improve their condition. I would like to say that lack of providing timely subsidy has been one of the factors of the units turning sick. Has the Government formulated a scheme to provide subsidy to small scale industries in time so that they do not become sick.

[English]

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the capital subsidy has been withdrawn by the Government of India in 1988 itself. Now, the subsidies are being given by the State Government. It is upto the State Governments to see that it is being distributed fairly.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sanskrit as a Computer Language

[English]

683. DR. A. K. PATKIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the studies conducted and approach papers prepared regarding use of Sanskrit in computers in view of claims of computer scientists in America since 1985 that Sanskrit is a rule governed language for computer processing; and

(b) the progress made in this regard and the

funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). an exploratory study in the area of Sanskrit for Natural Language Processing, specifically of computational rendering of Paninian grammar and machine Translation was initiated in 1989 at the Centre for Development of Advanced computing (C-DAC), Pune, an autonomous society under the Department of Electronics. This study concentrates on the systematic (rule based) generation of Sanskrit words and sentences, beginning with the roots and analysis/recognition of sentences/finished words. In order to conduct language Processing activities with excellence and competence, the Department of Electronics have brought together the language Institutions & Organisations with the expertise in Computer through the "Technology Development for Indian Languages" (TDIL) Programme. Sanskrit has also been included in this programme and different projects have been identified relating to information processing in Sanskrit. These include:

i) Development of corpora of text of Sanskrit and exploring information processing structures in Sanskrit Shastras. These projects are being carried out by Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

ii) Utilisation of Sanskrit in computer based semantic Processing (Kriya Research). This project is being carried out by Academy of Sanskrit Research (ASR) Melkote, Kamataka.

iii) Computer assisted learning and teaching programme for B. Ed and M. Ed. students and software development for Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/ learning at Lal Bahadur Shastri Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi. Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi is also

supporting them in terms of software development.

iv) Preparation of curriculum guidelines and course material for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakarana, Nyaya, Meemansa and Nirukta to linguists and computer scientists at Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati Gurukul kangari University, Haridwar.

The progress made so far under these projects consists of the following:-

i) Development of corpora of text of Sanskrit containing test entry of more than 8 lakhs untagged norms have been completed.

ii) Software packages relating to various topics in Paninian grammar, for generating Shabda Roop and Dhatu Roop have been developed,

iii) A Parser of analysing Sanskrit sentences with respect to parts of speech has been developed

iv) Computer Aided Learning and Teaching has been included is a subject for B. Ed students at Shri Lal Bahadur Sahstri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.

An amount of Rs. 58.12 lakhs has been released to the projects related to Sanskrit during the last three years.

Writing and Printing Papers

686. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the projects demand of writing and printing papers in the country by the 2000 A.D.

(b) the total cost of all kinds of papers imported during 1991-92 and 1992-93:

(c) the annual production of various types of papers in the country;

(d) the installed and actual production capacity of various paper manufacturing units in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the domestic production of all types of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The projected demand of paper and paper board in the country by the year 200 AD is estimated at about 28.35 lakh tonnes.

(b) Import of paper board and manufactures during the two years is as under:-

Year	Value (Rs. crores)
1991-92	145.00
1992-93	128.34

April 1992- Dec. 1992)

(c) The production of paper and paper board during 1992 is estimated to be about 21.00 lakh tonnes.

(d) The total installed capacity of 340 units in the country is 35.00 lakh MT. At present 77 paper units with an installed capacity of about 6.45 lakh tonnes are not reporting production.

(e) The paper and paper board industry is meeting the entire domestic demand for common varieties of paper and paper board. The Government have, however, taken following steps to encourage production of paper and paper board in the country.

i) Paper units based on use of minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agricultural

residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from industrial licensing subject to locational angle.

ii) Manufacture of writing and printing paper and uncoated craft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from rice and wheat straw, jute, mesta or bagasse or mixture thereof or mixture of two or more of the pulps of the aforementioned materials is exempted from excise duty.

iii) Import of waste paper and wood pulp is freely allowed without the need for an Import License at a low rate of customs duty (20% and 10% respectively).

(iv) Paper Mills agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials at least upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rates.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

687. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented/introduced integrated Rural Energy Programme in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this Programme on priority basis in the tribal and backward areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Gujarat was one of the eight selected States in the Country where a pilot programme for Integrated Rural Energy Planning was taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1981-84) itself. This pilot programme became a regular plan programme in the Seventh Plan covering all the States and was continued in Gujarat also in the Seventh Plan period. The Integrated rural Energy Programme is being continued and expanded in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 350 lakhs have been made for this programme in the State Plan outlay of Gujarat for the Eighth Plan. 19 blocks have been covered, so far, under this programme in Gujarat. Out of these blocks covered, 7 blocks are in the tribal and backward areas. It is proposed to take up more IREP blocks in the tribal and backward areas in Eighth Plan. In these, and also other IREP blocks, the minimum needs for domestic energy for the rural house holds below poverty line are proposed to be met, besides the promotion of appropriate devices for meeting other energy needs for subsistence and development.

(e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Industries by Foreign Investors in U.P.

688. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from foreign investors for setting up of industries at various places in Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Foreign collaboration approvals are intended only to

determine the terms and conditions of collaboration. Foreign investment approvals do not usually indicate location of the industries and, consequently, such data are not centrally maintained.

(b) The implementation of a project depends on its gestation period which varies from project to project.

Allotment of Wasteland

689. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Government and private wasteland identified by the National Wasteland Development Board and the total area of land acquired and developed so far, separately;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give the acquired wasteland on long-term basis to the landless farmers, agricultural labourers and cooperative societies for agricultural work, plantation, pasture and horticulture;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAMSINGH): (a) No detailed survey for identification of wastelands has yet been conducted but according to one estimate, the total extent of wastelands in the country is 129.574 million hectares, out of which 93.685 million hectares non-forest wastelands including private wastelands. The National Wastelands Development Board does not acquire any wasteland for the purpose of its development. However, afforestation/tree planting activity over an area of 10.64 million hectares of public land and 268.98 crores of seedlings distribution for planting on private lands have been achieved upto 1991-92 under various schemes of the Central and State Governments.

(b), (c) & (d). The National Wastelands Development Board has no proposal to acquire land in order to give it on long term basis to the landless farmers, agriculture labourers and cooperative societies. The Board promotes development of wastelands in non forest areas without acquiring them.

[English]

Drinking Water Problem in Orissa

690. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested for Central assistance to tackle the drinking water problem in the drought affected area of this State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon along with the funds allocated by the Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa has sent a request on 4, March, 1993 for special Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores under the Accelerated rural Water Supply Programme to fight drought conditions. The letter of the State Government mentions that drought has set in the districts of Malkangiri, Nowrangpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gujapati, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj. The letter also mentions that in the coastal belt, because of dry conditions and consequent saline intrusion into tube-wells and sanitary wells, the case of diarrhoea and other gastro-intestinal diseases have been reported specially in the 24 blocks in the coastal districts of Cutack, Puri and parts of Balasore. The assistance sought is for relief in the shape of sinking of deeper tube wells, rejuvenation of existing tube wells, deepening of sanitary wells,

sinking of new sanitary wells, construction of water harvesting structures etc.

Government of India provide central assistance under ARWSP for supply of drinking water facilities in villages not having adequate sources of water supply including those affected by drought. Under the ARWSP, Rs. 18.77 crores of central assistance has been released to Orissa in 1992-93 and Rs. 5.57 crores in 1993-94, so far.

Light Transport Aircraft

691. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of Light Transport Aircraft so far;

(b) whether this project has been facing financial crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a Russian Company has offered to buy the complete project;

(e) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Since the initiation of the Project in 1989, the National Aeronautical laboratory, Bangalore (now known as National Aerospace Laboratories) has completed a detailed feasibility study and is about to complete the full Project definition stage. A market survey for the proposed LTA has been made. Three wind tunnel campaigns have also been completed and the configuration of the aircraft is under finalisation. Negotiations and discussions with potential Indian Private

and public sector industries are currently on for collaboration for the design, development and fabrication of the prototype of the aircraft and its subsequent production.

(b) and (c). Initially there were some difficulties in meeting the entire cost of the project estimated at Rs. 80 crores due to financial constraints. However, with the identification of sources for the funding of the project, it may be possible to fund the project.

(d) No, Sir, no such offer has yet been made.

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

[*Translation*]

Manpower in Public Sector Undertakings

692. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to rationalise the manpower in various public sector undertakings; and

(b) the extent to which the manpower has been rationalised in these public sector undertakings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises are empowered under their Articles of Associations to appoint and remove officers and staff according to their requirements. Hence the responsibility for rationalisation of manpower lies with the board of Directors. The details of the major steps taken in this regard by public enterprises are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Details of major steps taken for rationalisation for manpower by the public sector enterprises:

(i) Registration of sick industrial PSEs with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes.

(ii) Evolving similar rehabilitation/revival schemes for non-industrial sick PSEs by the concerned Ministries/Depts.

(iii) Introduction of voluntary retirement scheme with a view to reduce surplus manpower.

It is too early to estimate the impact of the above measures on rationalisation of manpower. However, the total number of employees in the public enterprises during the last three years for which data are available, is given below:

Yearending	No. of employees (in lakhs)
31.3.1990	22.36
31.3.1991	22.19
31.3.1992	21.84

Cryogenic Engines

693. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARANSINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the latest cryogenic engines manufactured in Russia are likely to increase due to full convertibility of Rupee:

(b) if so, the extent thereof:

(c) whether the payment of these engines was agreed upon in Indian currency;

(d) whether payment has been made for these engines; and

(e) if so, the time by which these engines are likely to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Part of the payments have been as per the milestones agreed upon in the Agreement with the Russian agency.

(e) The Cryogenic Stages are to be delivered to Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in 1995-96.

[English]

Software Service Support and Education Centre

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

(a) whether the European Community and India have agreed to set up a Software Service Support and Education Centre to provide thrust to software export to EC Countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken about the location of this Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up the Software

Service Support and Education Centre at Bangalore. The objectives of the Centre are to improve the level of sophistication and the awareness of the strategic importance of Information Technology in India and to enable the Indian software industry to become familiar with the European software engineering tools, standards and methodologies.

[Translation]

Development of Silk under KVIC

695. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the development of silk under the Khadi and Village Industries commission in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided for this purpose during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal for providing financial assistance for production of silk under KVIC is pending with the Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) KVIC has formulated schemes for development of silk Khadi in all silk producing States in India. These schemes are applicable to Maharashtra. Funds are being provided for these.

(b) and (c). The financial assistance provided by KVIC to Maharashtra State during 1991-92 and 1992-93 under silk Khadi is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1991-92	1992-93
Working Capital	0.28	0.26
Bank Finance	28.14	35.86
Capital Expenditure Loan	11.79	0.25
Capital Expenditure Grant	3.01	

(d) to (f). No proposal for financing Silk Industry is pending with the Government.

[English]

Export by Small Scale Industries

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

(a) the extent of contribution to the broad sectors of exports by the Small Scale Industries during each of the last three years;

(b) the percentage of financial assistance

provided to the Small Scale Sector by various financial institutions during the period;

(c) the principal items of goods exported by the Small Scale Sector during the period; and

(d) the estimated potential of employment in the Small Scale Sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) The extent of contribution to the board sectors of exports by the small scale industries during the period 1988-89 to 1990-91 is given below:-

S.No.	Product Groups	Years		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Engineering Goods	400.00	818.00	954.00
2.	Basic chemicals Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	681.10	1176.10	1282.80
3.	Chemicals & Allied Products	84.49	97.43	89.43
4.	Plastic Products	38.77	48.17	56.13
5.	Finished Leather & Leather Products	1184.62	1505.68	1894.23
6.	Semi-finished Leather	36.00	16.85	21.07
7.	Marine Products	344.38	206.62	253.29
8.	Cashew Kernel & Cashew nut shell liquid	246.05	315.92	387.92
9.	Processed foods	263.10	308.75	355.00
10.	Woolen Garments and knitwears	69.60	86.40	97.52
11.	Sports Goods	54.5	66.62	

S.No	Product Groups	(Value in Rs. crores)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12.	Readymade garments	2050.25	3124.95	4133.49
13.	Rayon Synthetic Products	8.99	11.71	13.50
14.	Processed Tobacco & Bidi	11.64	19.79	17.94
15.	Spices, Spice oils Oleoessins	15.88	15.96	16.53
16.	Lac	16.88	15.96	16.53
	Total:	5489.63	7625.74	9664.15

(b) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SSI SECTOR

(i) Outstanding advances of scheduled commercial Banks to SSI sector.

<i>As on the last day of</i>	<i>Percentage of total SSI advances to net bank credit</i>
March- 1990	15.8
1991	14.5
1992	15.5

(ii) STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ASSISTANCE TO SSI SECTOR

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of SSI to total</i>
1988-89	73.4
1989-90	72.2
1990-91	72.9

(iii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SCALE SECTOR BY IDBI/SIDBI

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disbursement percentage to total disbursement</i>
1988-89	65.7
1989-90	68.3
1990-91	65.2
1991-92	70.9

(c) The principal items of goods exported include engineering goods, drugs and pharma-

ceuticals, Dyes intermediates, soaps and detergents, cosmetics and toiletries. Readymade garments, leather products, marine products, sports goods etc.

(d) The total employment by the end of the Eighth Plan period in the SSI sector is targetted at 150 lakh persons.

[*Translation*]

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

697. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government for the development of Non-Conventional Energy sources during the last three years, State-wise:

(b) whether any system has been evolved to monitor the disbursement of such assistance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) State-wise financial assistance provided by the Central Government for the development of non-conventional energy sources during the last three years is given in a Statement below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The disbursement of financial assistance to various States is monitored by way of obtaining utilisation certificates and statement of accounts as per the guidelines laid down by the Government in prescribed proforma.

STATEWISE FUNDS RELEASED DURING LAST THREE YEARS

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. NO.	State	Funds Released in Last Three Years											
		Biogas	CBP/IBP	Improved Chulha	Solar Thermal Programm	Solar Cooker Programm	Small Hydro Power Dev. Programme	Wind Energy Programme	Urijagram	Solar Photovoltaic Programme	Biomass Gasification Programme		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	841.64	2.28	328.97	49.45	0.75	144.21	225.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.30	00.00	10.36	4.23	00.00	215.72	3.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
3.	Assam	98.92	00.00	68.54	0.48	00.00	00.00	2.00	0.37	00.50	00.00	00.00	00.00
4.	Bihar	164.93	2.25	192.56	52.18	00.00	00.00	5.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
5.	Goa	17.23	00.00	73.07	3.89	0.18	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
6.	Gujarat	2,67.15	114.82	21.93	286.74	4.35	00.00	327.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	30.00	00.00
7.	Haryana	188.86	7.30	43.26	53.33	13.10	00.00	2.00	5.13	00.00	00.00	7.00	00.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	540.96	00.00	106.25	58.65	12.29	110.00	2.00	5.13	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.10	00.96	54.69	20.62	0.52	00.00	00.00	1.15	00.00	00.00	20.00	00.00
10.	Karnataka	435.26	2.60	272.18	117.14	0.41	00.00	337.00	6.22	00.00	00.00	83.00	00.00

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released in Last Three Years											
		Biomass	CBP/IBP	Improved Chulha	Solar Thermal Programm	Solar Cooker Programm	Small Hydro Power Dev. Programme	Wind Energy	Urigram Programme	Solar Photov. Programme	Biomass Gasification		
11.	Kerala	235.32	2.50	212.82	43.15	1.13	00.00	168.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	416.70	7.50	332.09	67.61	98.45	330.55	23.00	15.85	10.95	6.00	6.00	6.00
13.	Maharashtra	3,923.65	100.10	265.12	294.71	15.55	00.00	144.00	18.54	20.00	94.00	94.00	94.00
14.	Manipur	10.70	00.00	13.20	0.90	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
15.	Meghalaya	9.54	00.00	1.87	10.31	0.21	00.00	1.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
16.	Mizoram	17.76	00.00	10.92	0.26	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
17.	Nagaland	3.40	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
18.	Orissa	1,042.91	8.00	214.91	8.75	0.30	326.58	1.00	3.60	1.50	00.00	00.00	00.00
19.	Punjab	207.74	186.07	186.64	72.87	8.35	85.38	00.00	1.60	00.00	14.52	14.52	14.52
20.	Rajasthan	339.51	20.34	253.58	45.60	5.35	00.00	1.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
21.	Sikkim	20.71	0.75	6.98	3.10	00.00	00.00	1.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	721.64	18.20	228.74	95.88	0.83	00.00	1264.00	15.16	0.60	00.00	00.00	00.00

Wage Employment Programmes

698. SHRI RAMLAKHAN SINGHYADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural youths are being encouraged/trained to take-up self employment under the wage employment programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where this programme has already been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), started on 15th August, 1979 is a facilitating component of IRDP.

The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activity, industries, services and business activities. In 1983, this objective was enlarged to include wage employment.

The target group comprises of rural youth between the ages of 18-35 years from families living below the poverty line.

(c) TRYSEM is being implemented throughout the country.

Land to SCs/STs

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

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed any target for States and Union Territories for handing over possession of surplus land to the persons belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the difficulties being faced by the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome those difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Targets for distribution of ceiling surplus land are fixed in consultation with the State Governments. Subsequent to the Conference of Chief Ministers in October, 1991 it was decided that all ceiling surplus land should be distributed by 31st March, 1992. A special drive to distribute the balance of the land was launched thereafter. The performance in this regard was also reviewed at a Conference of Revenue Ministers held on 14th march, 1992. It was specially decided that all available surplus land free from litigation should be distributed by June, 1992 and that 75% of land involved in litigation in revenue courts must be freed from such litigation to made it available for distribution and that this distribution be completed by 30, September, 1992.

As a result of all these efforts since October, 1991 2.12 lakhs acres of land has been distributed and only 75646 acres of land free of litigation, remains to be distributed throughout India. Since the inception of the programme 50.30 lakh acres have been distributed among eligible persons, out of which 17.46 lakh acres have been distributed to S.Cs. benefitting 17.22 lakh S.C. persons. Similarly, 7.01 lakh acres have been distributed to 6.90 lakh persons.

(c) and (d). It has been the common experience of State Governments that proceedings of the Court have proved to be dilatory. The Courts have not been in a position to expedite the disposal of these cases. The States have been advised to constitute Land Tribunal under Article 323-B of the constitution or set up Special Benches of the High Court for

speedy disposal of ceiling surplus land cases. The States have also been requested to settle early, the cases pending in the revenue courts.

Khadi and Village Industries in Madhya Pradesh

700. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMARSINGH THAKUR; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government have provided any financial assistance for the functioning of Khadi and village Industries Commission in Madhya Pradesh; during 1992-93 and 1993-94? and

(d) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village industries Programmes in Madhya Pradesh are implemented by the State KVI Board and directly aided institutions of KVIC in the State. The choice of area for implementation of KVI programmes is done by the implementing agencies as per the skill, potentiality, availability of raw material and infrastructure facilities.

(c) and (d). The Central Government provides funds to KVIC for implementation of KVI programmes under its purview. KVIC, in turn, releases funds to different State/UT KVI Boards and directly aided institutions based on the programmes agreed to at the time of budget discussions by KVIC with these implementing agencies. Budget discussions for 1993-94 are yet to commence.

The financial assistance provided by KVIC to the Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 is as under:-

Rs. in lakhs

		<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>
1.	Directly aided institutions 26.56	162.47	
2.	State KVI Board	15.61	232.46

[English]

Production of Vehicles by Maruti Udyog Limited

6143. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been growing demand for different models of Maruti Cars in the domestic as well as international market;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the

production and export of Maruti Cars/Vans/ Gipsy in the country;

(c) the achievement made during first year of the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the target set for the Eighth Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA SAH): (a) Maruti vehicles have good demand in domestic market. In the export market also, Maruti Vehicles have been well accepted.

(b) to (d). Maruti Udyog Limited is increasing its production capacity by 70,000 Nos. The facilities will be completed by September 1994. In 1992-93, Maruti Udyog Limited produced over 1,28,000 vehicles, the highest ever. In 1993-94, Maruti Udyog Limited is planning to produce 1,50,000 vehicles.

Sickness in Industrial Sector

6144. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of sickness in the industrial sector has been increasing every year,

(b) if so, the total number of sick industries in the country at present;

(c) the number of Committees constituted to identify the causes of sickness and to make recommendations in this regard; and

(d) the dates on which these Committees were constituted, their main recommendations and the action taken by the Government so far to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b). Data on sick Industrial Units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the Reserve Bank of India data, the extent of sickness in the small scale and non-small scale sectors in 1990-1991 (latest available) was as follows:-

	As at the end of March, 1990	As at the end of March, 1991
Number of SSI sick units	218829	221472
Number of Non-SSI sick units	1455	1461

(c) and (d). Since 1981, the has appointed the following Committees to issue of industrial sickness:

The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Committee in 1981 to go, inter-alia, into the main constraints in the matter of rehabilitation of sick units problems faced by banks and financial institutions involved and to suggest remedial measures etc. The committee had recommended enactment of a comprehensive legislation to deal with the problem of sickness. Accordingly, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 was enacted and the

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction set up with a view to securing timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial companies, determining their viability and evolving appropriate rehabilitation measures in terms of the aforesaid Act.

The Reserve Bank of India had appointed another Committee in February, 1986 to consider the problems of identification and rehabilitation of sick small scale industrial units. The Committee submitted its Report on 31.10.86. The important recommendations of the committee related to incipient sickness, definition of

sick units, parameters for reliefs and concessions, etc. Based on these recommendations, the Reserve Bank of India issued detailed guidelines to Banks in February, 1987. These guidelines were reviewed/modified in June, 1989, January, 1991 and July, 1992.

The Reserve Bank of India has also appointed another 'Committee for SSI' under the Chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak, former Deputy Governor in December 1991, inter-alia, to look into the rehabilitation of sick SSI units. The Committee submitted its report in September, 1992.

The Committee has recommended a modified definition of a sick SSI unit, where under a unit may be classified as 'Sick' when any of its borrowal accounts remains overdue for a period exceeding 2-1/2 years and there is erosion in the net worth due to accumulated cash losses to the extent of 50 per cent or more of its peak net worth during the preceding two accounting years; retain of cells within the banks at regional centres to deal with sick SSIs, constitution of State-level tribunals under a Central legislation on the lines of BIFR; changes in the State-Level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLIIC) and a role for a District-level counter part of (SLIIC in monitoring and overseeing the banks' progress in the quick determination of viability of sick units.

The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Committee on 3rd December, 1992 to undertake an in-depth study of the problems of sick/weak units in leather industry and suggest measures for prevention of such sickness and for revival/rehabilitation of sick/weak units.

Claims of Bhopal Gas Victims

6145. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of courts functioning at Bhopal to decide the claims of Bhopal gas victims;

(b) the total number of claims made by the MIC gas affected people and the number of claims so far adjudicated upon by these courts;

(c) the time frame contemplated to dispose of all the claims filed by the gas affected persons; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite all these claims at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):
(a) As on 31st March, 1993, 32 Courts of Deputy Commissioners were functioning at Bhopal.

(b) As per the information given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh the total number of claims filed as on 31st March, 1993 was 6,39,793. The number of claims adjudicated 2747.

(c) and (d). The process of adjudication is semi-judicial and it is not possible for the Government to indicate the time when all the cases are likely to be disposed of. The situation is being monitored closely and all necessary assistance provided to the Organisation of the Welfare commissioner to have the claims settled at the earliest. Efforts are also being made to set up more courts quickly to expedite the disposal of claims.

Acquisition of Property for Memorial of Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar

6146. SHRI V. SREENIVAS PRASAD:
SHRI G. DEVARAYANA IYER:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDLWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration proposes to acquire property at 26 Alipur Road, Delhi for setting up of memorial of Late Dr.

B.R.Ambedkar,

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have released the requisite funds for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps the Government propose to take for release of funds?

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

(b) and (c). Provision of funds is under consideration of the Government.

Development of Anti-Filarial Drug by C.D.R.I.

6147. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Research Institute has recently developed an effective anti-filarial drug for elephantiasis;

(b) whether the Government propose to commercialise this drug; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and progress made in that regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow has identified a compound possessing potent antifilarial activity in animal models.

(b) The question of commercialisation will arise after human safety and efficacy have been established through clinical trials.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance through National Renewal Fund to Gujarat

6149. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries provided assistance in Gujarat through the National Renewal Fund during the last two years; and

(b) the criteria adopted and the manner in which this assistance has been provided in Gujarat during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). In the first instance, assistance is provided from the national renewal fund for meeting payments of the Voluntary retirement Scheme (VRS) in Central Public Secure Enterprises including those in Gujarat. Details of such allocations for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the attached statement. Apart from assistance for VRS payments, funds have been made available to the nationalised textile sector for meeting immediate liquidity requirements.

STATEMENT

Allocation of funds for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings:

Ministry/Department	(Rs. in crores)		
	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94	
	1	2	3
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	21.60	41.50	
Smith Stainistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	1.00	
Bengal Chemicals and Paraceticals Ltd.	2.00	2.50	
Bengal Immunity Ltd.	2.00	1.50	
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	15.00	34.00	
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1.60	2.50	
Department of Fertilizers	62.50	58.50	
Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	22.00	15.00	
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	25.00	25.00	
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	0.50	0.50	

Allocation of funds for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings:

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
	2	3
1		
Projects and Development India Ltd.	15.00	18.00
Department of Tourism	-	8.73
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	-	8.73
Ministry of Civil Supplies	-	14.00
Hindustan Vegetables Oils Corporation Ltd.	-	14.00
Ministry of Defence	-	10.00
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	-	10.0
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	0.34	2.00
Modern Food	0.34	2.00
Department of Heavy Industry	153.00	136.00
Engineering Industries	141.00	128.00

Allocation of funds for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings:

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
	2	3
Consumer Industries	11.50	8.00
Other Industries	0.50	-
Ministry of Mines	-	29.95
Ministry of Steel	41.00	41.00
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	30.00	30.00
Bharat Refractories Ltd.	3.00	3.00
Bird Group of Companies	8.00	8.00
Ministry of Surface Transport	52.	85.00
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	10.00	10.00
Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	4.66	5.00
Delhi Transport Corporation	30.00	60.00
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	8.00	10.00
Ministry of Textiles	488.56	261.32

Allocation of funds for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings:

Ministry/Department	(Rs. in crores)		
	1	2	3
National Jute Manufactures Corporation	2.00		2.00
British India Corporation	0.75		0.75
Jute Corporation of India	0.50		0.50
National Textile Corporation*	440.00		225.00
Elgin Mills*	35.25		27.15
Cawnpore Textile Mills*	10.06		5.92
Ministry of Water Resources	10.00		12.00
National Projects Construction Ltd.	10.00		12.00
Total:	829.66		700.00

*Includes funds for purposes other than VRS as detailed below:

National Textils Corporation*	100.00	50.00
Elgin Mills*	20.00	10.00
Cawnpore Textile Mills*	2.00	1.00

[Translation]

[English]

Per Capita Income in Uttar Pradesh

6150. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita income in Uttar Pradesh has declined in 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91;

(b) if so, the per capita income in the country in 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) the estimated per capita income in the country during the first quarter of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The per capita income (per capita net state domestic product at current price) of Uttar Pradesh has increased from Rs. 3557 in 1990-91 to Rs. 4012 in 1991-92.

(b) The per capita income (per capita net national product at factor cost at current prices) of India has increased from Rs. 4934 in 1990-91 to Rs. 5529 in 1991-92.

(c) The per capita income in the country is estimated on annual basis, and hence, is not available for any quarter of the year.

Shares of Public Sector Undertakings

6151. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated resources likely to be mobilised through sale of public sector undertakings shares during 1993-94;

(b) the details of the each public sector undertaking disinvested during 1992-93 and proposed to be disinvested in 1993-94 and the actual amount realised by each public sector undertaking during 1992-93;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in target for 1992-93 and steps taken for realisation of target during 1993-94; and

(d) the proposed changes in the disinvestment procedure, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). As per the Budget Speech for 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 3500 crores is to be mobilised through disinvestment of equity in public sector undertakings. The details of the shares sold and the amount released during 1992-93 are given in the Statement. Since the prices for PSU shares quoted by the bidders were less than the referral price fixed by the Government, all the shares offered were not sold. For disinvestment during 1993-94 the recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Committee will be kept in view.

STATEMENT

LIST OF DISINVESTED PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS-1992-93

S.No.	Name	No. of shares sold (in crores)	Amount of sale Rs. in crores)
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	0.11	8.21
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	0.50	331.18
3.	Bongaigaon Refineries and Petro-chemicals Ltd.	1.08	45.40
4.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	0.05	1.30
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	2.10	81.55
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	0.64	331.85
7.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	2.10	81.55
8.	HMT Ltd.	0.42	23.39
9.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	12.99	244.20
10.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	12.99	244.20

LIST OF DISINVESTED PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS-1992-93

S.No.	Name	No. of shares sold (in crores)	Amount of sale Rs. in crores)
11.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.03	0.72
12.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.21	17.88
13.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	3.26	70.43
14.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	1.02	30.36
15.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.03	2.25
16.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	21.99	700.09
	Total	44.94	1912.51

Allocation to Capart

last three years to each State?

6152. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to CAPART during the last three years by the Union Government; and

(b) the actual amount disbursed during the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The total amount allocated to CAPART during the last three years by the Union Government is indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated Budget Estimates</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Actual Release</i>
1990-91	28.74		23.65
1991-92	35.50		20.91
1992-93	29.20		42.10

(b) The actual amount disbursed by CAPART during the last three years State-wise

is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Figures in Crores)

State	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93
Andhra Pradesh	1.88	1.37	3.55	2.94
Assam	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.19
Andaman & Nicobar	-	0.10	-	0.03
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Bihar	1.14	1.15	2.45	4.20
Delhi	0.21	0.25	0.39	0.39
Gujarat	1.03	1.73	1.89	2.41
Haryana	0.06	0.09	0.26	0.39
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.15
Jammu and Kashmir	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.21
Karnataka	0.69	0.45	0.87	0.65
Kerala	0.63	0.63	0.85	0.99
Madhya Pradesh	0.30	0.44	0.69	0.28

(Figures in Crores)

State	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93
Maharashtra	1.64	1.27	2.02	1.68
Manipur	0.29	0.30	0.59	0.93
Meghalaya	0.34	0.06	-	0.05
Mizoram	0.03	0.11	0.19	0.41
Ngaland	0.03	-	0.02	0.01
Orissa	0.52	0.74	1.37	1.56
Punjab	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.10
Pondicherry	0.01	0.11	0.10	-
Rajasthan	0.95	0.59	-	-
Tripura	0.01	-	1.30	-
Tamil Nadu	1.38	1.54	2.03	1.87
Uttar Pradesh	1.94	2.26	4.62	5.05
West Bengal	2.46	2.69	4.91	5.44
Total:	15.82	16.15	28.48	30.46

Supply of Safe Drinking Water in Maharashtra

6153. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those districts in Maharashtra State where 50 percent of the urban households have no access to safe drinking water according to the last census; and

(b) the steps taken to provide safe drinking water in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Water supply is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and urban local bodies to provide safe drinking water to the people living in the urban areas.

As per the available information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, the overall status of urban water supply in the State as on 15.3.1993 is as follows:-

Total Urban Population as per 1991 census - 3,10,36,000 population served with water supply:-

(a) House connections	1,95,65,000
(b) Street standposts	1,09,88,000
(c) Total coverage	3,05,53,000
(d) Percentage coverage	98%

Replacement of Damaged Articles in Government Quarters

6154. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision for replacement of all damaged over-head tanks, door and window shutters, WC and Cisterns etc. was taken in 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such items have been replaced;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As per discussion held in the Ministry of Urban Development on 11th September, 1990, all the overhead tanks, doors, window shutters, WC and Cisterns etc. reported damaged in 1990 were replaced in various Government colonies in South Delhi.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a), (b) & (c) above.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (e) above.

(g) All the items reported damaged in 1990 have been replaced.

Conversion of Lease Hold into Free Hold

6155. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has received applications from various Cooperative Group Housing House

Building Societies in Delhi for conversion of lease-hold into free-hold; and

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

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

(b) In the case of flats constructed by the Group Housing Societies on the land allotted by the DDA, 12 applications for conversion of properties were received upto 31.3.1993, out of which one was found in order. In the cases of lessees of plots in Cooperative House Building Societies, 1231 applications were received upto 31.3.1993, out of which 444 cases have been decided/finalised.

Shortage/Price Rise of Essential Drugs

6156. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was acute shortage of drugs like B complex and other tonics during the last year;

(b) whether prices of these drugs have increased rapidly;

(c) whether the prices of Lariago (Chloroquine) were also raised more than 30%.

(d) if so, the reasons for all such scarcities of these drugs and Price rise; and

(e) the prices of a strip of Lariago Tablets in July 1992, November 1992 and in March 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a), (b) and (d). No general shortage of drugs like

B-Complex and tonics came to the notice of the Government, except for some temporary shortage of branded formulations for which therapeutic equivalents were normally available.

The price or price controlled drugs are fixed/revised from time to time in accordance with the provisions of DP Co, 87 after careful scrutiny of the recommendations of the BICP. This mechanism ensures that the price increase is actually correlated with the increase in input costs. In case of formulations falling outside Price controlled category, manufacturers are free to fix the prices. As and when any unreasonable Price increase is noticed, Government intervenes to prevail upon the company concerned to bring it down to reasonable level.

(c) and (e). Lariago is based on the bulk drug Chloroquine Phosphate, which is a price controlled drug. The price approved by the Government of Chloroquine Phosphate (coated) 250mg Tabs. was Rs. 7.97, Rs. 9.33 and Rs. 9.33 per 12's Strip during July '92, November '92, March 93 respectively.

Growth Centres in Orissa

6157. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to sanction some growth centres in Orissa;

(b) if so, the locations of these growth centres and the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(c) the assistance provided to the State Government for these Growth Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL (DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Under the Growth Centre Scheme,

Orissa has been allotted 4 growth centres out of which 3 have been identified and announced. The names of identified growth centres are: Chatrapur in district Ganjam, Chiplima in district Sambalpur and Duburi in district Cuttack.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has been released to Orissa as Central assistance under the scheme.

Crisis in Salt Industry

6158. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salt industry is facing difficulties as huge quantity of salt is lying unsold;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed in this

regard; and

(c) the estimated demand and production of salt during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (a) and (b). There has been a record production of 135 lakh tonnes of salt during the year 1992 due to favorable weather conditions resulting in increase in the stock position from 58.33 lakh tonnes to 81.89 lakh tonnes. The ex-factory price of salt has also substantially come down which is a favorable trend in so far as consumers are concerned. Govt. has not received any report regarding crisis in the salt industry.

(c) Demand and production of salt during the last three years is indicated below:-

Year	Prod.	Demand				
		Edible use	Indl. use	Export	Total	
1990	124	46		46	6	98
1991	124	47		47	6	100
1992	135	49		50	6	105

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Recruitment Centres for Services in Assam

6159. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details including the location of the Recruitment Centres for the three Services functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to

open more such Centres in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The existing Recruitment Centres in Assam are considered adequate.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Recruiting Offices common to Army/ Navy with location	ROs for Navy with location	ROs (Airmen Selection Centres) for Air Force with location	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3 i) Secunderabad ii) Vishakhapatnam iii) Guntur	1	1 INS Circars Vishakhapatnam	1 Begumpet
2.	Assam	3 i) Silchar ii) Jorhat iii) Narangi	-	1	1 Gauhati
3.	Bihar	5 i) Danapur ii) Gaya iii) Muzaffarpur iv) Ranchi v) Katihar	-	1	1 Patna
4.	Gujarat	2 i) Ahmedabad ii) Jam.nagar	1	INS Valsura Jamnagar	-
5.	Haryana	4 i) Rohtak ii) Ambala iii) Charkhildadri iv) Hissar	-	1	1 Ambala
6.	Himachal	4 i) Hamirpur ii) Mandi	-	-	-

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Recruiting Offices		ROs for Navy		ROs (Airmen Selection Centres) for Air Force	
		common to Army/ Navy with location	with location	with location	with location		
1	2	3	4	5	5		
		iii) Palampur iv) Shimla					
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2 i) Jammu ii) Srinagar	-	-			
8.	Karnataka	3 i) Belgaum ii) Bangalore iii) Mangalore	1	Project 1 Seabird, Karwar		Bangalore	
9.	Kerala	2 i) Trivandrum ii) Calicut	1	INS Venduruthy, Cochin	1	Cochin	
10.	Maharashtra	5 i) Pune ii) Aurangabad iii) Bombay iv) Kolhapur v) Nagpur	4	i) INS Angre, Bombay ii) Coimbatore Barracks, Bombay iii) INS Hamla, Malad iv) INS Shivaji, Lonavala	1	Bombay	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5 i) Jabalpur ii) Mhow iii) Gwalior iv) Raipur					

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Recruiting Offices common to Army/ Navy with location	ROs for Navy with location	ROs (Airmen Selection Centres) for Air Force with location
1	2	3	4	5
		v) Bhopal		
12.	Meghalaya	1* i) Shillong	-	-
13.	Nagaland	1 i) Rangapahar	-	-
14.	Orissa	3 i) Cuttack ii) Berhampur	1 INS Chilka, Puri	1 Bhubaneswar
15.	Punjab	5 i) Jalandhar ii) Amritsar iii) Patiala iv) Ludhiana v) Ferozepur	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	5 i) Ajmer ii) Jodhpur iii) Alwar iv) Kota v) Jhunjhunu	-	1 Jodhpur
17.	Tamil Nadu	3 i) Madras ii) Coimbatore iii) Trichnapalley	1 INS Adyar, Madras	1 Tambaram
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10 i) Lucknow ii) Agra iii) Almora iv) Amethi v) Bareilly	-	1 Kanpur

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Recruiting Offices common to Army/ Navy with location	ROs for Navy with location	ROs (Airmen Selection Centres) for Air Force with location
1	2	3	4	5
19.	West Bengal	4 vi) Lansdowne vii) Meerut viii) Pithoragarh ix) Varanasi x) Kunraghat i) Calcutta ii) Behrampur iii) Siliguri iv) Choom	1	1 INS Netaji, Subhash, Calcutta
20.	Goa	-	1	INS Gomantak, Goa
21.	Delhi	1 Delhi	1	INS India, New Delhi
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	2	i) Fortan, Port Blair ii) INS Jarawa, Port Blair
23.	Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands	-	1	Naval Officer Incharge, Lakshadweep
Total	71	16	13	

[*Translation*]**Investment in Public Sector Undertakings
of Madhya Pradesh**6160. SHRI KHELAN RAMJANGDE:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:(a) the details of public sector undertakings
in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in which
capital investment has decreased during the
last three years;(b) whether the efficiency and the profits of
these undertakings have increased as result
thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken
by the Government to increase the efficiency
and the profits of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPART-
MENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI
KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As on 31st March, 1992
there were 33 Central Public Sector Enterprises
having their registered offices in Madhya
Pradesh and Maharashtra Investment in terms
of loans and equity has decreased as on 31-3-
1992 in comparison with the position as 31-3-
1989 in only Enterprises viz. Hindustan Petro-
leum Corporation Ltd. Maharashtra Elektrosmett
Ltd., Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. and Indo Hokke
Hotels Ltd.

(b) and (c). Details of net profit is given as
under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of PSE	Net Profit/Loss 1991-92	1989-90	
		1990-91	1989-90
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn.	12976	12014	200026
Maharashtra Elektrosmett Ltd.	796	219	-210
Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	10414	7856	7201
Indo Hokke Hotel Ltd.	10	-16	01

(d) Improving the Performance of Central
PSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise spe-
cific action is taken by the concerned adminis-
trative Ministries/Departments and the enter-
prises to improve the performance. Some of the
measures taken are modernisation and reha-
bilitation plan, financial, managerial and
organisational restructuring, change in product-
mix, technological Upgradation, signing of
memoranda of Understanding, etc.

[*English*]**Foreign Consultants for Public Sector
Undertakings**6161. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:(a) whether some foreign consultants were
engaged through the World Bank to study the

restructuring plan of some public sector undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign consultants and the public sector undertakings studied and the report prepared by them; and

(c) the details of the blue pring, if any, prepared by the Government to reconstruct the public sector undertakings on the basis of the report submitted by these foreign consultants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-German Negotiation on Non-Conventional Energy Programmes

6162. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level scientific delegation from India recently held talks with senior officials of Bonn's Ministry for Research Technology;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held;

(c) whether Germany has agreed to provide assistance for increasing use of renewable energy sources in rural areas;

(d) if so, the projects on which the Government propose to utilise the German aid;

(e) whether any special arrangement between Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the German Research Centre for health and Environment has been finalised in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. A High Level Scientific Delegation from India held talks with federal Ministry for Research and Technology (BMFT), Bonn on 11.9.92.

(b) The need for expansion and intensification of carefully selected projects was stressed in conformity with the concept of return for the science and technology investment in terms of industrial output. It was explained that India is according high priority to the areas of Non-Conventional Energy Programs, such as solar and Wind Energy. The two sides reviewed the implemented recommendations of the report of the Evaluation Committee and discussed future activities. In the areas of Materials, it was agreed to support projects in the field of Surface Engineering, Materials for Solar Energy and Ceramics. It was decided to hold in 1993 a Workshop on Surface Engineering in Germany and Workshop on Materials for Solar Energy in India. The Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ) of Germany announced a positive attitude towards technical and financial cooperation in the coal sector, in particular with regard to coal beneficiation and fluidised bed combustion technology. The other areas of discussions were on Geology, Biotechnology and Marine Research.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). No, Sir, however, both the sides welcomed the Special Arrangement between Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) of India and GSF-Forschungszentrum für Umwelt und Gesundheit GmbH of Germany to be signed in the near future.

Development of Dry-Lands in Andhra Pradesh

6163. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded a scheme for the comprehensive development of backward areas and dry-lands in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) the details of this scheme and the financial assistance sought from the World Bank, and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H PATEL) (a) to (c) Yes, a proposal on Andhra Pradesh Poverty Alleviation Project was received by this Ministry from the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance for seeking comments of this Ministry on the technical aspects, feasibility of the project and availability of plan provision to cover the entire cost. This project proposal is designed to address directly the question of improving income levels and standard of living of those sections of the society who are below poverty line and is targeted towards the poor, especially, rural poor.

The project is based on two-pronged approach, viz (i) land-based development and provision of infrastructure including education, health, etc. and (ii) Creation of infrastructure, including provision of inputs such as education, health, women & child welfare, etc. Under the first approach, the project sets out details of the development of lands through dry-land farming, soil and water conservation measures, systematic land development, etc. An amount of Rs 444.00 Crores has been provided for such land-based schemes. Under the second approach, infrastructure facilities will be oriented towards weaker section. The total cost of the project is Rs 1149.00 crores and it is intended to be implemented in a span of 4 years, i.e. 1992-96. The Ministry of Rural Development has supported the project and has forwarded its comments to the Department of Economic Affairs for

seeking necessary assistance from the World Bank. The Department of Economic Affairs has sought some clarifications from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which are awaited.

Liberalisation of Trading and Industrial Licences

6164 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have issued guidelines to all the State Governments regarding the liberalisation of trade and industrial licenses for the entrepreneurs except on restricted items as per the new industrial policy of the Government,

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued, and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) No, Sir. However, State Governments have been urged to focus on infrastructure, procedural reforms, setting up facilitation cells and State level co-ordination committees, regular monitoring of entrepreneurs progress etc. in order to attract industries to their respective States.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Recommendations made by National Commission on Urbanisation for Sikkim

6165 SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state—

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has made some recommendations for Sikkim,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these recommendations have since been accepted by the Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for implementation of these recommendations?

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

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

Allocation of Funds for Rural Development Schemes of Maharashtra

6166. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Maharashtra under different rural development schemes; and

(b) the amount actually utilised out of it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The total amount allocated under major rural development schemes viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), (iii) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), (iv) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (v) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) to the State of Maharashtra and its corresponding Utilisation during 1992-93 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Rural Development Schemes</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
1.	I.R.D.P.	5228.00	4011.51 (upto Feb., 1993)
2.	TRYSEM	312.00	219.12 (upto Jan., 1993)
3.	DWCRA	65.65*	19.86 (upto Oct., 1992)
4.	J.R.Y.	25049.79*	12348.65 (upto Feb., 1993)
5.	ARWSP	2423.70*	3171.00 (upto Feb., 1993)
6.	D.P.A.R.	1343.00	922.31 (upto Jan. 1993)

*Figures relate to Release

Accident of Indian Air Force Helicopter

6167. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force helicopter crashed near Bombay while landing abroad the Sagar Laxmi of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on November 11, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the above incident was inquired into;

(c) if so, the reasons for the crash;

(d) the number of persons who were on the crashed helicopter;

(e) the particulars of the persons who have not yet been traced out; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to trace out the above persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Court of Inquiry has attributed the cause of the accident to transmission failure of the Main Gear Box, causing an uncontrollable state of flight which led to a rapid descent and crash into the sea.

(d) 18 (4 Crew members and 14 passengers).

(e) Nil.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of North East Region

6168. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects of North East Zone like Central Universities in Silchar and Tejpur, IIT in Guwahati, Agricultural University in Manipur and NAA works at Guwahati have been entrusted to CPWD;

(b) whether these works have been started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Projects of North East Zone like Central Universities at Silchar, Tejpur, IIT Guwahati and Central University in Manipur have not so far been entrusted to the CPWD.

The work of "extension to Passenger Terminal at Guwahati Airports" has been entrusted by the National Airports Authority to the CPWD as a deposit work.

(b) The Civil work including plumbing work of the extension to the Passenger Terminal building at Guwahati has been awarded.

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

Registration for Small Scale Sector

6169. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have streamlined the procedures for the registration of small-scale units;

(b) if so, the details of the new procedure;

(c) whether the Government have also advised the State Governments to simplify the procedure for small scale units accordingly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The Provisional Registration is now required to be issued to the entrepreneurs in the shortest possible time or across the counter after examining the following factors which do not require a field visit:

- (i) Requirement of industrial licence.
- (ii) Original value of investment in plant & machinery.
- (iii) Ownership/controlled/subsidiary nature by other industrial undertakings of the concerned SSI.
- (iv) Locational restrictions, if any.

Affidavit in respect of (i) to (iv) above is to be considered sufficient evidence to grant the provisional registration certificate.

A unit, having been granted provisional registration, applies for permanent registration once it commences production. Upon receipt of application, the permanent registration certificate is normally granted within a period of one month subject to completion of formalities indicated at the time of issue of provisional registration certificate. Guidelines incorporating the simplified procedures have been issued to all State Governments.

Fertiliser Units by IFFCO and KRIBHCO

6170. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited have any fertiliser unit in Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up any fertilizer units in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mobile Courts

6171. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up mobile courts in the States;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent to different States in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The administration of justice in the Subordinate courts comes under the purview of the State Governments/High Courts concerned. However, in the context of the resolution approved in the Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers held in August September, 1985, the scheme circulated to the participants by the then Chief Justice of India for the setting up of mobile courts was sent to all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations in February, 1986, as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism and with a view to expedite the disposal of cases. It is for the State Govern-

ments concerned to set up mobile courts in their States.

Charges for Conversion of Leasehold into Freehold System

6172. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all cases of conversions of leasehold into freehold system, the conveyance deeds are registered on payment of stamp-duty and registration charges and the consideration amount for this purpose is the amount of conversion charges including the surcharge where applicable;

(b) if so, whether any direction has been issued/proposed to be issued to the Collector of Stamps, Delhi in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the Collector of Stamps, Delhi is charging stamps duty on the amount of Sale Agreement over and above the said consideration amount; and

(e) if so, the remedial action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The instructions dated 14.2.92 relating to conversion of leasehold tenure of land into freehold provide for payment of stamp duty & registration charges based on the amount of conversion charges including the Surcharge where applicable, in case where the title to the property is vested in the lessee. However, where lease deed/title deed is yet to be executed, the party is required to pay normal stamp duty and registration charges also.

(d) and (e). Action of the Collector of Stamps

is in accordance with the instructions in cases where attorney applies for conversion.

Quality Raising for Building Industry

6173. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to introduce a quality raising for building industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has introduced the 'Quality Systems Certification Scheme' according to IS: 14000 series of standards which are identical to the internationally accepted ISO 9000 series of standards on quality systems, in September, 1991. This scheme also covers the building industry. The details of the scheme are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

This scheme envisages grant of Quality Systems Certification. The Systems Certification. The System Models are as under:-

Model I-IS 14001: 1988 Quality Systems-Model for Quality Assurance in Design/Development, Production, Installation and Servicing.

Model II-IS 14002: 1989 Quality Systems-Model for Quality Assurance in Production and Installation.

Model III-IS 14003: 1989 Quality Systems-

Model for Quality Assurance in final Inspection and Test.

It is informed that in order to prepare the industry for availing Quality System Certification, BIS offers services under the following three plans:-

(a) Conducting an in-house QUALITY SYSTEMS APPRECIATION PROGRAMME for those units who have decided to go in for the IS 14000 series of standards and also on the steps that the industry should take towards starting a quality systems programme in the organization.

(b) In respect of those units who have already taken the above step and have completed documentation and perhaps are in the process of conducting internal audit, a second scheme of conducting QUALITY SYSTEMS SURVEY is being provided by BIS. This will enable the firm to know that where it stands and take any corrective action where required as a result of the survey.

(c) For those units who are nearing completion of installing the Quality Systems and have also conducted internal quality audits, a scheme of offering TRIAL ASSESSMENT by trained BIS officers is also being launched. This will enable the unit to initiate corrective action based on the assessment so that their confidence is increased in making a formal application under the Quality Systems Certification Scheme.

In this connection brochures containing the guidelines as well as prescribed application forms are available at the various Regional and Branch offices of the Bureau of the Indian Standards.

Production/Export by Maruti Udyog Limited

6174. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production capacity and the total number of cars manufactured by the Maruti Udyog Limited in the year 1991-92;

(b) the total number of cars exported by the Company during the last one year;

(c) the countries to which these cars were exported; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the Maruti Udyog Limited from this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The installed capacity of Maruti Udyog Limited is 1,30,000 vehicles per annum. During 1991-92, Maruti Udyog Limited produced 1,21,167 vehicles.

(b) and (c). During 1992-93, Maruti Udyog Ltd. exported 14568 vehicles* to the following countries:-

Italy, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Malta, Bulgaria, The Netherlands, Spain, Russia, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Chile, Gambia, Mauritius, Nepal, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Djibouti, North Korea.

(d) Maruti Udyog Limited earned US\$52.2 million* during 1992-93 through exports (including deemed exports).

Research and Development Units

6175. SHRISANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT:
SHRI NANDIYELLAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Research and Development Units recognised by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as on January 31, 1993 in Pharmaceutical sector;

(b) the total investment and yearly expenditure together with major R&D achievements company-wise for the last three years;

(c) the criteria adopted in according to recognition to such units and maximum time taken for giving approval and details of pending cases; and

(d) the details of steps taken to streamline the whole procedure and to provide more incentives for R&D and upgradation of technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Total number of R&D units recognised by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) as on 31.01.1993 in pharmaceuticals sector is 136. The names of these units along with their reported annual R&D investments are given in the attached statement - Major R&D achievements reported by these units are process development and improvement for various bulk drugs and formulations. Details of activities and achievements made by In-house R&D units including those in the pharmaceuticals sector are compiled and published by DSIR in the

publications "Compendium on In-house R&D Centres" annually since 1985. Copies of these volumes are placed in the Parliament Library for reference.

(c) Criteria adopted for according recognition to In-house R&D units is that the R&D unit should be an identifiable entity, independent of production activity, and should have reasonable R&D infrastructure facilities, including manpower for carrying out R&D and also identified R&D projects/programmes. It normally takes 8-10 weeks for processing an application for recognition or other wise. However, if a visit or a discussion is considered necessary, it takes another 4-6 weeks time. There was no case pending for consideration for recognition as on 31.01.1993 in the pharmaceuticals sector.

(d) Procedures for granting recognition to In-house R&D units were already streamlined; an inter-departmental screening committee meets every month to consider the cases.

As per the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1987, bulk drugs produced through original indigenous technology are eligible for exemption from price control for a period of five years from the date of commercialisation.

As per provisions under Rule 5(2) of I.T. Rules accelerated depreciation allowance at the rate of 40% for plant and machinery set up based on indigenous technology is allowed.

A background note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986 containing inter-alia proposals relating to incentives for R&D etc. for consideration has been placed on the Table of the House on 12.08.1992 by the Department of chemicals and Petrochemicals for seeking views of the Hon'ble Members.

STATEMENT*list of Disir Recognised in House R & D Units in the Pharmaceuticals Sector*

<i>S.No. Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R & D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1. Aceto Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	1.94
2. Acharya Chemicals	2.00
3. Alembic Chemical Works Company	81.25
4. Alkem Laboratories Ltd	9.57
5. Alpha Drugs	8.56
6. Alved Biologicals Enterprises	8.00
7. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises	76.53
8. American Remedies Ltd	8.86
9. Amrutanjan Limited	7.86
10. Anglo French Drug Company	3.65
11. Armour Chemicals Ltd.	27.00
12. Astra IDL Limited	33.92
13. Atul Products Limited	129.95
14. Bangalore Pharamceuticals and Research L	18.91
15. BDH Pharamceuticals Ltd.,	2.73
16. Bengal Immunity Limited	26.00
17. Biocon India Private Limited	6.31
18. Biogenics India Ltd.	4.58
19. Biological E. Limited	24.98
20. Boehringer-Mannheim India Limited	16.55

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R & D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
21.	Boots Pharmaceuticals Limited	183.43
22.	BTX Chemicals Private Limited	10.27
23.	Burroughs Welcome (I) Ltd	75.77
24.	Cadila Laboratories Limited	193.75
25.	Camlin Limited	7.46
26.	Cheminor Drugs Limited	7.05
27.	Cibatul Limited	145.09
28.	Cipla Limited	274.26
29.	Citurgia Biochemicals Limited	32.29
30.	concept Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6.17
31.	Cynamid India Limited	54.55
32.	Dental Products of India Ltd.	2.29
33.	Dey's Medical Stores (Mfg)	60.44
34.	Divi Research Centre Pvt Ltd	10.60
35.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.,	102.61
36.	Duphar Interfran Limited	51.62
37.	Earnest Healthcare Limited	5.40
38.	East India Pharmaceutical	22.78
39.	Elder Pharmaceuticals Limited	14.52
40.	Enzo-Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	3.84
41.	Eskayef Limited	96.99
42.	E. Merck (India) Limited	2.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R&D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
43.	FDC Limited	61.44
44.	Franco-Indian Pharmaceuticals	34.64
45.	Glaxo India Limited	169.28
46.	Globe Organics Limited	12.00
47.	Gufic Limited	10.57
48.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical	2.78
49.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	200.00
50.	Hindustan Ciba-Geigy Limited	277.00
51.	Hiremath Chemicals Limited	3.95
52.	Hi-Media Laboratories Pvt. Ltd	2.42
53.	Hoechst India Limited	880.00
54.	ICI India Limited	192.00
55.	Indian Drugs and Pharamaceuticals	67.17
56.	Indian Herbs Research and	16.83
57.	Indo-Pharma Pharmaceutical	4.49
58.	Infar (India) Limited	92.00
59.	IPCA Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	46.13
60.	Jayant vitamins Limited	3.90
61.	Johnson & Johnson Limited	104.03
62.	J. Mitra and Bros. Privatre Ltd	25.92
63.	Kanpha Labs	12.25
64.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals L	2.55

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R&D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
65.	Khandelwal laboratories	13.76
66.	Kody Medical Electronics Ltd.	1.43
67.	Kopran Limited	36.10
68.	Lakme Limited	22.34
69.	Lanz Lab	0.50
70.	Li Taka Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.85
71.	Lupin Laboratories Limited	765.00
72.	Lyka Labs Private Limited	39.20
73.	Maharishi Ayurvedic Products Ltd	10.01
74.	Msladi Drugs and Pharamaceuticals	47.60
75.	Max India Limited	7.50
76.	Medley Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	1.03
77.	Mehta Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	6.10
78.	Merdian Pharmaceuticals	1.00
79.	Merind Limited	120.00
80.	Metroni Drugs Private Limited	2.76
81.	Miles India Limited	5.45
82.	M.J. Institute of Research	40.21
83.	Nandi Chemicals Private Limited	0.30
84.	Natco Fine Pharmaceuticals	9.20
85.	Newland Lab's Ltd	18.00
86.	Nivedita Chemicals (P) Ltd	3.60

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R & D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
87.	NR Jet Enterprises Ltd	15.07
88.	Oriental Chemicals Works (P) Ltd	1.08
89.	Parke-Davis (India) Limited	42.21
90.	Penam Laboratories Ltd	36.00
91.	Pensem Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1.20
92.	PfimeX International Limited	1.66
93.	Pfizer Limited	131.82
94.	Planned Pharma Pvt. Limited	0.67
95.	Polypharma Private Limited	3.40
96.	Procter & Gamble India Limited	236.17
97.	Rallis India Limited	39.70
98.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	533.50
99.	Raptakos Brett and Co. Ltd.	33.17
100.	RCA Pharma Lab	4.35
101.	Reckit & Colman of India Ltd.	66.23
102.	Rhone-Poulenc (India) Ltd.,	32.90
103.	Roche Products Limited	21.21
104.	Roussel India Ltd	21.62
105.	SAF Yeast Company Limited	1.11
106.	Sandoz (India) Ltd	313.06
107.	Searle (India) Limited	59.69

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R&D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
108.	Sekharia Chemicals Pvt Ltd.	11.90*
109.	Shasun Chemicals (Madras) Ltd.	21.81
110.	Shree Dhootapapeshwar Ltd.	2.10
111.	Siris Limited	46.08
112.	Smith Strainstreet	30.53
113.	SOL Pharmaceuticals Limited	9.61
114.	South India Research Institute	6.03
115.	Standard Organics Ltd	9.95
116.	Standard research centre	33.00
117.	Stangen Immuno Diagnostics	4.86
118.	Steller Chemical Labs Pvt. L:td	21.90
119.	Sumitra Pharma. & Chem Ltd.	17.98
120.	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries	81.99
121.	Synbiotics Limited	15.64
122.	S.D. Fine Chem Pvt. Ltd.	23.40
123.	Tablets (India) Limited	1.32
124.	Tamil Nadu Daha Pharmace juticals	153.02
125.	Themis Chemicals Limited	7.45
126.	T.T.K. Pharma Pvt. L:td.	7.53
127.	Unichem Laboratories Limited	67.37
128.	Unique Chemicals (Div of J.B.	29.38
129.	Unique Pharmaceuticals	26.73

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Reported Annual R&D Investments (Rs. lakhs)</i>
130.	Uni-Sankyo Limited	0.78
131.	U.S. Vitamin (India) Limited	29.39
132.	Wallace Pharmacetucals Limited	6.15
133.	Wander Limited	21.16
134.	Wockhardt Limited	120.00
135.	Wyeth Laboratories Limited	52.99
136.	Zandu Pharmaceuticals Works	102.10

Courses in Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology, Mysore

6176. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology, Mysore is imparting long and short term courses; and

(b) if so, the details of courses being conducted by the above Institute and the number of students enrolled in each course during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Mysore conducted 2 long term courses viz. Post Graduate Diploma in Plastic Processing Technology (PGDPPT) and post Diploma in Plastic Mould Design (PD-PMD), each of one year duration during 1991-92 and 1992-93. The number of students enrolled for these courses are as under:-

<i>Coursed</i>	<i>No of students enrolled</i>	
	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
1. PGd-ppt	20	23
2. PD-PMD	14	21
	34	44

Besides long term courses, short term courses, evening, training programmers tailor made programmes and awareness programmes/national Seminar were conducted in 1991-92 and 1992-93 involving 145 and 424 participants respectively.

Murder Cases for CBI Investigation

6177. SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murder cases referred to CBI for investigation during the last year;

(b) the number out of them referred by State

Governments, State-wise; and

(c) the progress made so far in the investigation of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) during the year 1992, 13 murder cases were referred to the CBI.

(b) Of these 13 cases, 7 cases were referred by the State Governments. The State-wise break-up of these cases is given below:-

State	No. of cases
1. Bihar	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	1
3. Gujarat	1
4. Goa	1
5. Haryana	1
6. Jammu and Kashmir	2
Total	7

(e) Of these 13 cases, investigation has been finalised in 3 cases.

[*Translation*]

Gas Based Petro Chemical Industries

6178. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where gas based Petrochemicals industries have been set up during the last three years and their locations thereof;

(b) the steps taken to encourage these

industries;

(c) whether the Government propose to declare the Kota Industrial Area having gas pipeline near by as petrochemicals industry Zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALERO): (a) A gas based petrochemicals complex has been set up at Nandgaon in Maharashtra by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL).

(b) Industrial approvals have been issued for setting up gas based petrochemicals complexes in Assam, UP (Auraiya) and Gujarat (Gandhar).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

[*English*]

Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

6179. SHRI RAMSHARAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unauthorised constructions in Union Territory of Delhi including DDA flats during last three years;

(b) the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Details of the unauthorised construction deterred and action

taken in this regard as reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board and Delhi De-

velopment Authority during the last three years are as under:-

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (M.C.D.)

Number of unauthorised construction detected 18489

Number of uthorised constructions demolished 602

Number of properties sealed 751

Number of FIR loded 992

New Delhi Municipal Committee:

Number of cases detected 632

Number of cases demolished 6

Remaining cases are under process under the Punjab Municipal Act as applicable in the case of M.D.K.C.

Delhi Cartonment Board

Number of cases detected 267

Number unauthorised constricton removed 6

Number of cases compounded by imposition of fines 15

In the remaining cases action under the provision of Contonment Act is in progress.

Delhi Development Authority

So far as DDA flats are concerned, the number of unauthorised constructions reported during the last three years is 3862. During to same period, 15125 unauthorised constructions/encroachments were removed by it. In addition 13 allotments/lease-deeds of flats were cancelled, 34 unauthorised constaction in DDA Flats were demolished and in 54 cases the unathuorised constrictions have been sealed.

Unauthorised construction/encroachment is a continuing problem in Delhi. As and when unauthorised construction/encroachmented decanted, action is imitated under the relevant laws by the concerned local authorities

Efficient use of Diesel

6180. SHRICHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on efficient use of diesel as a fuel has been conducted by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent its likely to improve the efficiency of engine and reduction of smoke in vehicles; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be available for commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIS. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No Study on efficient use of diesel fuel device was made by Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) Dehradun. However, 3 projects were undertaken by IIP on dual-fuel mode of operation of diesel buses with Diesel-Methanol/ethanol with the help of a retrofit kit during 1988 to 1991, under which 60 buses covered a total distance of about 41 lakh kms achieving diesel replacement of 12 to 15% and a average 33% reduction in visible smoke emission. Other parameters like engine wear, deposit, lub oil degradation, etc. are comparable with the diesel mode of operation.

(c) Up to 3% improvement in energy efficiency and 33% reduction in visible smoke is expected by using the retrofit kit.

(d) Commercial use of the alcohol fuel will depend on its sustained availability and techno-economic viability.

Agreement on Industrial Cooperation Forum with Israel

6181. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have signed any agreement with Israel for setting up a Industrial Cooperation Forum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sri.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Natural Gas based Vehicles

6182. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of motor vehicles to be run on natural gas is likely to commence in the country shortly;

(b) whether the tests conducted in this regard have proved successful;

(c) the companies which are likely to manufacture these vehicles;

(d) the number of such vehicles proposed to be manufactured each year and their estimated price thereof; and

(e) the time by which production of these vehicles is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). Under the New Industrial Policy manufacture of all categories of vehicles has been delicensed. Government is not aware of any proposal to manufacture vehicles based on Compressed natural Gas (CNG). However, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have taken up a project for conversion of petrol/diesel based vehicles to run on CNG on an experimental basis. It is reported that a few vehicles converted to run on CNG have already started operating and their number is gradually increasing.

[English]

Deputation Rules

6183. SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state:

(a) whether any amendments have recently been made in the Deputation Rules for Central Government Employees to go on deputation in Centres itself and in other States;

(b) whether these rules are applicable to the State Government employees coming on deputation to Centre; and

(c) the latest rules applicable to both categories of employees?

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

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Deputation rules in respect of Central Government employees are as contained in D.M. No. 2/12/87-Estt. (Pay.II) dated 29.4.88 and in respect of State Government employees on deputation to Centre are as contained in O.M. No. 1/4/84 Estt. (Pay.II) dated 26.12.84.

Languages Prescribed for UPSC Examinations

6184. SHRIB.L. SHRAMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the languages cited in the VIIIth Schedule of the constitution are allowed for the purpose of written examination conducted by U.P. S.C.;

(b) whether there is any compulsory paper for all the candidates irrespective of the lan-

guages of their choice:

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such compulsory paper conforms to the principle of equality and is not discriminatory to any candidate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The candidates have the option to answer the question papers in English or in any one of the Indian languages included in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution in Civil Services (Main) Examination.

(b) and (c). There is a compulsory paper to test knowledge of English in the various competitive examinations conducted by UPSC except Civil Services (Preliminary) and Combined Medical Services Examination. In Civil Services (Main) Examination, candidates other than those from the North Eastern States and Sikkim, are also required to qualify in any one of the Indian languages chosen by them.

(d) and (e). The question of continuance of otherwise of the compulsory paper in English is one of the issues involved in the overall language policy for UPSC examinations on which the Government is yet to take a final decision.

[Translation]

National Renewal Fund

6186. SHRI SATYA NARYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to make the National Renewal Fund effective with a view to safeguard the interests of the Industrial

workers affected in the process of industrial reorganisation; and

(b) the amount of additional fund allocated to NRF and the heads under which the entire amount is to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The National Renewal Fund was set up in February, 1992 and guidelines for its operation were approved in October, 1992. Subsequently, an Empowered Authority headed by the Secretary, Department of Industrial Development has been constituted to administer the National Renewal Fund. The national Renewal Fund would cover the costs of retraining and redeployment of employees arising as a result of modernisation, technology upgradation and industrial restructuring. The NRF will provide for compensation of employees affected by restructuring or closure of industrial units, both in the public and private sectors as also for employment generation schemes both in the organised and unorganised sectors in order to provide a social safety net for affected workers.

(b) In the first instance, assistance from the National Renewal Fund has been provided for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes of Central Public Sector Undertakings amounting to Rs. 829.66 crore in 1992-93 (revised Estimates) and Rs. 700 crore in 1992-94 (Budget Estimates). This amount includes provision for interim liquidity requirements of the textile industry in the public sector as well.

[English]

funds Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana of Maharashtra

6187. SHRI BABU HAIR CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided funds to the Government of Maharashtra for implementing the schemes to augment water resources under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds provided during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rogar Yojana (JRY). The objective of MWS is to provide grants to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and the category of freed bonded labourers, below poverty line for taking up irrigation and land development works. 20% of the total JRY resources of the State is earmarked for MWS.

(b) Funds provided by the Central Government for implementation of MWS to Maharashtra State are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Releasses made under MW</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1990-91	- 3267.98
1991-92	- 2559.85
1992-93	- 3413.31
	<u>9241.14</u>

[Translation]

Special Water Scheme for Drought Affected Areas

6188. SHRIMATI BHAVAN CHIKHILIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special water scheme has been formulated by the Government to face the drought situation arising in some States every year.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Such schemes are formulated by the States on year to year basis depending upon the problems in the affected areas. However, drinking water schemes are taken up for villages with No Source or inadequate sources, including those in drought affected areas, under the normal Minimum Needs Programme and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission/Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. An outlay of Rs. 848.15 crores under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 740 crores under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/the Technology Mission has been provided in 1993-94 for supply of safe drinking water in rural areas including villages affected by drought.

[English]

Land Acquired and Given to landless Areas

6189. SHRI S. N. VEKARTA:
SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA
PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total land acquired by State Governments and Union Territories during the last three years, State-wise so far;

(b) the rates of claims paid to the land owners thereof; and

(c) the total land out of the above acquired land given to landless farmers, State-wise along with the details of further proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The details of the land acquired in different States and the Union Territories during the last three years under the State laws for Ceiling on land Holding and the land distributed to the landless rural poor is given in the statement enclosed. The conferences of Chief Ministers/Revenues Ministers of States made recommendations to expedite the distribution of ceiling surplus land to the landless poor. As a result of these recommendations, Special Drive for distribution of ceiling surplus land from October 1991 has been undertaken. This Drive is still going on.

The rates of claims paid to the land owners whose land vested in the States under the above laws vary from State to State.

S.No.	State/UT	Area acquired c.c. taken possession Cumulative							
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Orissa	158911	159073	151404	146087	146056	148061		
14.	Punjab	103706	104210	104603	101226	101355	101862		
15.	Rajasthan	546177	546432	550258	420316	432445	438786		
16.	Tamil Nadu	166169	171114	171114	135897	139620	145972		
17.	Tripura	1946	1947	1944	1598	1598	1598		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	495595	498311	505775	355605	358306	3632167		
19.	West Bengal	1142915	1143222	1200874	869198	899184	928512		
20.	D & N Haveli	7623	7934	7934	7934	56675862	5862		
21.	Delhi	1141	1141	394	312	312	394		
22.	Pondichert	1162	1192	1207	960	1018	1022		
	Total:	6184738	6229568	6332022	4649263	4767058	4956396		

[*Translation*]

Drought Prone Areas in Madhya Pradesh

6190. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas declared as drought prone in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to provide additional financial assistance for providing drinking water and irrigation means in this areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During 1992-93, the on-going Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) was implemented in the already identified drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh. The areas are 49 blocks of the six districts, namely, Betul, Dhar, Jabua, Kharagaon, Shahdol and Sidhi. No additional area of Madhya Pradesh was declared drought prone during 1992-93;

(b) to (d). Under DPAP, an amount of Rs. 404.50 lakhs was provided to the State during 1992-93. The guidelines for DPAP provide that 20% of the annual allocation should be utilised for the development of water resources of which minor irrigation is a component. Under different programmes of Rural Drinking Water Supply, the total amount provided to Madhya Pradesh during Water Supply, the total amount provided to Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 was Rs. 3154.7 lakhs which includes Rs. 61.3 lakhs provided to Shahdol district under the Mini Mission project of Rajiv Gandhi National Draining water Mission. Forest of the DPAP district, the Central fund for Rural water Supply is allotted by

the State itself.

Drought Prone Areas programme. Karnataka

6191. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Taluks (Blocks) have been recommended by the Government of Karnataka to the Union Government for inclusion in the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government is likely to take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Karnataka have proposed inclusion 16 additional taluks under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in the State in addition to the existing 71 blocks (taluks). The Prime Minister/Minister Rural Development has approved setting up of a separate Technical Committee to examine this proposal and similar proposals received from other Programme States.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Shops/Kiosks in Delhi

6192. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRAMUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no shops/kiosks are allotted to the traders in the Union Territory Delhi in spite of continuous payment of Tabhan for more than the last 20 years.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether the Government propose to provide any such facility to such traders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). The New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that they are not allotting any shop/kiosk to the traders in their Jurisdiction in view of their commitment to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 21.12.1989 in the case of Shri Sauden Singh Vs. N.N.C. (SLP (c) No. 15257/87). Further action in this regard, if any, would be taken after the verdict of the Supreme Court is received.

[English]

H-ACID Manufacturing units

6193. DR. R MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of the companies manufacturing H-Acid in the country as on March 31, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the installed and actual production capacity of H-Acid of these companies;

(c) whether the Government have undertaken any studies on occupational/environmental and ecological aspects of H-Acid;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to close down the H-Acid manufacturing units due to their occupational hazards; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DDA Flats Under S.F.S.

6194. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats under the Fifth Self Financing Scheme allotted in Pashchimouri by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the cost of construction of these flats constructed till 1990 and the amount demanded from the allottees;

(c) the number of allotment cancelled for not making the said payment by the allottees;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that 1656 SFS flats were allotted to the registration schemes including the 5th SFS registration scheme upto 31.12.90 in Pashchimluri in different pockets.

(b) DDA has reported that the cost of construction of SFS flats constructed till 1990 in Pashchimluri ranged between Rs. 1.25 lacs to Rs., 1.27 lacs for category II and Rs. 1.90 to 2.23 lacs for category III. However, the disposal cost of the flats is worked out by DDA on completion on the basis of actual expenditure, anticipated liabilities, if any, plus over head charges and land premium as approved by the authority on 'no profit no loss basis' and amount demanded by DDA from these allottees ranged from Rs. 1,97,100/- to Rs. 2,25,000/- plus usual charges for Category-II flats and Rs. 2,23,400/- to Rs. 2,28,

400/ plus usual cares for category-III flats.

likely to be cleared?

(c) 88 flats were canceled by a DDA out of above due to non-payment.

(d) Yes, Sir, as reported by DDA

(e) Question does not arise.

Decisions of Central Administrative Tribunal

6195. SHRI JEEWAN SHRAMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the decisions of the Central Administrative Tribunal have neither been implemented in his Ministry in spite of passage of more than six months nor any Review Petitions/SLPs have been filed;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the decisions of the Tribunal; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the decisions of the Tribunal; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARUN) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposals for New Industries in Kerala

6196. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications/proposals pending with the Union Government for setting up of new industrial units in Kerala;

(b) the amount involved in these proposals;

(c) their projected employment potential; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) 10 (as on 1.4.93).

(b) Proposed investment in fixed assets, as indicated by the applicants, is Rs. 878 Crores.

(c) 1747 persons.

(d) All steps are taken for speedy disposal of applications within the stipulated time frame. However, when applications are incomplete in some respect and clarifications are required from the parties, or when applications are incomplete in some respect and clarifications are required from the parties, or when the Administrative Ministries have not finalised the policy to be adopted for a particular item or have not decided individual cases, it is not always possible to stick to the time schedule.

[Translation]

New Industries in Punjab

6197. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the applications/proposals for setting up of new industrial units in Punjab, pending with the Government for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) 32 (as on 1.4.93).

(b) all steps are taken for speedy disposal

of applications within the stipulated time frame. However, when applications are incomplete in some respect and clarifications are required from the parties, or when the Administrative Ministries have not finalised the policy to be adopted for a particular item or have not decided individual cases, it is not always possible to adhere to the time schedule.

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings

6198. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH
CHAUHAN:
SHRI SURAJBHANU
SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision not to invest more capital in the existing public sector undertakings;

(b) the policy of the Union Government regarding capital investment in the existing public sector undertakings after the announcement of the new industrial policy and

(c) the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Industrial Policy Statement of 24th July 1991 and Budget Speech of 1991-92 indicated that the portfolio of public sector investments would be reviewed so as to concentrate the further operations of the public sector in areas that are strategic for the Nation, require high technology for the economy and are essential for infrastructure.

[English]

Pay Scales of High Court and Supreme Court's Employees

6199. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news item captioned 'SC Orders hike in pay for staff' appearing in 'Times of India' dated March 18, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the pay scales of employees of Supreme Court and High court are much higher as compared to pay scales of similar posts in the Central Government Offices;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in view of the Supreme-Court's Judgement there is any proposal to revise the pay scales of Central Government employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Higher scales of pay have been allowed to the employees of Delhi High Court and Supreme Court in pursuance of various judgments, orders passed by the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court, of India.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to revise the scale of pay of the Central Government employees. The scales of pay of any category of post which are revised as a result of judicial pronouncement are applicable only to the categories of post for whom the judicial order has been passed.

[Translation]

Decline in Prices of Fertilizers

6200. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urea prices have fallen sharply in the world market as India-China form a cartel as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated March 25, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decline in prices of fertilizers is likely to affect the fertilizers producing units in the country;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that benefit of the reduction in prices of fertilizers in the international market also effects the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). No India - China cartel has been formed for purchase of fertilizers. The prices of urea have, however, come down in the world market recently.

(c) and (d). International prices of urea and their imports do not affect indigenous production as urea still continues to be under price control and the subsidy scheme. However, the indigenous units producing phosphatic fertilizers have been adversely affected following decontrol of these fertilizers w.e.f. 25.8.1992 and decansalisation of DAP w.e.f. 17.9.1992 as the cost of production of indigenous DAP units is higher than the revealing international prices.

(e) Urea is sold to farmers at controlled prices which is lower than the cost of indigenous production and imports. In so far as DAP is concerned, it can be freely imported and therefore farmers can get the benefit of any decline in its international prices.

[English]

Assistance by Capart to Voluntary Organisations of West Bengal

6201. SHRIBIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether voluntary organisations of West Bengal have been provided any assistance through CAPART; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. CAPART has provided financial assistance to 976 voluntary organisations in West Bengal amounting to Rs. 28.28 crores till 31st March, 1993.

Performance of State water supply and Sewage Boards

6202. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have monitored the performance of State Water Supply and Sewage Boards during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of their performance;

(c) whether the performance of these Boards were also reviewed recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the problems faced by these Boards in implementing the various Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). Provision of water supply and sewerage is a State subject. There are no Centrally Sponsored Schemes for water supply and sewerage in urban areas. Consequently, the ques-

tion of monitoring the performance of state Water Supply and Sewerage boards and problems faced by them in implanting the Centrally Sponsored Schemes does not arise.

[Translation]

Establishment of Wholesale Mandis

6203. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has prepared any draft plan for all the four wholesale Mandis to be established in different parts of the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government approved the proposal; and

(d) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on the establishment of these mandis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that as a part of the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective 2001 approved by the Government, 4 Freight Complexes including wholesale market are to be located in four directions in Delhi, i.e. North, South, South West and East. The exact cost of these markets has not been worked out.

[English]

Problems of Bhopal Gas Victims

6204 SHRI HANNA MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Members of Parliament/Social Organisations on the problems of Bhopal Gas victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main suggestions made therein; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main suggestions in the representations are:

(i) Continued payment of interim relief till compensation is paid.

(ii) Preparation of an alternative scheme for disbursement of compensations.

(iii) Setting up of a Committee to monitor the disbursement of compensation.

(iv) Setting up of a medical commission to mention the health of the victims

(d) It has been decided to move the Supreme court for release of amount from the compensation for payment of interim relief. The Government had already taken steps to speed up payment of compensation. More courts are being established for the purpose. Action Plan, which includes medical rehabilitation is monitored by the Central and the State Governments.

[Translation]

Chemical Fertilisers Units in M.P. Rajasthan and Gujarat

6205. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public and private sector chemical fertilizers units in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) the types of chemical fertilizers produced therein,

(c) whether some of these units have demanded to increase their production capacity; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The details of public and private, including joint sector, chemical fertilizer units in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat are given below:-

<i>Name of the Co./Unit</i>	<i>Name of the product</i>
1. M.P.	
(i) National Fertilizers Limited., Vijaipur (Public sector)	Urea
(ii) Steel Authority of India Limited., Bhilai (Public Sector)	Ammonium Sulphate
(iii) Bhilai Engineering Corporation Limited., Bilaspur (private sector)	SSP
(iv) Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Co, Limited., Kumari (Private sector)	SSP
(v) Swastik Fertizers Limited., Indore (Private sector)	SSP
(vi) Harshvardhan Chemicals and Minerals Limited, Khargone (Private sector)	SSP
(vii) Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Jhabua (Private sector)	SSP
(viii) Rama Phosphates Limited, Indore (Private sector)	SSP
(xi) Unialke Fertizers Limited., Raisan (Private sector)	SSP
2. Rajasthan	
(i) Shriram Fertizers and Chemicals Kota (Private sector)	Urea
(ii) Hindustan Copper Limited., Khetri (public sector)	SSP

<i>Name of the Co./Unit</i>	<i>Name of the product</i>
(iii) Bharat Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Alwar (Private sector)	SSP
(iv) Liberty Pesticoides and Fertilizers Limited, Udaipur (Private sector)	SSP
(v) Madhuvan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Udaipur (private sector)	SSP
(vi) Phosphate India Limited, Udaipur (Private sector)	SSP
(vii) Surviplour Chemicals Limited, Udaipur (Private sector)	SSP
(viii) Udaipur phosphate and Fertilizers limited, Udaipur (Private sector)	SSP
(ix) Surajgrh Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Surajgarh (Private sector)	SSP
(x) Chambal Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Gadepan (under implementation) (Private sector)	Urea
3. Gujarat	
(i) Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Limited, Vadodara (Joint sector)	Urea Ammonium Sulphate DA
(ii) Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Limited, Sikka (joint sector)	DAP
(iii) Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Limited, Bharuch (joint sector)	Urea CAN& Complex Fertilizers
(iv) Cynides & Chemicals, Surat (Private sector)	Ammonium Sulphate
(v) Polymer (GSFC) - Vadodara (Joint sector)	Ammonium Sulphate
(vi) Rama Fertilizers Private Limited, Junagadh (Private sector)	SSP
(vii) Growmore Fertilizers, Nandesari (Private sector)	SSP

<i>Name of the Co./Unit</i>	<i>Name of the product</i>
(viii) Adarsh Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Udhna (Private sector)	SSP
(ix) Anil Starch Products Limited., Bhavangar (Private sector)	SSP
(x) Gujarat Superphosphate, Ahmedabad (Private sector)	SSP
(xi) Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Limited., Amreli (Private sector)	SSP
(xiii) Narmada Agro Chemicals Private Limited., Junagadh (Private sector)	SSP

(c) and (d). M/s national Fertilizers Limited has submitted an expansion proposal regarding their Vijaipur unit for production of 1350 tpd of ammonia and 2200 tpd of urea. The preliminary inter-departmental examination of the proposal has been completed.

It may, however, be mentioned that under the New Industrial policy of July, 1991, no licence is required for expansion or setting up a new fertilizers unit.

Reservation Policy in IFFCO, Phulpur

6206. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation policy is being adhered to in IFFCO, Phulpur for appointment and promotion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the total number of employees working in IFFCO and the percentage of posts

of various categories on which the persons belonging to reserved categories are working; and

(c) the time by which the reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) is a Cooperative Society registered under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 and has adopted the reservation policy regarding Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes w.e.f. 1.1. 1991 in all units/Divisions including its Phulpur unit.

(b) The total number of employees working in IFFCO as on 31.12.1993 and the percentage of posts of various categories on which the persons belonging to reserved categories are working is given below:-

<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>	<i>Percentage of ST employees</i>	<i>Percentage of SC employees</i>
A	1587	0.12%	1.51%

Group	No. of employees	Percentage of ST employees	Percentage of SC employees
B	1303	0.15%	4.37%
C.	2821	0.38%	9.96%
D	485	Nil	19.17%
Total	6196	0.24%	7.34%

(c) In future, vacancies in IFFCO, will be filled up in accordance with the Government policy relating to reservation for SC/ST and efforts would also be made to clear the backlog.

Pending Industrial Licences of Orissa

6207. SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Government to for setting up of Industrial units in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 13 (as on 1.4.93).

(b) All steps are taken for Speedy disposal of applications within the stipulated time frame. However., when applications are incomplete in some respect and clarifications are required from the parties , or when the Administrative Ministries have not finalised the policy to be adopted for a particular item or have not decided individual cases, it is not always possible to stick to the time schedule.

[English]

Foreign Exchange Spent by CMC Limited

6208 DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent by the CMC Limited during the last three years on globalization and diversifications of its activities; and

(b) the benefit accrued to the company as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 45 crores (approximately) has been spent by the CMC Ltd. on globalisation and diversification efforts. These primarily consisted of establishment of an overseas office in London, acquisition of a company and entering into joint ventures abroad, during the last three years.

The acquisition of Baton Morgue International, Inc., subsidiary in USA has provided a front end for business in the U.S. and helped in building niche areas expertise in banking sector internationally.

The goobalisation efforts have resulted in generating export earnings oif approximately

Rs. 15 crores during the last three years.

Stagnation in Industrial Sector

6209. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of some industrial sectors has been stagnated during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of such sectors; and

(c) the reasons for stagnation in their growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) and (b). According to the Index of Industrial production released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the statement showing sectors details of the industrial growth during the last two years and for the current year upto November, 1992 is enclosed.

(c) Poor performance of the industrial sector during the last two years could be attributed to the demand constraints in general, inadequate supply of imported inputs in case of certain industries and stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of balance of payment crisis during 1991.

STATEMENT

Index of Industrial Production on (Base_ 1980-81=1000
(Provisional))

Code Group	Industry Group	Weight	% Charge		
			1990-91	Apr-Mar	Apr-Nov
			1991-92		1992-93
20-21	Food Products	5.3270	12.0	4.1	4.4
22	Beverage, tobacco & Pdts	1.5710	1.7	13.6	-13.7
23	Cotton Textiles	12.3090	12.0	8.6	3.4
25	Juto, honp & mesta textiles	1.9998	4.2	-11.2	-14.2
26	Textile Products	0.8170	-32.0	-5.0	-17.0
27	Wood & Wood Pdts. & furnt. & fixtures	0.4480	12.1	-6.2	-6.7
28	Paper & Paper Products	12.5130	2.6	2.8	7.0
32	Non-mettalic minerals Pdts	2.9990	1.7	6.2	1.3
33	Basic Metals & alloy industries	9.8020	10.5	5 8-1.8"	
34	Metal Products & Parts	2.2800	8.4	-7.0	-5.4
35	Machinery, Maschine tools	6.2400	8.7	-2.9	1.7

Index of Industrial Production on (Base 1980-81=1000
(Provisional)

Code	Industry Group	Weight	% Change				
			1990-91	Apr-Mar	1991-92	Apr-Nov	1992-93
36.	Electrical Machinery	5.7798	22.7		-12.5		13.4
37	Transport Equipment & parts	6.3068	6.3		-1.2		2.0
38	Other Manufacturing industries)	0.9050	-3.4		-16.1		-1.2
Div.2-3	Manufacturing	77.1070	8.9		-1.7		4.0
Div. 1	Mining & Quarrying	11.4640	4.5		0.4		2.7
Div.4	Electricity	11.4290	7.0		8.5		4.5
	Overall Index	108.0000	0.3		-0.1		3.9

Source: C.S.A.

[*Translation*]

Uttar Pradesh; and

Setting up of Alcohol Plant

6210. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various sugar mills functioning in Uttar Pradesh have submitted applications to the Union Government to set up alcohol plants:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which licences are likely to be issued to these mills?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Per Capita Income and Expenditure

6211 DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income and expenditure in regard to each of the States/Union Territories during the last three years;

(b) whether the per capita income and expenditure is less than the national average in

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The per capita net state domestic product (NSDP), at current prices, by States and Union Territories for the three years 1989-90 to 1991-92, as well as monthly per capita rural and urban household consumption expenditure at current prices for the three years 1987-88 to 1989-90, the latest years for which data are available are given in Statements I & II, respectively. The all India estimates are also indicated.

(b) The State of Uttar Pradesh had lower per capita NSDP than the all India average per capita national income (net national product) during the last three years 1989-90 to 1991-92. The per capita household consumption expenditure in Uttar Pradesh has also been less than that at all India level except in case of 45th Round Rural.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been implementing development plans for raising per capita income and consumption expenditure. The plan includes investment for the development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. In addition, programmes to generate direct employment and income to the poor are also under implementation.

STATEMENT-I

(State Series) Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices 1989-90 to 1991-92 as on 13.4.1993
(Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90(p)	1990-91(g)	1991-92(o)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3973	4722	5596
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4424	4975	-
3.	Assam	3196	3427	-
4.	Bihar	2228	2539	-
5.	Goa	7370	7634	-
6.	Gujarat	5368	6060	-
7.	Haryana	6210	7516	8690
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4269	4813	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3453	-	-
10.	Karnataka	4305	4737	-
11.	Kerala	3617	4032	4618
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3347	4021	4077

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90(p)	1990-91(g)	1991-92(o)
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	6594	7598	8180
14.	Manipur	3674	3893	4180
15.	Meghalaya	3863	4190	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	3529	3602	
18.	Orissa	2965	3596	4068
19.	Punjab	7411	8281	
20.	Rajasthan	3219	3983	
21.	Sikkim	4755	-	
22.	Tamil Nadu	4148	4428	
23.	Tripura	3328	-	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3061	3557	4012
25.	West Bengal	4193	4750	

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90(p)	1990-91(g)	1991-92(o)
1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N islands	5280	5097	-
27.	Delhi	9709	-	-
28.	Pondicherry	5637	6803	-
All India per capita NNP		4313	4934	5529

:Quick Estimates P: Provisional

:Not ade available by the concerned State Governments.

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Govt.

Note 1: Owing to differences in source material used the figures for States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

STATEMENT-II

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for States/UTs for NSS Round 43rd (July, 87-June, 88), 44th (July, 88-June, 89) & 45th (July, 89-June, 90)

	43rd Round		44th Round		45th Round	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Andhra Pradesh	159.41	228.07	183.14	245.25	176.51
Assam	158.85	256.15	159.25	277.09	176.51	278.98
Bihar	135.70	187.21	152.89	227.87	150.25	268.54
Gujarat	161.17	234.32	171.55	268.84	196.07	327.33
Haryana	221.98	253.46	244.65	276.03	252.86	316.59
Karnataka	150.45	223.50	157.55	249.77	180.12	279.07
Kerala	208.83	261.70	217.97	280.01	227.92	318.12
M.P.	138.19	232.98	152.89	234.34	181.35	285.99
Maharashtra	158.19	273.18	171.07	311.76	189.16	348.83
Orissa	128.91	222.01	147.34	256.36	154.12	272.35
Punjab	243.3	275.67	264.71	298.50	284.73	332.36
Rajasthan	173.68	245.11	218.79	264.12	230.70	302.13
Tamil Nadu	156.99	245.19	170.93	151.34	175.11	269.09

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for States/UTs for NSS Round 43rd (July, 87-June, 88), 44th (July, 88-June, 89) & 45th (July, 89-June, 90)

	43rd Round		44th Round		45th Round	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Uttar Pradesh	149.90		214.00	164.73	238.22	241.94
West Bengal	151.59		248.00	169.98	266.67	285.24
Arunachal Pradesh	199.00		264.36)			
Manipur	182.54		202.47)			
Meghalaya	169.99		337.26)			
Mizoram	241.17		349.13)			
Nagaland			391.50)			
Sikkim	156.81		281.24)			
Tripura	186.98		261.05)			
J & K	195.94		265.39)			
H.P. 206.79	326.98)					
Chandigarh	259.86		422.01)			
Delhi	356.27		428.86)			

	43rd Round		44th Round		45th Round	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A & N Islands		261.71		403.61)		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		127.28		-		
Lakshadweep		221.44		222.37		
Pondicherry		185.10		197.15		
All India		157.66		245.72		175.1 266.85 189.46298.00

Source: NSS 43rd (July, 87-July, 88): Report No. 383 (Table 4R & 4U) NSS 44th (July, 88-June, 89): Sarvekshana Issue No. 46 (Table S-3R & S-3U)

NSS 45th (July, 89-June, 90): Report No. 31 Table 3.5 R & 3.5 U)

Bee-keeping Centres

6213. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bee-keeping Centres located in the country under the Khadi and village Industries, State-wise;

(b) the amount being spent annually on these bee-keeping Centres; and

(c) the number of people employed in these Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are following 17 Beekeeping Centers under KVIVC throughout the country:-

1. Centra Bee Research and Training Institute, KVIC. Pune (Maharashtra).
2. Regional Be Research Center KVIC, Pathankot (Punjab).
3. Regional Bee Reserch Centre, Sakerapatna (Karnataka).
4. Field Observation Station, Vijayari (A.P.)
5. Field Observation Station, Khetri (Assam).
6. Field Observation Station., Pallavilai (T.N.).
7. Field Observation Station, kadasilkadavu (Kerala)
8. Field Observation Station, Khasmallick (W.B.)

9. Field Observation Station, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)
10. Field Observation Station, Haldwani (U.P.)
11. Field Observation Station, Mohkampur (U.P.).
12. Field Observation Station, 24 Parganas (W.B.)
13. Field Observation Station, Gudalur (T.N.).
14. Field Observation Station, Baliapal (Orissa)
15. Field Observation Station, Latur (Maharashtra).
16. Field Observation Station., Hastinapur (U.P.)
17. Field Observation Station. Gonda (U.P.).

(b) An amount of Rs. 72.05 lakhs was disbursed in respect of Beekeeping Industry under KVIVC during the year 1991-92 to the above centres

(c) 138 Technical Staff are employed in these centres.

[English]

Simplification of Rules for Small Scale Industries

6214. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government have advised the State Governments to simplify various rules and regulations applicable to small-scale industries to promote their growth and to

prepare an action plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The simplification in the following areas has been suggested to the State Governments:-

(i) Tax regulations. enforcement (Sales Tax, Local Taxes etc.)

(ii) Environmental control and clearance procedures (State Pollution control Boards)

(iii) Enforcement of Labour laws (returns, procedures, inspections etc.)

(iv) Safety and health related regulations

(v) Local regulations

(vi) Registration procedures

(vii) Procedures of allocation incentives raw materials benefits and concessions, marketing support etc.)

(viii) Procedures for providing infrastructure facilities (Loans, power, land, water supply, other services)

(ix) Redressal and grievances removal systems

Units of BHEL

6215. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of BHEL in the country, location wise;

(b) the details of the units which are running in loss at present; and

(c) the reasons for their incurring losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATU KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A statement is enclosed

(b) and (c). Only one unit, out of 13 units of BHEL, namely, insulator Plant, Jagdishpur is at present incurring loss. the main reason has been less than optimal capacity Utilisation.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturing Unit	Location
1.	Heavy Electrical Plant	Bhopal Madhya Pradesh
2.	Transformer Plant	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
3.	Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant	Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Central Foundry Forge Plant	Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh
5.	High Pressure Boiler Plant	Trichy, Tamil, Nadu

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Manufacturing Unit</i>	<i>Location</i>
6.	Seamless Steel Tube Plant	Trichy, Tamil Nadu
7.	Boiler Auxiliaries Plant	Ranipet, Tamil Nadu
8.	Heavy Power Equipment Plant	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
9.	Electronics Division	Bangalore, Karnataka
10.	Electro Porcelain Division	Bangalore Karnataka
11.	Industrial Valves Plant	Goindwal, Punjab
12.	Insulator Plant	Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh
13.	Components Fabrication Plant	Rudrapur, Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

Generation of Energy from Non-conventional Sources

6216. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment in regard to the possibilities of increasing generation of energy through solar energy, wind energy, Mini and Micro hydro-electric projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have made assessment in regard to the possibilities of increasing energy generation through solar energy, wind energy and mini-micro hydro electric projects. There is a significant estimated potential of generating energy from various non-conventional and renewable sources of energy in the country. Source-wise potential is given at Statement-I

The status of installation of non-conventional energy systems & devices for different applications in the country is given at Statement.II

STATEMENT-I

Approximate potential of various types of non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy & technology in the country.

Source/Technology	Account Potential/Availability	Remains
Total Solar Energy Insulation in India	50% 1015 KEIW year	Equivalent
Wind Energy	20,000 MW	Aggregat Capacity
Mini-Micro Hydro UIVALENT	5,000 MW	Aggregat Capacity
Biogas Plants	12 Million (Nos) (Achievable in about 15 years)	Expected Wood Savings 57.44 M year Equivanet Expected manur Production: 180MT/year Equivalent
Improved ChulHE	120 Million (Nos)	Expected wood Savings 84 MT/year wood/wood Equivalent

STATEMENT-II

Physical Achievements at a Glance

<i>Sl. Programme</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Cumulative Achievement Upto Dec., 92</i>
1. Family size biogas plants	Nos.	16,62,783
2. Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	Nos.	865
3. Improved Chulhas	Nos.	133,50,851
4. Solar Thermal Systems	Areas in M2	2,29,731
5. Solar CoOkers	Nos.	2,38,906
6. Photovoltaic Power Units	KWP	331.02

<i>Sl. Programme</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Cumulative Achievement Upto Dec., 92</i>
7. Photovoltaic Community lights/TV and community facilities	Nos.	719
8. Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems/lanterns	Nos.	11,600
9. Photovoltaic Street Lights	Nos.	29,289
10. Wind Pumps	Nos.	2,983
11. Wind Battery charges	Nos.	107
12. Wind Farms	Mw.	43.025
13. Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	87.665
14. Urjagram Energy Surveya	Nos.	1,626
15. Urjagram Projects	Nos.	170
16. Biomass based cogeneration of power	MW	3.0
17. Biomass Gasifiers/Stirling Engines	XW	7.0
18. battery operated vehicles	Nos	154
19. Alcol operated vehicles	Nos.	25

[English]

Construction of SFS Flats in Kondli

6217 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) the progress of the work of construction of 976 SFS flats in Kondli-Gharoli Complex by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the unprecedented delay has

resulted in heavy cost of construction of these SFA flats; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures the Government have taken so far to overcome such problem in order to provide relief to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that the present progress of the houses in question is

about 10%

(b) According to DDA some delays do take place in execution of projects and delay in this particular case is not very unusual. Since the work is being done the original contract agreement, there will be no rise in the construction cost of these SFS houses except the normal input escalation clause which is provided in all the contracts. The initial problems have now been sorted out and it is expected that the house will be completed by mid 1994.

(c) All steps are being taken by the DDA to expedite the completion of the project

Jobs for Rural Workers

6218. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has drawn up a programme for creation of jobs for rural workers in non-farm sector;

(b) if so, the broad features of these programme; and

(c) the number of additional jobs likely to be created there under in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). One of the basic objectives of the Commission is to generate non-farm employment for weaker sections of the society in the rural areas. In pursuance of the above objective, a special employment generation scheme has been launched in Saharsa district of Bihar and Kaahandi district of Orissa on a pilot basis. On the basis of the experience gained in the Saharsa and Kalahandi, this programme will be introduced in the selected

districts during 1993-94. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, this programme shall be implemented in 50 districts in the country.

Blind Candidates for Civil Service Examinations

6219. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent Supreme Court's Judgement that blind persons can be allowed to write Indian Civil Service Examination; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for implementing the decisions in this regard?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Development of Small and Medium Towns of Andhra Pradesh

6220 SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Andhra Pradesh for development of various small and medium towns under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the details of year-wise expenditure incurred on the Development of Small and Medium Towns in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Under the Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Central assistance amounting to Rs. 80.00 lakhs and Rs. 89.215 lakhs had been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. During the current financial year 1993-94, no funds have been released so far to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) These projects are administered and implemented by the State Governments. Hence details of year-wise expenditure including State component under the IDSMT Scheme are not maintained by the Central Government. However, periodical progress reports are received from the State Governments. As intimated by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs., 1937 lakhs has been incurred against the Central assistance of Rs. 1154 lakhs and matching contribution made by the State Government from 1979-90 till 31.3.1993.

Mud-Housing Technology

6221. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee, has developed a nonerosive water-repellent mud plaster to make mud houses durable;

(b) whether the said Institute has identified several other items for using them in the mud housing programme;

(c) is so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise the mud-housing technology to solve the problem of shortage of housing in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following other items have been identified;

1. Plinth protection for mud walls to avoid erosion during rains.
2. Improved method to make thatched roof.
3. Waste water disposal system in individual houses.
4. Hand flush water-seal low cost latrines.

(d) Demonstrations, exhibitions and training programmes have been organised at different place to popularise the techniques.

Closure of Ammonia/Caprolactum Plant of FACT

6222. SHRI K. MURALEE DHAHRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ammonia and Caprolactum plants of FACT, Kerala have been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to re-open these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Fertilisers and Chemical Travancore Limited (FACT), Kerala had suspended the operation of their Udyogamandal Oil Gasification Plant having a capacity of 140 tonnes per day of ammonia, from 10.10.1992. Its operation has become uneconomic because of high energy cost and availability of imported ammonia at cheaper price. However, these plants were temporarily put on line in the last week of December 92 on account of a general shortage of ammonia.

FACT has not closed down their Caprolactum plant.

Merger of H.L.L. with Tomco

6223. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that Hindustan Levers Limited and Tata Oil Mills Company have decided to merge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have any definite information in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). Such an amalgamation requires approval of the Court under Sections 391/394 of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Court is required to give notice of such application to the Central Government for making representation, if any, under Section 394A of the Act. No such notice has been served on the Central Government by the Court

[*Translation*]

Employment Opportunities in Maharashtra

6224 SHRI VILASARAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zero Budget is being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the schemes which are being

implemented to increase the employment opportunities in Maharashtra;

(c) the amount allocated to Maharashtra for this purpose during the last two years; and

(d) the target fixed for the previous year and the extent upto which this target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Under the constitution, it is entirely the responsibility of the State administration to adopt suitable Budget methodology. According to available information, the State Government of Maharashtra has adopted what they call the Development Based Budgeting.

(b) Employment opportunities in Maharashtra, as in other States, are generated through implementation of various sectoral programmes. In addition, the following special schemes are being implemented in Maharashtra to increase employment opportunities:

(i) The Centrally Sponsored Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgr (JRY) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

(ii) Special Employment Programmes in the State Sector - (a) Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), (b) Seed Money Assistance for Educated Unemployed, and (c) Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana.

(c) and (b). The outlays for these schemes in the last two years and the available information on targets and achievement in 1992-93 are given in the statement

STATEMENT

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Target/Achievements during 1992-93	
	1991-92	1992-93	Unit	Target Achievement
1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.				
(a) IRDP	554600	5228.00	Beneficiary families in lakhs)	1.12 ((upto Jan., 1993)
(b) JRY	20424.85	19920.80	Lakh Mandays of employment	838.77 378.65 (upto Jan., 1993)
(c) NRY	1018.10	700.50	Year-wise statistics are not available	(Central share of the Outlay)
2. Central Sector Programme				
SEEUY	No State-wise allocation of funds is made; subsidy is released to the beneficiaries through Banks.		Beneficiaries	8500 65% of the target (upto Feb., 1993)
3. Special Employment Programme				

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Target/Achievements during 1992-93		
	1991-92	1993	Unit	Target	Achievement
(a) ECS	26054.00	39100.00	Lakh Mandays of employment	750.00	1150.00 (anticipated)
(b) Seed Money Assistance Educated Unemployed	561.13	573.67	Beneficiaries	3500	3200 (anticipated)
(c) Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	110.00	11.00	Beneficiaries	7866	7866 (anticipated)

Central Assistance for Projects of Madhya Pradesh

6225 SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of Planning AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have made any request to increase the Central assistance for its projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. There was no request from Madhya Pradesh Government to increase the Central Plan assistance during the current financial year.

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

English]

Action Plan for Walled City

6226 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has chalked out an action plan for walled city, Delhi as part of an urban renewal scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds has been allocated for the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress likely to be achieved during the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Delhi Development authority have reported that a plan for re-development of Walled city at Shahajahanabad comprising three general complements namely, commercial decongestion, conservation and urban renewal and construction has been prepared.

(c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that for the year 1992-93 plan outlay of Rs. 100 lacs has been approved for structural improvement and rehabilitation of Katras and Rs. 200 lacs for the construction of flats at Mata Sundari Road and other areas in the walled city and its extension.

(d) As reported by MCD during 1993-94 it is proposed to initiate repair works for 80 Katras and action is also proposed to be initiated for construction of flats in Chunks IV and V of Delhi Ajmeri gate Scheme and incremental dwelling units/flats for dangerous Karats during the years 1993-94 after obtaining land from DDA in the outer periphery.

National Academy for Training to Judicial Officers

6227. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Academy for training of Judicial Offices is proposed to be set up in Kerala;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present; and

(c) the amount, if any allocated for the purpose during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Exit Policy in Public Sector Undertakings

6228. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of the sick public sector undertakings have lost their jobs as a result of introduction of "Exit Policy";

(b) if so the number of the employees affected in each such undertakings; and

(c) the basis for calculating the number of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The sick public enterprises which are covered under the definition of sickness under SICA are required to be referred to BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation plans. The number of employees to be affected by the restructuring of the organisations shall depend on the recommendations of the BIFR.

Unauthorised constructions

6229 SHRI PIUS TIRIKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of unauthorised construction of houses in the Sainik Farm Area of South Delhi;

(b) the steps taken/being taken for the demolition of such unauthorised constructions;

(c) the number of officials of MCD who were supposed to check the illegal construction in that area and whether they have been punished;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the architects and contractors involved in the unauthorised constructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Const Audit Reports of Private Companies

6230. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies dealing in drug, cement, fine chemicals, sugar and Vanaspati which have failed to submit cost audit reports to the government during the last three years including the current year;

(b) whether certain companies have manipulated the cost audit report and given incomplete data;

(c) if so, the names thereof and in respect of which year they found to have submitted incomplete details; and

(d) the action taken against the companies so detected and the effects of the action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Statement I showing the names of companies dealing in drugs, cement, fine chemicals sugar and Vanaspati which have failed to submit Cost Audit Reports to the Government during the last three years attached-I

(b) and (c). Statement-II showing the

names of companies dealing in drugs, cement, fine chemicals, sugar and Vanaspati which did not submit complete information/data in the Cost Audit Report is attached-II

(d) review of cost audit report is a continuous process. In cases where incomplete data was detected the matter has been taken up with the cost auditor/concerned company for furnishing the requisite information/data. Cases where anomalies were noticed, have been referred to the concerned administrative Ministries for further necessary action.

STATEMENT-I

The names of the companies dealing in drug, Cement fine Chemicals, Sugar and Vanaspati which have failed to submit cost audit reports to the Government during the last three years including the current year

CHEMICALS

1. M/s. Sir Silk Limited.
2. M/s. Krishana Sahker Karkhana Limited.
3. M/s union Carbide India Limited.
4. M/s Hindustan Steel Limited.

VANASPATI

1. M/s Kishan chand and Co. Oil dustreis Ltd
2. M/s Oswal Woolen Mills Ltd.
3. M/s. Premier vegetable Products Ltd.
4. M/s Jain Sudh Vanspati Ltd.
5. M/s Mehta vegtable products (P) Ltd.
6. M/s Vegetable vitamin Food Cco. (p) Ltd.

7. M/s. Prabhat Solavent Extraction Industires (p) Ltd.

8. M/s. Sri Mansingka Oil Mills Ltd.

9. M/s Ganga Vanaspati Ltd.

10. M/s. Kusam Products.

11. M/s RES Vanaspati.

12. M/s Markanda Vanaspati Mills Ltd.

FORMULATIONS

1. M/s. Inter Pharma
2. M/s J and J Dee Chem Lab. (p) Ltd.
3. M/s Cure Well (I) Ltd.
4. M/s Indo-Co Remedies Ltd.
5. M/s. INGA labs. (P) Ltd.
6. M/s J. L. Morison and Jones (I) Ltd.
7. M/s E. Merck (I) Ltd.
8. M/s Lyka labs.
9. M/s Boehringer mannhiem (I) Ltd.
10. M/s Ethnor Ltd.
11. M/s Franco India Pharamaceuticals (P) Ltd.
12. M/s Griffon Labs. (P) Ltd.
13. M/s IPCA Labs (P) Ltd.
14. M/s Rallis India Limited.
15. M/s Lupin Labs. (p) Ltd.
16. M/s Cadila Chemicals Ltd.

17. M/s Elikem Labs. (p) Ltd.
18. M/s Gujarat Pharma & Chemcials Works Ltd.
19. M/s. Caedila Labs. (P) Ltd.
20. M/s Jayant Vitamins Ltd.
21. M/s Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Ltd.
22. M/s Calcutta Chemicals Co.Ltd.
- 23/M/s Cluconate Limited.
24. M/s Qufie Ltd.
25. M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
26. M/s Nila Products Ltd.
27. M/s. Roche Products Ltd.

SUGAR

1. M/s Gangawsati Sugar Ltd.
2. M/s T.N. Sugar Corpn . Ltd.
3. M/s Salar Jung Mills Co. Ltd
5. M/s Chand pur Sugar Co. Ltd.
6. M/s Chatta Sugar Co. Ltd.
7. M/s Gangeshwar Ltd.
8. M/s L/H. Sugar Factory Ltd.
9. M/s. Khaliabad Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.
10. M/s The Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd.
11. M/s Nawadganj Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.
12. M/s K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd.

13. M/s. Ratna Sugar Mills Ltd.
 14. M/s. R. B. Lchman Das Sugar and General Mills Ltd.
 15. M/s. iswari Khetan Sugar Mills (p) Ltd.
 - 16.M/s. Nand Ganj Sihori Sugar Co. Ltd
 17. M/s. UP. State Sugar Corporation
 18. M/s Brima Sugar Ltd.
 19. M/s Tungbha-dra Sugar Works (p) Ltd.
 - 20.M/s Nagaland Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. (govt. Co.)
 21. M/s West Bengal Sugar Industrial Corproation
 22. M/s HMP Sugar Ltd.
 23. M/s Kanoria Industries Ltd.
 24. M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corporation
 25. M/s Cauvery Sugar & Chemical Ltd.
- ### CEMENT
1. M/s. Veda Cement Industries Ltd.
 2. M/s. Cormandal Fertilizers Ltd.
 3. M/s. India Cement Ltd. (One Unit)
 4. M/s Sree Gajamukha Cement (P) Ltd.
 5. M/s. Karnataka Cement Ltd.
 6. M/s U.P. State Cement Corporation Ltd.
 7. M/s Cement Corpn. of Inda Ltd. (One Unit Pending)

8. M/s Saboo Mineals (P) Ltd.
9. M/s Jaipur Udyog Ltd.
10. M/s Kalyan Sundram Cement Industries Ltd.
11. M/s. Sabbo Cement (P) Ltd.
12. M/s Dev Shree Cement Ltd.
13. M/s Continental Cement Works (P) Ltd.
14. M/s Priyadarashini Cement Ltd.
15. M/s. Swadeshi Cement Limited
16. M/s. J & K Cements Ltd.
17. M/s. J & K Minerals Ltd.
18. M/s Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd.
19. M/s Radha Krishna Cement Ltd.
20. M/s. Kamdaar Cement Ltd.
21. M/s I P I S P Cement Ltd.
22. M/s. Mawmullah Cherra Cements Ltd.

- Bulk Drugs
1. M/s Uniloid Ltd.
 2. M/s. Curewell (I) Ltd.
 3. M/s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.
 4. M/s upin Labs. (p) Ltd.
 5. M/s Procter and Gamble (I) Ltd.,
 6. M/s Chowgule & Co. (Hindi) Ltd.
 7. M/s Jayant Vitamins Ltd.
 8. M/s Sunnata Labs. Ltd.
 9. M/s Wockhard (I) Ltd.
 10. M/s Uni UCB India (p) Ltd
 11. M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
 12. M/s. Searle India Ltd.
 13. M/s B C P L
 14. M/s Calutta Chemicals Co. Ltd.
 15. M/s Pfizer (I) Ltd.

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Name of the	Year ended	Product
1.	M/s Tamilnadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1989-90	Bulk Drug
2.	M/s Saboo Mineals (P) Ltd.	1989-90	Cement
3.	M/s Lupin Labs. Ltd.	1989-90	Bulk Drug
4.	M/s Oswal Agro Mills Ltd.	1989-90	sugar
5.	M/s/ Cibatul Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
6.	M/s Atul Products Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the</i>	<i>Yearended</i>	<i>Product</i>
7.	M/s. Orissa Cements Ltd.	1990-91	Cement
8.	M/s Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd.	1990-91	Bulk Drug
9.	M/s. Synthetics & Chemicals Limited	1990-91	Chemicals
10.	M/s. Raptakos Brett & Co. Ltd.	1990-91	Bulk Drug
11.	M/s Sandoz (I) Ltd.	1990-91	Bulk Drug
12.	M/s Camlin Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
13.	M/s Bayer (I) Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
14.	M/s Associated Cement Co. Ltd/	1990-91	Cement
15.	M/s. Cipla Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
16.	M/s Hardilla Chemcals Ltd.	1990-91	Chemicals
17.	M/s. Jai Prakash Industries Ltd	1990-91	Cement
18.	M/s Tamilnadu Cement Corpn. Ltd.	1990-91	Cement
19.	M/s Cynamid India Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
20.	M/s Mysore Cements Limited	1990-91	Cement
21.	M/s Unichme Laboratories Ltd.	1990-91	Bulk Drug
22.	M/s. Shree Cements Limited	1990-91	Cement
23.	M/s Indian Petrochemicals Coproation Limited	1990-91	Chemicals
24.	M/s Someswara Cements & Chemicals Limited	1990-91	Cement
25.	M/s Merind Limited	1990-91	Bilk Drug
26.	M/s Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
27.	M/s Hoechst India Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the</i>	<i>Yearended</i>	<i>Product</i>
28.	M/s. Biochemical & Synthetics Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
29.	M/s. Maharashtra Vegetable Products Limited	1990-91	Vanaspati
30.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	1990-91	Bulk Drug
31.	M/s. The Jeypore Sugars Ltd.	1991-92	Sugar
32.	M/s. K.C.P. Limited	1991-92	Sugar

Paradeep Phosphates Limited

6231. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paradeep Phosphates Limited has been lying closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Owing to poor off take of DAP consequent upon removal of price control and subsidy on phosphatic fertilizers, as also stiff competition from lower priced imported LAP, inventory level of DAP with PPL has gone up considerably. PPL has, therefore, stopped production temporarily with effect from 1st April, 1993. As soon as the market situation with reference to demand and price shows improvement, production could be resumed.

[Translation]

Ban on Sale of Land

6232 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether ban has been imposed on making registration of selling some part of the land in the same Khasria by the farmers of the villages adjoining Delhi and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Delhi Administration has reported that however in certain cases it was noted that sale deeds were presented before the Sub registrar without exactly defining the land which is proposed to be transferred. This was particularly so in respect of joint holdings. It created problems on account of possession of the land so transferred and also for recording the change in possession in the revenue records. Accordingly, the administrative instructions were issued by Delhi Administration to the effect to ensure act defining of the land on such sale deeds.

Duty on Import of Newsprint

6233. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of news print imported annually to meet the demand;

(b) whether any duty is charged on the import of news print, pulp and waste papers;

(c) if so, the rate at which duty is charged on these items; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The import of newsprint during the last two years was as under:

(Lakh Tonnes)

1991-92	2.29
1992-93 (April-December)	1.53 (provisional)

(b) and (c). There is no customs duty on import of newsprint and wood pulp for the manufacture of newsprint. Import of waste paper, however, attracts a customs duty of 20%.

(d) Different rates of duty (including full exemptions) to these items have been prescribed considering various factors such as demand and supply position of these items, the cost of imported material vis-a-vis indigenous material, etc.

[English]

Thermal Power Generating Sets by B.H.E.L

6234. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has commissioned the first of the two thermal power generating sets in

Cyprus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether B.H.E.L has also achieved any success exporting such power generating sets to European Countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Electricity Authority of Cyprus had awarded a contract to BHEL for the supply, transportation, erection, testing and heading over of two sets of 60 MW turbine, generator and auxiliary equipment for Dhakelia 'B' thermal power station. The first set has been handed over to the customer for commercial operation as per contract. The progress of the second set is also as per schedule.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) BHEL has also executed a contract for the supply, commissioning and handing over of two sets of 60 MW turbine, generator and auxiliary equipment for Delimara Power Station in Malta. The machines have been handed over to the customer as per schedule and are giving satisfactory service.

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats

6235 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons to whom the DDA flats typewise were allotted on out of turn basis from January 1, 1992 to March 31, 1993; and

(b) the specific grounds of making allotment, the areas where the allotment made, date

of allotment, the name of the recommending and sanctioning authority and the mode of payment thereto

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 51 flats under MIG, LIG and Janata category and 49 flats under

SFS schemes have been allotted/allocated from January 1, 1992 to March 31, 1993.

Lists showing names of the persons, grounds of allotment, areas where allotment made, date of allotment and names of the recommending and sanctioning authority are given in the attached statement. The mode of payment for out of turn allotment is according to the option given by the applicant in his prescribed application form.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Area where the allotment made	Date of allotment	Sancioning Authority	Recommending Authority	Grounds for allotment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Smt. Anitha Pandey	Pul Pahladpur	19.3.92	L.G., Delhi	-	Widow
2.	Smt. Geeta Sen	Pul Pahladpur	18.3.92	L.G. Delhi	Sh. R.K. Dhawan MP (RS)	Widow
3.	Lala Amar Nath	Pul Pahladpur	18.3.92	L.G., Delhi	-	CG
4.	Smt. Uma Grover	Kohini	18.3.92	V.C., DDA	-	Widow
5.	Sh. Chandrika Dutt Singh	Jahangirpuri M.P.	18.3.92	L.G. Delhi	Sh. Chandra Sekhar	CG (Retired & eviction of Govt. accommodatic
6.	Smt Snehiata Chawla	Pul Pahladpur	18.3.92	L.G. Delhi	Sh. Subodhkant M/o State Home	Widow
7.	Sh V.S. Rahi	Pul Pahladpur	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	-	CGG (Special case)
8.	Smt. Meena Katyal	Jhilmil	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	-	Widow
9.	Smt. Prbhati Devi	Pul Pahladpur	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	-	C.G (Divorccee)
10.	Smt. Sadhna	Pul Pahladpur	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	-	C.GG. Divorce & Kidney transpla patient)

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Area where the allotment made	Date of allotment	Sancioning Authority	Recommending Authority	Grounds for allotment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
11.	Sh. S. J. Pillai	Lawrence Road	20.11.92	L.C. Delhi	Sh. Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, Home Minister Sh. Subodh Kant Sahai Minister of State Home	* C.G. (Special consideration)
12.	Sh. M. N. Badan	Jhilmil	20.11.92	L.G., Delhi	-	CG (special Consideration)
13.	Capt. Sh. Ram Singh	Lawrence Road	20.11.92	L.G., Delhi	-	CG Arjuna Award Winner
14.	Sh. Sura Chand	Jhilmil	5.3.93	L.G. Delhi	-	Physically Handicapped
15.	Sh. Kulwant Rai	Bhilit	5.3.93	V.C., DDA	-	CG (Retired)
16.	Sh. Rajinder Singh	Mayur Vihar	5.3.93	V.C. DDA	Sh. L.K. Advani M.P. Sh. Yashwant Singha Sh. Kalpnath Rai Minister of State for Power	PH
17.	Sh. Brij Mohan Sharma	Jhilmil	5.3.93 M.P.	V.C. DDA	Sh. V.K. Malhotra	CG. (Medical Grounds)
18.	Sh. Yogender Nath	Kondli Gharoli	15.1.92	V.C., DDA	-	CG (Medical Retired)

LIG Category

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Area where the allotment made	Date of allotment	Sancioning Authority	Recommending Authority	Grounds for allotment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
19.	Sh. Kamal Jeet Singh	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	V.C., DDA	-	PH
20.	Smt. Eلسy Chacko	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	V.C., DDA	Sh. P. J. Kurian M/o State for Industry	CG (Medical)
21.	Sh. Gurdit Singh	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	-	CG (Retired)
22.	Smt. Asha Sharma	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	L.G. Delhi	-	Widow
23.	Smt. R. Rangamal	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	V.C. DDA	-	PH (Blind)
24.	Smt. Jharna Roy	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	-	Widow
25.	Sh. Surjit Singh and Miss. Lali Tuli	Hastal	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. Hukum Dev Yadav M/o Textile and Food Processing Industry	CG (Daughter PH)
26.	Smt. Asha Kiran Ahluwalia	Dilshad Garden	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. Jagdish Tyler M/o State Surface Transport	Widow
27.	Sh. B. P. Srivastava	Badarpur	15.1.92	L.G. Delhi	Sh. Chandra Shekhar M.P.	PH
28.	Ms. Prabha Kumari	Kondli Gharoli	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. Pankaj Chaudhary M.P.	CO (Divorce)

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Area where the allotment made	Date of allotment	Sancioning Authority	Recommending Authority	Grounds for allotment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
29.	Sh. Shiv Kumar Sharma	Motia Khan	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	-	PH
30.	St. Shakuntala Chillar	Pitam Pura	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	SH. Sajjan Kuar General D.P., CC., (I)	Widow
31.	Sh. Nathu Ram Nishad	Hastal	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	-	PH (Blind)
32.	Smt. Kanti Sharma	Hastal	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. Raj Mangal Pandey, M/o Human Resources Development	Widow
33.	Sh. A.C. Divedi	Rohiniq	15.1.92	V.C., DDA	-	PH
34.	Smt. Kundan Devi Joshi	Rohini	15.1.92	V.C., DDA	-	CG (Over 70 years)
35.	Smt. Geeta Devi	Kondli Gharoli	5.2.92	LG., Delhi	-	Widow
36.	Smt. Poonam	Pitampura	5.2.92	LG., Delhi	Sh. Romesh Bhandari Former L.G., Delhi	Widow
37.	Sh. Shiv Nath Sab	Pitam Pura	10.3.92	V.C. DDA	Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat	CG (Dependent PH)

S No.	Name of the applicant	Area where the allotment made	Date of allotment	Sancioning Authority	Recommending Authority	Grounds for allotment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
38.	Sh. P. K. Bhatia Smt. Sonia Bhatia and Sh. Amit Bhatia	Pitam Pura	10.3.92	L.G., Delhi	-	(CG (Son PH)
39.	Sh. Doman Shah	Hastal	10.3.92	V.C., DDA	-	CG (Old age)
40.	Smt. Lalita Kumari	Pitam Pura	18.3.92	L.G. Delhi	-	PH
41.	Smt. Angoori Rathi and Sh. Tasvir Singh Rathi	Pitam Pura	18.3.92	L. Delhi	Sh. Madan Lal Khurana M.P. Sh Bharat Singh, M.P.	PH
42.	Smt. Sushma Chawla	Madanpur Khadar	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	-	Widow
43.	Sh. Rati Ram Bhati Khadar	Madanpur	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	-	C.G. (Wife sufferi from heart injury
44.	Sh Bal Kishan Vohra	Dilshad Garden	19.5.92	V.C., DDA	-	PH
45.	Smt. Hardyali	Pitam Pura	19.5.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. J. N. Saksena	Widow Director, J & K Police, J & K
46.	Sh. Arun Kumar Singh	Pitam Pura	28.8.92	L.G., Delhi	Ramji Lal Suman M/o State for Labour	PH

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Area where the allotment made	Date of allotment	Sancioning Authority	Recommending Authority	Grounds for allotment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
47.	Smt. Kusum Lata	Kondli Gharoli	15.1.92	L.G. Delhi	Sh. J.P. Aggarwal M.P. Sh. Jagdish Tyler M/o Surface Transpor	Widow
48.	Smt. Bimla Devi	Rohini	15.1.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. Kalyan Singh Member M.C.D.	Widow
49.	Smt. Misree Devi	Pul Pahladpur	18.3.92	L.G., Delhi	Sh. Satya Prakash Maiviya Minister for Petroleum and Chemical & Parliamen- tary Affairs	Widow
50.	Sh Ashok Kumar	Dilshad Garden	18.3.92	LG., Delhi	-	PH
51.	Smt. Sukh Devi	Kondli Gharoli Member, DDA	6.1.93	LG., Delhi	Sh. O.P. Wadhwa Advocate	CG (Husband T.B. Patient)

SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S.No.	Name of allottee	Cat. of Ground SFS flat	Area Dt. of draw	Sanctioned by
1.	Smt. Gita Singh	III Widow	Gazipur 28.10.92	L.G./21.9.91
2.	Sh. naresh Chandra	III Comp.	S. Delhi 3.9.92	L.G./15.1.92
3.	Mss. Pailantha	II Widow	Dwarka 3.9.92	LG/30.4.92
4.	Sh. G.R. Kar	III Comp.	Dwarka 3.9.92	LG/5.2.92
5.	Sh. G.R. Kar	III Widow	Paschimpuri	LG/27.2.92
6.	Sh. Rahat Ullah Khan	III Comp.	Vasant Kunj 21.4.92	LG/27.2.92
7.	R.K. Tikoo	III Comp.	Dwarka 3.9.92	LG/17.2.92
8.	Sh. Kunwar Mahmud Ali Khan	III Comp.	Vasant Kunj 7.4.92	LG/3.1.92
9.	Smt. Sangeeta Mishra	II Widow	Dwarka 3.5.92	LG/16.1.92
10.	Sh. Kailash Prakash	III Comp.	Madipur 26.9.92	LG/28.1.92
11.	Col. R.P. Behl	II Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/14.1.92

Self Financing Scheme

S.No.	Name of allottee	Cat. of Ground SFS flat	Area Dt. of draw	Sanctioned by
12.	Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	III Comp.	S. Delhi 3.9.92	LG/3.1.92
13.	Madhu Singhal	II Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	VC/31.12.92
14.	Manajit Kaur	III PH	Dwarka 15.1.92	VC/31.12.91
15.	Naita Gupta	II Widow	Srita Vihar 19.2.92	LG/19.12.92
16.	Neeta Gupta	II Widow	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/27.11.91
17.	Jyotsna Mishara	III Widow	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/30/10/91
18.	Justice Mahesh Chandra	III Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/20.5.91
19.	Amrit Kaur	III Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	VC/9.11.91
20.	Meena Chauhan	II Widow Bodella	LG/4.11.91	
21.	V. Devanathan	II Comp.	Jasole 15.1.92	VC/31.10.91
22.	C.D. Joseph	II Comp.	Wasant Kunj 7.4.92	LG/16.9.91
23.	C.J. Jose	II Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/16.9.91

SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S.No.	Name of allottee	Cat. of Ground SFS flat	Area Dt. of draw	Sanctioned by
25.	S. Sandhu	III Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/22.7.91
26.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	II Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/1.10.91
27.	Proila Singh	II Widow	Vasant Kunj 7.4.92	LG/4.9.91
28.	Bibha Goswami	II Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/4.9.91
29.	V.B. Patej	III Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/29.7.91
30.	Dr. R. Rothuama	III Comp.	Narela 15.1.92	LG/21.5.91
31.	Seema Anand	II Widow	Shaliar Bagh 7.4.92	LG/2.7.91
32.	K.G. Mehta	III Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/24.6.91
33.	Brg. Avtar Singh	III P.H.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/29.5.91
34.	R.P. Sharma	III P.H.	Jasola 15.1.92	LG/7.6.91
35.	Bhudev Shara	III Comp.	Jasola 15.1.92	VC/14.6.91
36.	Anand Sharma	III Comp.	Narela 15.1.92	LG/21.6.91

SELF FINANCING SCHEME

S.No.	Name of allottee	Cat. of Ground SFS flat	Area Dt. of draw	Sanctioned by :-
37.	Mohini Bala	III Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/20.6.91
38.	S. Ramachandran	III Comp.	Vasant Kunj 7.4.92	LG/4.6.91
39.	Biall Bahadur Srivastava	III Comp.	Narela 15.1.92	LG/12.6.91
40.	Girija Tikoo	II Comp.	Trilokpuri 7.4.92	LG/29.5.91
41.	Urvashi Suri	II Comp.	Bodella 7.4.92	LG/10.6.91
42.	N.C. Kochar	III Comp.	Dwarka 15.1.92	LG/14.5.91
43.	Aarjit Kaur	III Widow	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/27.5.91
44.	Mohd. Shafi Bhat	III Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/14.5.91
45.	Uma Anand	III Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/18.12.90
46.	S.C. Kochar	II PH. Rohini	LG/18.12.90 15.1.92	LG/18.12.90
47.	Zafar Iqubal	II Comp.	Sarita Vihar 7.4.92	LG/22.2.91
48.	Khazan Singh	II Comp.	Vasant Kunj 7.4.92	LG/12.2.91

Construction of Water seal Toilets

years and the amount utilised by them?

6236 SHRI SUSHI CHANDRA VERMA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the government to encourage the construction of water seal toilets in the urban areas;

(b) the pattern of financial assistance for construction of water seal toilets and the estimated cost of each such toilet; and

(c) the fund allocation for the purpose to each State Government during the last three

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) In order to eliminate the practice of manual scavenging in the country, Government of India have launched a Scheme for conversion of dry latrines and construction of water seal low cost sanitation units in urban areas. The Scheme involves a mix of subsidy from the Government of India and loan from HUDCO for eliminating the dry latrines on a whole town basis. The pattern of financial assistance is as follows:-

UPTO PLINTH

	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG
Loan	50%	60%	75%	75%
Central Subsidy	45%	25%	nil	nil
Beneficiary contribution	5%	15%	25%	25%
Rate of interest p.a. (Gross)	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%

The estimated cost of each such conversion/construction upto plinth level in the majority of State and Union Territories is less than Rs.2,500. The cost in North Eastern where the Hydro-geological conditions, availability of material, and man power make the cost a little higher than other States.

(c) While allocations had initially been

made for the States on the basis of urban population and prevalence of manual scavenging, however, due to the uneven progress in various States, loans and subsidies are released on the basis of project reports submitted by the States concerned. The sanctions, loan and subsidy released to the various states under this Scheme during the last year are enclosed in the attached statements I and II.

State	Upto 1990				1990-91				1991-92				1992-93	
	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy	Project Cost	Loan Amount
	Madhya Pradesh	950.85	468.36	410.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	937.97	321.97	247.90	917.73	310.83	244.72	485.60	119.03	97.25	191.54	95.77	86.20		
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.07	82.13	32.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	9.10	4.55	0.00	470.59	239.91	202.77	571.00	296.20	234.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	4318.01	2152.86	1937.45	1994.37	997.28	897.49	44.36	22.18	0.00		
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	691.05	362.78	277.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.66	130.06	0.00		
Tamil Nadu	482.05	264.62	57.13	4848.34	3252.97	995.70	4397.98	2984.60	861.90	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1201.81	592.11	439.79	100781	903.87	789.89	626.98	338.65	232.16		
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	865.30	0.00	389.39		
Grant Total:	3386.52	1770.93	969.85	17550.82	10273.56	5297.00	118986.84	11554.16	5360.92	3492.70	1350.05	1331.3		

Cumulative Sanctions

No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy Sancd.	No. of Cow+Cons	Comm Toilet	Towns Covered	No. of Scav.	Towns MOW	App. by CC
50	5485.69	3513.92	1396.60	185040	174	50	2223	22	36
8	1502.64	797.85	608.79	35201	0	8	1780	4	19
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	17	0
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	1
42	1682.50	858.18	685.84	90544	0	42	3165	5	39
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	6
66	7315.53	4955.20	1542.64	171684	0	52	3257	10	42
2	1283.35	882.71	290.07	57206	0	15	726	0	15
21	950.85	468.36	410.38	63795	0	57	1869	57	174
8	2534.84	847.60	676.07	82433	2809	157	2760	43	134
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	3

Cumulative Sanctions

No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy Sancd.	No. of Cow+Cons	Comm Toilet	Towns Covered	No. of Scav.	Towns MOW	App. by CC
50	5485.69	3513.92	1396.60	185040	174	50	2223	22	36
1	143.07	82.13	32.79	3000	0	1	30	0	1
56	1050.69	540.66	437.07	47403	10	56	789	9	69
25	6356.74	3172.32	2834.94	21356	0	25	10372	0	25
20	950.71	492.84	277.92	42432	0	20	2549	20	45
75	9648.37	6502.19	1914.73	200169	570	75	7743	31	81
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	6	8
59	3638.60	1834.64	1461.84	160305	45	59	14023	40	27
1	865.30	0.00	389.39	34557	0	15	1528	0	17
434	43398.88	24949.68	12959.07	1467279	3606	632	52770	264	734

STATEMENT-II

Year wise Release Detail of Loan and Subsidy

	Loan amt. upto-1990	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		Released	
		Subsidy Amt.	Loan.	Subsidy Amt.	Loan.	Subsidy Loan	Sub Released	sidy Released	
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	128.96	0.00	0.00	38.30	316.54	51.75	445.50	
Assam	0.00	122.86	0.00	0.00	34.10	112.07	107.43	234.93	
Haryana	0.00	62.29	1.90	5.00	200.67	112.65	271.78	174.94	
Karnataka	0.00	72.00	0.00	0.00	98.02	277.33	93.02	349.33	
Kerala	0.00	0.00	123.31	48.04	91.05	24.48	214.36	72.52	
Madhya Pradesh	1.72	271.99	0.00	0.00	173.33	106.81	307.34	378.89	
Maharashtra	0.00	70.83	327.77	167.69	95.13	36.45	612.29	541.20	
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.20	0.00	8.20	
Orissa	0.00	4.09	0.00	5.35	80.05	82.70	135.36		
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	313.79	2013.98	56.93	2059.70	1844.88	

Year wise Release Detail of Loan and Subsidy

	Loan amt.	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		Total Subsidy Released
		Subsidy Amt.	Loan.	Subsidy Amt.	Loan.	Subsidy Loan	Sub Released	
upto-1990								Released
Rajasthan	0.00	30.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.05	0.00	122.41
Tamilnadu	6.84	194.03	219.09	58.09	783.44	143.56	899.71	150.50 1909.08
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	439.79	81.57	9.00	64.66	0.00	0.00	146.23 439.79
West Bengal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.35	0.00	97.35
Total	8.56	1397.96	753.61	587.61	1376.75	3721.731	1408.41	5860.681 5860.681 5391.39

[*Translation*]**Grants in Khadi Boards in States**

6237. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the amount provided in the form of grants under various heads to various Khadi Boards during each of the last three Years, state-wise;

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has monitored the utilisation of the amount during the period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have received by complaints regarding mis-appropriation of these grants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND BOARD RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]**Encroachment of Parks**

6238 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether parks meant for children are generally encroached by Public Schools and Hotels;

(b) the action taken under the law against such encroachers;

(c) whether encroachment has been made on a park of DDA by Hotel Vasant Continental, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi with the connivance of DDA authorities;

(d) whether footpaths have also been encroached by Vasant Continental Hotel, Modern Bazar and other taxi stands owners by converting those footpaths into place for car parking; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a): Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that no park meant for children has been encroached by public schools and hotels.

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

(c) and (d) MCD has reported that bems of the road named as 'Munirka Marg' are catch and are used by the visitors of Vasant Lok Marg where the Modern Bazar and the Vasant Continental Hotel are situated for parking their vehicles. There is no permanent parking at the footpath.

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

Collaboration with GEC Alstom

6239. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have joint venture with the British French joint firm GEC Alstom for hightech electrical products and communications materials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) (a): Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Letters of Intent for Industrial Units in Bihar and

6240. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications/proposals for the issue of Letters of Intent for setting up industrial units in Bihar pending with the Union Government as on April 1, 1992 and April 1, 1993;

(b) the number of applications disposed of during 1992-93 and the number of Letters of Intent issued; and

(c) the number of fresh applications received during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND REPORTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 67 applications were pending as on 1.4.92 and 33 applications were pending as on 1.4.93.

(b) 39 applications were disposed of during 1.4.92 to 31.3.93 including 6 Letters of Intent which were issued.

(c) 5 applications were received during 1.4.92 to 31.3.93.

Poverty in North Eastern States

6241. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a different yardstick to gauge the extent of poverty at the national level in the North-Eastern States, from that of elsewhere in the country;

(b) whether the institutional framework in the region is entirely different from the rest of the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the format which is being followed at present for assessment of poverty in this region;

(e) the manner in which the decision making for formulating and implementing of various poverty alleviation programmes was decentralised in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (d): The poverty line defined at all India level is uniformly used for all the States including the North eastern states. Planning commission estimates State-wise number of persons below poverty line on the basis of quinquennial survey of household consumption expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The Poverty line in India, based on the recommendations of a Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand which submitted its Report in 1979, is defined as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in Urban areas at 1973-74 prices. The poverty line defined this way is updated for the reference year using private consumption expenditure deflator. All those persons whose monthly average expenditure is less than the poverty line are considered as poor.

(b), (c) and (e): IN the North Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh has a traditional three-tier Panchayati Raj System. However, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented in the State at the level of Anchal Samitis (block level) and not by Gram Panchayats because they do not have necessary powers and adequate staff support to implement schemes of JRY. In Assam also the three-tier system is prevailing. Manipur has a two-tier Panchayati Raj System whereas, Tripura has only a single tier system where there are only Gaon Panchayats. Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have the traditional Council of Collage elders. The formulation and implementation of the activities under poverty alleviation programmes is done by the District Rural Development Agency, with the help of the system prevailing in the state. Especially in Nagaland, Village Development Boards are actively involved in implementation of the development programmes.

**Foreign Aided Projects in
Maharashtra**

6242. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various foreign aided projects are behind the schedule due to cost escalation;

(b) the details of foreign aided projects presently under implementation in Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of progress evaluation re-

ports project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir. as per the information available with the Department of programme Implementation all externally aided projects are not behind schedule due to cost escalation. Only one out of six projects under implementation in Maharashtra is delayed and has cost escalation.

(b) and (c). The details of six externally aided projects under implementation in Maharashtra along with their overall progress is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	ProjectCapacity (District) (state)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgnl (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning Orgnl Anticipated (RVSD)	Cost (Rs. Crores) Approved Orgnl (RVSD)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Present Assesme nt ofProgress (%)	Source of AID		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECTOR: POWER									
PGCIL									
1.	Additional Vindhyachal Transmission Line MP/MA	CKM 1990 05/89	09/94 09/94	339.69424. 36 12.75	Funded by the World bank the project is in initial stage. Funding is yet to be fully tied.				
SECTOR: SURFACE TRANSPORT									
RD & BR									
2.	Strengthening KMS of Nagpur Hyd erabad Bangalore AP/MA/KN	KMS 148.00 01/86	03/90 03/93	29.30 29.30	27.26	Funded by the World Bank Physical Progress of 91% and is in advance stage of Completion.			
3.	NHAVA-SHEVA Link (NH4B) Nhavasheva Maharashtra	KMS 26.6	01/87 05/90	03/94 30.66	30.60	15.68 Funded by World Bank Physical Bridge works completed. Physical progress of Road works is 40%.			

Sl. No.	Project/Capacity (District) (state)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgnl (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning		Gost (Rs. Crores)		Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Source of AID Present Assesme nt of Progress (%)	
			Orgnl (RVSD)	Anticipated	Approved	Anti			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECTOR: PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS									
ONGC									
4.	L-11 Reservoir Development Maharashtra 8	OIL (MN) 16.545 GAS(BC)	04/91	04/94	1100.40	2257.54	48.10	Funded by Exim Bank, S.Korea Process platforms under progress, progress is satisfactory.	
5.	L-111 Infill Deve lopment Mahras tra	OIL(MM 40 GAS(BC10	04/91	09/94	09/94	2393.02	5212.47	496.01 Funded by Exim Bank S. Korea. Fabrication of process platforms started. Order for well platforms placed.	
6	NEELAM FIELD DEVELOPMENT MAHRASHTRA	Oil (MM 63.1902/91 GAS(BC 6.46	04/94	07/94	2022.20	3601.05	336.18 Funded by Exim Brnks, S. Korea. The project is in advanced stage. Except Fabrication of wells by MDL, the progress is satisfactory		

Growth Centres

6243. SHRI H.D.DEVEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Growth Centres sanctioned and already set up so far, State-wise;

(b) the total approved cost of each Growth Centre;

(c) the amount actually spent on each such Centre set up so far, State-wise; and

(d) the total area of land acquired for each Growth Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPART-

MENT OF HARRY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to (d): Under the Growth Centre scheme announced in June, 1988, it is proposed to develop seventy growth centres throughout the country out of which 65 centres have been identified and announced. Each centre would be developed at a cost of approximately Rs. 30 crores. Based on the appraisal of the project reports submitted by the state Governments for selected centres, so far 37 growth centres have been sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 61.74 crores released by way of Central assistance. A statement on the growth centres sanctioned and the amount released state-wise is annexed.

The scheme is being implemented by the State Governments who are in the process of creating infrastructural facilities including acquisition and development of land for the approved centres.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Hindupur	200.00
2.	Khammam	50.00
3.	Ongole	200.00
4.	Vizianagaram-Bobbili	200.00
GOA		
5.	Electronic City (Verna Plateau)	50.00
GUJARAT		
6.	Gandhidham	50.00
7.	Palanpur	50.00
8.	Vagra	200.00
HARYANA		
9.	Bawal	200.00

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
10.	Samba	200.00
KARNATAKA		
11.	Dharwad	200.00
12.	Raichur	200.00
13.	Hassan	200.00
MADHYA PRADESH		
14.	Borai	300.00
15.	Chainpura	100.00
16.	Ghirongi	500.00
17.	Kheda	300.00
18.	Sattapur	50.00
19.	Siltara	200.00
MAHARASHTRA		
20.	Akola	200.00
21.	Chainpura	200.00
22.	Dhule	200.00
23.	Ratnagiri	200.00
PANJAB		
24.	Bhatinda	600.00
25.	Pathankot	274.00
RAJASTHAN		
26.	Abu Road	200.00
27.	Bikaner	200.00

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
28.	Jhalawar	50.00
29.	Dholpur	50.00
TAMILNADU		
30.	Erode	50.00
31.	Tirunelveli	200.00
UTTAR PRADESH		
32.	Bachauli-Bazurg	50.00
33.	Banthara	50.00
34.	Chaudharpur	50.00
35.	Mungra-Satharia	50.00
36.	Sahjanwa	50.00
37.	Khurja	50.00
Total:-		6174.00

**Purchase of Land by CPWD in
Guwahati**

6244. SHRI DWARKANATH DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department had purchased land in Guwahati for General pool quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of these quarters have been started; and

(d) if so, the time by which the construction work of the quarters is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

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

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Land measures 14 Bighas 4 Kathas and 18 Leechas. Payment for Rs. 10,73,000.00 and Rs. 6,82,574.00 totaling Rs. 17,55,574.00 were made to the Deputy Commissioner, Guwahati on 31.3.1991 and 24.4.1991 respectively. However, Possession of the land has not yet been handed over to the Central Public works Department.

(c) No Sir, in view of reply against (b) above.

(d) Not applicable in view of replies to (b) and (c) above.

Canteen Stores Department facilities to Ex-servicemen

6545. MAJ.GEN.(RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-Servicemen are entitled to canteen stores Department (CSD) facilities;

(b) if so, whether the government have laid down any norms or policy with regard to providing this facility to all ex-Servicemen,

(c) whether the Government have laid down separate norms for ex-servicemen living in under-developed, hilly areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enable ex-Servicemen to avail of such facility;

(f) the number of CSD outlets in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts in Uttar Pradesh; and

(g) whether the Government propose to increase such outlets in these two districts considering the large number of ex-servicemen and very poor communication system in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a): Yes Sir.

(b) to (e): To Provide ex-Servicemen access to canteen facilities, they are attached to the station/unit run canteen nearest to them. At places where separated canteens for the Army, Navy and Air Force exist, the ex-Servicemen concerned are attached, as far as possible, to the canteen run by the service to which they belonged. At other stations, they may be attached to the nearest canteen, irrespective of which service runs it. No separate norms have been laid down for ex-Servicemen living in under-developed hilly areas. Canteen facilities are provided wherever there is a heavy concentration of Ex-Servicemen. If there is no regular canteen they are to be served by extension

counters/mobile outlets of the nearest Unit Run Canteen.

(f) to (g): The details of the outlets in districts of Chamoli and Pauri Garhwal are given below:-

- i) URC of 18 Kumaon at Rudraprayag.
- ii) Extension Counter of the same unit at Gaucher.
- iii) Mobile canteen ex-Garhwal Scouts at Joshimath, which supplies Gopeshwar and Tharali twice a month.
- iv) CSD retailshop at Pauri.
- v) Mobile canteens of the Garhwal Regimental Centre at Lansdown and Kotdwara.

At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase the number of canteen outlets in these districts.

Brain Drain

6246. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians gone to Use for higher studies during the last three years, year-wise and discipline-wise in the field of Engineering, pharmacy Medical, Management science, Agriculture, Architecture and others, Statewise;

(b) the number of the student returned homiee on completion of their studies from USA during the period under reference; and

(c) the steps taken to check brain from the country including package of incentives for those who are returning home?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). some Indian scientists and Technologists do visit foreign countries including USA for higher studies and some of them do return to India. But, it

has not been possible to maintain a record.

(c) several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to prevent such brain drain and also to attract Scientists and Technologists settled abroad to return to India. Some of these are:

- Increase in the outlay for science and Technology Sector in Successive Five Year Plans.
- Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations.
- Setting up of more centres of Excellence/Advanced Studies in Universities and Academic Institutions.
- Creation of a special cell in the Ministry of industry for assisting NR is for setting up industrial units in this country. Some states have also set up special cells and departments for this.
- Provision for temporary parchment of scientists and Technologists under the scheme of scientists poll.
- Creation of supernumerary posts.
- Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of Science and Technology.

- Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- Science and Technology based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Delegation of enhanced Administrative and Financial powers to SET institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.
- Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.
- Manpower development training/re-training programmes through associate ships/fellowships/courses.

Profits/Losses by IFFCO and KRIBHCO

6247. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of profits/losses made by the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) earned profits during the last three years as per details given below:-

Profit (Rupees in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>IFFCO</i>	<i>KRIBHCO</i>
1990-91	108.11	94.65
1991-92	100.91	97.77
		(After tax)
1929-93	63.82	126.14
(Anticipated)	(After tax)	(After tax)

Protection of Water Sources

6248 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are laying stress on the protection of water sources through improved sanitation programme;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the State-wise funds provided by the Union Government for the above programme during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development ensures that efforts are taken to protect the drinking water sources and that there is no adverse environmental impact, while clearing the project proposals revived from the State Governments for technical clearance.

(b) Guidelines have been incorporated in the Manuals on Water Supply and Sewerage published by this Ministry.

(c) There is no Centrally sponsored scheme under this Ministry for the protection of water sources.

[Translation]

Assistance to the assignees of Ceiling surplus land

6249. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is being provided to the assignees of ceiling surplus land under Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to Bihar under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Assistance by way of grant was being provided to the assignees of ceiling surplus land under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus, land was started in 1975-76 under which the beneficiary was given a grant at the rate of Rs.2500/- per hectare. The Expenditure under the scheme was equally shared between the Centre and the States. However, no allocation has been proposed in the current year as National Development Council has decided to transfer the scheme to the States.

(c) The amount allocated to Bihar till 1991-92 is Rs. 1441.47 lakhs.

[English]

Appointment of Distributors by Maruti Udyog Limited

6250. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited appoints distributors for spare parts;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for appointment of such distributors; and

(c) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in granting such distributorship?

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

(b) The prerequisites for selection are:-

(i) Minimum five years experience in the distribution of auto parts.

(ii) Average annual turnover of spare-

parts in the preceding three years should be minimum Rs. 30 lakhs.

(iii) Adequate storage space exclusively for Maruti parts.

selection is done on the basis of experience and location and area available for the warehouse.

(c) no, Sir.

[*Translation*]

H.B.J. Based Fertilizer Plants

6251. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Fertilizer plants set-up

with the help of Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipe line;

(b) the estimated production capacity of these plants;

(c) Whether their demand for gas is being met adequately;

(d) if not, the measures therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The Fertilizer plants already set up based on HBJ pipeline gas and their installed production capacity per annum are given below:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Plant</i>	<i>Promoter</i>	<i>Installed production capacity per annum (In lakh tonnes of urea)</i>
1.	Vijaipur Distt Guna (M.P)	National Fertilizers Ltd.	7.26
2.	Aonla, Distt. Bareilly (U.P)	IFFCO	7.26
3.	Jagdishpur, Distt. Sultanpur (U.P)	Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	7.26

(c) to (e): The demand of the above fertilizer plants for gas for feed stock purposes is being met adequately. However, for steam and power generation, these plants have arrangements for using alternate liquid fuels in case of reduction in gas supply.

[*English*]

Construction Of Memorial

6252 SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a memorial to late Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be commenced?

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

(b) and (c): The details of the project have not been finalised and it is not possible to indicate the likely date of commencement of construction at this stage.

Japanese Investment

6253. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast potential for Japanese investment in India;

(b) if so, the fresh initiatives taken in the recent past to attract maximum Japanese investment in India and strengthen bilateral economic cooperation; and

(c) the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): Yes Sir. The various policy initiatives detailed in the statement on Industrial policy, 1991 and other economic liberalisation's announced by Government are aimed, inter-alia, at attracting foreign investment from various countries including Japan. The details of the total foreign direct investment in India proposed by Japanese companies in the foreign collaboration approvals issued by the Government during the period from 1990 to 1993 are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total foreign Investment (Rs. in Millions)</i>
1990	50.0
1991	527.13

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total foreign Investment (Rs. in Millions)</i>
1992	6102.3
1993 (Upto March)	475.7

Sainik Schools

6254. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in the country and the locations thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received requests from State Government/Union Territory administrations for setting up of Sainik Schools in the country particularly in tribal areas in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof, state/Union Territory-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A list giving State-wise location of the 18 Sainik Schools is attached as statement.

(b) A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a state Govt/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and major portion of the recurring expenditure on the school has to be borne by it. At present the Ministry of Defence do not have under their consideration any concrete proposal from any state Govt including Govt of Karnataka for opening a Sainik school.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

List of Sainik Schools in the Country:-

S.No.	Location	State in which statede
1.	Satara	Maharashtra
2.	Kunjpura	Haryana
3.	Kapurthala	Punjab
4.	Belachadi	Gujarat
5.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
6.	Korukonda	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Kazhakootam	Kerala
8.	Purulia	West Bengal
9.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
10.	Amaravathinagar	Tamil Nadu
11.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Tilaiya	Bihar
13.	Bijapur	Karnataka
14.	Goalpara	Assam
15.	Ghorakhal	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Nagrota	Jammu & Kashmir
17.	imphal	Manipur
18.	Sujanpur Tira	Himachal Pradesh

[Translation]

Manufacture of Compressors

6255. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Pump and Compressors Ltd. has developed some compressors required in cars and heavy vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time which these compressors are likely to be manufactured on commercial basis; and

(d) the estimated production cost of such compressors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d): M/s. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (BPCL) has developed high pressure Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) refilling compressors to be used for filling CNG in the transport vehicles (cars & heavy vehicles). The company has already manufactured and supplied 3 compressors to Gas Authority of India Ltd. Two compressors have since been commissioned at Ghaziabad for running transport vehicles. The company has already taken up the manufacture of CNG compressors on commercial basis. The estimated production cost of such compressors will vary from Rs. 50 to 70 lakhs each depending on specification, size etc.

Expansion of Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant

6256 SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to expansion of 2x235 M.W. Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant is likely to be completed in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh is likely to be provided electricity from this plant; and

(c) if so, the total quantum of electricity likely to be provided annually to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The first unit with a capacity of 220 MWe of the Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant has been synchronised in early 1994. There is no proposal at present for further expansion of Kakrapar (2 x 220 MWs) Power Station.

(b) and (c) The share of Madhya Pradesh

is 21.22% of the net electricity generated from the Station.

Drugs purchased from Idpl

6257 SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of drugs purchased by the Government private agencies and public sector undertakings from the Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Limited is meager as compared to the total purchases of drugs every year;

(b) if so, the estimated drugs purchased by the Central and State Government agencies and public sector undertaking during 1991 and 1992 and the sales made by IDPL to such agencies during the period;

(c) whether preference is being given to private drug manufacturers than that to IDPL by the Government agencies and public sector undertakings;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to make it obligatory on the part of Government agencies and public sector undertakings to make maximum drug purchases from IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b): The estimated annual purchases of medicines by Hospitals under the Central and state Governments is about Rs. 500 crores. The estimated purchases by these institutions from IDPL is about 10% of the annual requirement.

(c) and (e): There is no exclusive purchase preference. The Central Government purchas-

ing organisations procure medicines normally through competitive bids. The purchase preference given by the Central Government purchasing organisations to public sector units is subject to the condition that the offer made by a public sector undertaking is within 10% of the lowest quoted rate and provided the public sector unit concerned is prepared to supply at the lowest quoted rate. There is no exclusive purchase preference for IDPL or any public sector drug manufacturing undertaking of the Central Government. There is no Proposal to review the existing policy at present

Letters of Intent for Caustic Soda and Chlorine

6258. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government to issue Letters of Intent for producing caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine during the last three years;

(b) the details of such proposals to which Letters of Intent have been issued along with their installed capacities; and

(c) the proposals out of these rejected during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a): During the years 1990, 1991 and 1992, 32 applications for the grant of Industrial License for the manufacture of Caustic Soda and Chlorine have been received. The manufacture of soda Ash has been delicensed with effect from 2nd August, 1991. However on application for the manufacture of Soda Ash was received in 1991.

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

[Translation]

Tea Gardens

6259. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multinational and other companies dealing in tea gardens covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, State-wise;

(b) the area in acres and the number of tea gardens possessed by each of these companies.

(c) the latest position of capital and reserved funds of each of them; and

(d) the amount remitted abroad by these companies during the last three years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d): The provisions relating to registration under Section 26 of the MRTP Act have been omitted with effect from 27.9.1991. As such there are no companies covered by the MRTP Act at present.

A statement containing a list of the names of 12 top tea companies covered by the foreign exchange Regulation Act as on 31.3.1991 and also the MRTP Act as on 27.9.91 showing the number of tea estates and the estimated area under tea, the latest paid up capital, reserves & surplus and the amount remitted abroad during each of the latest three years is appended

STATEMENT

Number of Estates, Area under tea, paid-up-capital and Reserves & Surplus, and the amount remitted by 12 top tea companies covered by the FERA as on 31.3.1991 and also the MRTTP Act as on 27.9.1991

S.No.	Name of the company	State in which registered	No. of tea Estates	Area Under tea (in th. Hec.)	Paid-up-Capital	Reserved & Surplus 91-92	(Amount in Rs Lakhs)	
							1989	1990 1991
1.	Bishnauth tea Co. Ltd.	West Bengal	10	4.96	557.96	10161.86	3.55	9.02 11.94
2.	Bombay Burma Trading Corpn. Ltd	Maharashtra	7	2.82	552.55	2858.74	13.64	13.61 15.84
3.	CWS (I)Ltd	Kerala	7	3.12	221.67	1540.31	11.82	11.82 32.83
4.	Doom Dooma (I) Ltd.	Assam	3	2.97	896.00	11.36	124.32	170.94 248.64
5.	Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.	West Bengal	11	6.12	304.72	5011.08	-	- -
6.	George William sons (Assam) Ltd	Assam	17	8.22	945.00	12390.01	198.45	99.23 248.06

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the company	State in which registered	No. of tea Estates	Area Under tea (in th. Hec.)	Paid-up-Capital	Amount remitted abroad			
						Reserved & Surplus 91-92	1990	1991	
7.	Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.	West Bengal	14	7.29	615.00	6199.14	90.12	0.22	0.33
8.	Moran Tea Co. (I) Ltd.	West Bengal	4	2.01	105.00	1527.14	29.14	32.05	37.88
9.	Tata Tea Ltd.	West Bengal	45	24.31	1907.97	17727.38	-	-	-
10.	Tea Estate (I) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	12	3.36	1320.00	1731.50	268.62	354.09	439.56
11.	Williamson Maor & Co. Ltd. (formerly macneil & Magor Ltd.)	West Bengal	10	3.81	547.82	9502.19	6.93	19.39	27.71

[English]

Foundry Plant by HMT Limited in Dubai

6260 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindu Stan Machine Tools (International) Limited, the export subsidiary of the Hundustan Machine Tools Limited is setting up a foundry plant in Dubai in a joint venture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): HMT (International) Limited have proposed participation in a joint venture project in Dubai, UAE for setting up an Alloy Steel Industries Limited, (SRSI), Coimbatore and M/s Ease Slash Al Gurg, Dubai. The capital cost of the project is 15.055 million Dirhams. The share of the three partners in the equity of the project is to be 7% for HMT (I), 33% for SRSI and 60% for M/s Al Gurg.

Bagasse based Paper Mill in Gujarat

6261. SHRIN. J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any bagasse based paper mill in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the proposed location, the estimated cost and annual production of the said mill; and

(c) the time by which the mill is likely to start its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND REPEATED (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAMI): (a) to

(c): Government has no proposal to set up bagasse based paper mill in Central Public Sector in Gujarat. However Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has filed an IEM dated 30.9.91 with the SIA for setting up a bagasse based paper mill at Vyara Songadh, Distt. Surat (Gujarat) for the manufacture of newsprint/glazed newsprint in rolls or sheet for an annual capacity of 135,000 tonnes at a total cost of Rs. 414 crores. The Expected date of commencement of commercial production has been indicated in the IEM as 1.1.96.

[Translation]

Vigilance cases in NBCC

6262. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vigilance cases in the National Buildings Construction Corporation came into notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed of out of them; and

(c) the action taken against the person found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESEARCHES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a): 34

(b): 14

(c): Penalty was imposed on 19 officials.

[English]

Bench of Bombay High Court

6263. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been repeated requests for providing a Bombay High Court Bench at Kolhapur;

(b) the details of requests made in this refereed; and

(c) the state at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c): The Kolhapur District Bar Association and the Hon. Member of parliament have sent representations from time to time for establishing a Bench of Bombay High Court at Kolhapur. No action in the matter has taken by the Central Government as no proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, in terms of Section 51(2) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956

[*Translation*]

Size Brij Pla of Uttar Pradesh

6264 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme be Implementation pleased to state:

(a) whether the size of annual plan of Uttar Pradesh has decreased due to the shortage of resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effect thereof on the development of the State;

(d) whether the schemes of irrigation, construction of roads, electricity would have to be curtailed with the result thereof; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government to provide other resources to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (e): The original approved Plan outlay for the State of Uttar Pradesh is given below:-

Year	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	3200
1991-92	3710
1992-93	3853
1993-94	4050

[*English*]

Digging of Borewells in Maharashtra

6265. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to dig deep bore wells in Maharashtra with the World Bank Assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank assisted Maharashtra Rural Water Supply, environmental sanitation and health education project provides for a total of 1700 successful bore wells in 469 villages and 1208 habitations in 10 districts namely Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangnbad, Beed, Latur, Buldhan and Chandrapur. From 1990-91 up to the end of February, 1993, 1131 successful bore wells in 278 villages and 718 wadis have been drilled, out of which 1065 bore wells have been fitted with

India mark III hand Pumps and 3 Bore wells with power pumps.

Plots to Institutions for Ashrams

6266 SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots have been allotted to various institutions for setting up of Ashrams by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 1992; and

(b) if so, the names of the institutions to which plots have been allotted indicating the terms and conditions governing allotment of those plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that it has allotted in the year 1992 land measuring three acres to Sathanand Yoga Ashram, Athner in Betul District on nominal rent Rs. 1/- and normal terms and conditions stipulating that if the land is used for any other purpose than specified, the Government can cancel the lease and resume possession of the land. Information from UP Govt. is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Chemical Fertilisers

6267 SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sale of chemical fertilisers during the Year 1991 and 1992 after the withdrawal of subsidy; statewise;

(b) whether the sale of chemical fertilisers have fallen in comparison to the Year 1990;

(c) if so, the extent of fall registered and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the production of foodgrains has been adversely affected due to lesser use of these fertilisers; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c): All price and movement control were withdrawn from phosphoric and potassic fertilisers w. e. f. 25.8.1992. The fertiliser sales data are maintained crop season wise. State-wise sales of major fertilisers (viz. Urea, Dia Ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash) during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (seasonwise) are given in the enclosed statement. The sales of Dia Ammonium III and III phosphate and Muriate of potash declined by 30% and 55% respectively during Rabi 1992-93 as compared to Rabi 1991-92 due to decontrol and consequent rise in their prices.

(d) and (e): Adverse impact on the production of foodgrains during Rabi 1992-93 has not been felt.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	State Name	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93				
		KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI			
		TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL			
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	765.11	910.16	1675.27	652.31	825.47	1477.78	640.93	912.67	1553.60
2.	KARNATAKA	315.23	243.65	558.88	336.99	271.19	608.18	321.09	274.84	595.93
3.	TAMILNADU	225.68	449.96	675.64	227.57	425.66	653.23	220.96	485.51	706.47
4.	GUJARAT	261.64	362.28	623.92	322.41	373.09	695.50	320.01	444.68	764.69
5.	MADHYA PRADESH	418.88	431.34	850.22	512.01	371.29	883.30	438.95	448.54	887.49
6.	MAHARASTRA	833.44	440.83	1274.27	814.00	405.28	1219.68	771.01	452.68	1223.69
7.	RAJASTHAN	156.43	314.36	470.79	197.73	328.09	525.82	240.10	389.00	629.10
8.	HARYANA	350.30	592.23	942.53	361.46	501.89	863.35	376.42	521.11	897.53
9.	PUNJAB	711.20	1033.57	1744.77	856.54	959.02	18,1556	765.52	981.12	1746.64

Sl. No.	State Name	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI
10.	UTTAR PRADESH	1352.78	1959.68	1371.47	1975.50	1354.50	2151.19
			3312.46		3346.97		3505.69
11.	BIHAR	384.32	427.06	374.21	414.63	434.03	493.65
			811.38		788.84		927.68
12.	ORISSA	135.49	55.01	140.63	74.44	155.63	75.21
			190.50		215.07		230.84
13.	WEST	194.65	530.14	220.49	446.27	275.93	471.14
			724.79		666.76		747.07
14.	ASSAM & NE	30.88	69.58	53.32	63.10	65.68	62.63
			100.46		116.42		128.61
15.	OTHERS	126.38	89.77	118.06	112.08	137.71	102.54
			216.15		230.14		240.25
	TOTAL	6262.41	7909.62	6559.60	7547.00	6518.77	8266.51
			14106.60		14106.60		14785.28

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	State Name	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		TOTAL
		KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI	
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	301.35	173.64	353.33	174.24	327	154.8	462.65
2.	KARNATAKA	249.57	98.87	265.10	112.81	263.69	65.80	329.49
3.	TAMILNADU	79.93	98.93	71.69	78.12	62.52	56.60	119.12
4.	GUJARAT	165.07	146.45	160.18	326.57	111.11	246.29	
5.	MADHYA	144.24	184.24	187.63	177.71	228.47	100.49	328.96
6.	MAHARASTRA	184.28	125.65	215.61	116.88	217.50	87.23	304.73
7.	RAJASTHAN	87.74	134.49	105.4	146.16	115.52	131.61	247.13
8.	HARYANA	72.49	213.55	79.35	239.90	69.16	179.14	248.30
9.	PUNJAB	107.20	445.25	120.62	450.61	102.10	332.78	434.88
10.	UTTAR PRADESH	122.34	540.81	124.04	581.08	144.14	360.51	504.65

Sl. No.	State Name	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93				
		KHARIF	RABI	TOTAL	KHARIF	RABI	TOTAL	KHARIF	RABI	TOTAL
11.	BIHAR	52.72	130.29	183.01	61.61	168.48	230.09	60.29	96.07	156.36
12.	ORISSA	21.14	12.15	33.29	23.00	16.01	39.01	27.71	8.46	36.17
13.	WEST BENGAL	65.00	166.92	231.92	83.74	189.78	273.52	72.44	160.01	232.45
14.	ASSAM & NE	12.93	11.75	24.68	10.89	10.82	21.71	9.32	4.70	14.02
15.	OTHERS	24.97	15.55	40.52	11.18	16.70	27.88	17.96	1.80	19.76
	TOTAL	1690.97	2498.48	4189.45	1873.21	2645.49	4518.90	1855.85	1851.11	3706.96

Note: Import of DAP has been decanalised w.e.f. 17.9.92. About 2 lakh tonnes were imported after this date by the private trade and the sales out of this are not reflected in the above figures.

STATEMENT-III

Sl. No.	State Name	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		TOTAL		
		KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI	KHARIF	RABI			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	58.46	53.80	112.26	65.74	57.00	122.74	50.70	7.65	58.35
2.	KARNATAKA	109.11	63.17	172.28	108.95	63.22	172.17	82.12	19.91	102.03
3.	KERALA	89.58	53.29	142.87	87.76	50.45	138.21	70.05	31.13	101.18
4.	TAMILNADU	145.29	192.30	337.59	155.76	195.59	351.35	128.22	82.88	211.10
5.	GUJARAT	31.27	41.03	72.30	28.21	40.99	69.20	25.17	23.52	48.69
6.	MADHYA PRADESH	38.26	21.84	60.10	41.98	22.12	64.10	36.39	3.82	40.21
7.	MAHARASTRA	120.79	84.28	205.07	114.80	87.22	202.02	77.87	40.87	118.74
8.	RAJASTHAN	4.19	3.80	7.99	4.42	4.82	9.24	4.36	0.20	4.56
9.	HARYANA	3.17	3.76	6.93	3.70	3.78	7.48	2.12	0.05	2.17
10.	PUNJAB	11.80	7.87	19.67	14.15	9.67	23.82	14.41	0.50	14.92

Sl. No.	State Name	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		KHARIF	RABI	TOTAL	KHARIF	RABI	TOTAL	KHARIF	RABI	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	UTTAR PRADESH	51.87	83.51	135.38	52.28	65.57	137.85	46.29	7.40	53.69
12.	BIHAR	21.68	42.64	64.32	21.33	53.24	74.57	20.83	9.22	30.05
13.	ORISSA	19.00	19.10	36.10	19.51	23.45	42.96	20.63	9.14	29.77
14.	WEST BENGAL	61.89	106.95	168.84	73.56	130.67	204.23	55.23	50.87	106.10
15.	ASSAM & NE	19.87	34.11	53.98	21.86	26.31	48.17	13.29	11.23	24.52
16.	OTHERS	9.69	9.77	19.46	8.09	9.14	17.23	3.75	3.43	7.18
	TOTAL	795.92	821.22	1617.14	822.10	863.24	1685.34	651.44	301.82	953.26
	Complex Manufacturers	270.52	235.77	506.29	259.47	295.89	555.36	336.39	214.22	550.61
	G. TOTAL	1066.44	1056.99	2133.43	1081.57	1159.13	2240.70	987.83	516.83	1503.87

Declaration of Bhubaneswar as software City

6268 SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhubaneswar has been declared a software city and is likely to be linked with Dallas in USA through satellite:

(b) if so, the details of the project and its estimated cost: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c): There is no separate proposal to link Bhubaneswar with Dallas, USA alone. However it has been decided to establish a 64 kbps IBS Earth station at Software Technology Park, Bhubaneswar to serve as International Gate way.

Production of Cement

6269. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement has declined during 1992-93 as compared to the production in 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target fixed for 1992-93 and 1991-92 and the achievements made; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of cement during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA SAH): (a): No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): The details in respect of large size cement plants are as under:-

Year	Target	Production (Million tonnes)
1991-92	52.0	50.61
1992-93	53.0	50.72

(d): The Cement Industry has been delicate. Government is also rendering all assistance to Cement Industry for increasing production by ensuring infrastructural support to the Industry such as adequate provision of coal as well as wagone movement of cement.

Auxiliary Embankment project to Brahmaputra in Assam

6270- SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the auxiliary embankment project submitted by the Government of Assam to protect the Brahmaputra dyke on left bank from Borakhat Gumi to Kalatoli area in the district of Kamrup; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b): The Flood Control Scheme 'Anti erosion measures to protect the Brahmaputra Dyke on left bank from Borakhat Gumi to Kalatoli Area'-estimated to cost Rs. 150.24 lakhs, has already been considered acceptable by the Planning Commission. A communication was sent to the State Government of Assam in September, 1992, in this

regard.

Appointments on Compassionate Grounds

6271. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the rurals to provide employment on compassionate grounds, in relaxation of normal rural, to the family member (s) of deceased civilian Defence employees;

(b) if so, the exact number of such cases pending for appointment to different grades, grade-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): The various Service HQrs/Inter Service Organisations under the control of this Ministry and their subordinate offices consider these cases at their level at periodical intervals. No centralised tally of these is kept in the Ministry.

(c): Action, as per the guidelines issued by DOP&T from time to time, is taken in such cases and appointments are made within the prescribed quota, which is 14.5% of the sanctioned strength in Group 'C' posts, and 4.5% in Group 'D', posts. In exceptional cases, such appointments can exceed these percentages provided total reservation does not exceed 50%.

Allotment of Plots by DDA

6273 DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ghaziabad Development Authority had invited applications for allotment of plots under the Deen Dayal Nagar Residential Plot scheme in April-May, 1992;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in regard to allotment of plots under the scheme; and

(c) the time schedule fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGAN): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ceiling Limit of Small Scale Industries

6274. SHRI FEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to enhance the ceiling limit of small scale Industries investment on plant and machinery from Rs. 60 lakh to Rs. 3 crore;

(b) if so, whether the small Scale Industries Association has requested the Union Government not to enhance this ceiling limit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c): There is no proposal to enhance the ceiling limit of small scale industries in plant and machinery for Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores. However, a proposal to increase the investment limit to Rs. 3 crores in case of garment units, provided such units accept 50% export obligation, is under consideration.

Exit Policy for Industrial Restructuring

6275. DR. P. R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive exit policy designed as a part of the industrial restructuring process has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b): Does not arise.

Regarding Sickness in Petro Chemical Industries

6276 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petrochemical industry is on the verge of sickness;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any representation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALETRO): (a) Due to the over-capacity of petrochemicals in the world market, leading to large scale imports in India at low prices, domestic petrochemical industry is under severe pressure in some items like polymers, some fibre intermediates like MEG etc.

(b) and (c) Domestic producers have been representing to the Government regarding high prices of feedstocks, high capital goods duty and

others such factors which make them in competitive vis-a-vis world producers.

(d) Recent decisions of the Government with regard to decanalisation of feedstock items like Naptha, LPG, Kerosene and the reduction in the import duties in key feed stocks, capital goods duty and lower excise duty on some polymers are expected to provide some relief to the domestic producers.

[*Translation*]

Drinking water Problem in Hilly Areas of Bihar

6277. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any comprehensive survey for providing drinking water in Bihar particularly in Hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any schemes to solve the problem of drinking water in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The state Government was requested to conduct a survey of statues of drinking water in all rural habitations including those in hilly areas, covering various aspects like quality of drinking water, type of schemes partial or full coverage, requirement of drinking water for cattle etc. Upto 1st march 1993, State Government had completed Part I of the survey in 40 districts involving 55,933 villages. Part II of the survey relating to quality of drinking water was

completed in 29 districts. The survey is likely to be completed by June, 1993.

(c) and (d): Supply of safe drinking water in rural habitations/villages is taken up under the normal plan; state sector Minimum Needs Programme and Rajiv Gandhi national Drinking water Mission/Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Further scheme will be formulated after the availability of the results of the survey.

[English]

Production/Consumption of Newsprint

6278. PROF. K.V. THOMAS will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of newsprint in the country as on January 31, 1993;

(b) the total consumption of newsprint as on January 31, 1993;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the report of the Kelkar Committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on on the Table of the House.

Integrated Infrastructural Development

6279. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce Integrated Infrastructural Development scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Schemes; and

(c) the districts identified for the purpose state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c): In pursuance of policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991, a scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological back-up services) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas is under finalisation.

[Translation]

Assistance to Voluntary Organisation in Madhya Pradesh Through Capart

6280 SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the voluntary organisations in Madhya Pradesh through CAPART;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated;

(c) whether the functioning of these voluntary organisations has not been reviewed;

(d) if so, whether the target fixed by the CAPART has not been achieved; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against these voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. CAPART has provided financial assistance to 205 voluntary organisations in Madhya Pradesh amounting to Rs. 3.44 crores till 31st March, 1993.

(c) to (e): By and large the voluntary organisations have achieved their objectives by way of satisfactory implementation of the projects. CAPART has a system of monitoring

of projects. The proposals received from the voluntary organisations for financial assistance are carefully scrutinized before sanction of funds for the proposed activity on the basis of the merit of the proposal. After release of the first instalment, the voluntary agency is expected to send quarterly progress report. In most of the cases a monitoring officer is sent to monitor the project. In case the work is found satisfactory, the second instalment is released. If there are some discrepancies, the voluntary agency is informed of the same and advises to correct the execution suitably. However, in some cases where misutilisation of funds comes to notice it is dealt with appropriately, including cancellation of grants, criminal action wherever warranted and debarment of the organisations for future assistance.

[English]

Power From Animal Waste

6281 SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have received any proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for generation of power from animal waste; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESERVOIRS (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b): No, Sir. However, under the Centrally Sponsored scheme Community, Institutional and Night soil based Biogas Plants Programme, financial support is provided for setting up of large size biogas plants, based on animal waste, including for gas utilisation system for generation of power.

Prices of Drugs

6282 SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from the drug manufac-

turers to allow the increase in the prices of their drugs during the last two years;

(b) the details of the proposals in which the Government have allowed the increase; and

(c) the percentage of increase allowed in the prices of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDVARDO FALEIRO): (a) The price revision/fixation of drugs is an ongoing process. Whenever any representation for price revision is received after gathering the requester cost data/information and supporting documents from the producers of drugs, the prices are fixed/revised. The details asked for regarding Representation of the companies for the prices of drugs during the last 2 years is too volunteering and the time and labour required for compiling the information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) and (c): On the basis of above examination and scrutiny, prices are fixed/revised which are notified from time to time in the official Gazette, copies of which are available in the parliament House Library.

Quality Upgradation of Products

6283. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been laying emphasis on quality upgradation of industrial goods through adoption of the latest technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to motivate the industries to adhere strict quality norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): It has been the endeavour of the Government to encourage industries to produce quality goods through

adoption of latest technology. Towards this, the department of Scientific & Industrial Research have supported several projects under the Technology Absorption and adoption Scheme (TAAS) During the 7th Five Year plan period and there after, the scheme, inter alia, envisages unpacking, absorption/upgradation of imported technologies for wider domestic application and also for adhering the specified quality norms. The usefulness in achieving the specified quality norms. The usefulness in adhering to standard quality norms has been brought forth through Seminars and Workshops organised by Industries Association working in tandem with Government.

[Translation]

Projects of Maharashtra for Development of Western Ghats

6284 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received certain projects from the Government of Maharashtra for the development of Western Ghat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned for rural development in the Western Ghat during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the achievements made as a result of the financial assistance provided to Adivasi areas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b): State Government proposals for Eighth Five Year Plan relating to Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) involve an outlay of Rs. 62.69 crores. Schemes included in the Plan

proposals are under the sectors of horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, minor irrigation, sericulture, bee-keeping, rubber plantation, soil conservation, forests, social forestry, footbridges and non-conventional sources of energy.

(c): The schemes under the WGDP are executed in designated Taluk of rural areas of the State. The Special Central Assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra for the WGDP during the last three years is as under:

	(Rs. crore)
1990-91	13.50
1991-92	13.50
1992-93	13.62

(d): The Special Central Assistance released to the Government of Maharashtra under Tribal Sub-Plan by the Ministry of Welfare during the last three years is as follows:

	(Rs. crore)
1990-91	16.09
1991-92	18.25
1992-93	15.57

These funds are in addition to the flow of funds from normal State Plans to Tribal areas of the State. Funds provided for Adivasi areas are generally intended to be utilised for schemes which include assistance for education, health, drinking water supply, income generating measures etc.

Monitoring of Projects in Maharashtra

6285. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the details those projects in

Maharashtra State which are being monitored by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Presently, the Department of

Programme Implementation is monitoring 27 projects in the State of Maharashtra. In addition, 5 projects passing through the State of Maharashtra are also under implementation. The details of these projects are given in the statement enclosed. The statement excludes ONGC projects in Bombay High.

STATEMENT

Projects in Maharashtra (As on 1-1-93)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Orgrnt (RVSD)	Anticipated Date of Commi ssioning	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure Ture (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SECTOR: COAL						
1	NILJAI OC YEOTHMAL MAHARASHTRA	MTY 1.90	04/87	03/96	96.89	65.48
2.	PADAMPURO C CHANDRAPUR MAHARASHTRA	1.25 MTY	03/84 (05/92)	03/93	68.88	60.53
3.	CEN. WORKSHOP CHANDRAPURWORDHA MAHARASHTRA		12/85	03/94	23.87	17.00
4.	UKNI OC CHANDRAPUR MAHARASHTRA	1.10 MTY	01/92	03/99	100.37	3.91
5.	GONDEGAON OC CHANDRAPUR MAHARASHTRA	0.75 MTY	12/92	03/99	67.96	0.18
6.	SAONER UG NAGPUR MHARASTHRA	1.50 MTY	08/83	03/94	70.00	33.55
7.	SILEWARA EXPAN-IUG NAGPUR MHARASTHRA	0.80 MTY	09/92	03/94	48.46	43.24

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval/Orignl (RVSD)	Anticipated Date of Commi ssioning	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure Ture (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SECTOR: I & B						
8.	T.V. EXP BOMBAY MAHRASHTRA		03/89	03/96	20.19	11.38
SECTOR: PETROCHEMICALS						
9.	MAHAR. GAS CRACKER COMP RAIGED MAHRASTRA	THMT 300	08/84 (11/88)	11/92	1635.16	1403.01
SECTOR: PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS						
10.	EXPN. LUBE AUG. REF. BOMBAY MAHRSHTRA	TPP ADDL 132000	10/90	04/95	244.76	59.67
11.	B-131 DEVELOPMENT BOMBAY MAHRASHTRA		10/88	03/93	83.19	66.63
12.	L-II RESERVOIR DEVL. MAHRASHTRA GAS(BC 8	OIL (MM 16.545	04/91	04/94	2257.54	48.10
13.	L-III INFILL DEV. BOMBAY MAHRASHTRA	OIL (MM 40 GAS(BC 10	04/91	09/94	5212.47	496.01
14.	NEELAM FIELD DEVELOPMENT MAHRASHTRA GAS	OIL(MM 63.19 6.46	02/91	07/94	3601.05	336.18

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval (Orgn) (RVSD)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	PANNA FIELD OIL(MM DEVELOPMENT 12.18 MAHRASHTRAGAS(BC 7.8		10/90	05/95	1166.73	178.65
SECTOR: RAILWAYS						
16.	NARKHERMET KM 34 PANJAR DOUBLCR MAHRASHTRA		04/90	12/93	40.56	6.39
17.	MANMAD-PARLI KMS VAIJNATH, SCR 354 MAHRASHTRA		03/74 (04/86)	03/93	99.95	95.53
18.	MANKHURD-BEL KMS APUR, EXT BOMBAY 18 MAHRASHTRA		02/86 (06/89)	07/93	287.11	224.15
19.	ADL LINES KMS ANDHERI BOMBAY 7.20 MAHRASHTRA		03/84	12/93	85.00	34.82
20.	KURLA-4TH PASS, TERM, CR KURLA MAHRASHTRA	03/86	09/92	24.95	22.49	
SECTOR: SURFACE TRANSPORT						
21.	NHAVA SHEVA MT PORT PROJECT 5.90 BOMBAY MAHRASHTRA		09/83 (09/83)	12/92	1094.02	893.65
22.	REPL. OF PIRPAU OIL PIER BOMBAY MAHRASHTRA		08/90	11/94	50.24	13.16

Sl. No.	Project (District/State)	Capacity	Date of Govt Approval (RVSD)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	NHAVA-SHEVA LINK(NH4B) NHAVASHEVA	KMS 26.6	01/87	03/94	30.66	15.68
24.	MAHRASHTRA ACQ. OF OIL CARRIERS, SCI43900X	DWT	10/91	03/94	260.40	65.10
25.	MAHRASHTRA ACQ. OF TEU CONTAINER	DWT 28300X	10/91	03/94	380.78	34.27
SECTOR: TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
26.	EX. PUNE INST. OF E10B K	8	06/92	03/94	25.70	0.00
27.	MAHRASHTRA OPTICAL FIBRE SUB. CABLE BOMBAY MAHRASHTRA	CKT. 15368	01/92	06/94	252.30	90.23
MULTI-STATE PROJECTS PASSING THROUGH MAHARASHTRA						
SECTOR: POWER						
28.	ADDL VINDHY. TR. LINE-I	CKM	05/89	09/94	424.36	12.75
29.	GANDHAR TR. SYSTEM-ST-I	CKM 715	02/92	09/95	203.81	1.74
SECTOR: RAILWAYS						
30.	KONKAN KRCL	KMS 837	03/90	10/94	1385.56	609.91
SECTOR: SURFACE TRANSPORT						
31.	STREN. NGP HYD-BAN, NH7	KMS 148.00	01/86	03/93	29.30	27.26
SECTOR: TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
32.	BOMBAY DHULIA BHOPAL (OFC)140 MB/S	6GH2	10/87	03/93	50.11	48.76

Digging of Wells in Madhya Pradesh and

6286. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20% of the amount provided to Madhya Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being spent on digging of wells; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b): 20% of the funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) have been earmarked for millions wells scheme (MWS) in all the States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh under which open irrigation wells, minor irrigation schemes like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures, etc and also the development of lands belonging to Scheduled C sets/scheduled Tribes and bonded labourers are taken up. As per the reports received 41047 wells have been constructed and Rs. 4402.36 lakhs have been spent under MWS in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 (upto December, 1992).

[English]

Encroachments on Government Land

6287. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'the strange ways of DDA functioning' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated March 23, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the cases of encroachments tackled by the Delhi Development Authority are on various lines;

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

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to bring uniformity in taking action against encroachers?

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

(b) to (d): According to Delhi Development Authority, the two cases referred to in the news item are of different nature. In the first case an attempt for encroachment on the acquired DDA land in vacant park in Khasra No. 33/10 on village Basant Nagar was foiled by DDA on 3.3.93. Since, it was a case of fresh encroachment on DDA park question of allotment of alternative plot does not arise.

In the second case, certain demolition's were carried out by DDA during 1975-76 and eligible were allotted alternative site in the vicinity.

Super Computer

6288. SHRI V.S. VIJAYABAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Super Computer more powerful than the Cray XMP has been developed indigenously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the commercial production of this computer has started;

(d) if not, the time by which the production is likely to be commenced;

(e) whether any foreign country has evinced interest in this computer; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b): The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) Pune, an autonomous society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics has developed the PABAM series of super computers based on parallel Processing Architecture which have peak processing power greater than that of the CBAY-XAM system. However a total system solution equivalent to CBAY XMP for wide applications is yet to be realised by them.

(c) The PARAM series of super computers developed by C-DAC are commercially available.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f): Several foreign countries have shown an interest in these PARAM series of super computer systems in versions suitable to them. Currently, Systems developed by C-IMC have been installed at the following institutions aborted:

- Institute for Computer Aided Design (ICAD), Russia
- University of New Brunswick, Canada
- University of Brawn, Germany

Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal

6289. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public sector undertakings in West Bengal at present;

(b) the details of the loss and profit of each undertaking during each of the last three year and the public sector undertakings which have been closed down due to their running in loss;

(c) the main reasons for their sickness and the steps taken to revive them; and

(d) the manner in which the interest of the workers/employees is likely to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a): The details of public Sector Undertakings with their registered Office located in the State of West Bengal has been indicated in Appendix-III of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1991-92 placed before the parliament on 26th Feb., 1993.

(b): The details of the loss and profit of each undertaking during each of the last three years have been indicated in the Public Enterprises Survey, Volume-3 Public Sector Undertaking has been closed down due to their running in loss.

(c): The general reasons for their incurring such losses are surplus manpower, outdated technology, lack of proper work culture, cut throat competition from Private Sector etc. Improving the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises is a continuous process. Enterprises-specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and the enterprises to improve the performance. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plan, financial managerial and organizational restructuring, change in product mix, energy conservation, technological upgradation, signing of MOU with Government, etc.

(d): The National Renewal Fund has been created to retrain/redeploy the persons affected due to restructuring of enterprises.

Subsidy to Fertilizer Units

6290. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) has detected certain cases where subsidy has been paid to the unit which did not exist or produced fertilizer for which subsidy was paid by the Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee;

(b) if so, the details of these cases;

(c) whether the Government propose to investigate the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fire in marora Atomic Power Plant

6291. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The total loss suffered due to the fire accident in the turbine generator unit at Narora Nuclear Power Plant recently;

(b) whether the causes of fire have been ascertained and a committee set up for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any emergency has been declared and the plant has been closed down;

(e) Whether there was a possibility of leakage of radiation in the Plant;

(f) the precautionary measures taken in the plant after the accident and steps proposed to avoid recurrence of such incident in future;

and

(g) the time by which the plant is likely to be put in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) In addition to the loss on account of interruption in generator and associated equipment which were purchased at a cost of about Rs.293 crores were affected of Unit-I of Narora Atomic Power Station on March 31, 1993.

(b) and (c) A committee has been constituted by the Nuclear Power Corporation under the Chairmanship of Dr. L.G.K. Murthy, Director (Health & Safety) comprising senior officers of Nuclear Power Corporation., Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., National Thermal Power Corporation and the Defence Research & Development Organisation to ascertain among other things the possible causes which led to the incident. In addition, the Atomic energy Regulatory Board has also constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director, Reactor Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to investment among other things of cause of the incident and to recommender sets to prevent recurrence of such an incident.

(d) As a measure of precaution an emergency, confined to the plant was declared in accordance with laid down procedure on the morning of the incident and lifted the same day. Unit-II was under maintenance shut down at the time the incident took place in Unit-I of the station.

(e) The Reactor was shutdown immediately after the incident in the turbine generator and there has been no leakage of radioactivity

(f) All precautionary measures as laid down down in approved procedures were adopted. Presently both the units of the station are in a safe shutdown state. The steps to be taken to avoid recurrened of such incidents in future will be

decided upon after the receipt of the reports if the Committees.

(g) The time within which the Unit can be brought back into operation will be known after the extent of damage is assessed and the availability of equipment from the suppliers is ascertained.

Development of Cities of Sikkim

6292. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Propose to launch some projects through HUDCO or some other agencies for the development of all cities of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated amount to be spent on each project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (c): The revised guidelines of the Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) provide that the IDSMT scheme

shall not depend solely on budgetary finance but shall move towards support from HUDCO/other financing institutions. The revised guidelines of IDSMT/also lay down separate sets of components which are eligible for Central Assistance (budgetary support) and loan assistance from HUDCO/other financing institutions respectively. All states/UTs including the state of Sikkim can avail of loan facilities through HUDCO/other financing institutions for the development of eligible components of identified towns. The activities/components eligible for loan assistance from HUDCO/other financing institutions are given below:

1. Slaughter house
2. Provision of tourist facilities
3. Cycle/Rickshaw stand
4. Development of parks and play grounds
5. Traffic Management schemes and social amenities
6. Construction of retaining walls and slope stability measures in hill station towns.

Under the revised guidelines of IDSMT scheme towns are classified into 4 Categories to determine the financing pattern as given below:-

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Category	Population	Maximum Project cost promissible	Central Assist acne (loan)	State share	Loan from HUDCO/other financing institutions
A	Less than 20,000 persons	100	36	24	40
B	20,000 plus 50,000 persons	200	72	48	80
C	50,000 plus 1,00,000 persons	500	120	80	300
D	1,00,00 plus 3,00,000 persons	1000	180	120	700

Substitute for Diesel and Kerosene

6293. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum in collaboration with the Agro-Federation is working on a project on substitute for diesel and Kerosene by Jatoropha oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Only a proposal on cultivation, processing and utilization of Jatropha jointly prepared by the Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun and Agro-Forestry Federation has been submitted to the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES) for sponsorship.

Setting up of Geo-Thermal Plants

6294. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the geo-thermal plants set up in the country location and State-wise;

(b) the total electricity being generated therefrom;

(c) the cost of installation of such plants and the cost of generation per unit of electricity;

(d) the total potential of geo-thermal resources; and

(e) the target fixed and achieved for generating electricity from geo-thermal plants during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c): About 250 hot springs in the temperature range of 90C-130 have been indentified in the

country. These hot springs are mainly located in the Himachal Pradesh, Puga Valley (J&K) and Tatapani (M.P) etc. Studies done so far indicate that geo-thermal power generation is feasible only in Manikaran (H.P) and puga Valley (J&K) based on reservoir capacity and fluid temperature. At other sites, the temperamental 5 KW geothermal power plant was commissioned in September, 1992 at Manikaran as an R&D project, to gather operational data and experience at a cost of about Rs. 15 lakhs. The cost of generation per unit of electricity in the small experimental plant works out to about Rs. 5-10.

(d) & (e): Based on preliminary surveys undertaken so far, a potential of 4-5 MW has been identified in the Puga Valley.

Integrated Infrastructure growth Centre

6295. SHRI M. V. S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to establish an Integrated Infrastructure Growth Centre to promote small scale industries dealing with agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such centres proposed to be established in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c): In pursuance of policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991 a scheme of integrated infrastructural Development (including Technological back-up services) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas in under finalisation. However, in response to tentative draft guidelines circulated, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed three I I D Centres

at Wrangle, Nellore and Karnool.

Outly Under IDS and MT Scheme

6296. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns since its inception upto the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, state wise;

(b) the proposed outlay the 8th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the outlay under the scheme for Bihar since its inception and during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the names of towns in Bihar taken up under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) The total approved outlay for the IDSMT Scheme since its inception till the end of the 7th Five Year Plan was Rs. 184.00

crores. Central assistance under the IDSMT scheme released to the various state Governments/UT Adms during the period 1979-80 till the end of the 7th five Year Plan is given in statement-I.

(b) The allocation for IDSMT Scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 145.00 crores. Under the IDSMT Scheme, the quantum of funds released to each state Government during any financial year depends upon the number of project reports in conformity with the guidelines which are submitted by each state Government, the allocation of towns to each State availability of funds etc. Central assistance under the IDSMT Scheme released to the various State governments during the financial year 1992-93 is given in statement-II.

(c) Total Central assistance under the IDSMT Scheme released to the State of Bihar from 1979-80 till 31.3.93 is Rs.9.09 crores out of which Rs.47.50 lakhs, Rs.15.00 lakhs and Rs.nil have been released during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

(d) The names of towns in the State of Bihar which have so far been covered under the IDSMT Scheme are given in statement-III.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE IDSMT SCHEME TO VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENT/UT ADMWS. FROM 1979-80 TILL THE END OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

<i>SL.NO.</i>	<i>NAME OF STATE/UT</i>	<i>AMOUNT (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	899.420
2.	Assam	346.50
3.	Bihar	847.145
4.	Goa	100.50
5.	Gujarat	873.750

<i>SL.NO.</i>	<i>NAME OF STATE/UT</i>	<i>AMOUNT (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
6.	Haryana	345.500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36.48
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	56.58
9.	Karnataka	809.361
10.	Kerala	574.830
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1044.820
12.	Manipur	77.100
13.	Maharashtra	1367.616
14.	Meghalaya	155.900
15.	Mizoram	99.000
16.	Nagaland	97.80
17.	Orissa	472.50
18.	Punjab	704.50
19.	Rajasthan	878.66
20.	Sikkim	78.890
21.	Tamil Nadu	1729.860
22.	Tripura	109.400
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1209.110
24.	West Bengal	1147.73
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>		
1.	A. & N. Islands	92.00
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.22
3.	Pondicherry	112.75

STATEMENT - II**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER IDSMT SCHEME RELEASED TO VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENT DURING 1992-93**

<i>SL.NO.</i>	<i>NAME OF STATE</i>	<i>AMOUNT (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.215
2.	Himachal Pradesh	25.000
3.	Karnataka	140.000
4.	Kerala	25.000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	60.000
6.	Maharashtra	276.287
7.	Manipur	103.080
8.	Orissa	90.000
9.	Rajasthan	105.000
10.	Tamil Nadu	229.408
11.	Uttar Pradesh	16.000
12.	West Bengal	1,010
Total:-		1160.000

STATEMENT - III

NAMES OF TOWNS IN THE STATE OF BIHAR WHICH HAVE BEEN COVERED UNDER THE IDSMT FROM 1979-80 TILL 31-3-1993.

<i>SL.NO.</i>	<i>NAME OF THE TOWN</i>
1.	Hajipur
2.	Gopalganj
3.	Saharasa
4.	Daltonganj
5.	Chapra
6.	Dumka
7.	Chaibasa
8.	Begusarai
9.	Deoghar

<i>SL.NO.</i>	<i>NAME OF THE TOWN</i>
10.	Arrah
11.	Hazaribagh
12.	Bettiah
13.	Giridih
14.	Dhanbad
15.	Katihar
16.	Siwan
17.	Kisanganj
18.	Silamarhi
19.	Buxar
20.	Purnia
21.	Nawadah
22.	Bodhgaya
23.	Madhubani
24.	Biharsharif
25.	Darbhanga
26.	Jahanabad
27.	Sahibganj
28.	Banka

**Environment Audit Statements of
Companies**

6297 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government has since approved the proposal regarding Environment Audit state-

ments forming a part of the Companies Act and their inclusion in the annual Reports of the Companies;

(b) if so, whether any format for such statements has been drawn up in consultation with the ministry of environment and forests;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof;

(d) whether it has been promulgated for the general information of the corporate sector, if so, when; and

(e) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) Environmental Audit is provided for under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government is, however, considering a proposal to amend the Companies Act, 1956 requiring the companies to disclose in the directors Report such particulars regarding environmental protection, as may be prescribed.

**Grants to award Winners of Armed
Forces**

6298. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the State Government are giving cash-grants to the Gallantry and Non-Gallantry Award winners of the armed Forces;

(b) whether there is a large variation in the amounts being given by the different States for similar award(s);

(c) whether the Union Government have made any attempt to rationalise these and bring these to near-parity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons and justification for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e): State Governments have been advised on a number of occasions in this matter. The matter has also been pursued in Kendriya Sainik Board meetings.

Reservation/Credit policy for small scale sector

6299. SHRI HARISHNARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering drastic changes in the reservation and credit policy for small scale sector to allow the entry of large units and foreign investment without any string attached to encourage greater export and subcontracting;

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed finalised and the anticipated results thereof;

(c) the justification for the proposed changes; and

(d) the reaction of the small scale industry to the proposed changes?

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

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

Setting up of a Pesticides/Insecticides unit in Kerala

6300 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sturdy them of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited has explored the possibility of setting up of a Pesticides/Insecticides Units in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so the recommendations made by the study Team; and

(c) the reactions of the Government thereto?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Maruti Vehicles

6301 SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles manufactured by the Maruti Udyog Limited during the last three years model-wise;

(b) the total number of cars exported during the last three years model-wise; and

(c) the profit earned by the company during each of the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): The required information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(a) Year	No. of vehicles Produced					Total
	Maruti-800	Omni	Gypsy	Maruti-1000	YE2	
1990-91	74,149	33,834	10,023	5,077	-	1,23,083
1991-92	76,766	30,124	5,158	9,119	-	1,21,167
1992-93	79,433	32,654	6,033	10,009	9	1,23,138
No. of Vehicles Exported (Including deemed exports)						
(b) Year	Maruti-800	Omni	Gypsy	Maruti-1000	YE2	Total
1990-91	3,187	216	1,502	3	-	4,908
1991-92	21,534	325	969	93	-	22,921
1992-93	12,527	425	1,483	133	-	14,558
(c)	Year	Profit before tax (Rs. in Crores)				
	1990-91	48.12				
	1991-92	35.79				
	1992-93	34.28				

[English]

Technical services by Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology

6302 SHRI CHANDRA PRABHĀ URS:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Plastic engineering and Technology, Mysore, is providing Technical services to the various industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of industries given technical services from January 1992 to December 1992; and

(d) the revenue earned as a result thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Mysore provides technical services to various plastic processing industries.

(b) The types of technical services provided are:

(i) Constancy and advisory Services for setting up plastic Industries.

(ii) Advisory services for entrepreneur/ Plastic Industries.

(iii) Development of New Products/Applications.

(iv) Testing services.

(c) 26 industries were provided constancy services and 12 industries testing services from January, 1992 to December, 1992 by CIPET, Mysore.

(d) Rs. 7.93 lakhs were earned as revenue.

Bulk Drugs Manufactured by IDPL

6303 SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the important bulk drugs and formulations manufactured by the Indian drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) the share of IDPL in the total production of these drugs in the country; and

(c) the prices of these drugs manufactured by IDPL and by the private sector units during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a): The names of important bulk drugs and some of the key formulations manufactured by IDPL together with the prices are indicated in the attached statement

(b): Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited produces about 10% of the total production of bulk drugs in the country. The estimated share of IDPL in the total production of formulations in the county is about 2%.

(c) Prices of scheduled bulk drugs are fixed under the Drug price Control Order product-wise and not company-wise. The prices prevailing in 1992-93 for major bulk drugs produced by IDPL have been indicated in the attached statement. There are more than 10,000 formulators in the organised as well as in the small scale sectors. The centralised data of prices of all manufactures are not available. The time and effort likely to be involved in collection and compilations of the data would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

STATEMENT OF BULK DRUGS AND FORMULATIONS OF INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED (I.D.P.L.)

<i>Bulk Drugs</i>	<i>Government notified prices except for items marked which are outside price control where the prices shown at the company's fixed prices.</i>
1. Potassium Penicillin	1021
2. Sodium Penicillin	1790
3. Procaine Penicillin	1661
4. Streptomycin Sulphate	1854
5. Tetracycline Hcl	1363
6. Oxytetracycline Hcl	1024
7. Vitamin B1 Hcl	2300
8. Vitamin B1 oral	2400
9. Vitamin B2	3500
10. Vitamin B6	2800
11. Folic Acid	3600
12. Nicotinamide	350
13. Analgin	334
14. Sulphadimidine	400
15. Sulphadimidine	290
16. Sulphadimidine	375
17. Chloroquine phosphate	1368
18. Methyl Dopa	4041
19. Pheboberbitone	814
20. Ampicalkin Trihydrate	3028
21. Acetprolamide	802

FORMULATIONS

<i>Vilas</i>	<i>Pack Size</i>	<i>Selling Price (Rs.)</i>
1. Oxytetracycline	10ml./vial	5.94
2. Oxytetracycline	20ml./vial	8.06
3. Sod. penicillin 5 lacs vial 25 vials		125.90
4. Sod. penicillin 10 lacs vial 25 vials		173.40
5. Fortified penicillin 4 lacs 25 vials		123.38
6. Fortified penicillin 20 lacs 10 vials		118.93
7. Fortified penicillin 400 lacs 10 vials		190.96
8 Penicillin Streptomycin 0.5 gm/vial		4.93
9. Penicillin streptomycin 1,0 gm/vial		6.52
10. Streptomycin sul 1,0 gm vial		5.53
11 Streptomycin Sul. 0.75gm/vial		4.49
12 Ampicillin Sod. 500 mg./vial		8.66
13 Idizone 2ml/vial		5.92
CAPSULES		
1. Tetracycline	10 x 10	95.53
2. Tetracycline	1000	846.72
3 Threpcycline	6 x 10	63.29
4 Oxytetracycline	10 x 10	87.30
5 Broacil	250mg.X4	7.09
6. Inseptin	10x10	76.45
7 Rifampicin	150mg-1000	1618.12
8 Farnicin	450mg X3	14.25

<i>Vilas</i>	<i>Pack Size</i>	<i>Selling Price (Rs.)</i>
9 Idisule	100	51.35
10 Idiglobin	100	40.65
TABLETS		
1., Idifulvin	10	5.18
2. Analgin	10x10	40.93
3., Cebexin	30	17.95
4. Chjoroquine 250 mg	1000	472.47
5. Emdopa	10x10	155.45
6 Hexavit	10	1.98
7. Sulose	10x10	64.19
8 Sulphagunidine	1000	391.04
9. Sulphagunidine	1000	291.61
10. Almagel	10 x 10	11.04
11 Ixizone	10 x 10	16.85

[*Translation*]

Freight Equalisation Policy

6304 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the freight equalization policy has been successful in achieving the very objective of decentralisation of industries including all other economic purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the policy is being reviewed by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e): The Freight Equalisation Policy was reviewed from time to time to assess the impact of the same on its objectives. The latest review was done by the National Transport policy Committee (Pande Committee, 1980). The Committee recommended the following:-

(i) It is not the only instrument for achieving balanced regional development. Other measures such as licensing policy, appropriate fiscal and credit policy and provision of essential infrastructural facilities are equally important.

(ii) The beneficial effect in terms of regional dispersal as a result of freight equalisation was more than offset by the increase in real transport costs.

(iii) Freight equalisation has had little impact on generating employment activity in backward regions. There is a case for phasing out the existing freight equalisation scheme.

(iv) Freight equalisation for commodities of mass consumption will not make a significant difference in the final prices paid by the consumer. This can better be achieved through a comprehensive distribution system.

The Government accepted the recommendation of the Pande Committee. The Freight Equalisation Scheme was applicable only in case of cement and iron and steel. For cement, the scheme was gradually phased out with the decontrol of cement w. e. f. 28.2.1989. In the case of Iron and Steel the Government as a part of the recent liberalisation package, abolished the price control on Iron and Steel w. e. f. 17.1.1992 while retaining partial distribution control in respect of some sensitive sectors like small scale sector exporters of engineering goods, for North Eastern Region and for Railways and Defence. Thus the freight equalisation scheme has been totally abolished. The Government have also decided not to extend the freight equalisation scheme to any new item.

[English]

Setting up of Chemical Industries in Gujarat

6305 SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up some chemical industries in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by the Government in this regard;

(c) the places selected for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the above scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d): M/s. Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited (IPCL), a Government of India Undertaking propose to set up Chlor Alkali Plant (Chlorine-115,000 TPA and Caustic Soda 130,000 TPA) at its Gandhar Petro-chemicals Complex in Gujarat. The company has been granted a letter of intent for the purpose. The scheme including technology tie-up etc. has been finalised by the company for implementing the project.

[Translation]

Appointment of Advisers in NBCC

6306 SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to appoint advisers in the National Buildings construction corporation and the allowances paid to them; and

(b) the dates of the appointments and superannuation of each of the Advisers appointed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGAN): (a) and (b): The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited has not appointed any Advisers. However, Some Consultants have been appointed in the Corporation.

With regard to criteria, retired persons of Public sector Undertakings and Government Departments based on their expertise in a particular field were appointed as Consultants in NBCC.

The allowances paid to these Consultants, the dates of appointment and superannuation of each of the Consultants are given in the statement.

STATEMENT

LIST OF CONSULTANTS IN NBCC, NEW DELHI
As on 12.4.1993

Sl. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Present Designation	Date of App ointment as Consultant	Contract valid upto	Present emoluments P.M. (Consolidated)	Date of Superann uation	Remarks
1.	R. Kashyap	Consultant (PHE)	28.02.1990	14.03.1994	Rs. 4,00/-	31.01.1990	Retd. from MCD
2.	S.S. Ganguly	Consultant	12.06.1990	31.12.1993	Rs. 4,000/-	31.05.1989	Retd. from Durganpur Steel Plant
3.	S.P. Vig	Consultant (Part time)	06.11.1990	14.05.1993	Rs. 4,000/-	31.10.1990	Retd. from NBCC
4.	S.K. Mittal	Consultant (Civil)	15.01.1993	14.01.1994	Rs. 6,000/-	31.12.1992	-do-
5.	B.P. Chakra borty	Consultant (Civil)	20.01.1993	19.01.1994	Rs. 6,000/-	31.08.1992	-do-

**Irregularities in Examination of
Income Tax Inspectors Conducted by
Staff Selection Commission**

6307 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since got the CBI enquiry report in regard to unfair means used in the examination for recruitment of Income Tax Inspectors, 1988 conducted by the staff selection Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GEIEVANCESS AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a): No, Sir. The matter is under investigation by C.B.I.

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

[English]

Growth of Small Scale Industries

6308 SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an adverse effect on the development of small and cottage industries due to entry of multinationals in this field;

(b) the average growth rate of small scale

industries during each of the last three years;

(c) the total capital investment in the small scale sector and the number of small scale units set up after the announcement of new policy of Government and the extent to which new employment opportunities have been generated in the country; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to check the slow industrial from within small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a): No, Sir. The small scale industries continued to maintain growth as the small scale industrial units are estimated to have increased from 19.48 lakh in 1990-91 to 20.80 lakh (Provisional) at the end of 1991-92 showing an increase of about 7%.

(b) Office of the Development commissioner (small scale Industrials) computes Index of industrial production on quarterly basis. Based on this index, the estimated rate of growth in the small scale sector for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 was 8.5% and 2.4% respectively and for 1992-93 (April-December) the growth rate is estimated as 6.7%.

(c) After the announcement of New Industrial Policy, the information on the additional fixed investment, employment generated and number of units set up in the small scale sector is given below: -

	<i>Additional Investment (RS. crores)</i>	<i>Additional Employment (Lakh Nos)</i>	<i>Additional Number of units (000 Nos)</i>
Oct, 1991- March 92	186	2.80	72
April 1992 Dec. 92.	258	3.44	100

(d): The Government has always safeguarded the interest of small scale Sector. The important steps taken in the interest of small scale Sector are:-

(i) Exemption from/concessional excise duty.

(ii) Concessional rates of interest on loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

(iii) Marketing facility of their products through NSIC, SSIDC's,;

(iv) Reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.

(v) Reservation of items for Government purchase

(vi) Price preference in purchase from SSI.

(vii) Transport subsidy.

(viii) Scheme for Self-Employment for Educated-Unemployed Youth.

(ix) Enhancement in the investment limit of plant and machinery in respect of tiny units from Rs. 2 lakhs of Rs. 5 lakhs and inclusion of business and industry related services as tiny units and modification in definition of women enterprises.

(x) Simplification of rural and procedures regarding registration.

(xi) Interest on Delayed Payment to Small and Ancillary Undertakings.

(xii) Widening of the scope of National Equity fund Scheme

(xiii) Equity participation by other Industrial Undertakings in small scale units Upto 24%.

[*Translation*]

Construction of houses in Villages

6309 SHRI TEJSINGH RAO BHONSLE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertile land adjoining to villages is being utilised for constructing houses;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government regarding construction of multi-storied flats in villages in order to check the expansion and preserve the fertile land;

(c) whether any financial assistance have been provided by Non-Resident Indian for the low cost housing schemes in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

This Ministry has been implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a sub-scheme of Jawhar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), for the construction of houses for scheduled castes scheduled tribes and for bonded labour below poverty line in rural areas.

The houses under IAY as far as practicable are built on mic habitats approach or in a cluster do as to facilitate the development of infrastructure such as internal roads, drains, drinking water supply etc and other common facilities. Care is also taken to see that the houses under IAY are located close to village and not far away so as to ensure safety and security. Nearness to work place and social communication.

However in case this approach cannot be adopted because of non-availability of cluster of

plots of the beneficiaries having their own house plots scattered in the village or the existing house have to be replaced, IAY houses can also be built in individual units.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Decline in Production of Public Sector Undertakings

6310 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of some public sector undertakings under the Department of

Heavy Industry has fallen short of their target during November, 1992;

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

(c) the reasons for their shortfall in their production? :

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

(b): A statement is enclosed.

(c): Poor order book position high wage costs shortage of working capital, obsolete plant and machinery, shortage of power and shortage of raw-material, greater competition etc. are the major reasons for shortfall in their production

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Target of Production	November, 1992		Percentage achievement
			Actual Production		
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	1856.80	1586.88	85.04	
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	1740.00	27593.00	86.93	
3.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	2687.00	2077.07	77.30	
4.	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.	36.00	34.88	96.89	
5.	Jessop & Company Ltd.	1390.00	697.00	50.14	
6.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1359.80	1118.53	82.31	
7.	Bharat Process & Mechanicals Engineers Ltd.	52.00	11.05	21.25	
8.	Weightbird India Ltd.	13.00	8.56	65.85	
9.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	56.00	51.50	91.96	
10.	Bharat Heavy plate & vessels	1460.00	1074.00	73.56	

S No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Target of Production	November, 1992 Actual Production	Percentage achievement
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	639 00	388 35	60.77
12.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	542 00	459 00	84.69
13.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	393.80	166.00	42.24
14.	Tungabhadra Steel Product Ltd.	290.00	202.83	69.94
15.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	74 00	40 00	54.95
16.	Hindustan cables Ltd.	4528.90	3500 00	77.38
17.	Heavy Engineers, Corpn. Ltd.	3631 00	3122.75	86.00
18.	HMT Ltd.	7981 00	5875 00	73.61
19.	Prage Tools Ltd.	582 00	311 00	53.44
20.	HMT (Bearings) Ltd.	337 00	287 00	85.16
21.	Instrumentation Ltd.	1250 00	966 00	77.28

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	November, 1992			Percentage achievement
		Target of Production	Actual Production	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
22.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	1065.00	550.00	51.64	
23.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	8.00	0.52	6.50	
24.	National Instruments Ltd.	158.00	19.14	12.11	
25.	Scooters India Ltd.	381.00	146.00	38.32	
26.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	32.00	25.32	79.13	
27.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	5033.00	3951.00	78.50	
28.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	1863.00	1523.00	81.75	
29.	Madhya National paper Mills	261.00	236.00	90.42	
30.	Nagaland Puls & Paper Co. Ltd.	34.00	0.00	0.00	
31.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	31.00	26.87	86.68	
32.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	45.00	19.29	47.87	

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Target of Production	November, 1992		Percentage achievement
			Actual Production	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
33.	NEPA Ltd.	1115.00	1080.00	97.76	
34.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	254.00	20.53	8.08	
35.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India ltd.	132.00	48.88	37.03	
36.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.	1088.00	289.20	26.58	
37.	Engineering Project (I) Ltd.	1800.00	1076.00	59.78	
38.	National Industrial Dev Corpn. Ltd.	59.00	46.80	79.32	
39.	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd.	14.80	13.62	97.29	

Expansion Programme of Petro-Chemical sector

6311 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any comprehensive programme for expansion of petro-chemical sector in the Eighth Five year Plan;

(b) if so the details thereof and the estimated investment to be made therein; and

(c) the details of the schemes/programme/contemplated for new petro-chemical complexes/expansion of the existing ones therein state-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c): The petrochemical industry is spread over organised as well as small and tiny sectors. Further more, petrochemical industry has not been, by and large, delicensed. Unit-wise data on all such units in operation is not compiled.

Letters of Intent (LOI) were earlier issued for setting up crackers at Hazira, Auraiya, Gandhar, Vizag, Haldia and Assam and for expansion of NOCIL cracker. It is expected that based on market consideration, these crackers would get phased suitably.

Letters of Intent have also been issued for setting up aromatic-cum-PTA complexes at Manali near Madders and Saleempour in U.P. In addition some of the companies have been granted Loi for setting up/expansion of the capacities for benzene, xylenes, etc.

The above projects involve investments of over Rs. 30,000 crores.

Expansion of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

6312. SHRI BOLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to expand the network of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of projects/schemes already finalised, implemented and those still under consideration; and

(c) the present position of each project/scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a): The government has taken a number of steps for expanding the network of non-conventional energy sources in Andhra Pradesh. For the promotion and utilisation of renewable energy systems & devices in the state of Andhra Pradesh, a full fledged nodal agency, namely Non-conventional Energy Development corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP) has been established. Research development, demonstration and dissemination activities in the areas of non-conventional energy sources are being undertaken by the state Government, NEDCAP and autonomous institutions/organisations involved in the NRSE programmes. Financial incentives such as subsidy, soft-term loans and fiscal incentives in the form of depreciation allowance and relief in sales tax, excise duty and custom duty are awareness campaigns are also being undertaken.

(b) and (c): The number of systems and devices under various non-conventional energy measures programmes/projects already finalised, under implementation & consideration during the year 1992-93 in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the attached statement. The status of cumulative numbers of NESE systems and devices installed in the state is also given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Status of Achievements and ongoing projects/schemes of non conventional energy Systems devices in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievements Upto 31.3.92	Projects/Schemes targets during 1992-93
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos.	1,11,652	11,000
2.	Community/Institutional Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	70	12
3.	Improved Chulhes	Nos.	9,10,589	1,15,000
4.	Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems	Nos.	119	
5.	Industrial Rolar Water Heating Systems	Nos.	1221	
6.	Solar Stills	Nos.	1830	
7.	Solar Timber Kilns	Nos.	20	
8.	Solar Air Heaters	Nos.	2	
9.	Solar Ceakens	Nos.	706	1000
10.	Photovoltaic Street lights	Nos.	7,556	-
11.	Photovoltaic Water Pumps	Nos.	60	-
12.	Photovoltaic Power Units	Nos. (kws)	2(12)	1(6)*
13.	Photovoltaic Community Television/lights	Nos.	4	-

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievements Upto 31.3.92	Projects/Schemes targets during 1992-93
14.	Photovoltaic lanterns	Nos.	—	—
15.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting units.	Nos.	65	60
16.	Wind Battery Charges	Nos.	8	-
17.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	337	—
18.	Wind Farms	MW	0.55	2.50(2*)
19.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	2.01	9.15
20.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos.	44	52
21.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	4	16
22.	Biomass Gasifiers/Stirling Engines	MW	140	129

* Under consideration.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Rock Garden in
NOIDA**

6313 SHRI RAJENDHRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether NOIDA has approved a scheme
to construct a rock garden in NOIDA;

(b) if so, the total area on which this rock
garden is to be constructed;

(c) whether several industrial establish-
ments have offered assistance to develop this
project; and

(d) if so, the time by which the development
work of the proposed rock garden is to be started
and the cost likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) to (d)L: Does not arise in view of reply
to part (a) above

Reduction in staff of CAPART

6314. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is surplus staff at Head
quarter of CAPART.

(b) if so, whether the CAPART has imple-
mented the policy of ten per cent reduction in
staff; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DE-
PARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)
(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) In pursuance of the Government
policy one post of deputy director General (capart)
has been abolished.

[*Translation*]

Water Supply Schemes of Maharashtra

6315. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few Drinking water Schemes
of Maharashtra are pending for approval with the
Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Schemes likely to be
approved along with the time by which these are
likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DE-
PARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI
H.PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): -A Statement is laid on the Table
of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	District	Projected Population	Estimated Cost
1.	Kapi Thane District Dahanu Taluka		1024	7.71
2.	Pati Ratnagiri District Pali Taluka		3041	20.23
3.	Dhotra Akola District Dhotra Taluka		899	8.91
4.	Chondhi Jahangir/Chondhi Taluka		962	9.81
5.	Wai Mendhi Digras Taluka Yeotmal District		1151	10.31
6.	Kharus Yeotmal District Umerkhed Taluka		892	6.32
7.	Shirasaon Buldhana District khamgaon Taluka		1220	10.91
8.	Kanka Buldhana District Mahakar Taluka		1232	10.77
9.	Pangri Jetrabad Buldhana District Deolgaon Raja Taluka		1593	13.66
10.	Kinki Mahadee Buldhana District Khamgaon		1506	11.66

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	District	Projected Population	Estimated Cost
11.	Jamthi	Buldhana District Buldhana Taluka	1568	11.55
12.	Gagangad Water Supply Scheme (received on 25.11.1992)	20 persons and floating population of 30,000 during festival season		11.73
13.	Revision of cost of schemes in Mini Mission District, Satara (received on 17.3.1993)			92.05

*Schemes received in June 1992.

As regards Rural Water supply schemes received in June, 1992 from the Government of Maharashtra, the State Government was requested in August, 1992 to provide certain technical clarifications which have been received on 23rd March, 1993 and are under technical scrutiny's regards Gagangad Water Supply scheme, the state Government was requested vide letters dated 21.12.1992, 23.2.1993 and 13.4.1993 to restructure the proposal in accordance with the guidelines of accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The regarding revised cost of the Mini Mission Project is under technical scrutiny.

(c): The decision of the Central Government in regard to the pending schemes of Maharashtra is likely to be communicated to the State Government by 31.5.1993.

Development of Khadi and Village Industries in Maharashtra

6316. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the development of Khadi and village industry in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided to Maharashtra during the year 1992-93 in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance proposed to be given during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d): The Khadi and village Industries Programme in Maharashtra are implemented by the state KVI Board and directly aided institutions of KVIC in the State.

The choice of area for implementation of KVI programmes is done by the implementing agencies as per the skill potentiality, availability of raw material and infrastructure facilities. The Central Government provides funds to KVIC for implementation of KVI programmes under its purview. KVIC in turn releases funds of different state/Union Territory KVI Boards and directly aided institutions, based on the programmes agreed at the time of budget discussion by KVIC with these implementing agencies since annual Accounts for 1992-93 of KVIC are yet to be finalised this information is not readily available. Budget discussions for 1993-94 are yet to commence.

Shortage of Urea and Super Phosphate in Madhya Pradesh

6317 SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Urea and Super Phosphate fertilisers in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the availability of these fertilisers in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS' (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c): There is no exports of short supply of fertilisers from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during Rabi 92-93 season. In over all terms, the availability of Urea Madhya Pradesh during the last Rabi season was in keeping with allocation made under the essential commodities Act. As against an allocation of 4.64 lakh tonnes, the total availability in the state was estimated at 5.25 lakh tonnes during the reason.

All phosphoric fertilisers including Single Super Phosphate (SSP) have been decontrolled w.e.f. 25.8.1992. There has been generally a glut

situation in the country including Madhya Pradesh in respect of these fertilisers since decontrol.

[English]

Payment of Subsidy by FICC

6318. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether excess subsidy is being paid to the fertilizer producers by the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to investigate the matter and punish the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c): Subsidy paid to the fertilizer producers is the difference between the retention price of fertilizer product of a particular unit (as fixed by the Government on the basis of a combination of norms and actuals with regard to various elements of cost, capacity Utilisation and consumption of raw materials and utilities at the prevalent input price) and its market realisation through notified sale price. While every effort is made to ensure payment of eligible amount of subsidy, instances do occur when it is found that some excess payments have been made due to decrease in the input price if a quarter, availing of extra credit facilities or change in the mix of captive and imported intermediates as compared to the mix of captive and imported intermediates as compared to the notes assumed. All such cases are examined in detail and steps are taken to recover excess payments. The question of taking punitive action will be considered where malpractices are involved.

Setting up of wind Mills

6319. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wind mills set up in the country so far and the number out of these presently functioning;

(b) the estimated electricity generated from an average sized wind mill;

(c) the financial assistance provided for installation of wind mills in the country during each of the last three years;

(d) the average cost for generating each KW from wind mills;

(e) the total potential of wind mills in the country; and

(f) the places considered suitable for setting up of wind mills in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a): An aggregate wind power capacity of about 53.9 MW, comprising wind electric generators of varying sizes from 55 KW to 300 KW, has been established in the country as on 31st March, 1993; out of which wind electric generators of aggregate capacity 51.5 MW are presently functioning.

(b): the estimated electricity generation from a 250 KW class wind electric generator, installed at a location with a mean annual wind speed of 6 meters/second at the hub height, is about 0.5 million Kwhrs per year.

(c): Under the demonstration programme, financial assistance provided to the State Governments during the last three years for setting up wind farm projects is as follow:

1990-91	Rs 3.42 crores
1991-92	Rs. 9.00 crores
1992-93	Rs 10.17 crores.

In addition, the Indian renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), Sanctioned loan assistance for wind energy projects in the Private sector during the last three years, as given below

1990-91	Rs. 0.25 crores
1991-92	Rs. 5.53 crores
1992-93	Rs 16.31 crores

(d): The average capital investment for setting up wind power projects is approximately Rs. 35,000 per KW. The Cost of electricity generation is in the range of Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.75 Kwhr.

(e) and (f): The wind power potential in the country is estimated to be in excess of 20,000 MW. Wind surveys the being undertaken in 21 States/UTs with a view to identifying windy regions and to assess the wind power potential. So far Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are known to have significant wind potential. Based on data collected so far, 53 locations in seven States/Union Territories have been identified as having potential for wind power generation.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production at Current prices (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Increase over previous year (at current prices)(%)</i>	<i>Annual Growth rate (adjusted for price rise (%)</i>
1991-92	178699	15.0	2.4
1992-93	153766	16.0	6.7

(provisional)
(Upto Dec. 92)

(b): An estimated number of 1.32 lakhs units was set up in small scale sector during 1991-92 creating an additional fixed investment of Rs. 34.1 Crores. It is estimated that 1.00 lakh additional units were added during April-December 1992 in which an investment of Rs. 258

Production/growth in Small scale sector

6320. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of growth in the value of production in small scale sector during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the annual rate of growth in the capital investment in this sector during each of these years;

(c) the annual rate of growth in employment in this sector during each of these years; and

(d) the estimated value of goods produced by this sector during the last year for which the figures are available and the estimated value of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND REVAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M., ARUNACHALAM): (a): The estimated rate of growth worked out by office of the Development Commissioner (small scale Industries) for the years 1991 and 1992-93 is as follows:-

Crores was made.

(c): the estimated annual rate of growth in employment in the small scale sector (registered and un-registered) for the year 1991-92 was 3.6%. The information for the year 1992-93

is not yet available.

(d): **Production at current prices in the Small scale Sector has been estimated to be Rs. 178699 crores in 1991-92 (provisional). There is no scheme of subsidy on the value of goods produced by this sector.**

Seminar on Himalayan and Geophysics

6321 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the discussions held recently at the International seminar on Himalayan Geology and Geophysics at the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun particularly the several challenging problems posed presently by the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether any study has been or is being undertaken by the Indian espartos at the wadia institute and elsewhere to meet the challenges particularly the damaging effects of earthquakes, landslides and avalanches has arresting the degradation of its fragile environment; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNERSH CHATURVEDI)(a) and (b) A Seminar on Himalayan Geology and Geophysics was organised by Wadia institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun at Sehradumm from 22-25 March, 1993, where 100 papers were presented on various aspects of Himalayan Geology viz, assigning ages of rocks unraveling complex structures and geochemical evolution of rocks and also on societal aspects such as earthquakes, landslide hazards and environment. Wadia institute is constantly evaluating various suggestions.

(c) Yes. Sir.. Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Geological Survey of India, other institutions and some universities are undertaking research investigations on several important problems of Himalayan Geology and on natural hazards.

(d) Indian Meteorological Department, National Geophysical Research Institute, Geological survey of India Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology and Roorkee University are the main Organisation studying various aspects of earthquakes (seismology). Department of Science & Technology is supporting a national level coordinated project on landslides in which several institutions are participating. Avalanches are being studied by Snow and Avalanche Studies Establishment (SASE) of DRDO. G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development are studying environmental problems in the Himalayas. Apart from these organisations, several university departments have undertaken projects on various aspects of the Himalayas and are supported by the Wadia Institute. Department of Science & Technology, Department of Electronics, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and University Grants Commission.

Exploration of Helium

6322 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre engaged in exploration work have found extensive quantity of helium:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's dependence on imported helium is likely to be reduced in future following the discovery of helium gas in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVENESHCHATURVEDI):(a) and (b) The Scientists of the Department of Atomic Energy have located Helium in the Thermal Springs at Bakreshwar in West Bengal and Tantloi in Bihar. The Helium Content per unit volume in the gas is about 2% at Bakreshwar and about 1.5% at Tertloi.

(c) and (d) Presently exploration work is going on and at this stage it is difficult to assess the future reduction in the country's dependence on import of Helium.

Production/Consumption/Import of Chemical Fertilizers

6323 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production, consumption and impurity of chemical fertilizers in the country in terms of quantity and value during each of the last three years.

(b) the actual consumption of chemical fertilizers during the period, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a significant decline in the use of chemical fertilizers during 1992-93;

(d) if so, the percentage of decline in the use of these fertilizers, state-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the measures proposed to increase the production and use of bio-fertilizer and policy guidelines framed in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):(a): Details of production, consumption and import of fertilizers and the C&F value of imports during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under:-

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption	Imports	C&F value of imports. (Rs./crores)
1990-91	90.45	125.46	27.58	1335.82
1991-92	98.63	127.28	27.69	1934.19
1992-93	97.23	126.57	29.13	2216.00

(* imports on Government account only)

Since the cost of production differs from unit to unit, it is not possible to readily calculate the value of indigenous fertilizers.

(b): Statement indicating the state-wise consumption of fertilizers (N+P+K) during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is at Annexure-I attached.

The consumption of fertilizers in terms of N, P & K during 1992-93 has been estimated to be 84.00 lakh tonnes, 31.91 lakh tonnes and 10.66 lakh tonnes respectively. State-Wise actual consumption figures for the year 1992-93 are not available since the year has just ended and it will take time for the States to collect and compile

the data.

(c) and (d): While there has been a fall in consumption of phosphoric and potassium fertilizers, consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers has gone up. Actual percentage of increase/decrease in consumption of fertilizers will be known after the firm figures of consumption during 1992-93 are available.

(e) Consequent upon decontrol of prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 25.8.1992, there was an increase in prices of these varieties of fertilizers leading to decline in their consumption. To cushion the immediate impact of increase in prices, Government announced a concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne of DAP and MOP and correspondingly for complex fertilizers depending on the phosphatic and potassic content. This concession was available till 31.3.1993. Certain concessions have also been given to the domestic fertilizer units so as to bring down the cost of production.

Further procurement prices of major cereals have been hiked to compensate the farmers for the increase in input prices, including fertilizers.

(f) One national Centers at Ghaziabad and six Regional centres one each at Hissar, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Imphal have been set up with each having a production capacity of 375 MT bio-fertilizer per annum. Further, under the National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers, an assistance of Rs. 13/- lakhs for setting up Rhizobium production units and one-time grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for setting up of Blue-green Elgae Centres are being provided to various agencies like State Governments, seeds and fertilizer industries and institutional agencies, universities and voluntary organisations.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd., a company in the public sector are also producing bio-fertilizers with an installed capacity of 100 MT per annum

STATEMENT

State-wise Consumption of Fertilizers During 1990-91 and 1991-92

(in Tonnes of fertilizer nutrients)

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1619749	1582312
2	Karnataka	832910	905703
3	Kerala	244380	224473
4	Tamil Nadu	830947	839199
5	Andaman and Nicobar	251	248
6	Pondicherry	21905	22271
7	Gujarat	706386	733258
8	Madhya Pradesh	812355	809684

(in Tonnes of fertilizer nutrients)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
9.	Maharashtra	1317355	1264000
10.	* Rajasthan	371024	440929
11.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	991	1078
12.	Goa Daman and Diu	7791	7582
13.	Haryana	586292	637155
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34602	33720
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	42598	48036
16.	Punjab	1197807	1244679
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2240905	2248578
18.	Chandigarh	1658	604
19.	Delhi	10737	11299
20.	Asam	37677	35521
21.	Manipur	8214	8828
22.	Meghalaya	2648	3335
23.	Nagaland	1113	707
24.	Sikkim	1536	1580
25.	Tripura	9220	10493
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	442	469
27.	Mizoram	828	808
28.	Tea Board (N.E.)	59726	56302
29.	Bihar	598455	603692
30.	Orissa	192672	196012
31.	West Bengal	753008	755486
	All India	12546182	12728041

Radio Activity Around Southern Coast of Kerala

6324 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to determine the increase in the level of radio-activity along the Southern Coast of Kerala over the years;

(b) if so, the findings of the study so made; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken to protect the people and environment of the area from radiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. an extensive radiation survey was carried out by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in the Monazite areas of the Southern coast of Kerala during 1970-71. Another extensive survey has recently been undertaken by the Regional Cancer Research Centre, Trivandrum as part of a to research project sponsored by the Department of Atomic Energy. Results obtained so far do not indicate any increase radiation levels.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Training Centre, Mysore

6325 SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Regional training Centre at Maysore by the Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The estimated annual expenditure

thereon; and

(d) the expected number of persons likely to be trained therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) All India Cadastra (Survey Conference, held at Bangalore during February, 1993, passed a resolution that Government of India (Ministry of Rural development) should request Survey of India to set up Regional training Centers at Mysore and seven other places. No decision has been taken.

(b) & (d). Do not arise, Sir.

Performance of IDPL Units

6326 SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some units of IDPL are having less capacity Utilisation;

(b) if so, the details of such units;

(c) the drugs produced in these units and the installed capacity and the actual production of these units;

(d) the reasons for less capacity utilisation of these units; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are indicated in the Annexure.

(d) The main reasons are

(i) Shortage of working capital and consequent non-availability of raw mate-

rials, packaging material, etc.

- (ii) Decline in Budgetary support
- (iii) Frequent power failure/interruptions mainly at Rishikesh and Muzaffarpur units affecting the production adversely.
- (iv) Lack of adequate institutional orders.

(e) The company has prepared a revival plan and has submitted it to the Government and to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. The revival plan envisages higher production, sales, and profitability and assistance from various agencies including the Bankers, the Central Government, the State Government and others.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity	Actual Production	Capacity Utilization
A. RISHIKESH					
	Bulk Drugs	MT MMU	346.50 590.00	143.88 433.04	81.52 73.39
FORMULATIONS					
1.	Tablets	Million	195.00	86.62	44.12
2.	Copules	Million	420.00	199.74	47.56
3.	Injectables	Million	180.00	42.04	3.36
B. HYDERABAD					
	Bulk Drugs MT	2301.50	266.28	9.95	
FORMULATIONS					
1.	Tablets	Million	4000.00	399.02	9.95
2.	Capsules	Million	100.00	55.31	55.31
3.	Injectables	Million	2.00	0.10	5.00
4.	Liquid Orabls	K.L.	600.00	8.93	6.49
5.	Powders	Tonnes	300.00		

S.No.	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity	Actual Production	Capacity Utilization
C. MUZAFFARPUR					
1.	Niacinamide	MT	300.00	101.00	33.88
2.	Niagin	MT	66.00	0.24	0.00
3.	Acetic Acid	MT	4365.00	2568.00	58.88
D. GUPAON					
1.	Tablets	Million	1141.00	282.33	24.74
2.	Anpoules	Million	22.00	0.03	0.00
3.	Viale	Million	20.00	6.77	33.85
4.	Syrups	K.L	600.00	86.30	14.38
5.	Priplers	M.T.	390.00	36.60	9.28
E. ISA IAS					
1.	Tanlegs	Million	305.00	236.24	27.26
2.	Upsales	Million	10.00	12.83	128.80
3.	Visle	Million	20.00	1.47	7.35

[Translation]

Increase in Area of Cantonment Boards

6327. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the area of Cantonment Boards for civilian people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to hand over Cantonment Boards to the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to generally increase Civil Areas in all Cantonments. However, the Cantonment Board, Nasirabad has proposed extension of limits of the existing civil area by approx. 216 acres.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal to hand over Cantonment Boards to State Governments.

NBCC Projects Inspected by Technical and Finance Departments

6328 SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects costing more than Rs. 5 crores undertaken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation during the last ten years;

(b) the number of projects in respect to which Technical and Finance Department has conducted inspection in regard to the Utilisation of materials; and

(c) the details of Technical reports which have been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) 65.

(b) The Technical Department has conducted inspection of 72 projects and Finance Department has conducted inspection of 47 projects.

(c) Details are as under:-

Technical reports completed so far - 66 Nos.

Technical reports under process - 6 Nos.

[English]

Production/Demand of Cement

6329. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production, demand and supply of cement during 1992-93 and 1993-94 vis-a-vis its demand/production in 1991-92 and 1990-91;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up new plants or expansion of existing cement plants in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Cement Industry has been meeting the entire demand of the country.

The year-wise production figures are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Million tones)</i>
1990-91	49.00
1991-92	54.01
1992-93	54.14
1993-94	60.00 (targetted)

(b) and (c). Government has delicensed the cement industry with effect from 25th July, 1991. Under this liberalised policy entrepreneurs are required to file only an Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM) with the Department of Industrial Development. The details of the Memoranda filed for the period from 1.8.1991 to 31.1.1993 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra are as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of IEMs filed</i>	<i>Proposed Annual Installed capacity (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1.	Madhya Pradesh	46	392.41
2.	Gujarat	15	75.92
3.	Maharashtra	07	19.38.

Automobile Industry

[*Translation*]

6330. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese companies are showing interest and entering into India's automobile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). There is already a significant association of the Japanese companies in the Indian automobile industry. With the recent liberalisation of our industrial Policy, this association is expected to grow further.

Antrix Corporation Limited

6331. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has set up a company named 'Antrix Corporation Limited' for the international marketing of its technical knowhow;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its turnout during 1992-93;

(c) whether this Cooperation has got any contract for designing a satellite system for INMARSAT Origin of London;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the profit earned by the corporation as a result thereof; and

(f) the details of the exports made by it during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Antrix Corporation Limited is set up by Government of India under the administrative control of Department of Space for international/national marketing of space products and services from India. It was registered as a fully owned Government Company in September 1992.

(b) The Company is registered under Indian Companies Act 1956 on September 28, 1992 and is wholly owned by the Government of India. The Secretary, Department of Space and Chairman, ISRO is that Chairman of the company and the Board of Directors include senior officials from ISRO/DOS and leading industrialists, Shri Rattan Tata, Shri Jamshyd Godrej and Shri P. Ravindra Reddy.

The accounts for the year 1992-93 (Sept. 1992 to March 31, 1993) are being finalised. The exact figures related to turnover, profit will be available after audit.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Company did not get any contract designing a satellite for INMARSAT, London. The Company however secured the following two Study Contracts related to Low Earth Orbit Satellite Systems:-

1. Study Definition of Space Segment Systems and Assessment of Associated Technologies of Leo Constellation for Hand Held (INMARSAT-P) Services, and

2. Design Implementation and Evaluation of a Small Omnidirectional L/S/UHF Antenna for the INMARSAT-P Hand Held Phone.

(e) The Study Contracts are valued at S \$

120, 000 and US \$ 37, 000 respectively and the work is in progress. The studies are expected to be completed in 3 months when final reports will be presented and profits determined.

(f) Antrix Corporation Ltd., since its incorporation six months ago, has made exports worth Rs. 36.00 lakhs (in Foreign Exchange) which includes supply of a small quantity of propellant material, training services, etc.

Industrially Backward Districts in Maharashtra

6332. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrially backward districts in Maharashtra; and

(b) the progress made in respect of industrialisation of these districts during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The industrially backward districts of Maharashtra identified by the Central Government are: Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bihar, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Canmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli.

(b) Industrialisation of a district area is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible. For creation of infrastructure facilities and dispersal of industries, Government have announced a Growth Centre Scheme under which Maharashtra has been allotted 5 growth centers. Three of these growth centers are in the backward district of Nanded, Ratnagiri and Chandrapur.

Surplus Defence Land

6333. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of surplus Defence land identified, State-wise;

(b) whether any decision has been taken regarding sale or commercial use of this land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the norms being adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) to (d). There has been a continuing policy that lands rendered permanently surplus to Defence requirements will be disposed of by sale on realisation of market value to various agencies in the following order of preference:-

(i) Other Ministries of Central Government

(ii) State Governments

(iii) Local bodies

(iv) Educational and Charitable Institutions

(v) Ex-Servicemen (individual plots only for residential purposes).

In case none of the above agencies responds to the offer, the surplus Defence land are to be put to sale by public auction.

In order to meet the overall shortfall in allocations for Defence an exercise has been initiated to identify Defence lands which may be permanently surplus to Defence requirements.

Certain isolated pockets of Defence lands, Camping grounds and abandoned airfields have so far been identified in certain States and Union Territories for disposal on a tentative basis. Statewise details are given in the statements.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Area (in acres)</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	3238.327
2.	Orissa	149.12
3.	Assam	459.07
4.	Maharashtra	596.491
5.	Himachal Pradesh	18.64
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.718
7.	Punjab	277.92
8.	Haryana	397.977
9.	Madhya Pradesh	921.925

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Area (in acres)</i>
10.	West Bengal	4260,435
11.	Bihar	2957.595
12.	Karnataka	182.59
13.	Andhra Pradesh	501.60
14.	Tamil Nadu	212.63
15.	Manipur	89.22
16.	Delhi	791.372

Plan Outlay for Madhya Pradesh

[English]

6334 SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sought by the Madhya Pradesh Government for plan-outlay for the year 1993-94:

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government in this regard:

(c) whether any demand has been made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to increase this amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOWANGO): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 2400 crores has been agreed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 of Madhya Pradesh

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Budgetary Support to Khadi and Village Industry Commission

6335. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary support provided to the Khadi and village Industry Commission during the last three years:

(b) the targets of employment generation fixed during each of the last three years and the actual achievements made; and

(c) the targetted and the actual production of Khadi during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Central Government released the following amounts of funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under plan during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Crores)
1989-90	175.00
1990-91	186.00
1991-92	193.00

(b) The targets and achievements in respect of employment generation during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

Year	Employment generated (lakh persons)	
	Target	Achievement
1989-90	47.39	46.26
1990-91	45.89	48.57
1991-92	50.01	50.16

(c) The targetted and the actual production of Khadi during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:-

Year	Khadi Production (Rs. in Crores)	
	Target	Achievement
1989-90	292.24	257.87
1990-91	275.00	285.95
1991-92	310.00	328.64

Forecast of Monsoon

6336 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meteorologists have by now been able to forecast about the nature of this year's South-West monsoon;

(b) the method used by then in predicting the monsoon's behavior; and

(c) their long range monsoon forecast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). India Meteorological Department uses Power Regression Model to forecast the total quantum of monsoon rainfall over the country as a whole for the entire South-West Monsoon seasons (June to September). The Model uses observational data of a set of 16 regional and global land ocean atmospheric parameters. These parameters are physically related to the India summer monsoon rainfall and some observational data upto the end of May is required of making the forecast.

Legal Aid Scheme in Goa

6337. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legal Aid Scheme for poor has been introduced in Goa;

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

(c) the steps taken to create awareness among poor people to avail themselves of free legal assistance under the aforesaid Scheme in the State; and

(d) the achievements if any made by the Government of Goa during the last three years and the number of poor people assisted together with the total amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Free Legal Aid & Advice Board has been constituted in the year 1981 with State Law

Minister as Chairman, Law Secretary, 2 MLAs and 3 non-officials as Members and one Member-Secretary.

(c) Free Legal Aid banners and literatur has been displayed in all the offices of the Mamlatadars/Block Development Officers. 2. 262 cases were taken up by the 19 Lok adalats organised in the State, out of which 1, 514 cases were settled. Compensation amounting to Rs. 5, 73, 60, 701—has been awarded. Two Free Legal Aid Meals were held for other backward classes.

(d) 148 people have been provided free legal aid from the year March, 1990 to March, 1993, for which an amount of Rs. 4. 600/- has been paid to the Advocates.

Wind/Solar Plants in Kerala

6339. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wind Mills set up by the Government along the cost of Kerala, location-wise;

(b) the number of plants to generate solar energy set up in Kerala; and

(c) the number of gobar gas plants functioning in Kerala as at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The number of Wind Mills and solar energy devices installed in Kerala including in the coastal areas is given in the attached statement.

(c) A total of over 34, 000 family type biogas plants have been set up in the State under the national Project for Biogas Development. Two institutional biogas plants have also been set up in Kerala. About 85% of the plants are reported

to be functional.

STATEMENT

(a) Wind Mills

<i>S.No. District</i>	<i>Number wind Pumps</i>
1. Thiruvananthapuram	4
2. Thrissur	3
3. Ernakulam	2
4. Palakkad	15
5. Malappuram	4
6. Kozhikoda	3
7. Kasaragod	8

Wind Electric Generator

1. Palakkad	1 (100 KW)
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(b) Solar energy devices

<i>S.No. Names of Devices</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
1. Solar water heaters	110
2. Solar air heaters	2
3. Solar distillation units	10
4. Solar cookers	171
5. Solar street lighting systems	309
6. Solar domestic lights	77
7. Solar waterpumping systems	4
8. Solar community lighting/ TV systems	20
9. Photovoltaic power plant	1 (1 KW)
10. Other photovoltaic systems	28

Investment Plan by Asea Brown Boveri

6340. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) has chalked out any investment plan in the country as reported in the Economic Times dated February 22, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the plans of the company;

(c) the proposed investment in the various power projects by the company; and

(d) the details of the joint ventures likely to be set up by Asea Brown Boveri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Government have on 5th January, 1993 approved a proposal for manufacture of power generating equipment. The total cost of the project is approximately Rs. 200 crores out of which foreign equity would be approx. Rs. 40 crores. No other proposal of M/s. ABB for power generating equipment is pending before the Government.

Encroachment on Public Land

6341 SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to remove the encroachments on public and community lands in Delhi during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to identify the encroachments and the details of plans, if any for 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). During 1992-93 the following removal actions were taken by the Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Land and Development Office:-

D.D.A. 4058 structures were removed in 249 clearance operations and in the process 284.04 acres of land was reclaimed.

M.C.D. 42937 encroachments were removed

N.D.M.C. 232 jhuggis were removed

Land and Development Office 155 squatters were removed.

(c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have set up Special Vigilance Teams headed by Additional District Magistrate and DDA, MCD and Police are also represented in these Teams. The local agencies have directed its enforcement's field staff to keep a watch on their areas and identify the encroachments. During 1993-94, DDA also proposes to reclaim 250 acres of its land which is under encroachment. Eligible families in J.J. clusters on identified priority sites and which were in existence in January, 1990 are to be taken for relocation to alternate sites on the request of land owning agencies according to the approved guidelines. Jhuggis which have been coming on public land after this date are removed by the land owning agencies as and when they are detected.

Setting up of New Fertilizers Units

6342. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to arrange concessional loans to

fertilizer companies for setting up of new units and renovating the existing ones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The government have sanctioned a scheme for providing a maximum concession of 3% in the rate of interest, payable on the long term loans raised from the financial institutions or from the Government, for setting up new fertiliser plants as also expansion and revamp of the existing plants. This concession would be payable only after the plant has gone into production and would be applicable in respect of interest payments falling due on or after 1.9.1992. This would be further subject to certain conditions, the main among them being as follows:

(i) the plant should have been commissioned on or after 1st January, 1991;

(ii) the net interest rate after adjusting this concession will not be less than 12%.

(iii) this concession would be available in respect of new/expansion plants the capital cost of which is Rs. 100 crores or above, and in respect of revamp projects with capital cost of Rs. 15 crores or above;

(iv) this concession would be paid by the Government to the concerned financial institutions or the Government, as the case, may be;

(v) this concession would be payable after formal application from the concerned units to the Government and final approval in individual cases;

(vi) this concession would be payable after the plant has gone into production and will be applicable only in respect of the interest payments falling due on or after 1.9.1992;

(vii) this concession would be payable

subject to the concerned units paying net interest on due dates after setting off the interest concession payable by the Government; and

(viii) this scheme will remain valid for five years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Nuclear Technology Capabilities

6343 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-signing of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by India is likely to effort our nuclear technology capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for generating nuclear power by the turn of the century; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard and the resources made available for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). It a fact that free flow of equipment and technology from the western countries has not been taking place on account of India's stand on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. However, this has also speeded up development of indigenous technology. Presently indigenous capability covering the entire nuclear fuel cycle has been developed in the country.

(c) A target of 5700 MWe of installed capacity of nuclear power by the year 2002 A.D. is envisaged, subject to availability of funds.

(d) Work is in full swing in respect of five new reactors which will add to the generating capacity. Resources are being provided by the Government to the Nuclear Power Corporation by way of equity every year. The Corporation is also being permitted to raise resources through tax-free and taxable bonds from the market.

Work Orders of C.P.W.D.**Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976**

6344 SHRIRAJNATHSONKARSHASTRI:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works got done by the C.P.W.D. work order during each of the last three years; —

(b) the details and reasons thereof;

(c) th number of complaints received about mapractice in ordering the work on work order; and

(d) the number of complaints received against the contractors

for poor quality of work done in Government buildings and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Muzaffarpur Unit of IDPL

6345. SRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have turned down the revival plans for the Muzaffarpur Unit of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

6346 SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commission was set up to study the drawbacks of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has since submitted its report; and

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Commission and the time by which the Government propose to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Commission was set up to study the drawbacks of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976. However, the National Commission on Urbanisation was set up to examine the State of urbanisation in the country with reference to present demographic, economic infrastructural environmental, Physical, shelter, energy, communication, Land, poverty, aesthetic and cultural aspects.

(b) and (c). The National Commission on Urbanisation made various recommendations including for effective implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act and these are given in statement. The National Commission on Urbanisation submitted its final report in August, 1988. In order to implement the recommendations of national Commission on Urbanisation, various amendment proposal have been formulated but no time frame can be given since a number of steps are involved in amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976:-

(i) Approval of the amendment proposals by the Cabinet.

- (ii) Approval of the amendment proposals by the legislatures of those States which initially passed a Resolution for having a Central Act, in terms of Article 252 (1) of the Constitution of India.
- (iii) Drafting of the draft Amendment Bill and introduction of the amendment Bill in the Parliament.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation Recording Effective Implementation of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

(a) the discretionary exemptions permitted under sections 20 and 21 of the Act should be eliminated;

(b) All exemptions should be brought within the ambit of Section 19, if necessary, by expanding its scope. In other words, what is exempt is mandatory and what is not exempt cannot be exempted by any authority

(c) Provisions should be made to remove difficulties correct anomalies and to deal with specific cases where use of land declared surplus is either not viable, feasible to develop or is incompatible with the existing use;

(d) All lands which are vacant and surplus must be developed for constituting housing units of up to 80 sq. mtrs. plinth areas each during the prescribed five-years period or transferred by negotiations to the State, a State undertaking, statutory corporation or authority dealing with housing and urban development or a cooperative organisation dealing with housing;

(e) All property developed contrary to the permissible norms should be liable to confiscation land should be without in the State in payment of any compensation whatsoever

(f) On expiry of the period of moratorium

undeveloped land should vest automatically in the State on payment of the prescribed amount;

(g) During the period when land in excess of the ceiling is kept vacant a cess or tax, ranging from Rs. 3 per sq. metre to Rs. 50 per sq. metre, depending on the town size, location, etc, should be charged with the proceeds being deposited in a Shelter Fund to be constituted for each urban centre to which the act applies. In other words, no one in the notified towns and cities would be allowed to hold excess vacant land development as per the prescribed norms. This would very quickly ensure that surplus land are properly utilised and would substantially add to land availability.

Awarding of Repair works to Contractors by CPWD

6347 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repair works carried out by contractors engaged by CPWD are generally of substandard nature;

(b) the reasons for not checking their works; and

(c) the reasons for awarding the repair works to the contractors and not get the same done through own staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. The repair work are being carried out strictly as per CPWD's specifications.

(b) The works are being checked at every stage.

(c) The day-to-day maintenance and repair works are carried out through Departmental staff. The work of periodical nature like white

washing, painting etc. and works of complicated and specialised nature are got done through contractors.

Closure of Fertilizer Plant at Kandla

6348. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Limited (IFFCO) has decided to shut down its fertilizer plant at Kandla;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the workers of the Unit are likely to be adjusted in other units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir. However, the plant was shut down temporarily for nine days in March-April, 1993 for commercial reasons.

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

[*Translation*]

Foreign Exchange Spent on Purchase of Capital Goods by PSUs

6349. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on purchase of capital goods in 1991-92 by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether more amount of foreign exchange has been spent in 1990-91 as compared to 1991-92;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of those Public Sector Undertakings which have spent foreign exchange of more than Rs. 10 crore in import of capital goods in 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The enterprises-wise foreign exchange utilisation on production, maintenance operation & purchase of capital goods during the years 1991-92 and 1990-91 have been indicated in Statement No. 25 of volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1991-92 placed before the Parliament on 26th February, 1992.

[*English*]

Import of Rifampicin

6350 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rifampicin has been permitted to be imported from China, Bulgaria and Poland;

(b) whether there is sharp difference in the prices of imported Rifampicin from these countries;

(c) whether there is any proposal to refit the price of Rifampicin; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). There is no import of bulk drug Rifampicin in the consumption country for domestic use.

(c) There is no proposal to revise the prices

of the is bulk drug for the present.

(d) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my concerned and regret over the spread of terrorism in the eastern part of the country.

As eastern India is far away from Delhi, its echo is heard here very late. Our attention is focused on many things. Today's newspaper reports speak of a series of such event taking place there for long. A tribal Kuki village in Manipur was set ablazed by Naga terrorists. 41 houses were set afire and seven children were burnt alive. It is said that Bodo terrorists have kidnapped the son of the first Chief Minister of Assam, who was working as a Senior executive in some tea company. Now these terrorists are demanding a ransom of Rs. 15 crore.

Terrorist organisations are establishing their roots firmly in the whole of eastern India which is a sensitive area from the strategic point of view. They operate from the borders of our neighboring countries. They are receiving assistance from across the border, Unemployed youth indulge in terrorists activities over petty issues. I do not find any will or long terms scheme or any strategy of Government of India for eliminating terrorism from the eastern part of the country.

I would like to make a demand from the Government of India to prepare some definite strategy and action plan to solve the problems of youth and for eliminatating terrorism from the eastern part of the country. I would like to demand that a statement should be made in the House in this regard.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no question to ask but would like to have information. I would like to draw your attention towards the assurances

given by the Chair and the Government in response to questions raised by the hon. Member in these House.

It is not good for the House or for the Government that the same question is raised here several times. I have figures with me that till today we have raised questions on four subjects in the current session and it has been said from the Government's side, that a statement would be made...

MR. SPEAKER: What are you talking about?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Day before yesterday, the question regarding the Aligarh incident was raised. From Government's side it has been said that a reply would be. This matter has become very tense. A dharna has been staged in front of Government office, Students are agitating all over the country, Students were beaten there. It is not known whether the Government is going to respond or not. This incident took place the day before yesterday.

Anil Kumar Garg, who was a leader of our party was murdered. You said that the Government would made a statement on it but till date the Government has not made the statement. This is your ruling of 29.3.93. You can see the proceedings.

Three Harridans were murdered at Badnvaell in Mysore over their entry into a temple. The Government said that it would made a statement. It has not so far been made. The House expressed its concern over killing of Delits in Kanpur and Mathura. The Government said that it would make a statement on it, but it has not made any statement till date.

I would like to ask that if we do not receive any statement even after a month of the incident and even after assurance given by the Government's side or by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister or by any other Minister, what should we do? I would like to have your ruling in

this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, the Aligarh Muslim University matter was very serious. During the President's rule, the trigger-happy police have killed the students in high-handed manner and the Government is not responding. This matter had already been raised in this House and now the situation is very tense there. So, we want to know what is the position.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The statements that have been promised will be made. The Home Minister is going to make a statement today Bombay. About Aligarh incident also, he will make a statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: One month has elapsed.

[*English*]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We will certainly make the statements that have been promised. I do not think that they have been delayed so much, but we will try and hurry it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is there any rule for making statements or not. The Aligarh Muslim University issue has become very tense and a statement to this effect has not so far been made..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, you may please sit down. You have raised the question in a very good way and its reply has also come.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Where has the reply been given, what is the reply?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharya, please take your seat now. This is not correct.

[*Translation*]

I have asked them. They said that they would make a statement at the earliest.

[*English*]

I have explained it. You raised it and you got a positive reply. What do you expect me to do now?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You please ask them to make the statement tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, statement regarding Aligarh is not coming. Yesterday, nine Member of Parliament met the President of India over this incident. These students are being harassed in Delhi. But no statement in Aligarh is coming.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are interested in putting questions only and not in other work. Please do not create such a situation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Sir, an assurance was given on the Aligarh issue but no statement has so far been made. Nine.

Members of Parliament met the President. You please fix a time limit for it. Students Aligarh are sitting here, so please let the statement be made in three-four days.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry has signed a settlement for a pension scheme for seven lakh coal miners providing contribution of two per cent of the total wages per month by the workers and the management. Accordingly, two per cent of the wages of the workers were deducted from 1st April, 1989 all over the country. The non-implementation of the Pension Scheme worked out by the JBCI has evoked strong reaction in the coal industry.

It should be noted here that by a statement in Parliament of the former Coal Minister the Pension Scheme was announced. Despite that, this non-implementation has created a serious situation in coal industry.

Now, the announcement by Union labour Minister that Pension Scheme would be implemented by the Government from 1st April, 1993 will create serious misgivings in the coal industry.

I strongly appeal to the Government of India that the Pension Scheme finalised by the JBCCI should be fully implemented from 1st April, 1989. If the Government fails to do so, I apprehend a serious outbreak of industrial unrest in the coal industry which may have serious repercussions on the national economy. I therefore hope the government would issue immediate directive to implement the Pension Scheme jointly finalised by the JBCCI.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards a grave and serious incident. The issue of Illustrated Weekly dated

16th April carries an article by Shrimati Nancy Adajaniya on Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Maharani Laxmibai which is country to history, facts and is biased. It has caused anguish to people all over the country. Not only the Indian writers but the contemporary as well as later historians also who wrote about these universally acclaimed national leaders have praised them, but this article has been written to malign them. I would like to tell you that.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: None please Anna, please listen to me first. If any newspaper or magazine has written anything, so we have its remedy here, in the Press Council or in the court.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we favour freedom of Press, but it does not mean that.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Where is its remedy?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: As regards the remedy, in the Maharashtra legislative Assembly.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How? Under which rule?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How and under what Rules, you please see the Rule Book.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have great respect for Chhatrapati Shivaji..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should raise this matter at the proper form. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: In this regard the Government.. (*Interruptions*) Please let me complete.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please go to the Press Council..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I give you the Book.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I give you the Book.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: No, no, Sir, I would like to draw your attention in Zero Hour.. *(Interruptions)* How they are disgracing a national leader and apologizing later. The publisher has also apologized for the article. In Maharashtra legislative Assembly the Government has given an assurance to take every possible action in this regard and the Speaker has said that the 'Illustrated Weekly' published a very substandard article on Maharani Laxmibai and Chhatrapati Shivaji.. *(Interruptions)* The Speaker of the Maharashtra legislative Assembly has said that this matter should be discussed in Lok Sabha for taking action against the issue of the magazine which has been circulated in the whole country and outside the country. also *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Look, High court ruling is not applicable to Supreme Court.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: He has made a suggestion.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that. We have respect for you and for him also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You do not allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not so, please do not indulge in irrelevant talks.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I would like to tell you that the hon. Speaker said that the Central Government should take action in this regard.. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot quote the Assembly Speaker, here, like this.

[*Translation*]

What do you mean by saying that their Speaker has directed to do this or do that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, through you, I would like to request th Cental Government to ban this cheap article. I would also like to appeal that action should be taken against him.

[*English*]

Through you I appeal to the Government *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)* I have a point of order because the work of the financial Committees has come to stand still. The Parliamentary Standing Committees constituted by you, are not functioning at all. Day before yesterday there was a meeting of our Committee... *(Interruptions)* Our committee is going to meet tomorrow again. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): We want reply from the Government *(Interruptions)* This article can create disturbance all over the country. Maharashtra Government has imposed a ban on the Illustrated Weekly'. By the Illustrated Weekly' have

circulation not only in India but in foreign countries also. So there is a need to withdraw the issues sent out of Maharashtra. Central Government is capable of taking such steps. Another important issue is also connected with it, and this issue is of Rani Jhansi (*Interruptions*) This thing is spreading in Uttar Pradesh. And it is definite that such statements against Chhatrapati Shivaji and Rani Jhansi will create resentment among the people. The Government should take immediate and prompt action in this regard before there is worsening of situation. The Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has also requested the Central Government to take action in this regard. We also demand the same otherwise the incidents of violence will continue to take place throughout the country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the comments, made against Rani Laxmi Bai and Chhatrapati Shivaji in this article. I have been Rani in the history of India and the people of India have great respect and regard for her. People take inspiration from**...her. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no you please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this should not go on record. If some newspaper has reported something, will you also repeat that in the House. Will you make the same mistake which has been committed by some newspaper? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You object when something objectionable is said against Arunghabed or Babar, but everyone is free to say anything about Maharani Laxmi Bai or Shivaji (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. The

whole country respects Chhatrapati Shivaji and Maharani Laxmi Bai. I will not permit anyone to repeat the objectionable thing said by someone outside the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has discussed it and the State Government has written on it. I demand from the Central Government that the Minister of Home Affairs should give statement on it, as Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has commented on it.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All the time you are referring to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement in this regard. People have a feeling of acrimony and anguish over it. Therefore, the Government should let us know the action being taken in this regard. What action is being taken to withdraw the copies of this magazine. The Minister of Home Affairs should assure us that all the copies will be withdrawn and action will be taken against the Editor and the author.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. When I wish to speak in your support, you all speak in between and interrupt me but when I speak loudly you become silent.

[*English*]

It is not helping me.

[*Translation*]

Look, this is a sentimental issue for us so we should act in a responsible way. Government is also thinking as to what measures can be taken in this regard. I am not asking the Government to make a statement on this, but as this is a sentimental issue it can also create law and order problem, so you should think about the limitations of the Government in regard to taking action.

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should give your ruling only point of order.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will, I thank you for raising it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: The working of Standing Parliamentary Committee is quite tough especially the working of the Committee on Finance of which I am also a member. We met day before yesterday and a point of order was raised in that meeting. It was inevitable to be raised. The Rule 331-G, which had been passed by the House a few days back provides that these Committee will hold their meetings after the decision on budget is held and the House is adjourned for the propose. The discussion has not yet ended. It started yesterday and is likely to continue for two-three days more, I think the House will be adjourned on 14th May so some method should be evolved for smooth functioning of Committees. You please suspend the Rule 331-G, by exercising your powers, so that we can continue discussion on Budget otherwise you please give us opportunity for smooth functioning of Committees by adjourning the House for the purpose.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dum Dum): Day before yesterday I referred the matter to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to refer to it. I was already sitting in the House. I will refer to it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: After that, we have taken that up in the Finance Committee. There is a way out.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to thank Shri Nirmal Kantiji, George ji and the other honorable member who has raised the matter, I was in my Chamber..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAIRKISHORE SINGH: (Sheohar): I had raised it.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps you had raised it. I thank you. This is a right question and we will have to think over it. The Rule says that the House will be adjourned for some days after the general budget and then these committees will function and give their reports. Then in the light of these reports discussion on budget will be held on demands for grants. This is the first year of the Committee system adopted by us. So there may come some difficulties. We had adjourned the House for the functioning of the Committee and IPU Conference. During this period we organised IPU Conference successfully but the Committees could not transact their business as we could not discuss the budget. It has therefore become compulsory to evolve some method in this regard. Yesterday, also I had said in this House that we will solve this problem with the permission of the House. According to the procedure discussion on the general budget will continue for two three days more. We are not going on holidays so the House will continue to function.

I would like to say that some Chairmen and other honorable members have started functioning from 8.30 AM or 9 A.M. I had requested that the papers which are required to be circulated should be sent to the Members and to the House also. If you want to discuss you should prepare the report. Under the present circumstance we will have to work hard and we will not be able to go on leave for ten or fifteen days. We would like to appreciate and praise the work which is being done by Chairman and hon. Members. The initial job of circulation of papers, preliminary discussion should be done only after general discussion on budget and the report should be prepared after properly examining all the aspects. Yesterday also I had submitted that we would work according to the will of House. At that time also we had got a general consent. I think today also we would be able to perform in the same way. Whatever has been submitted by you is correct but it is against the rules. Yesterday also we had tried to correct it, today also we are doing the same. If this matter had not been raised, we could have committed a mistake. We would pay attention to the matters raised by Shri Nirmalji Sri Harikishoreji and we would try to find out some way. I think that this house should allow the committees to work.

12.25 1/2 hrs.

MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF RULES
CITED UNDER 331G

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): The ruling given by you as Speaker is correct. The solution to the problems raised by Shri George Sahib is only this that approval of the House should be sought. I would request the House to accord its approval to it. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): There is one alternative that every-

day we adjourn at 5 O'clock.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If you permit, I move;

"That for the current year, for the effective functioning of the Subject Committees, the rules cited under 331G be suspended."

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. I think that is the wish of the house.

The question is:

"That for the current year for the effective functioning of the Subject Committees, the rules cited under 331G be suspended."

The motions was adopted.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Tobacco growers are facing difficulties in the State due to the absence of buyers from Russia. Sir, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had discussion with the Union Commerce Ministry in which it was felt that there is immediate need to evolve a suitable mechanism to lift the backlog of about 10000 tonnes of tobacco and also provide adequate support for the fresh crop.

Even after the meetings by Chief Minister with various Union Government representatives and also the Commerce Minister the problems, difficulties faced by the Tobacco growers have not been settled. The Commerce Ministry has stated that Department of Economic Ministry has stated that Department of Economic Affairs was expected to relapse technical credit of 15 million dollars to enable the Russians to purchase tobacco.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*)

12.27 hrs

According to the Ministry this amount will allow Russians to purchase about 6,400 tonnes

while the remaining 3,600 tonnes would have to be purchased through other routes. This has also not taken place so far. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ramaiaji, pleas tell the gist.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: In view of the above position the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh are facing great crists. The growers are at the verge of starvation deaths. Therefore, I appeal to the Union Government to take urgent steps to help the tobacco growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now may I request that there are names before me. Shall I call them one after the other?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dum Dum): I gave a notice yesterday. My misfortune was that I had three items and when I mentioned the first item, the entire house pricked that up. Therefore, I could not move to the second item. As you will appreciate, the importance of the second item. As you will appreciate, the importance of the second item is such that for the first time a Government Minister states in the House that he has acted illegally. Violating the Air Corporations Act, our Minister for Civil Aviation has stated that yes, they are acting illegally. I have give a notice for he privilege motion that Government have by-passed the Parliament and they have not considered the authority of the Parliament which has passed the Act. I want your response on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nirmalji, you have given a notice of privilege motion. The notice is with the Speaker, it is under consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are names with me. They are listed here. Shall I call them one by one?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur);

Those names should be called one by one because the Members have taken the trouble of giving their subject. Those who has come in the ballot, they should be given the opportunity first and then Members like Shri Normal CHATTERJEE should be given time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have given my name yesterday itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House has agreed that I should go according to the list which is before me. Now, I call Shri Tej Narayan Singh:

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the industries run by electricity have closed down in my constituency of Buxar due to shortage of power supply. Electricity operated pumps have stopped working. Agriculture ins ruined which has stopped the development of industries. At though hundreds of thousands of rupees have been spent on electricity generation projects, it has been no increase in electricity generation. The suggestions of setting up mini power plants for electricity production are praise worthy. If such electricity generation units are set up in Buxar, the shortage of power would be removed and regular power supply would be available.

Mr., Deputy speaker, Sir, I demand that mini power plants should be set up not only in Buxar but also in other parts of Bihar. It should have been better if the amounts earmarked for rural electrification had been spent on these mini plants and the Government of India should provide additional funds as and when required.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER request to the hon. Members is to kindly take one minute only so that other hon. Members can also participate dousing the Zero Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMTHAL CHOUHDARY (Ranchi): Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the conditions in Ranchi and Chota Nagpur areas. At present the power-cut in that State is for filtered to two per cent hours which has caused problems of water supply. Shortage of power-supply has caused closure of factories. People are migrating of other places. I would like to urge the Central Government to check the rise in incidents of kidnappings, Dacoity, murders and looting.

Therefore, I would like to demand that Government should take appropriate measures for avoiding the damages caused due to shortage of power supply. Government should urge the Chief Minister of Bihar to stop this mismanagement.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the international community has adopted the goal of education for all the UNICEF and UNESCO have together asked the nine most populous countries in the world, that is India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Egypt and Brazil, which account for over two-thirds, of the school age group children of 6-15 years, and about 75 per cent of the illiterate population of the world, that these countries should hold a Summit Meeting in affirmation of their common commitment.. in order to elevate education to the national agenda and give it political support.. select the right strategy and to encourage the donor countries is to come in with adequate help in order to let the international community achieve this international goal

Sir, we are very glad that the first Summit Meeting of these inane Governments is going to take place in our country, in November 1993. The purpose of my mentioning this now is to request the Government that this international conference- this none national Summit on uni-

versal education for the entire illiterate population of the world- should be preceded by a national conference so that our own experience and our own experience and or our own requirements come into focus and serve as the basis for working out the national and international strategy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was a railway accident and the hon. Minister wants to make a statement. After the statement is over, once again, we will continue the Zero Hour.

12.34 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

1 **Derailment of R.L. mixed train on the Ranchi-Lohardaga section of South Eastern Railway on 20.4.1993**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI K.C. LENKA: It is with deep anguish that I appraise the House of the unfortunate accident involving Train No. 1 R.L. Ranchi-Lohardaga Mixed Train at about 11.48 hrs. on 20.4.93 on the Ranchi-Lohardaga narrow gauge single line non-electrified section on the Adra Division of South Eastern Railway. While this train with two goods wagons and give coaches was on run between Tangier Bansli and Nagua stations, the train engine, the two wagons and four coaches derailed at Km. 452/14 of which 2 coaches capsized. As a result of this derailment, 15 persons lost their lives and 15 sustained injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, medical relief van from Ranchi with doctors and officers were rushed to the accident site. The General Manager, South Eastern Railway proceeded from Bhubaneswar by air to the site of accident to supervise rescue and relief operations. Divisional Railway Manager, along with a team of officers, also rushed

to the site from Adra. Local Civil and Police officers also attended the accident site.

The injured were admitted to the Holy Family Hospital near Tanger Bansli and Rajendera medical hospital at Ranchi. I and Member Staff, Railway Board also rushed to the accident site by a special Air Force Plan to oversee relief operations.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle will be holding a statutory inquiry into this accident.

Although the case of this accident will be established only after the enquiry, as per the available evidence and prior events on the section, the possibility of sabotage cannot be ruled out.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured has been arranged. This will be in addition to the compensation payable to the next of the deceased and to the injured under the Railway Accidents Compensation Rules, 1990. The amount of compensation payable in the case of death and injuries which deprive a person of all capacity to do any work is Rs. 2 lakhs. For other injuries, the amount varies from Rs. 16,000/- to Rs. 1,80,000/-.

On behalf of Minister for Railways, all Railway workers and I extend our heart-felt condolences to the relatives of the persons who lost their lives in this tragic accident and sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): By which machinery is this enquiry being conducted?

SHRI K.C. LENAKA: By the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No clarifica-

tions please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): We join the Minister in expressing our condolences. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As you have rightly agreed, you have given a direction to call as per the list before me. You kindly bear with me. Shri am Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikaramaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I am raising a very important issue in the House. Delmia Nagar is a big business Centre in Rohtas district of Bihar State. It is busy business centre and Grand Cord railway line passes through it. It crosses at tihari road in Vikaramaganj and there is a railway cab in (Gumit) at that road where traffic remains jammed for a long time. The condition is so critical that people have to wait for hours and sometimes very tragic accident occurs there. Some people have also died in those accidents occurs there. Some people have also died in those accidents. Bihar Government has sent a proposal to construct a Overbridge there. I had raised this question last time also and Government of India had conducted a survey in this regard but no action has been taken upto now. Therefore Government should construct a Overbridge there in public interest to provide relief to the public. Thank you.

MAJ. GEN. (RETIRED) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people are facing great herding due to shortage of supply of LPG Gas cylinders in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

People have to depend on the forest-wood for working food in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh, specially in Pauri and Chamoli due to scarcity of gas and kerosene oil. But due to the provisions

of the Forest Act and the ban on felling of trees, people have to face great hardship to get that face wood also. People of this area are continuously demanding new cooking gas connections for the solution of their problems, since this is the only alternative in the absence of fuel-wood. Kerosene and coal are also not available in that area.

The Minister of Petroleum had given a written assurance that those people who live in the areas which are above 4500 feet from the sea level and have registered themselves for the connection of LPG would be given gas connections immediately. But is a matter of deep regret that even after passing six months, no progress has been made in this regard.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to immediately take the following steps in the Pauri and Timely districts:-

1. More gas connections should be given as per the assurance given by the Minister.
2. Gas Agencies should be opened at Block level and till this arrangement is made extension points may be opened there. Thank you.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Narmada Sagar Project is a very ambitious plan of Madhya Pradesh. According to a decision taken by the Government of India no assistance will be sought for it from the World bank. But Madhya Pradesh itself does not have that much financial resources that it could complete this project on its own.

In this situation it is imperative on the part of the union Government to provide adequate funds for that. Through you I would also like to seek a clarification from the Government regarding the statement made by a Union Minister recently which has adversely affected the process of evacuation. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify it in the House whether the height of the dam is really to be reduced or not. At the same time, what steps the Government is taking to

provide adequate funds for the Narmada Sagar Project so that Madhya Pradesh may not only become self-reliant in power generation but also enhance its potential of irrigation. I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify the position on these questions and make a statement on the floor of the House that the interests of Madhya Pradesh will be safeguarded.

SHRIBHUBNESWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, certain areas of Bihar are facing severe drought. Starvation situation has arisen in Garhwal and Daetonganj districts since December itself. Hundreds of persons have already died. Now the reports of starvation are also pouring in from Chatra, some areas of Hazaribagh district and Giridih. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government of Bihar is taking any concrete step to combat the drought situation. If the Central Government conducts a survey in the Daltonganj area of Bihar, it would come to know that hundreds of persons and animals have already died there. The situation would go from bad to worse if the Central Government did not take effective steps within 15-20 days. The Government of Bihar is already facing a crunch of funds due to which it is not in a position to provide any relief in the affected areas. Through you I would like to request the Government that if relief works were not started on war-footing within one month, the situation would be so bad that thousands of people would die of starvation. So far as the question of drinking water is concerned, the water table has gone considerably down in thousands of villages and wells have dried up. The people of several towns like Raigarh and Chapter have to walk two-three kilometers to fetch drinking water.

Through you I would like to submit to the Central Government that effective relief measures for the drought affected districts of Bihar should be taken within 10-15 days and the Government should also make arrangements for providing drinking water. At the same time, animals have begun to die for want of fodder. I demand that the Government should also make

necessary arrangements for fodder for animals.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. This is a quite backward area situated in the Vindhya ranges known as Tamerhill. These areas are largely populated by people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes.

Sir, there is acute air and water pollution in this area because big thermal power projects are located there and coal mines are also there. Consequently, the people of the area are dying of hunger and thirst. People are dying for want of drinking water.

As our colleague has said that the condition in Garhwa is quite miserable. Sonbhadra and Mirzapur are closely adjacent to Garhwa these are hilly areas. Sir, Thermal Power Projects and coal mines in the area are causing large-scale pollution with the result the water of panch Sagar, Renu and Sone rivers has become polluted. Since men, animals, birds and fish drink contaminated water, they continue to die. These villages are largely populated by the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. The situation is so bad that people of the area have to walk 20 kilometers to bring water. Sir, there is at present President's rule there. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Government should immediately make necessary arrangements to install hand pumps in these areas so that the people of the area may be prevented from migrating. No attention has been paid to the serious problem so far. People are migrating. Through you I would also love to bring it to the notice of the Government that due to non-availability of food stuff, people are forced to eat grass, rice husk and mahuwa men and animals are falling ill and dying due to drinking contaminated water would like to submit to the Government that the area is the biggest centre of power

generation in the country, yet it is facing starvation. Relief measures be started immediately in the area to provide food grains kerosene and other essential commodities. All sorts of recovery be suspended.

Sir, in this context, I would also like to submit that the Government should open temporary shops of essential commodities on two days in a week when village markets come up so that lives of villagers may be saved. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, without going in further deliberation, I would like to submit to the Government, through you, that in order to solve the problems being faced by the people of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts permanently, the Government should immediately provide adequate funds and also chalk out a plan.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, specially in the Terai region of the State, the farmers have to suffer a lot due to attitude of the Government, administration a also due to the natural calamities. The Basmati Pusa No.1 rice, that was produced last year, was not purchased whereas the year before last year rice was purchased for Rs. 1400 and Rs. 1500 per quintal. Rice was grown on large scale for that consideration only. Now there price of rice has come down to Rs. 300 to Rs. 275 per quintal. And it is not being purchased even at that price.

One of our colleagues was just revealing to the places where people are forced eat gross due to food shortage. There is, however, enough paddy available in the Terai region. Moreover, the farmers had to suffer a lot due to downpour of hail storm. Centres to purchase wheat have not yet been opened. A few such centres that are working there belong to F.C.I. Since the personnel of F.C.I. godowns take two rupees per bag the, men at other centers charge 5 rupees per bag from farmers. I would like to submit that the Government should make arrangements so that the farmers may be able to sell their produce and reap benefits.

[English]

SHRIG.M.C. BALAYOGN (Amalapuram):
Sir, the recent outburst of oil and gas due to ONGC drilling operations at KG Project at Komarada drilling site No. 1 in Kadali village of Razole Mandal of my parliamentary constituency, Amalapuram East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh on 20.3.93 at about 5 PM caused considerable damage. The oil get sprinked on nearby houses, crops, wells, drainage and irrigation canals. The revenue officials of East Godavari district estimated the damage to crops as Rs. 50 lakhs, i.e., paddy and coconut. About fifty acres of land covering paddy and nearly 2000 coconut tree have been damaged. About 1500 people have been rendered hopeless and another 2000 fishermen have lost their fishing rights due to oil spill into drains and irrigation canals. Two relief camps have been conducted accommodating about 2000 people but no medical assistance has been provided so far to the affected people of the surrounding areas. People in the neighboring areas are panic-stricken due to oil and gas leakage and at last, after about a month, the spill was stopped on 16.4.93. The people in the area complained that the entire air was polluted and that they were suffering from a peculiar disease. Besides the above mentioned losses suffered by the people of my constituency, prawn culture owners suffered heavy losses as the oil get spilled into the ponds and thus caused irreparable loss to their business.

I request the hon. Minister of petroleum and Natural Gas, through you, to provide financial assistance to the affected people by giving at least Rs. 1 crores as a relief amount immediately. Further pucca houses be built for those who have lost their houses. With a view to revive their respective professions, financial assistance may be given to the farmers, fishermen and the people engaged in the prawn culture business. Proper medical care may be provided to the people of my constituency to get cured of the peculiar disease to which they are expected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Balayogi, you know that you can read from your notes only when you wish to raise a matter under Rule 377. During Zero Hour the time at your disposal is only one-and-a-half minute. Anyhow, you have completed your speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): With your kind permission I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very piquant situation in Assam arising out of the latest directive given by the Election Commission with regard to revision of the electoral roll in Assam

Sir, the Election Commission has recently issued another directive. On 24th march last, the chief Minister of Assam in the State Legislative Assembly announced that no name of any person, whose name appears in the 1990 rolls, would be deleted. That was the specific announcement made by the government of Assam on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. But the Election commission now has announced that is not the position acceptable to the Election Commission. Not only that it is unacceptable by the Commission, the Commission has also threatened penal and other suitable action against any officer, including the chief Secretary of Assam Government, who do not accept and work on the basis of the directive given by the Election Commission. The election commission has also said that the names can be deleted from the 1990 electoral rolls.

A piquant situation has arisen because there is a due process for the deletion of names, that can be done only under the IMDT Act. I want a statement from the Government of India explaining what would be the actual procedure in order to implement the directives of the Election Commission with regard to revision of electoral roll in Assam because if specific instructions are not issued, religious minorities or linguistic minorities will be put to harassment in Assam.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Controller of Examinations was himself responsible for leaking out the question papers of some subjects for the preliminary test of Civil Services Examination at Allahabad Examination Centre and the candidates who were taking examination had caught him redhanded with question papers. The Controller of Examinations was subsequently dismissed. There was a C.B.I. inquiring into this case and now the issue is pending with Supreme Court. Reports of leaking out of the question papers of the Civil Services Examination are heard every year and then the examinations are either cancelled or the talented students have to suffer for it. Cancellation of examinations prevent those talented students from reappearing at the examinations who become overaged.

Through this House I would therefore like to submit go to the Government that all those candidates who are now overaged but who had appeared at the preliminary test of Civil Services Examination 1992, which was later cancelled, should be allowed to reappear at the next Examination. In 1990 also when the question paper leaked out, the candidates were given a chance to reappear at the next Examination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the fault has been committed by the Controller of Examination, but the talented students have been made to suffer for that, the hon. Minister of parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, so I would like to submit to him that the Government should give special attention to this issue.

[English]

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Sir, with your kind permission I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of the NJMCs in general and that of the Unit National in particular. The Unit National is the biggest of all the seven NJMC units. It employ almost 10,000 workers. Now, it is under threat of closures. For the last six months, workers are not getting their wages in time. Statutory and other dues, such as Provident Fund, ESI, Taxes

etc. amounting to Rs. 15 crore remain unpaid. Due to paucity of funds, the operation of Cash Credit Account with the State Bank of India had been stopped at the instance of the Sales Tax authorities. No grant has been released so far for the purchase of spare parts overhauling and repairing of machines.

Lastly, there is an irregular supply of raw jute. We met the Minister during the third week of March, after which the JCI resumed supply of raw jute to the unit National. Between April 3 and April 30, only 8500 tonnes had been supplied to the mills in place of stipulated 10,000 tonnes.

Now, on April 13, the JCI had intimated the Ministry that they would stop supply of raw jute to the mill. As a fall out, national jute mills, with a raw jute stock of less than two days is inclined towards closure and the fate of 10,000 employees will be uncertain.

So, I would urge upon the Minister to see that there is immediate release of raw jute and immediate release of at least Rs. 6 crore towards purchase of raw jute and purchase of spare parts.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): The Tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh are in total distress, particularly, in Guntur, Ongole, Krishan, West Godavari and East Godavari districts. The farmers are suffering with severe problems of unremunative prices in the market. The authorised growing of tobacco, as advised by the Tobacco Board is 103 million kgs, but the production has increased to 125.5 million kgs in the month of February. The farmers have no facility to store the same. They don't have individual godowns or marketing godowns. Due to passage of these three months, the color and flavor of tobacco leaves are fading away. Because of this, F-1 grading has gone down to F-4 grading. So, the farmer is losing very heavily. In every grade, the farmer is losing Rs. 10 per kg.

The tobacco companies are not purchas-

ing tobacco because, the export orders are not received due to failure of Russian purchasing capacity. Last year also, more than 10 million tonnes of export was cancelled by Russia and the Tobacco Board was not in a position to do anything. The market yards, in a number of districts are lying with loads of tobacco bundles. Neither the Agriculture Minister nor the Commerce minister had come forward to rescue the farmers. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to advise the Commerce Ministry to come into the market for purchasing tobacco from the farmers, by forming a Tobacco Trade Corporation. I also appeal to the Prime Minister to sanction Rs. 100 crore as seed money to the corporation.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN
(Gobichettiopuayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sri, I want to raise a very important matter.

Sir, yesterday, at about 9.50 p.m., the Madras Doordarshan people with TV Camera, along with one congress Leader tried to get entry into the Assembly premises. Sir, without seeking the permission of the Speaker..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naryanan, anything that happens in the State Legislature should not be referred here.

SHRI P. G. NAYAYANA: I am not referring to the incident.

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN
(Tirunneveli): Doordrahan is under the control of the Central Government.

SHRI P. G. NARARAYAN: I am referring to incident that happened outside the Assembly.

13. 00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If anything has happened inside the Tamilnadu Assembly or outside, anit raised here?

SHRI P. G. NARAYANA: I am not referring to the incident outside the Assembly. The Ma-

dras Doordarshan people yesterday tried to get an entry into the premises of the Tamilnadu Assembly. It is illegal entry. Without seeking permission of the Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If anyman wants to have an entry into the premises of the Assembly, with per mission of the Speaker, he can enter into the premises of the Assembly. If he enters into the premises without the permission of the Speaker, then the Legislature is there to talcum suitable action against him. Then how can you raise this question on the floor of this House?

SHRI P. G. NARAYANA: They want to cover the drama of the Congress MLAs. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the forum where that problem can be tackled. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): All the MLAs were arrested. Thousands of workers were arrested (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAIK (Bombay North): They should be allowed to raise it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: It is a very important matter. Yesterday's incident is to be condemned. I suspect somebody from the Government of India must have been instructed to do that illegal action. MLAs were not interested for discussion.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-SOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): As you have rightly observed, without the permission of the presiding officer the Assembly, no action an be taken inside the House. If the Presiding officer of the Tamilnadu Assembly was not allowing the Doordarshan people to get an Gentry into the Assembly, they should not go in. Even if there was some kind of mismanagement, it is not the responsibility of the Government or this House. This cannot be

raised here. It is a matter which pertains to the Tamilnadu Assembly and it should not be raised there in this manner under the cover of the Doordarshan coverage. Doordarshan coverage is not material thing; the material thing is whether the speaker allowing it or not. Your ruling is right. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MR KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: After the House adjourn can we continue to sit in the House? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If anything is to take true place in the Assembly, it is the Speaker who is supreme. If there is any violation of the rule, the speaker definitely takes action against the person who has committed a mistake; it comes within the purview of the Speaker. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: They had switched off the lights. They were sitting in the darkness. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P G NARAYANAN: The Tamilnadu MLAs, the Congress MLAs were not for discussing the problems of the people; they were for a demonstration and destabilization. They wanted to find a way out to create an atmosphere of law and order inside and outside the Assembly to apply Article 356 of the constitution. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. You have made your point very clearly.

Now it is one O' clock. The Zero Hour is over we shall go to the next item- papers to be laid.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not it is one o'clock. Zero Hour is over. Now I shall take up the regular business. Now, I go to papers to be

laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

13.05 1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1993-94, Review on the working of and annual report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar for 1991-92 and Statement for Delay in Laying These Papers Etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO,

I beg to lay on the table-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT.-3833[1993]

- (2) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies ACT, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Paradeep phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1991-92.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Paradeed phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comp-

troller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.-3834/93]

Notification Under Essential Commodities ACT, 1955 and Statements for Delay in Laying these Papers 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): ON BEHALF OF SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI,

I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities ACT, 1955:-
- (i) SO. 361 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1992 specifying the Nagoan paper Mills, Morigaon and the Cachar Paper Mills, Hailakandi, units of the Hindustan paper Corporation Limited, as Mills producing newsprint for the purposes of clause 2(e) of the Newsprint control order, 1992.
- (ii) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) order, 1992 published in notification No. S. O. 577(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1992.
- (iii) S.O. 143(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1993 notifying the Aurangabad paper Mills Limited, Aurangabad, as a mill producing newsprint.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at items (i) and (ii) of (i) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3835/93]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement retarding review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India, Limited, Lucknow, for the Year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No LT-3836/93]

Annual Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for 1991-92 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): ON BEHALF OF SHRI P.K. THUNGON, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the annual Accounts (Hindi and English version) of the national Capital Region planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon under section 26 of the National Capital Region planning Board Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3837/93]

Parliamentary Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Affairs for 1993-94.

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of parliamentary Affairs for the year 1993-94

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3838/93].

Annual Report and Review on the Workings of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, S. A. S. Nagar for 1991-92 and Statement for Delay in Laying these Papers 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): On behalf of Shri RANGARAJAN Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development centre, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1991-92, along with audited accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development centre, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1991-92.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-3939/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development centre, Pune, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development centre, Pune for the year 1991-92.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3840/93]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the centre for Electronics design and Technology, Gorakhpur, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Gorakhpur for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-3840/93]

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No LT-3841/93]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government

on the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT.-3842/93]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Calicut, for the Year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the centre for Electronics Design and Technology, or the year 1991-92.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT.-3843/93]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government of the working of the centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1991-92.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT.-3844/93]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development centre Thiruvanthapuram, for the Year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English version) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development centre, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 1991-92.

- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3845/93]

- (15) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3846/93]

- (16) A Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the CMC Limited, secunderabad, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3847/93]

- (ii) Annual Report of the CMC Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3848/93]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development for 1993-94

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: On behalf of SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3849/93]

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): We would like to walk out in protest. *(Interruptions)*

1307 hrs.

At This Stage, Shri M. R. Kadambur Janarthanan and Some Other Hon. Members Came and Stood Near the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. now the zero Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mukul Wasnik, please consult Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even the question which you people have raised is not a subject to be discussed on the floor of this House. I have made it absolutely clear. for anything which happens within the House, or the Assembly, the Speaker is the supreme authority to decide. He has to decide it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGAH (Deogarh): It is over. Please go back to your seats.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): There is no freedom of expression in the Assembly *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Narayanan attempted to say, I have allowed. It is pertaining to the business of the House and the supreme authority is the Speaker and he has to take action against those who were violating the law.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Inside the Assembly they were beaten. It was inside the Assembly, that they were beaten.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K. S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): They were arrested today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do one thing then. You can give a notice for tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I Called Shri Narayanan. I have not called anybody also.

(Interruptions)

13.10 hrs

At This Stage, Shri M. R. Kadambur Janarthanan and Some Other Hon Members Went Back to Their Seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shuklajee, would you like to say something?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-

SOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN
SHUKLA): Sir on what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Congress
Members are agitated that the AIADMK people
were given an opportunity and they have made
an allegation against them and they want a
chance to rebut it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir,
Shri K. Ramamurtheshould be allowed to rebut
the allegation that has been made. (*Interrup-
tions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay. It should
not be treated as precedent. We will just com-
plete with in two or three minutes then agenda
items and then we will be take up this subject.

13.11 1/4 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Nineteenth Report

[*English*]

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar):
Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth report (Hindi
and English versions of the Committee on Pri-
vate Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.11 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

Tenth and Eleventh Reports.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth and
Eleventh Reports (Hindi and English Versions)
of the Committee on Government Assurances.

COPYRIGHT (SECOND AMEND-
MENT) BILL

**Extension of Time for Presentation of
the Report of the Joint Committee.**

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North
Central): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do further ex-
tend upto the last day of the Monsoon
Session, 1993, the time for presenta-
tion of the report of the Joint Commit-
tee on Copyright (Second Amend-
ment) Bill, 1992 further to amend the
Copyright Act, 1957."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That this House do further ex-
tend upto the last day of the Monsoon
Session 1993, the time for presenta-
tion of the report of the Joint Commit-
tee on Copyright (Second Amend-
ment) Bill, 1992 further to amend the
Copyright Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted

13.12 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-
MENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I beg to
move the following

"That this House do agree with
the Twenty-seventh Report of the
Business Advisory Committee pre-

[Sh. Mukul Wasnik]

sented the House on the 20th April, 1993"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th April, 1993."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES

(Muzaffarpur): On the Business Advisory Committee report, I have given an amendment.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I had given notice of amendment in the morning.

[English]

Sir, I wish to move the following amendment to the Motion on the BAC report Listed in item 11 of the Agenda today. The amendment is:

"That the report be referred back to the Committee with the recommendation that the committee consider including the following item for discussion. in the next week's Agenda.

The charge that the Indian Government bribed the Russians Government officials 30 million dollars to secure crude oil from Russia at less than the prevailing market prices."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir this amendment has become significant in the light of the world wide discussion on this matter during the last 3-4 days. Yesterday this issue was raised in this house but the Government did not react to it. One hon. Member even mentioned that he had al-

ready given a notice to the Minister concerned in this regard, although, I do not think that there is a need of giving notice to the Minister on this matter. It is also not required under the rules even then the Minister did not bother to make himself present in the House and even after this issue was raised in the House by several Members neither any discussion was held nor any clarification came forward from the Government's side.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the news from Russia raises many questions, which we want the house to discuss in a serious manner. Although, this issue was also raised there in the House and the president of that country has made an announcement for investigating the matter and probably he has also constituted a committee in this regard.

The people there have taken bribe and those who have given bribe are sitting here in the House..(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Do not go into the merits of it.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not going into merits, I just want to say that it raises certain questions. First question is whether with a view to make some officials of Russia agree to supply Curde Oil to India at less than prevailing market prices Government of India.

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: He has a right to move this Motion of amendment to the Report of the Business Advisory Commuter. The House can consider this matter whether this particular amendment that the hon. Member has suggest should be accepted or not. You can put

the Motion to the House. We do not have to discuss the whole thing and go into this because in this way if we start discussion, there is no end and there is no notice to the Minister or to the Government. We will not be able to come up with any reply in this matter. So, my request to you, Sir is that his Motion may be put to the House and then if the house so agrees, the Business Advisory Committee will Consider his motion as to whether his amendment will be considered or not. But, he cannot go to substantive matter of this particular motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. minister is not aware of the rules.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We cannot go into details of this matter. The least point raised by the hon. Member is that, according to his Motion, the Business Advisory Committee Report be amended and that can be decided by the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, probably the hon. Minister is not well versed with the rules. Rule 295 clearly states that one has a right to make a half an hour discussion on it and Members can speak on it.

[*English*]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: NOT AT THIS STAGE.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is there, provided further that not more than half-an-hour shall be allotted for discussion to the motion.

(*Interruptions*). I have Motion of amendment.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member is not discussing the Motion. He is discussing the substance of the Motion. The Hon. Member can discuss his Motion. That is all right. We cannot object to that and we will not object to that. We will take up the matter in the

Business Advisory Committee. But, if he goes into the substance of the Motion, which is the subject matter of the discussion, that is not possible, that is not allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cutback): We must know what is the fact. Unless we know this, how can we apply our mind? set the hon. Member be allowed to speak on his amendment. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: That particular matter which was raised Yesterday and day before, that particular matter should be included in the Business of the House and House should be allowed to discuss that. The House very well understands the matter which has been raised. (*Interruption*)

We cannot go into the merits of the question which sought to be included in the Business of the House. (*Interruptions*) The rules suggest that the amendment in this manner can be moved. But the subject matter of the amendment and the merits of the case cannot be discussed under this kind of cover.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Rule 295 is very clear on this. I am sorry the hon. Minister is trying to confuse the House. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister can save the time of the House by making an announcement that there will be discussion on it before 24th and the Government should make a statement clarifying the position. Mr Deputy Speaker it is a serious matter, if the hon. Minister agrees for a discussion on it then all of us will agree that this subject should be included.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: This matter relates to very friendly country and ourselves. It is a sensitive matter. The matter has been raised. The Government is seized of the matter and whatever reaction we have, we will

[Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla]

like the hon speaker to know about this matter and then we can proceed with the matter. But, this has been raised. I will request the hon. Member not to press this matter further.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Rule is clear on this. This is not the first time that an amendment is being moved to the Report of the Business Advisory Committee. You can refer to the rules. The hon. Minister can refer to any authorities that are normally cited here. There had been umpteen occasions, when amendments had been moved and there had been half an hour discussions. Thereafter, the Motion had been put to vote.

[*Translation*]

You can have half an hour discussion of 15 minutes discussion and decide about the number of speakers and put a restriction that I should finish within five minutes but I do have a right to speak which cannot be done away with.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: You can speak on your motion and cannot speak on the issue.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am speaking on my amendment. I have reward out my amendment... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George, we shall do one thing, we shall draw a via media for this. we shall take up this subject after lunch.

[*Translation*]

If the Government agrees to it then its all right. (*Interruption*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr.

Narayan has raised an issue

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, Sir this motion is held in abeyance till after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank You Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Narayanan had raised an issue pertaining to the television and our friends probably protested to it. They are under the impression that Mr. Narayanan was given an opportunity but our friends on this side could not be given an opportunity to rebut it. Is it the desire of the House that our friends also should be given an opportunity.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIM. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): Sir, the Speaker can give the ruling of his own. It is a Tamil Nadu Assembly matter and the Members cannot raise that matter here. that is the privilege of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. To take the opinion of the house is not fair sir because we are only a minority party here with only eleven members (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANBARSU ERA (Madras central) It is the right and privilege of a Member. There is no question of minority or majority... (*Interruption*).

DR. (Shrimati) K. S. SOUNDARAM TINDIVANAM: they are very much particular in discussing the assembly proceedings (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. R. KADAMBARI JANARTHANANA: There are so many items

which are discussed. How can you reopen them?... (Interruptions)... No, Sir... (Interruptions).

13.12 hrs.

A This Stage, Shri M. R. Kadambur Janarthanan and Some Other Hon. Members Came and Sat on the Floor Near the Table.

SHRI. K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM (Tindivanam): Sir, I have given proper notice before ten o'clock. My name is listed but I was not called... (Interruption).

SHRI ANBARASU ERA : Sir You have called Mr Narayanan only on the basis that his name has been listed... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to meet 2.20 p.m.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Then Adjourned For Lunch Till Twenty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Re-Assembled After Lunch at Twenty-Six Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER- IN THE CHAIR]

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM (Tindivanam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission. I will not mention anything as to what had happened in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. (Interruptions)

SHRI MR. DADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, if kit is anything pertaining to Tamil Nadu, then we should also be given a chance to explain. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Sir, today in Tamil Nadu all the MLAS belonging

to the opposition parties have been arrested. It is not only the Congress MLAS who have been arrested but all the Opposition MLAS have been arrested. (Interruptions)

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir can the MLAS sit in the House after the House had adjourned? Can we sit here in the House after the House has adjourned? Is it allowed under the rules? ((Interruption) Let the Parliamentary affairs Minister explain the Position on this point. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: All these arrests took place outside the Assembly and not inside the Assembly. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the list of Members who wanted to make submissions during Zero Hour, Shri P.G. Narayanan was allowed to make a submission about the unauthorised entry of Doordarshan personnel inside the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Under item No. 24 a matter was admitted to be raised by Shri K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam about the breakdown of Constitutional machinery in Tamil Nadu. This is the regularly admitted subject which has been circulated to all of us. So, on this basis, the Member is trying to say how the constitutional machinery has broken down in Tamil Nadu. He is not making any allegation, he is not making any insinuation, he is only trying to tell his version of what had happened. So, once we have heard Shri P.G. Narayanan, we should hear the version of Shri K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam also. He should be allowed to make his submission. In two minutes he will explain the whole thing and it will be over. There is nothing irregular that is being done. (Interruptions)

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: You are the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Please do not take a partisan attitude. You are not the spokesman for the Congress Party here. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not making any allegation against any Government or against any individual. He is not making any allegation against anybody.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMOHANSINGH (Deoria): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. There is a convention to raise such matters in the House during zero hour. Now the house is going to have discussion on the general Budget. There will be Zero-hour tomorrow also. So you please ask him to raise this matter tomorrow during the zero hour. He should give a proper notice for this and then raise it tomorrow. He should not waste the time of the House like this.

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Peramur): It would be a bad precedent. If you allow this today, then every day you have to allow Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram (Tiruchengode): Every person will discuss the state Assembly proceedings here.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: They do not know what I am raising here. All the MLA'S have already been named and they have gone out. I am not saying that. I am saying about what has happened outside the Assembly. *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My suggestion is, you can raise it tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: INTAMIL NADU, ALL THE CONGRESS, PMK, DMK, CPI(M), MGR-ADMK and all the opposition MLA's have been arrested today. A large number of party functionaries important functionaries all over the State have been arrested.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: If it is allowed today, it is a bad precedent *(Interruptions.)*

MR DEPUTY- SPEAKER: NO. PLEASE GOTOYOURSEAT.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Already the by-letion schedules are started today and nominations are being filed. By elections are taking place in Dindigul Anna District and Ranipet Assembly constituency in North Arcot district. Thousands of workers and Congress leaders have been arrested. the opposition party people are being arrested. In such circumstances, the elections will not be fair in these districts. *(Interruptions.)* She has no moral authority to continue. That Government should be dismissed. *(Interruptions.)* Democracy has come to an end in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Has it gone on record? We would like to know whether it has gone on record. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Mr. George Fernandes

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: I want to reply. I have to answer him.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: This is not question-answer session

SHRI MR. KADAMBURJANARTHANAN: Do you want us to create a scene like their MLA'S have created there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not create any scene. please to go to your seat. please resume your seat.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: I want to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question of giving reply does not arise. *(Interruption.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, if it is against the rules, it will be removed from the record. *(Interruption)*

SHRI MR. KADAMBURJANARTHANAN: It is the self. respect of our party and of the tamil

Nadu Government. You rilon our leader also to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he has made any insinuation against you or your government, that will be definitely looked into.

SHRIM. R. DADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Our leader did not complete his speech. democracy is dead here in Parliament.

14.36 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri M. R. Kadambur Janarthanan
Came and sat on the floor near the Table*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have got a Budget discussion. If there is any insinuation, any allegation, or ant bad remarks levelled against the Government, we will definitely look into.

14.37 hrs.

AT THIS STAGE, SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANA WENT BACK TO HIS SEAT.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): It is a false allegation. I have a right to reply. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, you ventilated your grievance. You have made sufficient protest. You have tried to establish yourself there is nothing to worry. If there are any insinuations, of bad words, they will be removed. Kindly co-operate. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not use the names.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Just a minute. I am trying to suggest to the hon. Deputy speaker that Shri P. G. Narayanan should be asked to submit a regular motion for your

consideration and if the Hon. Speaker is pleased to accept it, the Matter can be discussed tomorrow. *(Interruptions)* You have to act according to certain rules. The motion can be made and if the Hon speaker finds the position acceptable. He can accept it. He can allow a discussion on this matter. Both sides can participate in this matter. But in this manner we will reach nowhere. Both sides have their say and now today we are taking up the time which is allotted for the discussion of General Budget. This matter has been discussed for a long time. Let a motion be moved and Speaker will try and we will sit down and find out what is to be done in the matter. please ask him to give a regular motion so that we can discuss it. *(Interruption)*

SHRI. MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: You have to allow us to reply.

M. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This cannot be a regular debate. When our friend spoke. If he has made any insinuation, bad remarks, or any allegations, all those words will be removed. Shri P. G. Narayanan, you also wanted to speak what you really desired and you ventilated your grievance. Now the doors open for cooperation. *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: Could this be turned into a debate. Let us not do it. The time is very precious. You are all experienced Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: The point is that today they have gone on record. We must also today itself. You have to allow us to go on record. today itself. Our party has got the right to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. Kindly permit me to go to the next item.

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: you must allow us. What is this? We have got the right to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is very short..

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, you have already allowed the Congress Member on the request of the parliamentary Affairs Minister *(Interruptions)*. Please listen to me. *(Interruptions)* After the Zero Hour was completed, you allowed the Congress member. When you took up Matters under Rule 377, at that comment you went back and asked the hon. Member from Congress party to speak on the request of the parliamentary Affairs Minister. That is why this kind of problem again cropped up. When the Congress Member has been allowed to speak, naturally they too have a right to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When our mistake is committed., it should not be followed by another mistake.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN: You have not seen this list. They were already there. This is the list. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Another unprecedented thing has been done by our parliamentary Affairs Minister. That is about the notice given by the Members before 10 of the clock and that is within your jurisdiction.

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Without a notice, you have allowed them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seats.

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: You must allow us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: If any Member

gives notice before 10 of the clock, that is within your prerogative. It is not generally circulated among the Ministers. It is your prerogative to allow and whom not to allow.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I have got the list.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: How can he have it? *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Janarthanan, you can bring a substantive tomorrow. You can

You can discuss it at length. Let us not waste the precious time of the House. You can move it tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: You are meeting out injustice to us. We want to be given the right to reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir I am point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The parliamentary Affairs Minister was just showing a list which has been admitted by you. The Zero Hour matters are not generally admitted by the hon. Speaker and circulated to the parliamentary Affairs Minister or any other Minister. How is the parliamentary Affairs minister showing that? He should not do that. This is an unprecedented thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My suggestion to you is if you feel that injustice has been done to you, if you are aggrieved, today is not the last day of the sitting of the House. You can move a motion

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (gobichettipalayam): I have a right to give a reply why have you allowed them? I have to give a

reply now.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI MR. MADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: They went on record on 21st April. We also want to go on record on 21st April itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 21st April is followed by 22nd April.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: Please allow me to reply. It is very unfair. You are setting a wrong precedent. You are curtailing my rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just to oblige the hon. Member I took a decision which is against the precedent, against the principle of the House. That liberty is being misused.

(Interruption)

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARATHANAN: What is the harm in allowing us?

SHRI P. H. NARAYANAN: In the morning, I have spoken on a different subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume Your seat now. You have protested enough.

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: We will plead with you to allow us. We would like to go on record today itself. We have got to answer our people. As the elected representatives, we plead you to allow us. (Interruptions)

SHRI MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Then, you arrange to lift us.

1444. hrs.

At This Stage, Shri M.R. Kadambur Janarthanan and Some Other hon. Members Come and Sat on the floor Near the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. The House is not in order. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 3 o' clock.

1445. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned to Meet at fifteen of The Clock.

The Lok Sabha Re-Assembled at Three Minutes Past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All our good friends have agreed to cooperate.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobchettipalayam): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that you want to say?

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: He made certain allegations. I have to reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: No no. Now, if you do not agree with him, for the records sake, say, that I do not agree.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is no right of reply. There is no rule of that kind.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: I daiy all the

[SH. P.G. Narayanan]

allegations levelled by Mr. ramamurthy. (Interruptions) Every opportunity is given to Congress MLA'S in the Tamil nadu Assembly. They are misusing it. They do not stick to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. (Interruptions) They are creating a lot of trouble daily in the Tamil nadu Assembly. (Interruptions) There is a political motive. They have created an atmosphere of law and order problem. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We can understand your feelings for your State. But then, you have to consider the national issues also. Please cooperate. This big budget is before you for discussion on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. Whatever you have to say, you have said. It is a matter of record. Not only that, but you have demonstrated your feelings properly. Now let us not continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Request not to continue.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Several allegations regarding law and order....

MR. SPEAKER: You have denied it now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Since you are denying me an opportunity to speak, we are walking out. (Interruptions)

15.05 hrs.

At this Stage, P.G. Narayanan and Some

Other Hon. Members Left The House.

[Translation]

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) Sir, incidents of this kind have never taken place in Tamil Nadu during the period of any of the erstwhile chief Ministers. We feel very sorry. We feel very sorry. We are ashamed of the present happenings. (Interruptions)

*SOME HON. MEMBERS : Vankkam, Vankkam, Poyittu Vanga.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambur): Sir, some people are saying 'get out' (Interruptions)

[Translations]

*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: We have been put in a precarious position now. we cannot proudly call ourselves as Tamil these days. They have put us to such a great shame. We have to have our heads in shame. Because of the present Tamil Nadu Government, tamil have lost the honour and respect which they used to comment wherever they go. Never before the honour of Tamils have been hurt so much in Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Sir, when our leader was saying that we are walking out, some hon. Member was saying 'get out'. What does it mean I am sorry to point out this, Sir... (interruptions)...

ANHON. MEMBER: There are Your imaginary words. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Are you accepting that the meanings of 'walk out and 'get out' are

the same? I am sorry to say this, sir.... (Interruption... Does it mean that you are imitating the word?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nitish Kumar, why are you prolonging it?..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be little serious. This is not the way in which we should conduct ourselves. If they have walked out, they have helped the House to conduct the business and we should respect them.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: But I would like to know on this point, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is nothing that you would like to know. When I have said this much, this should be more than sufficient for you.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Are 'walk out' and 'get out' the same?

MR. SPEAKER: It is wrong.

1506 hrs.

At This Stage, Shri A. Asokaraj Left the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The Opposition MLAS of tamil Nadu have been put under arrest. I have received this message just now. (Interruptions)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-Seventh Report- Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzffarpur): Mr. speaker, Sir, I have given an amendment which was being discussed in the morning session.

MR. SPEAKER: I was listening to that. I think he was asking to collect all relevant information in this regards and then it will be taken up in Business Advisory Committee....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Minister of parliamentary Affairs has given me assurance that it could be considered in the next week.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th April, 1993."

15.08 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to set up electronic telephone exchanges at wani and Rajur, Maharashtra.

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL (Yavatmal): Rajur Taluk Wani District Yavatmal is a business centre having more than 30 lime factories, coal mines and lime stone mines alongwith other business activities. The telephone users at Rajur are facing difficulties as the telephone exchange remains defective most of the time. Trunk and STD services are also not satisfactory at wani and Rajur.

I, therefore, request that an electronic Telephone exchange may be set up at Wani and Rajur.

(ii) Need to set up fair price yarn depots for powerloom weavers in Jabalpur region, Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur):—I invite attention of the Government to the pathetic condition of the weavers, both handloom and powerlooms in the country in general and in Jabalpur region in particular. The weavers are facing grave situation in the face of erratic supplies of yarn, its high costs and formidable challenge by way of competition in the market from the textile mills. A large number of weavers have been thrown out of job, their looms having been closed down.

In my constituency Jabalpur, where there used to be at least 10,000 powerlooms, hardly around 2500 (only about 25%) are now left, and these too are finding it difficult to sustain. Weavers half been on the verge of starvation and the situation warrants urgent government aid.

I would urge upon the Government to set up fair price yarn depots for the powerloom weavers, within reasonable accessible distance, in different areas, particularly in the Jabalpur region. Easy credit facilities may be made available to powerloom weavers on comparatively softer terms. Government should also provide them with market facilities by reserving various public sector and government areas of cloth consumption, for the power loom products. Government agencies should purchase their requirements direct from the weavers and distributed to users depots. Through a central depot.

(iii) Need to check erosion caused by Ghaghra river in district Bahraich and adjoining areas in Uttar Pradesh and to give help to the farmers affected by the erosion

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): Mr. speaker, sir, under rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter.

The Government has constructed a dam for safety from flood in the river and adjoining areas of Baharaich, Gonda and Barabank districts of Uttar Pradesh. Lakhs of farmers have been residing for centuries in the area along the banks of Ghaghara river and lakhs of acres of land belonging to those farmers falls in that area. There are thousands of villages in that area and more than 80 per cent of population comprise hanjans and backwards.

For the last many years Ghaghara river has been causing heavy land erosion in bagraich district and other adjoining areas like Nanpara, Kaiserganj, Ram Nagar, Ram Sanehi Ghat, Rudouli etc. and till now lacs of acres of land has been washed off and hundreds of udleges have been washed away by the river. Villagers are living along the embankment and road sides in small huts and every year they have to face the fury of flood. This natural calamity is all because of the embankment and reservoirs which have been constructed for the canals.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government that in view of the large scale erosion caused by this river a survey of this area should immediately be conducted by the experts and schemes for checking the erosion of cultivable land should be formulated on a water footing. financial assistance should be given to government of Uttar Pradesh for providing compensation and speedy rehabilitation of the affected farmers. Effective steps should also be taken to provide actual possession of land allotted to the landless persons in this area.

(iv) Need to ensure that the office of central Ordinance depot at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh is not wound up

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following important matter.

COD, Chhivake, is functioning in Naini, Allahabad in my parliamentary Constituency It

is under the ordnance corps of the Ministry for Defence which supply weapons, vehicles and other army equipments to the military units. COD Chhivaki, was set up in 1943 and 15 to 20 thousand civilian staff are working in this depot. During Indo-Pak war, COD Chhivaki had played an important role for which an appreciation letter was also given to it.

I come to know that the Army headquarters has issued an order for winding up this depot by the year 2000. The staff working in this depot would either be transferred to other depots their services would be terminated. The stores to the tune of crores of rupees are lying in COD Chhivaki, and that will also be auctioned. Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government that this depot should not be closed down in Allahabad and orders should be issued for retaining COD, Chhivaki, at Allahabad so that the employees working there may continue to perform their duty without any kind of uncertainty.

(v) Need for early conversion of Samastipur Darbhanga rail line into broad gauge

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. speaker, Sir rail facilities have been increased all over India to great extent but the entire area of Darabhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Saharsa are still deprived of the direct link from Patna, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur etc. The distance between Nirmali Bhatiya to Saharsa via Soli is about 300 kms. Whereas it will be just 20-30 kms if a bridge is constructed over Kos river. For this purpose it was decided in 1974 to convert Samastipur-Darbhanga rail line into broad gauge line. Several times it was formally inaugurated and for this purpose provisions were made in annual Budget but till now this rail line could not be converted into broad gauge line. During the last 20 years, allocation for the conversion work has been made in at least ten Budgets and it was formally inaugurated thrice by the Railway Ministers. This Samastipur-Darbhanga rail line, which also connects four

important points on the Indo-Nepal Border, is just a 37 kms long stretch but its conversion work is still on paper.

I am happy that the Government has realised the fact and a clear cut assurance was given on March 4, but till now the work on this line has not started.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that the conversion work of Samastipur-Darbhanga rail line should be completed in the year 1993-94 itself.

(vi) Need to ensure into the cause resulting in suspension of drilling operations for oil exploration at certain places in Himachal Pradesh

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker sir, there was possibility of finding oil reserves at about seven places in Himachal Pradesh and after conducting a survey some places were selected for drilling operation. The operation continued for several years Jwalamukhi. Drilling operation was also started at a place called Changar talai on the border of Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts of Himachal Pradesh and the contract was awarded for drilling upto 6000 meters depth but all of a sudden the drilling operation was abandoned after drilling up to 4970 metre depth.

Similarly, it is learnt that inferior quality of pipe was used in the drilling operation near Nurpur which could not sustain the pressure of the gas and got burst as a result of which oil exploration work was disrupted. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government:

1) the reasons for suspending drilling operation before reaching a space depth at Changar Talai and Jawalaji A CBI inquiry should be conducted into it.

2) the persons responsible for using inferior quality of pipe drilling operation at Nurpur.

[Prof. Prem Dhumal]

3) Modern sophisticated machines should be used for drilling operation on Shivalik hills if there is possibility of oil reserve.

4) Enquiry should be conducted whether the private companies which were entrusted with the work of drilling operation had read modern machines and equipment or defective machines and equipment for this purpose.

5) enquiry should also be conducted into whether vested interests or foreign powers were not involved in the disruption for oil exploration work in Himachal Pradesh.

(vii) need to ensure that Rain and Moist Deciduous forest Research Institute at Jorhat, Assam is not shifted out of the state

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Five valuable Years have passed since Government of India decided in April, 1987 to set up Rain and Moist Desiduous Forests Research Institute at Jorhat, Assam. It is learnt that there is a move to shift the institute outside the State. Jorhat was selected because of its proximity to the ever green forests of the region, communications facilities and existence of laboratories of ICAR, CSIR and particularly Assam Agricultural University. All of a sudden, all these factors which justified the Government decision earlier, have been ignored.

The move to shift the institute from Jorhat in Assam has created resentment in Assm. After a long spell of uncertainty and instability caused by terrorist activities, a climate of normalcy and peace has returned to the state. The people of assam have realised that they have to be in the national mainstream and appreciate the deep concern expressed by the Union Government for the rapid development of the state. Steps like shifting of institutes, will not only adversely affect the normalcy and peace of the

State but will be misunderstood against Government's Commitment to the development of the State.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to look into it.

15.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1993-94 GENERAL DISCUSSION CONTD.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri debi Prasad Pal

The position is very complicated. We have to make a Report also. Yesterday as you were allowed to speak on this point, you will be allowed to speak today, but you will be doing in such a manner that your speech will not create a sort of obstacle.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, sir, I am a Member of that committee of which you are the Chairman. Chairman will apprise the House of the unanimous viewpoint of all the 45 members of they Committee Consisting of 30 Members of this House and 15 Members of the other House. It will be improper to stop the chairman to express his own views in this House. The Chairman will never present his personal viewpoint but of the Committee. The Chairman also must be given the right to have personal opinion on any issue like other Members of the House. His right cannot be curbed. for example I would like to say one thing that there are committees like PAC, Estimates or Public Undertakings Committee. I would like to know that whether any Chairman or Member of those Committees cannot raise or speak on any such issue in the House which has been discussed in the meeting, of the Committee? Does not he has the right to separate on that matter just because he is the Chairman of that

Committee? Why he can not express his personal views on that matter? Will that be demand that it is the viewpoint of all the members of the Committee? If Checks are put on him then these will be extended automatically to all of us because these committees pertain to the Department of Finance. Mr. Speaker, Sir, please do not exercise any checks on him. Tomorrow, I too might be subjected to these checks.

MR. SPEAKER: You are absolutely right. Generally, the Members of the Committee, appointed for any purpose, do not participate in the discussion on the report after its presentation in the House. However, Things are totally different here. Discussion is to be held even before the presentation of the report. Therefore, yesterday I permitted him to speak. I had stated....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, sir, please excuse me for interrupting you. I want to speak with your permission only. Under rule '331G' first discussion will be held here in the House then only committee will hold its sitting....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I am also saying the same thing.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore. I have got equal rights to present my viewpoint and will speak in detail before the committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That's why I did not say anything Yesterday.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Checks cannot be exercised even today on him....

MR. SPEAKER: No first listen to me....

SHRI. NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Shri george Fernandes should be allowed to speak within the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not listening to

what all I am saying? I did not stop him yesterday nor I am stopping him today. When he approached me today I allowed him to speak. However, since this situation has developed so I asked him to give considered opinion as final consideration of opinion is not slated for today. What all you have to say speak later on. I am not objecting to that. There is another aspect of it too. The chairmen exercise their discretion to decide the issues to be examined, documents to be called for and the procedure to be followed. Responsibilities and jurisdiction increase after becoming Chairman. I am not creating bottlenecks. I am not giving final decision on it today. We will take a decision on it later after the completion of the discussion. When he contacted me today in the morning I allowed him to continue. Since it is a new system, therefore, it is not proper for me to say anything. We can ponder over its other aspects.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Everything about this new committee system should be clear. rules for the committees may be framed after deep consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done the same thing.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Shri Fernandes has made a submission for finalising the things. It is upto you now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have only to submit that we will not allow curbing of rights of any Member of this House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is basically the principle we accept.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If this principle is acceptable....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How to do it, we will consider it

[Translation]

Please do not come to any final decision right now. We will think over it coolly. If chairmen cannot be allowed then it is also an aspect that other members should be allowed or not. You will say for this and if others are having some other opinion then we will have to consider that aspect also. we will discuss that too.

[English]

DR. DEBI PRSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir yesterday when I initiated the discussion for supporting the Budget placed by the hon. Finance Minister, I told the House that although it is the third year's budget, the first two years, 1991-92 and 1992-93 were the two years when we were to seek measures for tiding over the impending economic crisis. That crisis is now behind us.

The present Budget is one for fiscal consolidation so that once the economy has tided over the critical corner, once the balance of payments position has come to favorable situation once the rate of inflation which rose up to 17 percent has now been reduced to 6.5 percent, the Government has to consider how a climate can be created, where there will be proper scope for industrial development and also for agricultural growth.

The objectives will be how to remove the social and economic disparities by proper fiscal measures so that social justice also can be promoted and achieved.

1527hrs

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

In other words, the economy has to move

on its own process of self-reliance and at the same time has to develop a growth process both in industry and in agriculture facets of our socio-economic life. It is because of this reason that in various spheres the Finance Minister has introduced measures to boost up the economy and to consolidate the fiscal position at which we have not arrived at. It is true that there is no room for complacency and therefore we have to consider in which way the economy can be boosted.

I have already pointed out before this House. In agriculture some measures have been taken for agricultural growth and development. Agricultural finance is one of the major factors for developing our agricultural growth and development. Agricultural finance is one of the major instrument for developing our agricultural growth. NABARD has been given powers for the refinancing of the loans in the agricultural sector.

In the financial sector the Finance Minister has taken adequate measures. The banking system was revealed weaknesses and infirmities which the Narasimham Committee has pointed out. The Finance Minister has accepted those recommendations and has also introduced certain measures like the internationally accepted accounting system, transparency of the transactions which the banks might enter into. He has also introduced certain measures by which the banks will be able to make a provision for bad and doubtful debts and that means they have to write off Rs. 10,000 crore if this measure is to be accepted and the realistic financial position of the banking system can be restored.

It is because of this reason that the Finance Minister had made provisions for giving an accommodation of Rs. 5,500 crore to the banks. The credit facilities have been increased by reducing the liquidity ratio from 36 to 25 percent. Bank rate has been reduced from 18 to 17 percent.

In taxation measures it has been the policy to have a moderate rate of taxation with a broad-

base and also to insist on rigid compliance with the provisions of the taxation laws. Customs duties and have been reduced for capital costs.

The excise duties have been reduced on various important articles including those for common man's consumption. So, in this ways there has been a loss of more than Rs. 3981 crore. But at the same time, in spite of such a loss, by reducing the customs duty, and the central excise duty, the Finance Minister has been able to have a budget deficit reduced from Rs. 7202 crore to Rs 4374 crore and the rate of deficit will be near about 4.5 per cent. From 8.5 per cent, which we have witnessed in 1991, he has reduced it to 4.5 per cent of g. d.

I want to point out before the house that these are the measures for the growth of the economy. The Budget is growth-oriented Budget and growth-oriented measures have been taken. The finance Minister, by the present budget has given a definite direction for the economy to grow. The budget has undoubtedly introduced definite direction a bold picture so that the economy can revive from the freezing point of economic gloom, despair and frustration, which we have witnessed in the year 1991, when the Government took over the position in June 1991.

The Budget, therefore, in my submission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is a growth-oriented Budget; from a fiscal crisis which we have left behind, it envisages a fiscal consolidation and the economy can grow in these spheres. Even the Finance Minister, in order to improve the international trade and to bring the economy in open competition consistent with the policy of globalisation, has introduced free convertibility. By introducing free convertibility, it will boost up exports because by this free convertibility, the exporters will get full benefit of exports. And in this way our balance of payment position also will be improved.

In the New Industrial Policy, if we have to pursue a policy of liberalisation of the economy

emancipating economy from the cobwebs of bureaucratic control, from the de licensing system, then necessarily the economy has to make some rapid strides. For encouraging investment, foreign capital is necessary. I may remained you, Sir, that even in China, there have been forty times the investment of foreign capital than that is invested in our country. And that is why, they would make the economic progress by having the growth of 20 per cent annually. But now, in our country if we have to develop our industry, not only our internal resources have to be harnessed but also foreign capital must be given proper inducement to come. And that is way, instead of having money borrowed from the outside world, if you can invite the foreign capital to flow into this country, our debt service obligations will be reduced. And that is way, the foreign investors can now hold upto 51 per cent of the equities capital in the country and the foreign investors also have been given encouragement so that tax on the investment income will be at 20 per cent and the long term capital gain will be only at 10 per cent and the short term capital gain has been reduced to 30 per cent.

We give great impetus to the foreigners to invest their capital and also for bringing foreign technology and know how into this country.

As a result of the new industrial policy the Government has taken measures to introduce national renewal fund, which is treated as safety net for the workers. In the case of modernisation in every country labour has to be re deployed. Even in China, they used to have a life long employment and that has been replaced now. The sick industries have been closed and in this process, China had made rapid progress. But at the same time, our workers will not have to bear the brunt of this policy of liberalisation. The renewal fund has been created so that the cost of re-deploying them in the new industrial set up will be borne by the Government.

The 1993-94 Budget is a Budget which strikes a note of confidence. It presents a picture of self-reliance and a climate has been created

[Dr. Debi Prasad Pal]

in which industrial growth and agricultural growth can be made, social and economic disparities can be removed and India can be brought in the map of the international world with a developed and progressive economy. A climate of confidence can be created in which industrial and agricultural growth can be fostered, social and economic disparities can be removed. But, all depends upon how we respond to this Budget.

That is why, I commend this Budget for the acceptance of the House and I support this Budget because it is really a growth oriented, a dynamic Budget by which the country may now make rapid strides in its development and solve the problems. The country has been now emancipated from the freezing point of economic gloom, despair and frustration.

I support this Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this budget. The third of the hon. Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is simply the third edition of the first budget presented by him. There is no ray of hope evident in the budget regarding all round development of the country, removal of unemployment, to prevent India from becoming the centre of exploitation, to bring down foreign debt level of India and there is also no mention of new approach for development of the country.

I would like to submit that Dr. Manmohan Singh for the last 3 years has opened the country to the forces of subjugation's by the agghshent nations i.e., new colonialism, since the change in scenario in the world i.e. starting of new arms arms race and after the evolution of new methods to attack other nations. Therefore, I would like to strongly condemn this budget.

This budget has opened the country for the exploitation of the country by capitalist nations.

Dr. Manmohan Singh at the time of presenting the first budget has stated that the Balance of payment position of the country is bad and they have inherited empty coffers. However, to improve the BOP position the country had within a week two times devalued the rupee and as a result of it the foreign debt of India swelled from Rs. 91,000 crores to Rs. 1,41,000 crores.

The country had to mortgage 40 tonnes of gold outside India to borrow money in the light of reduced credit worthiness. Sir, at the time of presenting the second budget the hon. Minister mentioned that budget is being welcomed as is evident from the boom in the stock market. However, the reason for the boom turned out to be the looting of the banks operating in the country. And in this budget a provision of Rs. 5,600 crores is to be made for making good the losses incurred by the banks, of the money deposited by the public.

It was mentioned that the budget is being widely welcome as is evident from in the stock market. If this is the yardstick of judging the acceptance of the budget than I would like to submit that what is the stock market response this year? If share market boom is the index of the acceptance and effectiveness of the budget then loot of the bank and declining share prices are an index of the ineffectiveness and non acceptance of this year's budget. Therefore, this is not a good budget and will further weaken the country..

Secondly, I would like to submit that while presenting the first budget Dr. Manmohan Singh had mentioned that effect on inflation will be visible within 3 months, but after 3 months inflation rate increased upto 14 per cent. Weekly, one and a half week and biweekly in rate stood at 6-7 per cent. Prices of whole of the year could not be compared. As per the Economic Survey of last Year rate of inflation was definitely in two digits. With your permission I would like to present a few statistics. For whole of the year 1992 rate of inflation was 13.7 per cent despite the claim of the Government regarding record

agricultural production. Even this year the Government says that there will be record agricultural production and the sugar production is already more than that of rest of the world. Sugar production stands at 1,35,00,000 tonnes. If the foodgrains stocks are high and there is no need for imports and on the other hand export is the need of the hour then why are prices rising at such a fast rate. The hon. Minister of Finance must explain all this.

The result of the financial mismanagement, absence of Government central on market and the policy being implemented for the last three years to allow Indians to operate in market is that inflation has increasing in the country and the prices of all commodities have been going up constantly despite good production. The present Government has no policy.

The Government claims that they have brought down the fiscal deficit as per the parameters of the world Bank, and now Budget deficit has come down to nearly Rs. 4400 crores. Dr. Manmohan Singh has stated that they would bring down the fiscal deficit to 5 per cent G.D.P. I would challenge this claim made by him. Any fiscal deficit may be reduced by diminishing capital investment but it ultimately leads to increase in inflation. It is desirable for the Government or for any competent Minister of Finance to reduce the unproductive expenditure to reduce Budget deficit. However, this Budget conveys no message or indication to this effect. The expenditure on Government machinery, personal security has been increasing continuously. Now, the figures being received, indicate that our foreign trade deficit would increase further

The hon. Minister of Finance has reduced the customs duty on the imported items in the Budget he has presented, and in this manner he has increased surcharge of about Rs. 5200 crore in the Budget. We earn about Rs. 5200 crore in the form of customs duty but due to reduction in customs duty on luxury items etc., we would not only be deprived of this amount but our indig-

enous technology and industries, which are still in their early stage, and which are not so finished and specialised as compared to imported goods, would not be able to compete with other countries of the world which possess the technological heritage of about 400, 500 and 700 years old. Instead of competing with the items of other countries, if the Government open their doors for the import of foreign goods, it would certainly lead to unemployment, reduction in the capital generation, rendering our industries almost on the verge of closure, and encouraging deficit economy. Therefore, the Government has given rise to a complicated situation by reducing customs duty in this direction.

Secondly, we have been facing a continuous trade deficit and as per the figures of the current year, our country is likely to suffer deficit in foreign trade to the tune of Rs. 3500 crore. In April-December 1992, this deficit rose to amount 350 crore dollar whereas during the same period last year, it was of the order of 60 crore dollar. According to the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the import during this period increased to 16.5 per cent where as export increased only to 3.4 per cent. When the export of a country is less and the rate of import is higher, it is but natural that the deficit in foreign trade would go up continuously. At the time of Motion of Thanks on the President's address in this august House, the hon. Prime Minister was praising for the fact that we have got a big market of Russia as a result of which our exports would go up we would be able to augment our foreign exchange reserves. But contrary to the claim the hon. Prime Minister had made, the report published by the Reserve Bank of India states that the exports to the countries which was made in Indian rupee have just come down to 2.2 per cent. This deficit is continuing. Such exports have come down to 68.4 per cent. The country, which we considered as a big market for Indian exports and through which we could earn adequate foreign exchange, is in a shambles today and is not in a position to improve its own economy. The inflation has gone up in Russia alone to 2500 per cent. We can well imagine the import capacity of such

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

a country. I fail to understand as to how does our hon. Prime Minister try to find out a market in a country which itself is passing through an acute economic crisis, and how does he make it a base of our foreign exchange reserves. My submission is that it is a false notion, we cannot raise our foreign exchange reserves by exporting our products to such country while our trade deficit is increasing.

Similarly, the foreign debt is going up. Foreign debt has risen to 78 billion dollar by the current year. our country has received foreign debt to the tune of Rs. 2 lakh 15 thousand crore during the last two and a half years as a result of the policies adopted by Dr. Manmohan Singh. I have got figures for the month of January with me, according to which, we are indebted to foreign countries for dollar two lakh twenty five thousand. How can we raise our foreign exchange reserves under such circumstances? our trade deficit and foreign debt are going up and new avenues are being explored to increase that debt further. Our import bill is increasing continuously. Our expenditure on import of Petroleum products is likely to increase from the last year's bill of Rs. 7600 crore to Rs. 9000 crore this year. On the one hand, our bill of petroleum products is increasing while on the other hand, Dr. Manmohan Singh has reduced the excise duty on luxury items like cars and license has been made free. Our country is already finding it difficult to bear the burden of such things as cars are making the environment more polluted. As a result of new policy, more and more companies will manufacture cars, thus making them available at comparatively cheaper rates and at larger scale. Dr. Manmohan Singh has stated in his speech that since this industry is on the verge of closure, that is why facilities have been extended to it. It would certainly cause loss in revenue and also increase our petroleum bill because these cars would need petrol or diesel to run and nothing else. The hon. Minister has made it possible to this effects in the Budget. All this would lead to increase in the rate of inflation

in the country four ways have been opened in this Budget. Foreign debt is increasing, the foreign trade deficit is increasing, the foreign trade deficit is increasing and similarly petroleum bill is increasing increasing incessantly. These things, besides opening new industries and Government's failure to take measures to increase the inflation and also increase foreign debt on our country. The Government of India have not made any efforts to generate more internal

Besides, I would like to suggest that strict ban should be imposed on foreign investment, and the area should be specified in which foreign investment can be made. The Government should adopt a clear policy in this regard, particularly when some countries are involved in giving rise to terrorism in developing countries. In these circumstances, multinational companies should not be allowed to make investment in the sensitive areas of the country. Today these things have been made easy in the border areas and the door to terrorism has been opened by means of foreign investment. Recently, a big multinational company, Cargill, has been given permission to prepare salt near Kandla port in Gujarat. Do we lack the technical know-how of preparing even salt in the country? Do we not have capital to open small scale industries to prepare salt? Gandhiji had started a movement against the British Government on the issue of consumer goods like salt 'Name Satyagrah' played an eminent role in the freedom struggle of the country. What can be more condemnable that an American multinational a company has been permitted to make salt in the same country.

Sir, there fore, I insist that an express opinion should be elicited in the House with the consent of parties as to in which areas foreign investment will be made.

Sir, fourthly, I would like to submit that a policy should be adopted to ensure that loan from foreign countries can be taken to a particular limit so that self-reliance can be achieved. The Constitution of India guarantees to the Govern-

ment the right to trade with other countries under Articles 301 and 302. A Bill should be introduced in the House under the same Article to apply a ceiling on foreign loan which a poor country like India can take. If failing which every Government in the country would continue to get foreign loan to avoid facing the problems of the country, and, Sir what is the position of that debt, has just been referred to by me in a question in this House.

India took a loan of Rs. 38,000 crore from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for launching various schemes in the States. But in most of the cases the funds are unutilised. The Government sought loans from Foreign agencies on their conditionalities and allocated it to the state Governments. The loan is allocated to certain departments of the Government of India also but the work on schemes and programmes is still pending and the burden of loan goes on increasing and the interest thereon is paid unnecessarily. Therefore, we should fix upon ourselves the maximum limit of loan that we can take and we should not allow our country to be pressurised by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund under any circumstances.

Sir, my suggestion is that no cut should be made on the subsidy given to agriculture in an agricultural country like India where the whole economy revolves around agriculture. The Government has responded in Rajya Sabha to those countries in the World which export up to abolish subsidy on agriculture. I have visited many European countries and this issue has created a disastrous situation there. The Government was toppled in Italy on this very issue of the subsidy on agriculture. It was proposed to abolish subsidy on agriculture which resulted in revolt against the Government. In an agricultural country like Japan the subsidy on agricultural investment is 48 per cent. In European countries which are as prosperous as Japan, this subsidy is 48 per cent in European Common Market. This subsidy is 41 per cent in Canada, 30 per cent in America whereas it is only 6 per

cent in India. When the Government raised the prices of fertilizers by 28 per cent, I raised this issue in the Parliament. I said that the investment of fertilizers alone in agricultural sector in a year is 30 per cent and the Government replied that due to increase in prices of fertilizers its consumption has gone down by 37 per cent.

16.00 hrs

If the farmers' consumption of fertilizers reduces, the economy will be in doldrums and it will adversely affect agriculture.

Since you are ringing the bell again and again, I would like to conclude by expressing my concern that the Government should launch an intensive drive to eradicate poverty in the country and present such a budget that we may be self-dependent and mobilise capital and enable the unemployed to seek gainful employment. With this appeal I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I rise to oppose this Budget. The Budget, as usual has the serice which has been stated by the present Finance Minister in 1991 and it is the third of the series which treads the same way much farther and it takes us nearer to the economic morass which we are afraid the Government is leading the country into by its absolutely misconceived policies. It cannot be said that these Policies have been devised in order presumably to fight against the rising inflation and the falling value of the rupee, both in the domestic as well as the foreign market and, devaluation which has become all too apparent by 1991.

60.02 hrs

(SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA
in the Chair)

We have never been told the reason by the finance Minister in any of the three Budget speeches, why the Indian economy had found

[Shri Amal Datta]

itself in such a position that we had to completely change the direction of our economy and try to embrace a type of policy which we had fore-stalled long ago.

We had given up the policies which were chalked out by those who had fought in the independence movement and which were later on enshrined both in our Constitution and in our successive Five Year Plans.

All these policies have been given up in favour of a policy which we all believe has been dictated to us by the lending agencies like the IMF and the World Bank in order ostensibly to integrate the Indian economy with the global economy i.e., the Western world's economy so that, according to us, India and other developing countries which follow this kind of policy will for ever remain a kind of colony for those rich nations in the world to exploit us.

The Budget is one which is meant for only a small percentage of people of this country. The Finance Minister and the people in the Government would have us believe that it is meant for 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the people. The IMF and the western countries believe that in India they will find a market for about 25 to 30 million people. But, indeed, that possibly is not the case. In India we have a very miniscule percentage of rich people, people who can really buy the goods which the western countries are trying to sell us. Nevertheless, they would have us go for this kind of new economic policies. The new economic policy is very blatantly meant to be a Budget for the ruling elite. This ruling elite consists in India, according to the economists whom we trust, only about 3 to 5 per cent of the people.

This year's budget sets out, in line and consistently with the Budgets of the last two years, very soft options for these people. The income-taxes are down and remain down at that level; the other like the customs duties etc. have been taken down, excise duties have been taken

down so that the goods which these people would like to get from abroad can get; all they would like to patronise at home and would become cheaper.

Along with it has come all the other things like the cutting down of subsidies to the weaker sections of the people, cutting down of subsidies for fertilizers, cutting down the subsidies and help meant for the unemployed. This has all come. This is a part of the new deal, the new economic policy. I am afraid that this re-structuring of the economy, the economic perestroika of Shri Manmohan Singh is going to lead us into the same kind of chaos in terms of economics, in terms of the economy as the previous generator of perestroika in the USSR had that country into. I hope not but perhaps this is the beginning of the end of what we know today as India.

The Budget starts with some deceitful information given to us because everybody would like to take credit for his policies. The Finance Minister has given us a rate of growth for the year 1992-93, the second year of this Budget which is not and cannot be correct even when compared with the other Government statistics. He says the growth rate for that year is 4 per cent, for the last year that is 1991-92 and that 4 per cent figure has been achieved by putting down, by downgrading the growth rate for the previous year, 1991-92 and in the Budget of 1992, he has said that the 1991-92 growth rate was 2.5 per cent which was taken down. This year he says that thought it was not 2.5 per cent, subsequently we have found that it was 1.2 per cent, less than half of the growth rate that he had announced in the Budget of 1992. This is very strange. It does not happen.

It rarely happens, if at all and the reason for doing that is to show that the growth for 1992-93 in a better light; to appropriate some of the results of the earlier years to be following year so as to put it in a higher light.

Therefore, he expects a higher growth rate for this year. But we will be told later that even

the four per cent growth rate was a higher estimate and it will be again downgraded and next year we will be told that that has gone down and the 1993-94 growth rate has gone up. This is the way of engineering higher growth rate by statistical manipulations. This has been resorted to. Moreover, we are not told and we find that the growth rate is dependent mostly on the tertiary sector which occupies today 50 per cent of the economy because agriculture and manufacturing has gone down. That is the state of the economy. That being so, five per cent growth rate which has been estimated by the tertiary sector seems to be on a very high side. And according to most economists who are opposed to this Government's policy, the growth rate of last year cannot be more than two per cent and if you do not take this service sector, it is a negative growth rate. That is the fact which has now become visible of Shri Manmohan Singh's economics.

The reasons for this low growth rate, negative growth rate in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, that is, today all sectors apart from the derive sector is because there has been very low investment in the Government sector. There is as deliberate policy of the Government not to make any further investment in the Government sector. There has been low investment in the private sector also because the Government's encouragement or at least consent had created a scam, a bank scam which we all know, by which the Moines, the capital market generated was diverted to speculative activities and they did not flow into investment in manufacturing or other types of economic activity which is constructive in character. And that is why this demand generated was lower and the economy did not move fast. then the demand dust were due to recession, recession in terms of that and to some extent was caused by Government's policy, restrictive policy of limiting all kinds of economic activity to please the bosses in Washington so that rupee value does not go done according to their formula.

There has been increase in the import

intensity that is to say, import content either of export or of domestically used goods has also gone up due to liberal import policy and customs duty cut by the Government in the last year's and previous Year's Budget and this year, the similar thing has again happend. Therefore, this year, we may expect that the same recessionary trend will go on because of those that I Have just now enumerated, the continuing policy of the Government and the effect of this, the previous two years of this year will recess the economy tremendously.

The Government has also seen to it that even the working capital of industries which are operating, it will not require a new capital invesment. So, even in that sense, the production has gone down and economic activity has suffered. One of the ways in which the Government does it is this. To give practical example, one of our pride public sector industries is the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. that is the industry which supplies power generation equipment amongst other things. Now by denying credit for suppliers' credit to BHEL or purchasers' credit to the various purchasers of the BHEL equipment like the State Electricity Boards for the NTPC, the government has seen to it that because of suppliers credit all these they have no money. They do not get money from the financial institutions, they do not get suppliers' credit here. So they have to look for suppliers' credit abroad and they are going with the demand abroad for the power generation equipment like the BHEL's own order book is very very short.

I have been corrected by my friend, Shri Basudeb Acharia, that BHEL's order book is nil now-that may be recorded-because of the Government's effort to see that such public sector undertakings which have been doing well, should no longer do well. We have been doing all this to ensure that foreign investors will come here. the hon. Minister who is taking down the notes in lie of the finance Minister, the architect of these policies, he may also note that we want to know how much foreign investment actually has come in since July 1991, when the

[Shri Amal Datta]

first Budget by Shri Manmohan sing was presented in this House. Since then, 22 months have passed. We would like to know how much foreign investment has been committed, how much has been promised and how much has been sanctioned. We would like to know all these things - the figures - to be able to assess the real impact of this IMF and the World Bank oriented policy, which is already playing havoc with our economy, in two Years time.

An assertion has been made that the rate of inflation has gone down. The way in which the prices are increasing - the price increase has been admit - the rate of increase has gone down. According to the Budget it is below seven per cent. There are many ways of coming to this conclusion. It depends on with what you are comparing. But this is not something which is going to last long. Even if you take what the Budget claims that the inflation rate has gone down to seven per cent, incidentally, it is not admitted by most people outside the Government sector and they say that the inflation rate is not less than nine per cent, which is very near to what was prevailing even last year. In spite of the cuts in fiscal deficit, the prices have not gone down. Why has it not gone down? It was because of devaluation. The devaluation has been continuous. In 1991, there has been actual devaluation which, of course, was not admitted as a devaluation but was put forth as a currency adjustment. Since then, we have semi-convertibility and full convertibility and continuously the value of the rupee has fallen. That is one thing.

And the second thing is that the administrative price rise which the Government has resorted to all the time. Now, where is the Government's policy of the market economy when they are administering a price rise. What is going to happen to these industries and what is going to happen to the general price level? The Government has always been saying that to contain inflation, to help and to have a market economy with a human face which will be seen

through the PDS system will be revamped, strengthened and expanded. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us in his reply as to what has been the expansion, revampment and strengthening of the PDS system. I do not think anything much has happened. If anything has happened, that is, the PDS system has become worse than before. Nothing that the people want is available. What the people do not want only those things are seen in the ration shops which the people even cannot eat. Nothing is fit for human consumption. There is a speculation and rise in these commodity markets with inflationary expectations so that whatever the Government which is trying to have a market oriented economy is seen as an institution which is in fact encouraging inflation, encouraging speculation, encouraging inflationary expectations to rise higher and higher.

Therefore there is really no way in the present policy of the Government as presented factors; these are a part of the policy of the Government to do that. And why not? Because it is not that the inflation hurts everybody. As the inflation hurts a majority of the people, the poor people, the inflation benefits quite a sizable number of people, quite a sizable section of the people and are the people whom the government wants to benefit. So, it is not the political will of this Government to contain the inflation which will really hurt the supporters of the Government, whom they want to benefit.

Apart from getting the foreign investors we wanted to see that the foreign exchange comes flowing into our country, what is the growth of our export? The Government's target has been a 13 per cent increase of the growth of export. A little bit of increase in export has taken place; but it is very very little. Our current account deficit is still 7 billion dollars. Between import and export the gap is 7 billion dollars. This is because the Government has failed to act in certain crucial sectors to contain the demand that the imports have risen. Imports have risen more than the exports have risen. Imports have risen more than the exports. Therefore the gap between the

imports have gone up. The government could have contained the demand and reduced the increase in import. That could have actually brought the imports down if they wanted to; but they never wanted to do that.

For instance a major commodity of import of this country is the petroleum and its allied products; petrol, kerosene, diesel and all that. The Government has not taken any positive policy for conservation of petroleum and its products or for seeing that the mode of transport where the petroleum consumption is the highest is changed, so that the goods traffic by road which uses up the highest quantity of foreign exchange, that freight traffic is diverted to railways, and electrification for which the raw material is coal and which is not based on imported products like petroleum, is done not think of doing it; there is no mention of it. There is no mention whatsoever in the Budget that the Government will have such a policy.

The same thing goes for urban and semi-urban passenger transport. One of the main consumers of diesel is tractors and the pump sets used by people in the villages. If there was sufficient electricity distribution in the villages where they are using diesel, then the consumption of this item would have come down. One can give a chain of measures which the Government could have taken to see that imports are cut down. They have done nothing of the sort.

Will the Government is trying to squeeze the domestic exporters into reducing the price or squeezing the rupee, devaluing the rupee time and again so that the value of our commodities in foreign markets will be low, they do not realise that whatever low is the figure, ultimately the cut in the traders is so much-the gap between the price at which Indian goods exported to USA or imported by an US importer and the price which an US consumer pays is so much-that our reduction of price can be very very small compared to that.

I will give you an example. a pair of Indian

shoes which is exported to America is imported there at a price of Rs.200. after that, when it reaches the US consumer, it is sold for nothing less than Rs. 1,500. How much can you reduce the price of Rs.200? You can reduce by Rs. 10 or Rs. 20. Is it going to make any difference. Do you not have any market strategy? Other countries, who have increased their exports to these countries-America, Germany and Japan-have tried to penetrate the market so as to be able to reach the consumer. You are selling the goods at the first point.

The difference between the first point and the last point is much. Have you tried to find it out What were you doing? Without knowing the facts, what are you trying to achieve?

I have come across exporters who are exporting Basmati rice. If they export to an importer in that country their export price, let us say, is \$ 100. They find a cooperative society. I have spoken in my capacity as a Member of APEDA. They find a cooperative society having 2,000 shops for all the industrial workers in France. they have been able to sell the same Basmati rice at 50 per cent higher price. So that is the market strategy. If you do not know if you do not try to understand what should be the market strategy, you would always be squeezing the domestic exporter, squeezing the rupee, devaluing the rupee again and again and still not finding that our exports have increased because you do not know how to market the products and where you should market them.

I will not continue more. I will not try to impose myself. The Government has failed to make any mark except paying lip-service. that is the field of primary production in agriculture. The Government's main duty should have been to make proper credit available to agriculturists not agriculturists of the Haryana and Punjab variety who I am told, are rich and influential and they can get bank credit. I am talking about the rest of the country where there has been no green revolution because, of course, I believe, it is the deliberate policy of the Government not to have

[Shri Amal Datta]

green revolution in the rain-fed areas which somehow are anti-establishment and they have gone to the areas where irrigation is available or irrigation fed agriculture is possible. Only that is possible, nothing else. There small farmer and marginal farmers as they are in west Bengal. Now what happens is that a farmer wants credit. Where will he get the credit from except the village mahajan? He cannot enter the portals of the nationalised bank.

I wished Mr. Manmohan Singh was here. I do not know what is he doing when budget is being discussed. I think, this is the first time I am speaking on a budget when the Finance Minister is not there. He has got somebody who is very new. He is a very good man.

An Hon. Member: IMF People have come.

Shri Amal Datta: Oh IMF! I see, very good. There cheers to Mr. Manmohan Singh. So, the House is less important than the IMF. Please note.

What is happening in that agricultural credit sector? They have increased the quantity of rural agricultural credit. It is Rs. 16,500 crore which comes roughly to Rs. 200 for every Indian. That is the extent of credit available. But to whom is it available? Who gets that credit? I have visited the rural branches of certain banks. I have found that the allocation is so little that even the bank has a deposit of Rs. 100 crore. They will allocate not even one crore. They will allocate only Rs. 50 lakh for agriculture. This is evolution of RBI rules, whatever rules they have made.

But nobody is there to check or see to it that they follow the RBI rules. The marginal farmer and not the big farmer is allowed to enter the bank, see the manager, make an application for a loan and see that it is properly considered. Nobody is there to look after this. I as an MP, have to sit in the bank and call meetings. Then, ultimately a few people show result. When I say that they are not giving loans, in one month's

time to show the result they say that 50 people have got loans earlier and the figure becomes 200 people. They could do it in one month's time which they could not do earlier for years. So, what you people are doing in the Government? Who is going to see to such things? You have nationalised the banks in the name of the poor people but how many of these poor people are getting loans? All the money have been wasted in the loan melas. These are things which the Government could ensure to see that our country need not follow that policy which has been dictated to us by the IMF and World Bank. Many things could have been done using our natural resources. Our natural resources are so great that people abroad say that they are surprised that India is such a poor country. People say that with the Indo-Gangetic Valley, we can feed the entire world, if it is properly cultivated. What is the productivity of rice here? It is only 1600 kilograms per hectare. With much worse soil, Korea is producing seven tonnes, Japan is producing ten tonnes and such a big country like China is producing 5.5 tonnes. Are you not ashamed of this? With such large natural resources, India is still poor because of the mismanagement that you have done for the last forty years and still going in a path which is tangential different and which will take us touches and destruction on in a very short time. You will see the result like what Mr. Gorbachev unachieved in five years time will be achieved by you in three to four years. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

16.32 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER - *CONTD.*

Bomb blast in Bombay

(English)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The investigation by the Bombay Police in regard to bomb explosions in Bombay on March 12, 1993, has revealed the following:

- (i) A conspiracy appears to have been hatched by Pakistan in conjunction with Dawood Ibrahim, a Bombay underworld don based in Dubai, and the Memon family of Bombay, molar particularly Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon “@ Tiger @ Must, a key lieutenant of Dawood.
- (ii) Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon, along with other members of house family, has emerged as the pivotal figure behind the blasts. He visited Dubai thrice in the recent past, apparently to tie up arrangements with Dawood Ibrahim and Pakistan
- (iii) A huge consignment of arms and explosives was landed surreptitiously in district Raigad, Maharashtra, on February 2/3, 1993. The consignment, which was landed between masla and Srivardhan, was received by Mustaq himself, with the assistasnce of his trusted landing agent, Sharif Abdul Ghafoor “ Dadabhai, Daud Mod phanse and Rehim Laundrywalla, all of whom have since been arrested.
- (iv) As part of the planned operation, the arrival of the arms and explosives on the Western coast was preceded by the visit of on of the landing agent, Daud Mohammad Phanse, to Dubai on January 19-22, 1993 at the invitation of Mustaq, who arranged for his stay at Hotel Delhi Darbar, Dubai. On January 20, 1993 he was taken to a bungalow to meet Dawood Ibrahim. As per Phanse’s disclosure, Dawood indicated his intention of sending a consignment of ‘chemicals’ a code name for explosives to india asked Phanse to arrange for its safe landing. The consignment which arrived in district Raigad on February 2/3, 1993 was carried in a speed boat which has ownership links with Dawood Ibrahim.
- (v) ‘Tiger’ Memon also played a prominent role in recruiting and motivating the trainees for carrying out the blasts. While the explosives, arms and operators at Dubai, both before their departure for Islamabad and after their return.
- (vi) 20 such operators left Bombay for Dubai on different dates in February, 1993. They left Dubai in three groups by PIA flights on February 9, 13 and 20, 1993; they were received at Islamabad Airport and driven off in a covered vehicle without going through the Immigration located in an isolated area about two hours drive from the Islamabad Airport.
- (vii) The training comprised physical exercises, use of IEDs, handling of grenades and firing from Kalashnikov rifles. The operators were briefed specially to target shopping centres, bridges, car parking areas, crowded localities and temples.
- (viii) The departure from Islamabad to Dubai, on 1st March, 1993 was again arranged without observing any Immigration formalities. While the group leaders had sought to destroy the Passports of the trainees, a number of Passports survived this precaution. The recovered Passports bear an Entry stamp dated February 18, 1993 and an exit stamp dasted February 20, 1993 of the Immigration authorities at Dubai. Further, there is an Entry stamp dated 1st March, 1993 at Dubai Airport and an exit stamp dated 2nd March, 1993 for Bombay. The significant absence of Arrival and Departure stampings of

(Sh. S.B. Chavan)

the Pakistan Immigration authorities, between 20th February and 1st March, 1993 are eloquent testimony of Pakistan's involvement.

- (ix) The Pak complicity is further corroborated by a travel data input which shows that 6 members of the Memon family left Dubai for Karachi by flight PK-214 on March 17, 1993.
- (x) Evidence is available about the complicity of the Memon brothers in the Bombay blasts. A Maruti van abandoned by some of the conspirators after the bomb blasts was located in Worli area on March 12 evening. It contained AK-56 rifles and hand grenades. Ownership of the Maruti vehicle has been traced to Yakub Memon's wife. The search of the Memon's house has led to the recovery, among others, of the ignition key of scooter. This key was of one of the three unexploded scooter which was detected in Saigon area of Dadar. Empty cartons of explosives were also recovered during the searches. While an effort appears to have been made to obliterate the inscriptions on these cartons, a close examination shows Lahore markings. The recovered grenades bear the markings 'ARGES'. These are similar to those exploded by members of the group elsewhere in Bombay on March 12. A large number of such grenades have been recovered during the investigations. The markings on these grenades are those of a registered Trade Mark of an Austrian firm. Further enquiries are ongoing.
- (xi) All the members of the Memon family left Bombay for Dubai between 10th-12th March, 1993, morning. The

last one to leave was Mustaq Tiger. The final touches to the ground level arrangements were entrusted by Mustaq to his trusted lieutenants including Ashgar Muqadam (Manager), Yalkub, Javed Daud Patel @ 'Chikna' and Anwar Haji Theba. A number of persons were then used to plant the various cars and scooters as well as susitacas bombs in thirteen chosen localities. Three of tribe bombs in thirteen chosen localities of unexplored 31 empty cardboard cartons, suspected to have contained the explosives, have since been recovered from the Al-Hussain building, in Bombay. While the stampings on these cartons have been deliberately erased, two of the recovered cardboard boxes still bear the stamping of city in Pakistan.

- (xii) The Bombay Police has so far arrested 80 persons who are accomplices in the conspiracy, of whom 10 were trained in Pakistan.

The Government of India had promptly informed the Pakistani authorities of the Memon family's involvement in the bomb blasts in Bombay as well as about the details of their travels and of their collaborators between India and Pakistan through Dubai.

The reaction of the Pakistani authorities to the information given to them so far indicates that Pakistan will take all possible measures to ensure against the exposure of any information relating to Pakistan training the conspirators in their country. This does not surprise the Government of India because Pakistan is under observation by important members of the international community about its involvement with state-sponsored terrorism. It is our assessment, therefore, that instead of cooperation in the apprehension of the Bombay blasts accused, Pakistan would try to safeguard against any revelation of their involvement in the explosions.

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in Bombay.

while the investigations are continuing, the results of the inquiries so far clearly indicate Pakistan's organised support and involvement in the planning and execution of the series of bomb blasts which took place in Bombay on 12 March, 1993, leading to a large number of innocent persons being killed and injured, besides enormous loss to property.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Madam Chairman, he has not stated whether C.B.I. enquiry will be held or not. When this issue was raised in the House the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had assured the House that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will give a statement whether C.B.I. enquiry would be conducted or not.....

(Interruptions).... Madam, Chairperson, Yesterday this issue was raised as to why the C.B.I. enquiry is not being conducted. The hon. Minister Affairs will make a statement in this regard

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Madam, he has not uttered any thing about the C.B.I. enquiry into the matter. He has also not said as to when Pakistan was informed about the matter. The hon. Minister of external affairs stated yesterday that he did not know whether Pakistan was directly involved in it. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has informed the Minister of external Affairs about it..... (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Yesterday the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had assured the House in the issue of the C.B.I. enquiry.

Mr. Chairman: There can be no clarification on the statement made by the Minister.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am not seeking

any clarification. I am merely pointing out the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had assured us that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would make a statement on the issue of holding the C.B.I. enquiry. Through you, I would like to know whether he will make a separate statement or he will tell us just now whether the C.B.I. enquiry will be held or not.

Shri Bhogendra Jha (Madhubani): Madam a clarification on is needed here. It has appeared in the newspapers that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is against the move to hold a C.B.I. enquiry into the matter. I would like to know as to what are the facts. I would like to know whether the Maharashtra police is capable of holding enquiry into the bomb blast incidents in Bombay for which conspiracy was hatched in foreign countries. Would the enquiry be handed over to the C.B.I.?

[English]

Mr. Chairman: Mr. [Anna Joshi has just now informed that he has certain information to be given to the House. So, I will be allowing him.

[Translation]

Shri Anna Joshi (Puna): Madam Chairperson, I rise to submit with deep sorrow that just now a news has been flashed that a bomb exploded at Pune railway station in my constituency around 2 p.m. Four persons were killed on the spot and several others received injuries. The buildings around this site were also damaged. This is a preliminary news a details will follow. Through you, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that He should make a statement tomorrow on this issue also (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Right now.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: He should make a Statement just now. This is my humble request.... (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He should make a statement on this incident just now and at the same time he must also assay something about holding a C.B.I enquiry into the Bombay bomb blasts.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Madam about the enquiry to be entrusted to be entrusted to the CBI, I would like say that unless the state Government were to request for the same, we cannot on our own entrust it to them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): It is an international conspiracy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to kumar whether the Government of Maharashtra has opposed it.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Is the government of Maharashtra opposing it?: Yesterday, we were informed that a CBI enquiry would bordered.(*Interruptions*) It was stated in this august House that a C.B.I. inquiry will be held into it.....(*Interruption*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have communicated your sentiments. Now you please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This issue has national and international dimensions. This issue was raised in the House yesterday.....(*Interruption*) Had it been an isolated problem of as State, we would not have discussed it in the house. But it has national and international dimensions. The august house has discussed it and it has discussed it seriously. therefore, to say that the Government there has not made any request, is not sufficient. What

dies the Central Government contemplate over it? does it suo-motu propose to hold a C. B. I. inquiry or not? soon after the incident, the Government had sent a team thread(*Interruptions*) Today the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has stated in his statement that there is Pakistan's organised involvement in it. In such a situation, what will be the jurisdiction of the State police? What does the Government think in such a case which has international dimensions? Does it moot propose to hold a C. B. I. enquiry or not? It seems that the Government has no intention to apprehend the culprits and it want to pass the buck on the Chief Minister....(*Interruption*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have communicated your sentiments. Now you please sit down.

SHRI S B CHAVAN: I refute the allegations/insinuations made by the hon. Members against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. I have nearly stated even at this stage if the hon. Members so strongly feel, I don't think we can impose ourselves on any of the State Governments Against their will. If all the hon. Members were to agree, certainly, I have no objection. (*Interruptions*) Even in Calcutta also, they are not asking for out enquiry from the Government of India. So, let us understand the implications of what the hon. Members are saying. If you so feel that the Government of India should take the initiative in the matter, the Act has to be amended; and thereafter, whatever the consequences are, we will certainly look into them. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADHAN LAL KHURANA: There is Pakistans hand in it.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have communicated your feelings to the House.

[*Translation*]

16.50 hrs

Now you please sit down (Interruptions)

GENERAL BUDGET 1993-94 GENERAL
DISCUSSION - CONTD

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Does the Govern-
ment want to make a statement on bomb blast
in Pune?

[*English*]

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Peter G Marbaniang.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is a fact that in a
passenger train between Pune and Manmad, I
believe, the last compartment did have some
kind of an explosion. We do not have the details
so far. I will make an enquiry; and then, if
necessary, inform the house.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: You have
stated in your statement that there is Pakistan's
and in it. If there is Pakistan's hand, why the
C.B.I.....(*Interruptions*) It must be replied....(*In-*
terruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on
record.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG
(Shillong): Madam Chairperson, I rise to sup-
port the Budget for the year 1993-94. The speech
of our Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh
on 27th February, 1993, while presenting the
Budget for 1993-94.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no scope for
clarifications in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
What about Aligarh incidents?

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: This is not
an isolated issue of Maharashtra....(*Interruptions*)
He has stated that if the House wanted a C.B.I.
enquiry it will be held. It may be noted that this
adjust Hours has demanded a CBI enquiry
earlier also. Since there is a Pakistan's hand in
it, and the House also wants to hold a CBI
enquiry, the Government should make an an-
nouncement about C.B.I. inquiry into
it....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am going to make
a statement on Aligarh incidents tomorrow.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar):
The Dubai Government have said that they had
got the information after two days. Then, after two
days, the Pakistan government said that they
got the information. What was the Government
of India doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been said that you cannot seek clarification in the Lok Sabha on a statement made by a Minister. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had assured the House during the discussion on the Bombay bomb blast that information will be given to the House regarding the Calcutta bomb blast and a statement will also be made on it. We, therefore, are reminding the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and would also like to know as to when a statement will be made regarding the Calcutta bomb blast.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was assured on behalf of the Government that complete information will be given to this august House, but nothing has so far been said about the Calcutta bomb-blast.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): When the explosion at Calcutta took place, at that time, the Minister for Internal Security made a statement about what happened there. He clarified many things. I do not know what is new in that and on what will he be making a statement.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): The situation in Calcutta is serious.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): We will never be satisfied. You make whatever statement you like, we do not mind. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: We are out satesfeed with that at the Hon Minister, has strted, we therefore, soage walk out (*Interruptions*)

16.56 hrs

SHRI MADAN Lal Khuraba and some other members then left the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATHA CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Madam, some people have no sense of shame or guilt. They have destroyed the Mosque at Ayodhya. Now they have the temerity to speak here (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Peter G. Marbaniang.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Madam Chairperson, the speech of our Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, on 27th February 1993 while representing the Central Government Budget for 1993-94 was well received by all sections of people and by all our national and regional press. Almost all the newspapers had praised there different aspects of the Budget in their news coverage on Sunday the 28th February 1993. The Sunday Times of 28th February had dont pages the item as, growth Budget floats rupee freely, and had called the Budget as 'Reform with human face'.

I, too congratulate the Finance Minister for the bold steps he had taken to boost economic growth and employment and to reduce the fiscal and foreign exchange deficits and to curb inflation. He has, further, erased doubts about the further reforms by liberating imports and making the rupee fully convertible on the trade

accounts. The Union Budget for 1993-94 has also been hailed as 'growth-oriented' and 'investment friendly' (substantial increase of 32 per cent in plan investment) as the Budget has met most of the demands of trade and industry. The main..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Marbaniang, please wait for a minute.

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): Madam Chairperson, we have already lost lot of time on discussing other issues. Several Members want to participate in the discussion on the General Budget. I would request the cooperation of all the Members here. Because of the importance and the interest of the Members to participate in this discussion, we may continue to sit beyond 6 P.M. today.

[Translation]

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (cutack): How long the discussion will continue Monday may please be fixed as last day (Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: This discussion will continue till Friday. If possible, the hon. Finance Minister may reply on Friday. Or, as decided in yesterday's BAC, the Finance Minister may reply on Monday. Therefore, we have to complete the discussion in any circumstances by Friday. The discussion has to be completed by Friday and the Minister may reply on Monday.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: The main highlights of the Budget are a big boost to development expenditure, a step up in social sector outlay, a reduction in budgetary deficit, a unified exchange rate, a reduction in custom and

excise duties, a reforms in banking sector and capital markets, a reduction in interest rates, a measure to stimulate exports as every dollar earned will yield more rupees, a special attention to revitalise the agricultural credit system. The Budget has also taken into account that economic growth alone will not be enough to bring relief to the poor who have been hit hard by inflation and recession in the last two years of 1991 and 1992 and as such the Budget has provided a big push to rural development and employment generation programmes and also to social sectors like health and education. The adjustment programme can no longer be criticised on the ground that it does not have a human face.

17.00 hrs

I welcome para 56 of the Finance Minister's speech at page 19 where he recommends to give a stimulus to new investment in these States in which all the Districts are industrially backward. I congratulate the proposal to give a five year tax holiday commencing from the year of production for new industrial undertakings located in all the North eastern states and other States mentioned therein.

Madam, these are few basic assumptions for industrial growth viz normal law and other situation, presence of basic communication services, presence of capital finance market to mobilise large funds for investment presence of industrial culture and foresight, presence of technology, presence of electric power and a strong science and technology base. These are few essentials pre-requisites for a modern progressive economy. However, all these prerequisites are not available in the North Eastern Region. We do not have normal law and order situation. We do not have power supply to all the villages. We have very bad communication. We do not have railways and waterways except for Assam. All the North Eastern States are land-locked. That is why, the financial market is also very shy and also the bank deposit in the North Eastern States is very small. (Interruptions). It

[Shri Peter G. Marbaniang]

is a shame that since Independence, the railways of broad gauge meter has been able to come only upto Guwahati, and beyond Guwahati, we do not have broad gauge lines. Most of the roads that exist are fair wheather roads. Therefore, we cannot compare North Eastern states with the rest of the India.

The substantial public sector investment has never come to the North Eastern Region. We are yet to learn about the culture of industry. We are mostly farmers; farm oriented in our North Eastern States. I will give you an example. The Digboi Refinery is the oldest refinery in India and it is still operating is the oldest and most expensive productive unit. The Guwahati Refinery produces 8 lakh tonnes of oil annually and it is also the most expensive productive unit whereas the Mathura Oil Refinery produces only 90 lakh tonnes of oil annually with latest technology in oil. We have a refinery with 8 lakhs annually. No substantial public investment has taken place in the North Eastern States. We are also a part of this great nation of ours. As such, I would request that the policy of liberalisation does not mean that everything will have to depend on private investment in the North Eastern Region. We shall not be able to come forward, we shall not be able to grow along with the rest of India.

Road communications are yet to be developed in many areas of the North-Eastern region. You know that we have struck oil in Meghalaya in the Mawsynram Development Block area. But till today, there is only a fair weather road to go to area where oil is struck.

Then, Sir, as you know, uranium deposits have been found in the western sector of khasi hills in Meghalaya. There again, unfortunately, we have only a fair weather road which goes there. How shall we develop, how shall we generate resources and how shall we invest then? We are lacking the infrastructure. Therefore, the extension of a five-year tax holiday in the North Eastern region does not and will not

bring extensive and immediate investment in the North-Eastern region. Take Arunachal Pradesh, take Assam, take Tripura, take Mizoram, take any State, you will find that they are all lacking in the essential infrastructure.

We have in the North-Eastern region what is known as the North-Eastern council where common projects of big investment are being taken up, be it in roads, be it in power supply, be it in other things of life. Unfortunately, in the 1993-94 Budget of the North-Eastern council, the Government of India have cut away about Rs. 800 crores and they have allowed only Rs. 600 crores as plan budget. As such, many of the roads which are now under construction, cannot be completed and many of the power projects also cannot be completed. We need a special attention. Most of the States, except Assam, are Special Category States where special attention should be paid by the Government in India. If we go in only for privatisation, I am afraid, that we will have no investment, no growth, and nothing from the budget will be flowing into the States of the North-Eastern region.

The North-eastern region deserves to have a substantial expansion of public investment and we can foresee that private sector's involvement and participation is only a dream in that area. However, there is a crying need of the local people of the North-Eastern region to get bank loans so that they can start their own small scale private investment. The bank-deposit ratio in the North-Eastern region is very low and as such, many of the commercial banks are not willing to finance private investment. Dynamic, enterprising young men and women are running from pillar to post of the commercial banks to get finance, but without any success. The bank-deposit ratio is very small.

Then, we come to one very important aspect where the North-East can be opened up, and that is tourism. Many of the governments have included tourism as an industry. But here again, though we have scenic beauty, we have waterfalls, we have hot water springs and many other

things, we have the Damocles' sword of restricted area permit where by only four and above foreign tourists can go to Meghalaya and Assam.

It is very unfortunate. We need the tourists. But like beggars we have to see that only 4 and above can go at a time. Why not allow one or two or three persons?

Please allow them please remove the Restricted Area Permit for M.E. Region. Right from 1989 I have been pleading for this. You do away with it. If you want us to be in the national mainstream, do not try to segregate us. If you segregate us, we will be like animals put in a zoo and we do not know how to respect one another. Many of the terrorist activities have sprung up from this.

The Ministry of Food Processing has a great scope to develop small scale canning and food processing industries in the North East region. We find that the farmers producing cash crops, like ginger, tamarind, cotton, black pepper etc. and other crops, have to depend on the whims of the unscrupulous traders to buy their crops as a throw-away price. But if the Government of India, through this Ministry of food processing can go and start small and marginal industrial units, I am sure, this will help very much to the farmers of that area so that they can preserve their products, refine their products and make them processed food.

In Meghalaya, in the years 1987, 1988 and 1989, the monsoon has been very unkind to the farmers.

Many crops were either destroyed by late arrival of monsoon or too early arrival of monsoon or bad monsoon. The farmers have taken bank loans and could not repay their loans. Appeals were made to the Central Government to waive off their loans on the specific ground of the destruction by the monsoon. However, till today, neither the State Government has done anything's to waive off the loans nor the Central Government of the Janata Dal in 1989 which

promised waiving of the loans of Rs. 10,000 has done anything in this regard. Our farmers cannot get any more agricultural loans from the banks. The North East States require adequate availability of Bank credit at reasonable rates of interest to start industrial for agricultural growth.

The Central Government will have to make concessions in the statutory liquidity ratio. The lending rate of 17 per cent is too high to attract private investment.

The progressive work of NABARD is not known to the North East States. I am happy to note that through in the Budget the rate of NABARD re-financing of agricultural bank loans is being increased to 90 percent, in the case of North East States proper monitoring must be undertaken immediately to see that the benefits accrue to the people of these areas.

I would also like to draw right attention of the Union Government to the most important shilling bye-pass and Jowai bye-pass in National Highway number 44. The State Government has requested the Centre to allot funds so that those two bye-passes can be taken up and the work can start. However, till today nothing has been done. The National Highway Number 44 is a very heavy highway with thousands of trucks coming from Tripura, Mizoram, Assam, Manipur etc. which ply to come to Assam and to Bengal. The State Government of Meghalaya have got a timing restriction. The vehicles cannot ply through the shillong city from six in the morning till six in the evening.

Thousands of trucks from a queue because they cannot go. For the two bye-passes road, hardly Rs. 50 crores have been given and for the so many years nothing has been done.

Madam, before I sit down I would like to drink to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the last Plan allocation Meghalaya has been given Rs. 284 crores. Out of this, about Rs. 94 crores had to be raised by the Meghalaya Government through public subscriptions i.e. Rs. 50 crores

[Shri Peter G. Marbaniang]

through banks and other agencies and about Rs. 44 crores through foreign investment. Now, if foreigners are not allowed to come to Meghalaya, which foreign country will come and invest there? Now, Meghalaya being a special category State, I would request that the Central Government should again reallocate the Plan allotment for Meghalaya doing away with Rs. 94 crores meant only to be raised through public contribution and foreign investment.

So, with these few words I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Madam, I rise to oppose the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister in the House. The aim of the Budget is to boost imports, as stated by the hon. Finance minister on page 2 of the Budget. Imports have to be boosted to boost exports. The main point is—import for export and export for import. It means we will boost exports to make good the deficit of foreign exchange and then we will import. It means we would have already spent foreign exchange on imports just to earn foreign exchange by boosting exports. That is why, the main purpose of the Budget that it will prove helpful in raising the standard of living of the people in the country and raising the production, has been defeated.

I will come to the point of capital investment later. You are opening the doors for foreigners. Anyone can establish industry here. Will it do any good to the country? We were under the rule of Britisher's for 200 years, had they done and industrialisation in India? At that time none was there to stop them. Even now when we have set up industries in the country after independence, we have done so with the collaboration of the then U.S.S.R. There is not even a single heavy industry in the country for which we might have not gone to U.S.S.R. without getting disappointed in the world, whether in the U.S.A. or in the U.K.

I am talking of all the industries whether it is Bhilai or Hatia or Bokaro or Bhopal or Haridwar. Therefore, these who are having false notion today have got greatly disappointed. Madam, the false notion that any heavy industry or basic industry which had been called the capital of industries by Jawahar Lalji... (*Interruptions*) Do you hope that any multinational company will establish big industries in our country?

Madam, newspapers in our country have made much publicity about it. Recently when I visited China, I wanted to know seriously whether there was any basic industry in China, established with foreign capital? One branch of bank, industries of some luxurious goods, and electronics industries have been established by non-resident Chinese only. Hong Kong is going to be unified with China sooner or later. This Budget relies upon a false notion that industrially developed countries will establish heaving the problem of market. The number of unemployed has gone up in the U.S.A. They need market. When the former U.S. president Bush had gone to Japan to explore market and when he did not get a satisfactory reply, he fainted at the dining table. Later, the American voters made him fully unconscious. This is the problem of market for them. That is why they need market like that of India and Russia so that can market their products. This is a new type of investment competition. And through this Budget the Finance Minister has opened there door for their free entry into this country. So, we should not have this false notion that foreigners will invest capital in our country and thus make us self reliant. Rather, it will prove more dangerous and our indigenous industries will be paralysed.

17.24 hrs.

(SHRIPETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman Sir, we can make progress further by providing protection to our industries, which are quite competent and which are already making exports. The new arrangement will hit these industries hard. It will stop our

industrial development. This danger has been overlooked in this Budget.

This is the third Budget of this Government and the third Budget of the hon. Finance Minister. He is hoping, not claiming, an increase in the industrial production. Agricultural production has increased due to good monsoon. Apart from that, the Government has given figures about many parts of the country. Some States like Bihar and Orissa are facing drought this year but on the whole, good rains have increased production. If we take credit of such good production in the Budget, then it is a great folly. Our Finance Minister has been silent over the role of the Budget in last two years and its role in the current year. He is not showing any hope about increase in production.

It is being hoped that our industries will compete with outside industries. The Government is going against our established industrial policy. They are saying that they are following that policy, but, in fact, they are going against it. Our policy is to set up heavy industry in public sector. The medium industries should meet the requirements of the country and small-scale industries should be developed by using electrically operated machines. Only the vast country like ours can make progress in production. But all the three consecutive Budgets have frustrated the basic concept of our industrial policy.

In the name of public sector, industries are being made sick. Our colleague Amritamal Datta was just making a reference to Bhopal. This is the biggest heavy industry in Asia. Heavy industry at Hatia and Ranchi have also been made sick. These industries are not getting orders for expansion of units in the country. If Hatia is closed down, do you think any other establishment can be built-up here with foreign capital? I would like to ask this country will progress when we are creating dangers for our own industries. Circumstances are being created to close down Hatia Bhopal, Haridwar, if the industries, that are

heavy electrical industries, are closed down, then what would happen. If Hatia, which is capable of giving out production in a year equal to the production of one Bokaro, is closed down, how will the nation make progress. So, I think it is a heavy blow to the roots of our industrial development. If this policy and Government will continue further, the country has to face a big danger. So I would like to emphasize that basic policy itself is wrong, for example you can see.

Only one paragraph has been devoted to agriculture, saying that it is important. Who will not say that agriculture is not important for country like India. But what is the basic concept of agriculture. It is that there must be production. The land must belong to the one who toils in the field. The entire Budget is silent over it. There is a national policy on land reforms but there is no indication about it in the Budget. Land ceiling laws should be implemented in all the States and land excess to that ceiling should be acquired and distributed. If such provisions are made in the Budget, we can give some means to farm labourers to do farming. If more and more people do farming with modern implements and make the country self-

reliant and produce goods for exports, then the nation can make progress but they do not understand it. The Finance Minister does not have any regard for land reforms. If this Government allows the tillers or farm labourers to implement these land ceiling laws in their own way, I think, it will not do so. Rather, it will oppose such move. We had made some progress in implementing these laws but the Government is making all out efforts to give up their implementation through these policies. Through this Budget land reforms have been totally ignored. The Government has taken a dangerous step by keeping silence over this issue, will India follow the footprints of America or France? (*Interruptions*) I know, many land lord colleagues of

mine sitting this side and that side are

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

This Budget and the Government policy may prove helpful in distributing surplus land among landless and thus prove helpful in putting to an end to the social injustice and economic exploitation. If this is not done for boosting production and making available there implements for the needy, there will be dangers of communal violence, caste violence, economic backwardness of the country and investment of foreign capital in the country. The big country like India cannot make progress in the wake of such a dangerous policy, as it is not a small country like Taiwan, Singapore or Hongkong, so I would like to submit that agriculture does not mean that only big landlords, who have grabbed land of others, are part of agriculture.

The Finance Minister has stated to reduce the rate of commercial interest from 18 to 17 per cent and the rate of bank interest from 12 to 11 per cent. But illegal usury has assumed serious dimensions in the country. In every state of the Country, there is a ceiling on rate of interest. But it is being violated openly. The rate of interest on loan taken from money lender is 15 per cent but the rate as high as 150 per cent, 200 per cent, 400 per cent even 600 per cent is charged. So, a big part of what the labourers get, goes towards interest. Do our banks have any role in it?

Does our present economic system play any role in stopping the practice of illegal money-lending. We have to see why people borrow money illegally and waste a major part of their hard earned income. This Budget has, however, not at all dealt with these things. The only concern of the Budget is to make a rich man still richer.

The Government has therefore, made the provision that it will not ask the source of income if some one brings gold to India from abroad. The Government will not have any objection for whatsoever way gold is brought in. The Government is not bothered about the account of black money or about the money earned through

smuggling is not merely an economic Office the hon. Minister of Home affairs has just mentioned about the cases of smuggling committed by Daud Ibrahim and Memon Brothers. These cases ridicule our national security under policy, one has the liberty to use his black money to purchase gold. There will naturally be price like and the value of wealth will go on increasing where there will be no increase in the national wealth. You can bring money from abroad to spoil the prospects of industries in your country and yet you can go on earning money. Therefore, the president of China Mao Tse Tung had once said... (*Interruptions*)

The hon. Minister of Finance has adopted the policy of encouraging unproductive capitalism. This is revealed all through the three Budgets presented by him. Those Budgets provide for you to make money and to become rich even though there will be no increase of money in the country. In this regard, I would like to say openly that earning of money by raising production will alone account for patriotism. You will be serving the interest of the country if you earn money by setting up your own industries. Earning of money without producing it is gratis, the glaring examples thereof are bank scandals.

Two Budgets have already been presented and the third is being passed. The Rural Banks are on the verge of bankruptcy. There is hardly any rural Bank which is in a position to grant productive loan in villages. The situation is deplorable. The Government is not making its policy clear. There was a suggestion that all the Rural Banks should be merged into one. But even that suggestion is working. Those Banks have their unions and they are being merged with other Banks. I would like to request that the Government should not release their crore outstanding amount of RS. 250-3000 crore due to be paid to them as ordered by the Supreme Court and the Tribunal. That will increase inflation. The government should keep the money in savings accounts against their names so that the account holders may get the money later. It will help check inflation.

Regarding prices, I would like to say, through you that the Government should directly announce that the farmers would get remunerative prices before the time of harvesting. Officials should also be kept ready to make purchases in the villages. Otherwise, the farmers have to sell their grains to traders in distress which is otherwise known as distress sale. The officials of the food Corporation of India collude with them. The actual farmers who produce grains are not benefited and the consumers have also to pay more prices, there should be a national pricing policy for the farmers so that the actual producers of food grains may get remunerative price. The difference of price between the one that is given to farmers and the other that is taken from the consumers should be fixed at 20 to 25 per cent. The prices will not increase those limits and it should be executed through distribution system. The pricing policy will not succeed without this.

I would also like to submit that the banks should be involved in ushering in systematic productive industries in the country. I am putting stress on the word 'productive'. I ask if there is even a single millionaire in the country who has set up his business without taking loan from banks. Industries are run with our money i.e. with the money of the people taken through the nationalised banks. It is said that Public sector is a failure. I say it is not a failure. There are people who grab the money of the country, they are flourishing and blaming the country.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our country is also experiencing power-crisis. The whole of the Himalayas is the reservoir of electricity. The whole of the Himalayas is the reservoir of electricity. The work on Tehri Dam runs at a low pace. Nepal is our neighbor country and the terai region of Nepal is reeling under drought, though it is the reservoir of water. Himalayas have the highest mountain peak in the world. I would like to submit that our Government should hold talks with the Government of Nepal as soon as possible. If some development in this regard is made in the terai region of Nepal, there will be

no need to burn coal. Be it Tehri Dam Kosi Dam or dams on rivers Kamala and Bagmati efforts should be made to implement the agreement reached between India and Nepal. It is only after doing so, we can meet the scarcity of power. Production cannot be made rapid, unless we meet the scarcity of power. It is most needed whether it is the public Sector, Private Sector or Small scale sector. That is why, I would like the Government to proceed with the policy earnestly.

I would like to add that the Government has made the policy for the eastern states of the country that any one who will set industries and invest money for five years will be exempted from taxation. Unfortunately, our state is also backward. Bihar is also industrially backward. Except the area surrounding Calcutta, Bengal is also industrially backward. Entire Madhya Pradesh except a few pockets is backward. At the same time a few big Industries Orissa is also backward. I would like to request that tax exemption must be given in the backward areas and backward districts, so that a person willing to set up an industry in the private Sector or in any other sector may set it up. In this way those areas will also prosper with new industries. The Government should not close the industries. The Government should not close the industries with Public sector that are sick. There should be a scheme to revive them so that production may increase. Cooperation of labourers should also be taken.

The Government has already had a policy for the labourers. I repeat here once again that labourers should be given chance to run their mills in profit. Mills should be allowed to be run collectively. There should be one union in one unit and election of union should be conducted by secret ballot system so that clashes among different unions could be checked. There should be participation of labourers in production. They should also have a say in framing production policy and more over, they should have participation in management so that they may feel that they are also contributing in the progress

[Sh Bhogendra Jha]

of the country

Sir, I conclude by opposing the Budget since it is contrary to aspirations mentioned above

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) Mr Chairman, Sir I want to make a submission which pertains to the procedural matter

MR CHAIRMAN Have we not followed the procedure?

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY The procedure should be like this

MR CHAIRMAN Have we not followed the procedure? Please sit down. Have we gone out of the procedural way?

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY I am drawing our attention to the fact that we are speaking about Meghalaya and many other problems when the General Budget is discussed generally most of the Ministers should be present here. Other wise, why should we speak. We spoke on many things which belong to different ministries

MR CHAIRMAN We have a senior Cabinet Minister here

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY One senior Cabinet Minister cannot keep in mind of what all the members are saying

MR CHAIRMAN Please do not waste the time of the House

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY In the House, the Ministers * (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Nothing will go on record

I have an announcement to be made

ARREST OF MEMBER

17.44 hrs

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN I have to inform the House that the hon Speaker has received the following telex message dated 21st April, 1993 from the Collector of South Arcot, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu -

Dr P Vallal Peruman, Member of Parliament has been taken into custody at 11 45 hours on 21 4 93 at Neyveli Railway Station Under section 151 Cr P C when he come to Neyuelli Railway Station with a view to obstruct the train carrying water to Madras '

17.45 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET 1993-94, GENERAL DISCUSSION—CONTD

(Translation)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (south Delhi) Mr chairman Sir, this Budget is anti-people anti-middle class, anti-employment and anti-development. I will prove it through statistical details. Not before I do that I would like to remind of a tragedy. Ever since the first Lok Sabha came into existence in 1952, this is the 42nd Budget being presented now. Budgets used to be presented even earlier to that time in the constituent Assembly. All Ministers of Finance who assumed office during the last 45 years in the country said that the Budgets presented by them were progressive, development oriented and dynamic and so on and so forth there used to be an outpour of euphonic expressions

Sir even after 45 years of independence of the country there are incidents of sale of children for Rs 20 in Bolangir district of Orissa as had appeared in India Today and in several other Newspapers. Children are sold the hon Members of Orissa had also raised their voice in this regard in this House.

A team of the B J P leaders had visited many districts of Bihar and it found that more than 150 people had died of starvation (Interuption).

Why are you looking so much worried? I am not speaking about your state but I am presenting the picture of the country that is their after 45 years of independence.

The wife of Shri Vijaypallavi in Palamu district block Vishrampur Village Bhukhaln could not see her the dying of starvation so she killed them and then jumped into the well and died. This is the picture of the country after 45 years of independence. On the country it has been said again while presenting the budget that the country is making progress. I would like to say that this budget too has been prepared for the benefit of these people who believe in the concept of India and not in Bharat. During the 45 years of independence two concepts about the country have emerged. One is of India in which I A S Officers and rich people believe and the other is that of Bharat in which general public believe. So this budget has also been prepared for those people who believe the concept of India.

Mr Chairman sir when the country became free in 1947 we were rich in terms of sterling balance. But to day after 45 years of independence domestic and foreign loans have gone up to Rs 5 lakh 27 thousand crore. Out of it Rs 2 lakh and 76 thousand crore is foreign loan and Rs 2 lakh and 51 thousand crore is domestic loan. In this way every individual in India owes a debt of Rs 6056 earlier it was said that an Indian farmer through out his life lives in debt and dies in debt. The same thing now can

be said about each and every citizen of India.

In Economic Survey of 1992-93 G D P Growth Rate has been shown as four per cent. In the same way the Government exports had fixed 2.5 per cent growth rate in 1991-92. But in reality it declined to 1.2 per cent. I have apprehension that it may happen this time also.

Regarding inflation it has been said that the rate of inflation has now come down to 5.6 per cent. About it shri Advaniji gave an example yesterday. He said when temperature it is said that temperature has risen by from degree but when goes up to 102 degree from 98 degree it increases to 103 degree then it is said that now it has increased by only 1 degree. During the last 2 1/2 3 years since when you have come to power inflation has increased by 35 per cent. During the last year 13 per cent increase in inflation was registered in whole sale prices. Statistics are given here on the basis of whole sale prices. But when a person goes to market to purchase essential commodities he finds that the price of essential commodities have increased by 25 per cent to 100 per cent within one year. I can give figures. The same is true in the case of medicines. I would like to emphasise that the prices of life saving drugs have increased 100 per cent to 400 per cent during the last one year. There is no proper drug policy of the Government. The multinational companies are increasing the price of life saving drugs and essential commodities in connivance with the industrialists of the country.

The Government should ponder over it. It has been claimed just now that Government has reduced the custom duty and excise duty. Big industrialists have been given concession in customs duty to the tune of Rs 3273 crores and in excise duty of Rs 2290 crores. The prices of luxurious goods e.g. motor cars, air conditioners, colour T V, washing machine etc have been reduced. The prices of cars have been reduced. Has the price of bicycle been reduced? The Government says that the price of those commodities have been reduced whereas are

[Shri Madan Lal Khurana]

produced by multi-national companies. Has the prices of detergents been reduced? They have gone up. the prices of goods of daily consumption have been raised (Interruptions) It has been said that the Government has increased budget allocation by 30 percent as compared to that of last year. But it is all illusory. At page 7 of the Budget speech for 1992-93, it has been shown that Rs. 49719 crores were allocated last year. while this year allocation has been increased to Rs.63936 crore. So there is a increase of 30 per cent But public sector undertakings have been included therein. The last year's total plan expenditure was Rs. 36973 crore. Now it has been increased to Rs. 43251 crore. The Government is claiming 30 per cent increase by including public sector. Actually, plan expenditure has been increased by only 8 per cent. thirty per cent increase has been made in the plan outlay and inflation has increased by 13 per cent.... (Interruptions)

Last time, the by elections to New Delhi Constituency was held.

During electioneering, the Congress candidate had made a promise that the income tax exemption limit would be raised to Rs. 60,000, if he elected. In the same election meeting, Shri Manmohan Singh was present and he had assured to fulfill the assurance given by the candidate of his party. The Government has made the promise with the people of the country and the people of Delhi. But this time, Exemption of not even a single paise has been given. We are heading towards insolvency. The Government will get total tax revenue of Rs. 84209 crore. We will have to pay Rs. 38000 crores as interest on foreign loan. we are taking new loan of Rs. 32000 crore this year just to make payment of interest That is why, the country is heading towards debt trap and bankruptcy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make one more point. Small industries have been neglected in this Budget. The multi-national com-

panies will bring their ~~mettgrial~~, staff and brand-names in the country. The small scale industries will not be able to compete with these companies. It will increase unemployment in the country. 1200 items which were earlier reserved for Small scale industries and cottage industries have now been unreserved. It means that the production of coars cloth, dhooties, etc being made by small industries would not be made by multi-national companies.. (Interruption)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir Shri Khuranaji, is speaking on the Budget. We are interested in listening him because he will keep the portfolio of Finance with him when he would be the Chief Minister of Delhi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nitish Kumar, you belong to the panel of Chairman, you should be more of gentleman. (Interruption)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKADAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time equal to that taken by these people should be given to him.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not spoken on the Budget of Delhi because no discussion on the Budget of Delhi has taken place in the House. Whereas the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir has been discussed here in the House. Regarding 1200 items Dr. Manmohan Singh has said in paragraph 118 of his speech that the Government offices which used to procure goods produced by small scale industries are now free to purchase from anywhere. Dr. Manmohan Singh wants that there should be a competition between the small scale and cottage industries and multi-national companies. I would like to ask the Minister of Finance as to how the small scale and cottage industries would survive in this competition? That is why, I term this Budget as anti-small scale and anti-cottage industries.

Dr. Chairman, Sir, our Father of the Nation Shri mahatma Gandhi had dreamt of decentralisation of the economy to promote small and cottage industries. But this Government is bent upon shattering his dream. Today, this government is benefiting the big people with the help of multi-national companies and by having a nexus with capitalists in the country. Therefore, this Budget is against the small scale industries. It will ruin small industries. Whenever small industries would try to come in the fore front, the multinational companies will bring machinery and technology from abroad. It will create more problems in the country. Thus, labour-oriented industries should be encouraged in the country. If it is not done, the unemployment will increase. I want to submit this thing only.

18.00 hrs

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is another issue of great concern for the country. This is related to public enterprises. You are the Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings. I am also the Member of that committee. I would like to say on the basis of my past experience of two years that the Government up to 31.3.92 in the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The time is up. He may continue it tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: the time of the House will be extended. Business Advisory Committee has recommended to sit late.

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): We will have to sit later otherwise we will be very short of time.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Not today, we may sit another day.

SHRIMUKUL WASNIK: Nitish, if the House is not extended today

we will be having very short time and on Friday also we have to sit late. If we start sitting late from today, we would be able to do something.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK): Today, we are not mentally prepared. Do it tomorrow.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: It would be better if you make yourself mentally prepared for today.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir three minutes extra have been taken.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, I would still like to make a request that we should extend the sitting of the House today itself because it will be very difficult to accommodate the Members who want to participate in this debate (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are we not to abide by the decision of BAC?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Sir, we do not mind sitting late provided two Members from our party are allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Khurana, you may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I will conclude within five minutes. I have said just now that there are 246 public undertakings in the country. there is an investment of Rs. 1,75,871 crore in these undertakings. 102 public undertakings are running in loss. The loss is to the tune of Rs. 13,674 crore. Lack of foresight on the part of the Government is primarily responsible for it. If the Government

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

rectifies its policies, everything will be all right. I would like to cite three-four examples without taking much time. As you know bungling in the S.T.C. and D.T.C. are highlighted but nothing has been said about the Maruti Udyog. I have specific evidence of it. There is large scale bungling there. I would like to cite an example. More than 2000 boxes of imported spare parts are lying closed for the last 8-10 years. The Government have invested Rs. 60-65 crore but nobody bothers. I don't like to go into details of missing cars. Maruti Udyog is involved in a land scandal also in Gurgaon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Maruti Udyog decided to acquire one hundred acre of land in Bonds, Gurgaon between February and June, 1989, for construction house for its employees. There was no advertisement, no tender and no consultation was made with HUDA. Cooperative Group Housing Society was also not made as was done earlier. Shri Anil Bhalla, an agent in Delhi was engaged for this purpose. He purchased the land from farmers at the rate of Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per acre and sold the land worth Rs. 80-90 lakh to the Maruti Udyog after 8-10 days, for Rs. 3 crore 80 lakh. Maruti Udyog purchased the land for Rs. 3 crore 80 lakh, where as only Rs. 80-90 lakh was given to the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not saying this at random. An inquiry was conducted into the matter and consequently the D.C. and Tehsildar were suspended. The action was taken by the Government of Haryana against the guilty officials and cases registered under section 417, 418 (related to conspiracy), 420, 120-B in Gurgaon. Action was taken against the I.A.S. Officer but the Chairman of Maruti Udyog was rewarded with a new post.

I want to cite three examples to emphasize how public fund is being misappropriated through these scandals. The Chairman of these Public sector Undertakings treat themselves to be

monarchs and they are looting the country, and vitiating the economy of the country. If this misuse of money is checked there would be no need to impose new taxes by the Government. This is my submission.

I would conclude within two minutes. Regarding the Plan of Delhi Rs. 920 crore was allocated to Delhi for 1991-92. The same amount was also allocated to it for 1992-93. It means that there was an increase in the budget. This year some amount has been increased but it has not been released so far. Why it is happening like that. It is because there is no elected body in Delhi. The bureaucrats prepare the budget of Delhi. They do not know anything about the expectations and priorities of the People of Delhi. I will conclude after citing one-two examples. The estimated expenditure for Brawn a Gas Turbine Project is Rs. 1495 crore. But for the project only a token amount of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in the current budget. No decision has been taken so far by the Government whether it wants to hand over the project to a private party. The decision has been pending for the three years. Similarly, we do not know anything about the National Capital Region Plan and Rapid Mass Transport system. There are numerous problems which can be placed before you. Regarding the problems of Delhi there is only one solution and i.e. holding of elections immediately so that the people of Delhi may prepare their budget and solve their problems themselves. I conclude by saying that my party opposes the General budget presented in the House.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairperson, I rise to oppose this Budget of 1993-94 because of so many anomalies. The present Budget has totally neglected the agricultural sector and the common man. Fertilizer prices are beyond the reach of farmers and at the same time procurement prices of the farmers' products became static or declining in some of the products. If this

Agricultural Policy is continued, I am sure the productivity will suffer in the near future. Unless a positive attitude towards removal of these anomalies is thought of and provided for, the farmers are in a very distressed mood and many not be able to produce to the needs of the country.

In my own State of Andhra Pradesh, the plight of farmers is deplorable. The commercial crops of tobacco and cotton are in deplorable state because of the attitude of the agricultural policy and of the marketing.

On one side, the fertiliser prices are on the steep rise. on the other side, there is no market for this tobacco and the cotton they produce.

I am sure that this Budget is only aimed at the rich. Black-money, instead of checking its spreading, is being regularised through the gold bonds, etc. The recent increase in the prices of gold is an example of this gold bond policy presently.

The entry of the multinationals into the country is being accepted recklessly; and it will cause elimination of Indian industry and ultimately our economic sovereignty will be at stake. With this policy of the multinationals entry recklessly into the country, the designed employment of millions of youths will also be jeopardised with the present industrial policy ultimately leading to a chaos.

Our policy of export and import, unless we think of equalising both at the earliest moment, further we will have to pay a price for it. The Hon. Finance Minister may be patting on his back for the rupee convertibility. Unless Government's expenditure is curtailed, the oil bill will be a great burden and certainly it will break the back.

The customs duty rationalisation is not to full extent to give the desired results. Our country should not become a dumping yard for developed countries' finished goods. The policy should be towards self reliance. But, unfortu-

nately, no concrete proposals are formulated. In my constituency, that is Visakhapatnam, a large number of public sector undertakings are trailing behind for want of policy decision. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the Hindu Stan Shipyard, for example two strategic industries; are facing financial problems ultimately leading to hampering of productivity. If this present policy is continued, they are bound to work unsatisfactorily leading to closure.

The Report of the Chellaiah Committee should have been implemented in toto instead of accepting it bits by bits. To boost up export, unless soft credit is made available, I am sure, our exports may not be able to deliver the goods. Unless productivity is increased on the front of the export, we cannot succeed as a nation in the global market in the near future.

Many of the major projects are of non-start because of the various policies of stagnation at the State Government level and due to these delays, many of the Hydel projects are on paper only today. On one side, the country is facing acute shortage of energy and if these projects are being grounded, we will be having surplus Hydel power at no cost; and unfortunately we not able to take advantage of what the nature has bestowed on us.

The present Budget has given a fillip to the production and distribution of luxury goods, which are being given a priority instead of giving a thrust to the manufacture of essentials which are required by the millions of the poor of this country. Our country cannot afford to adopt the policies of the developed countries without creating the necessary climate in the country; otherwise, in the process we will be losing our economic sovereignty.

For every thing, right from purified salt to a host of small things we have to depend on the multi-national companies in future, if this policy is pursued vigorously.

We used to be in forefront technologically.

[Sh. M.V.V.S. Murthy]

We were in the second or third position; now we are at the With position as on date.

The present policy being pursued in respect of human resource development is not suitable to the country. I am sure that the Government will take care of this and see that the country is put back in the position which we used to occupy in the past. Unless we lacers on human resource development and in small scale industries we may not be able to proceed jobs to the millions and millions of young people who are in the queue for employment.

I am sure that the hon. Minister will take into consideration all these aspects while making his final proposals to this House. I am sure that his interests and our interests are the same and are common for the development of the country.

with these world i thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJD. CHAVAN(Karad):
Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Budget for 1993-94. this historic third Budget of Shri Manmohan Singh has has pleasantly surprised everyone and silence the critics. It is a great achievement that on the one hand he has managed to increase the central plan by 32 per cent, raised the outlay for rural development by 62 per cent, increased spending in all social secures and on the other hand, he cut taxes all around, reduced fiscal deficit and also taken the major risk of going for a unified and market determined floating exchange rate.

The Budget has many firsts. It is the first tax-free Budget after a long time. For the first time the gross primary deficit which is fiscal deficit minus the interest as turned positive. Also, for the fit time actually there was a budgetary surplus of Rs. 4500 crores, before applying the tax cuts. this is a result of a pragmatic policy. a long term view of the economy in the context

of a new world order and a firm commitment to the fiscal discipline ushered in by the Government.

The impressive list of achievement includes and five-fold increase in the foreign exchange reserves, reduction in the inflation rate from a high level of 17 to seven per cent, reduction of fiscal deficit from 8.4 to 5.3 per cent and with the promise to cut down to 4.8 per cent in 1993-94.

It has the lowest fiscal deficit to GDP ratio that we have had in the whole decade.

Sir, he has also gone to a realistic and market driven exchange rate. He rescued the economy from stagnation and from the negative industrial growth rate. The most important thing is that he has changed the direction of our tax structure by reducing indirect taxation. He has adopted a more open trade policy, removed physical restrictions to import and has lowered customs duties substantially.

The policies of the government have also curbed smuggling to a large extent and almost vanished the Hawala operators. In short, it is a growth oriented Budget with the firm commitment to fiscal discipline.

Let us now examine how thus was possible. If you look at the magnitude of the fiscal correction, this year we are anticipating a Gross Domestic Product of about 7 lakh crore. If the fiscal deficit has remained at the level of 8.4 per cent, as was in 1990-91, instead of 4.9 per cent which we have budgeted this year, it is a massive reduction in fiscal deficit in GDP ratio of 3.5 per cent. Sir, if you translate it in terms of rupees, it amounts to nearly Rs. 25,000 crore. If it had remained at the high level of the non-Congress Government of 8.4 per cent ratio, we would have a fiscal deficit, which would have been higher by Rs. 25,000 crore or than we have. So, it is because of thus management of the economy the macro economic management of the economy

Dr. Manmohan Singh has been able to present such Budget this year.

Sir, the most dramatic feature of this Budget, determined although it was half expected, was moving to unified market determined exchange rate concept, full convertibility on the trade account as some call it.

Sir, the process of realistic exchange rate regime began in July 1991 with two devaluations at very short intervals. Later in February 1992, we went to a dual exchange rate scheme, which was called partial convertibility, and in effect it was a devaluation of 60 per cent of our export earnings. Sir, the exchange rate at that time was freed from administrative controls and now in this Budget we have further liberalised the remaining 40 per cent and taken a unified exchange rate until now fully marketed. These four effective devaluations in a period of twenty months have made rupee go up from about Rs. 20 a dollar in June 1991 to about Rs. 32 a dollar today, which amounts to a change of about 80 per cent in the value of rupee. The rate respects the true strength of the rupee today, which is determined by our balance of trade, by our foreign exchange leakage's through illegal channels, flow of invisible. In short, it depends on the demand and supply of foreign currency.

Sir, fears were expressed that there would be a run in the rupee and it would slip to about Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. It has not happened. The rupee has remained very stable and very firm. In fact, I was surprised when the Opposition leader the hon. Shri Jaswant Singh mentioned that RBI had to intervene to support the rupee. Actually it was the other way round. The rupee was getting very strong that the RBI did intervene not to support the rupee but to support the dollar. They have mopped up about 300 million dollars and increased their foreign exchange reserves. Now, the rupee why was it so? why was not there a run in the rupee is stronger. Why was it so? Why was not there a run in the rupee? It was only because there was a proper and ample preparation for this step. Sir, firstly we generated healthy

foreign exchange reserves of about 5.5 to 6 billion dollars. We then took steps to plug the loopholes such as hawala rackets, gold and silver smuggling, smuggling of electronic white goods.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGHLY): Sir, would the hon. Member say what is the situation of the rupee vis-a-vis Deutsche mark and yen in the last few weeks?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not have to reply. You are not a Minister. please do not intervene like that, Mr. Pal. You ask the Minister, not him.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, against the dollar, rupee has remained very firm. It is a fact that petroleum and oil, and defence imports would become more expensive as a result of unification of the exchange rate. But fortunately, international oil prices are low and we need not worry on that account at the moment. With the steps already taken, there will also be more remittances from abroad through legal channels and in spite of a deficit in merchandise trade, rupee will remain firm.

On the BOP front, we have a healthy foreign exchange reserve. The steps announced in the Budget, including unification of the rupee, will boost up the exports. There are also steps to expand export credit and also to make it cheaper. All these steps have been taken to boost our exports. But still export growth is unbolting very encouraging and more needs to be done on making export-oriented units to international level because if oil prices go up, we may again have the problem. Today we have a Trade deficit of about six billion dollars and may be a current account deficit of seven billion dollars. We have to go in for exports as we have predicted.

There is also a worry about mounting debts and the high debt-service ratio of about 29 per cent. This is one problem which the Finance Minister will now have to address very seriously and will have to concentrate on. There will have to be long-term plan and if required, we should

[Sh. Prithraj D. Chavan]

not hesitate to ask for re-scheduling of our foreign debts over a longer period of time.

On the taxation front, I congratulate the Finance Minister for reducing the dependence on direct taxation and trying to change the ratio of direct to indirect taxes in a direction which we all agree it should go in. This is one point where both the Left Front and IMF are agreed on. They want to reduce the indirect taxes which the Finance Minister has done, the entire indirect taxes which the Finance Minister has done. The entire indirect tax structure has been reduced. He has reduced customs duty and excise duty to the tune of Rs. 4,500 crores. The customs duty and reduction has been criticised. Many friends in the Opposition have EXPRESSED fear that it will flood the country with imported goods. I would like to tell them that they should remember that the cut in duties comes after an almost 80 per cent devaluation of the rupee which was effected since June -91. In spite of reducing the customs duty, the landed cost of imports today, in rupee term would still be higher than it was in June, 1991.

On the excise side, excise concessions have been aimed to boost up the industry which has been facing recession in the recent times, and also to protect jobs. They will also have a downward effect on inflation. There is a rationalisation which is very welcome. The number of slabs have been reduced. On the direct tax front, there are some minor concessions. But the Finance Minister has decided to defer accepting the recommendations of the Chellaiah Committee for one year.

Now I come to the banking sector. The Budget has made some significant reforms in the banking sector which has been badly shaken by the security scam. Under-capitalisation of our banking system is sought to be corrected by allowing nationalised banks to access of capital market. However, the control of house banks will

remain with the Government. As you know the State bank group has always had private shareholding and still it was a nationalised bank. The Finance Minister has also boldly addressed the problems of accumulated, bad and doubtful debts which are estimated by some account to be about Rs. 20,000 crores. Now income recognition norms which, if accepted they are being accepted will almost wipe away their capital.

1831. hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We are committed to follow the Basle committee norms on capital adequacy. Therefore, access in capital market, in my view, is a welcome step. We need not have unnecessary worry about privatisation etc. But, at the same time, he has also addressed another problem by providing Rs. 10,000 crores - provisioning in two years and he provided Rs. 5,700 crores this year. This facility should not be looked at as bounty for recalcitrant private sector industrialists who have defrauded the banks and have not paid back their loans. We must follow the recommendation about constitution of Asset Reconstruction fund so that all these bad debts could be taken over by the independent asset reconstruction organisation and the securities should be liquidated and should be converted into hard cash. On this bad debt write-off there is a problem, there is a doubt whether this bad debt will be allowed to be deducted from the gross profits of the banks before computing taxable income. Unless this is done, there will be little profit left for the banking system. This needs to be clarified. As is the international practice, banks should be allowed to deduct the bad and doubtful debts before computing gross profits and then tax should apply.

Next, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the problem of foreign banks. If you refer to the Economic Survey, there is a table which indicates what were the results of scheduled commercial banks, on page 58. Foreign banks have made exceedingly high profits

when compared to State Bank group or the nationalised banks. They made as much as 8 times' profit when the orifice are computed with gross working funds. The ratio of profits to working funds for State Bank group of companies is 0.21 and for nationalised banks it is 0.27 while for foreign banks it is 1.97. It is almost 8 to 10 times that of the figure of nationalised banks. we should find out why this is so and whether the security scam has something to do with this. It should be investigated.

I have some suggestions. On the issue of the public sector dis-investment there are serious doubts about the way it was conducted. whether we got the right price for our public sector units etc. I feel that that money which is being provided in the Budget - Rs. 3, 500 crores - should not be used for consumption expenditure and should actually be used for restructuring these public sector enterprises. Even this money can be allocated towards National Renewal Fund. We all know that public sector enterprises, particularly loss-making ones, have to be restructured. At the same time we are talking of national Renewal Fund. There is no money for it. This money which is coming from public sector disinvestment should entirely be earmarked for reconstruction of public sector units and not be adjusted towards the consumption expenditure for reducing the revenue and fiseal deficits.

The second suggestion I would like to make is about th possibility of dumping. Our country does not have strong anti-dumping legislation as the western countries have. The time has come now fur us to have a statutory body, some sort of an international trade authority or international trade commission with complete statutory and parliamentary backing which can automatically impose anti-dumping duties if any industry/association complains. We need to seriously consider this. The Finance Minister has given many incentives to the power sector, so much so that the Budget has been called power-friendly. The private sector is being induced to come to the filed of power. Many

concessions have been given including sovereign guaranteed profit of 16 per cent. When the private sector comes in, we have worries about the tariff structure. The Finance Minister in his first Budget speech had promised to set up Tariff Commission. It is about 20 months now but still there is no word about the Tariff Commission. We must form a Tariff Commission as soon as possible. It will take a few years to function. But we must make a begining as son as possible.

Even though this is not a debate on the Finance bill since mention and reference has been made about personal income-tax and direct tax. I will jut make a brief mention. I strongly oppose the demand for increasing the limit of exemption for and standard deductions on the personal income-tax. If you look at the statistics of C. & A. G., there are only 50 lakh people who paid personal tax in 1991-92 which works out to less than 0.6 per cent of the population. Do we want to reduce this number further? If these 50 lakh people or just 0.6 per cent of the population are not rich people then what are they? I feel that we must, in fact, work towards broadening the tax net of the direct tax rather than following *ad hoc* method of giving standard deduction and raising the exemption limit. We should index this to inflation and population coverage. This has been done in many countries particularly Chile. We can also index it to per capita income and it should automatically cover inflation and population coverage.

Next point on direct taxation is, giving permanent account number to the income-ax assesses. the income-tax people are very lethargic about giving permanent account number. We have to make it automatic. we have also got to computerise the center income-tax system so that cross-checking becomes more easy.

On the indirect tax side, I have only one suggestion. The Finance minister has taken very effective steps about excise duty and customs duty. My suggestion deals with eliminating special exemptions in excise duty and customs

[Sh. Prithraj D. Chavan]

duty which are given to Defence, to ONGO, to educational institutions. By giving these exemptions, we are making a book entry. But it creates a differential regime of taxation. It creates a lot of paper work. Particularly in the case of customs duty, it is a disincentive for indigenous production. Anybody who has to choose between imports *versus* indigenous product, would go for import if he does not have to pay some import duty. This should be seriously considered.

About the expenditure on education, we have done enough of investment in the industrial field, agricultural field, on the development of backward areas and on all sorts of development. But certainly we have really made very little investment in the most important field, that is the field of development of human capital. Our expenditure on education is still very low. We have to go to something like 6 per cent of GDP. It has been accepted that the investment in primary education is the most productive investment of all.

Finally in conclusion, I will again repeat this Budget has been supported by a wide cross-section of the population, people with different political views. I will just give an example of how the crates are confused when they are commenting on the Budget. Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav when he commented on the Budget said, "The Budget was prepared under pressure from big capitalists and the World Bank". That was his reaction.

On the other hand, the former Commerce Minister Shri Subramaniam Swamy said that it was a relapse to socialism a reversal of economic reforms and a subject surrender to socialist critics.

The Finance Minister has presented a very dynamic and growth-oriented Budget with human face.

I commend the Budget to the House.

SHRI P. G. NARYANAN (gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister literally hits below the belt of the poor and middle-class people in various aspects of their life. The people of the country expected from him a revolutionary Budget. But unfortunately he has disappointed the people by his Budget. It is clear that he has presented the Budget more as a leader of the Congress Party than as an eminent economist. I, therefore, rise to oppose the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

On the eve of the Budget in 1993-94, the Government announced increase in the administered prices of sugar, steel and coal thereby reviving the undemocratic practice to mop up large revenues outside the frame-work of the Budget on the eve of its presentation.

In the past few weeks, it has increased the procurement price of wheat by a full 20 per cent, sugar bought by the Government compulsorily from the sugar mills also by 20 per cent and of coal by 12 to 13 per cent.

In January this year, it has increased the price at which the essential items would be sold through the ration shops to offset past increases in procurement prices, and thus reduce the burden of subsidies. The increase in procurement prices may benefit the farmers, but the resulting increase in foodgrains prices in the ration shops will definitely hurt the urban poor and the working classes.

The commitment of the Congress Party that the soaring price rise will be contained in 100 days, has become a flop in the last year's and in this year's Budget. The Railway freight as well as the fares that were hiked in the Railway Budget will also increase the cost of transporting goods and materials which include the essential commodities as well. This will certainly reflect on the price line which will be an additional burden on the common man.

The Government while effecting the price rise of essential commodities also expects the State Governments to implement the dissections of the Union Government. So, the state Government has to bear the brunt of anger of the people due to the frequent rise in the price of rice, sugar coal and other essential commodities. The Chief Minister of Tamil nadu already made it clear in the National Development Council that he Central Government should not effect the price rise of essential commodities without consulting the State Government, but this seems to have been totally lost on the Finance Minister.

The Finance Minister has taken credit for controlling inflation and reducing fiscal deficit to the World Bank, IMF prescribed limits of 6.5 per cent and 5.01 per cent. He has also claimed improvement in the balance of payments position substantially. However, a deeper analysis shows that the manner of achieving these results has created further complications.

Prior to the presentation of 1993-94 Budget, it was widely proclaimed that partial convertibility of rupee would be transformed into full convertibility. However, in the face of continuing fiscal imbalances like inflation, trade deficit, large external debts etc., full convertibility of rupee in trade and capital sectors was meaningless. In his Budget speech, the Finance Minister may paint a rosy picture of the economy. But he cannot deny the fact that the Government's financial credibility has suffered immensely as a result of the Bank-Scam and later on due to mishandling of the Ramjanmabhoomi-Babri Masjid problem. This reality is brought out by the declining response of Non-Resident Indians and institutions to deposit in Indian Banks.

Allowing full conversion of rupee into dollar - under full convertibility scheme - would mean exporters and other foreign exchange earners to get the dollar value of exportable goods at the market rate terms of rupees. This is possible because of introduction of unified exchange rate mechanism in the 1992-93 Budget. This mechanics may perhaps lead to cascading effect

on higher export, higher production, higher foreign exchange earnings, higher employment opportunities within the country and above all increased prosperity and well-being to the people of the country.

But what about the effect on import side? With the implementation of New Industrial Policy introduced in July, 1991, Liberalisation Policy, Structural Reforms, Exit Policy, Globalisation Policy and what not, the Government has removed restrictions on import of several items of capital goods, consumer goods etc. thus increasing the imports and increasing the payment to the foreign exporters in terms of foreign exchange with the full convertibility mechanism for bulk imports. If the partial conversion of rupee in the previous year could not improve the export situation, how will the full convertibility of rupee do better?

To say that this year's Budget is growth-oriented, populist Budget, consumers are happy and so on, is to be budget on different angles. If you see the previous year's Budgets, you would find whenever there were exemptions, concessions and tax cuts, hardly were they passed on to the consumers. But at the same time in those previous Budgets even a small increase in the tax on items of goods were immediately passed on to the consumers. This year, these exemptions and concessions and tax cuts are believed to be passed on to the consumers not because of the businessmen wanting to show benevolence to the consumers but because of the fact that the country has been facing an acute recession for the last few years and so on, therefore, they could not swap or swallow those exemptions, concessions and tax cuts and increase their abnormal profits. It is because of constrained Budget deficits and constrained money supplies coupled with Government's stricter monetary measures that the businessmen are willing to pass on those concessions and tax cuts to the consumers.

Again, Sir, you will be pleased to find in the Budget that the reduction in excise duties on

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

items like tea, coffee, Vanaspati, soaps, watches, footwear, etc.; consumed by poor and common people is, however, very very marginal while the concessions on items like cars, refrigerators, air-conditioners, TVs and other capital goods are substantial and these items are generally purchased by the upper middle class and rich people. The Government has thus shown favour to the elitist group.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister, what will be the worth of rupee by the end of this year? Will the present reduced value of 8.5 paise as compared to its value in 1960 be appreciated at the end of this financial year? It is a million dollar question.

What will happen to the price of petroleum products and the capital goods which are to be necessarily imported? The Government should spell out its interest liability totaling approximately to Rs. 38,000 crores would be met and extricate itself from the debt trap. The Government's decision to create dual price in LPG and kerosene by allowing imports and sale of these items at market rates would encourage black marketing of these items.

The public sector banks had been flouting the regulations imposed by the RBI which had landed them in bad debt of Rs. 10000 crores. To prevent recurrence of such kind of heavy bad debt by the public sector banks and to make them more effective, the Government and the politicians belonging to the ruling party should stop interfering in the process of appointing bank chairman and give up their rights to interfere as majority shareholders.

Government has to come out with a statement as to how and to what extent the Government will be able to effectively control the rise in prices. The cascading effect of the increase in the prices of consumer goods will inevitably lead to increase in prices of daily consumption. It is a well-known fact that Indian agriculture is

mainly dependent on favorable monsoon. If there is unfavourable monsoon in the coming years, it will affect the agricultural production and the economy is bound to suffer in spite of exemptions, concession given in the excise duty. It is to be seen whether the Budget proposals would boost the purchasing power of the rural masses as a result of higher investments and incentives offered to the agricultural sector. If the Government's planned expenditure under the Five Year Plans have been taken into account, more than 65 per cent of the total expenditure has been spent on agriculture and irrigation and in this a lion's share has been spent in the Northern States. A very meager percentage of amount has been allocated for agriculture and irrigation to States like Tamil Nadu.

So long as the present Government continues to maintain and invest in the public sector undertakings which are incurring heavy losses year after year, it cannot expect desired level of growth in the economy. The Government will not be in a position to reduce inflation rate in the coming years so long as it continues the policy of administered price increase and fails to generate employment potential. The unified exchange rate, rising imports, etc., will lead the Government to further devaluation of the rupee and also raise debt service ratio.

Sir, the Finance Minister went beyond the expectations by announcing 100 per cent rupee convertibility and surprised the common man by abolishing or sleeting the excise on many of the consumer items, his budget turned out to be a major disappointment to many as it belied all hopes of an increase in the personal income-tax limit. Many people were left confused as to how he had managed to restrict the deficit as also whether the benefit of various concessions would ultimately be passed on the people

An increase in the standard deduction was not something they had viewed for. The fixed income group was definitely expecting a better deal and a higher exemption limit especially as

they expected that one of the poll-promises made by the Congress (I) party would be redeemed to some extent. The Minister should have given the salaried class much more relief, particularly in view of the back-breaking inflation and increase in the administered deprives of various essential commodities several times in a year.

The negatives in the Budget are that there is almost nothing on savings. It has failed to achieve any substantial reduction in the public debt of the Government.. Another disappointment is the absence of any stringent measures to improve income-tax collections.

There is a great disappointment to all of us about the failure to announce the levy on consignment tax which was urged by all the States. While lowering of customs duties is part of the prices of integration with the global economy, it would have to be carefully watched in operation so that Indian industry is not affected. I, therefore, urge upon the Center to immediately reintroduce a set of special incentives for small savings collections. The collections had dropped appreciably and the State Government.. especially Tamil nadu, confronted with a serious shortfall in resources financing of the approved plan outlay.

As for as my State, that is, Tamil nadu is concend, our Chief minister has launched several growth oriented schemes and is taking keen interest in setting up industries in remote areas with the main intention of the State to secure rapid soeico-economic overall growth and to create employment opportunities to the poorer and weaker sections of society in Tamil Nadu. But we are constrained to note that there are various project proposals submitted to the Union Government for central assistance and they are pending for the last so many years. I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Urban Development to give serious thought to these projects and release the required assistance on priority basis.

I would like briefly to toach upon extending financial assistance for rehabilitation measures for the refugees. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had to bear the brunt of accommodating a large refugee population arising from the station in Sri Lanka. Further, due to the recent communal violence in Bombay, more han one lakh people are driven out from Bombay and they came to Tamil Nadu. Now the stage has come when the Government should see that the people who have come from Bombay could eke out their livelihood in some places in Tamil Nadu. Unless sufficient financial assistance or compensation is granted for the purpose, the Government of Tamil Nadu will be facing serious repercussions on the State's economy. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into this aspect also.

Before I conclude, I would humbly submit to the hon. Finance Minister that today our country is passing through a very critical socio-economic juncture and at such a time we have very high hopes from him.

19.00 hrs

But still if the gap between the rich and the poor is to be abridged, then some special measures must be taken to restructure and rebuild our economy. Today, we are reeling under the weight of enormous foreign debt. So, we will have to think seriously in terms of rebuilding our economy and turn it into a strong one.

I, therefore, with due respect to the hon. Finance Minister at the personal level oppose these exercises that come in the name of the budget for the year 1993-94

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR. (*Interruptions*) There are many people who want to participate. Tomorrow, it will be very difficult. (*Interruptions*) It is better that we should sit for a long time and give an opportunity to those who are very much interested so that we complete it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAVAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now it is 7 p.m. The House was to sit only up to 7 p.m. today. Please do not extend it further. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) (AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I did not say that we will sit up to 7 O'clock. I said that as many Members as would like to participate because hardly we will be having any time.

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we had decided earlier the house was to sit up to 7 p.m. only. But I would urge that the House may be extended till Shri Rajesh Kumar concludes. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see. There are so many people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH KUAMR (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance because this Budget has been prepared at the behest of the I.M.P. and World Bank. No relief has been provided in the budget to the people belonging to poor and middle class. There is no provision for these classes in the Budget. There is no relief provided to agricultural workers. No provision has been made in the Budget for lakhs of Handlooms weavers. It is gross injustice to

them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Budget has been drafted cleverly. It appears from the Budget that the entire country will be benefited by it. But as a matter of fact, it is not so. For example, the provisions made for Defence, Rural Development, Education and Health are not adequate. Proper allocation has not been made and in the name of resource crunch cuts are being made in the Budget. This Budget is anti-poor anti-farmer and anti-socialistic. Therefore, I oppose it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Budget is for the rich. Priority has been given to import as much as we want. There has been an increase of 22 per cent in it. Which class of people will import goods from foreign countries? Certainly not the farmer or the agricultural workers. Only rich and capitalists will import luxurious goods e.g. T.V., V.C.R. and V.C.P. that is why these have been exempted. Nobody worries about the cause of the poor. Export has been reduced to minimum. More attention has been given to import and also attention has been given to export. The Government does not take interest in the welfare of the people. That is why I oppose this Budget. Extravagance by Government should be checked and an effort should be made to contain deficit otherwise it will have serious consequences. The Minister of Finance overlooked this fact while presenting the Budget. This Budget is anti-farmers. Ours is the country where farmers constitute 80 per cent of the total population. In other words, farmers are the backbone of India and when the backbone is weak, our country will be weak. The Government should have tried to bring down the prices of fertilisers and seeds for the farmers, but no such provisions have been made in the present Budget. The prices of fertilisers and seeds have gone up. The prices of tools used by the farmers are also gradually increasing. Moreover, I have found for the first time in the Parliamentary history that the prices of coal and sugar have been increased even before the Budget was introduced. This is a crime against the society and the country. It

would not be exaggeration to call it barbarism.

There has been exemptions in the present Budget on the luxury items. Prices of fridge and Maruti car have been reduced, who buys a Maruti Car. The farmers do not purchase Maruti cars. Only the big persons having high source of income buy Maruti cars. The prices of items of daily use of farmers viz iron and steel are increasing day by day. The prices of those items that are in daily use of the poor have been raised in the present Budget. I, therefore, oppose the Present Budget.

This Budget will increase unemployment. There is a hint of closing factories and industries of the country in the Present Budget which will render crores of people unemployed. When factories will be closed, the labourers will become unemployed. The hon. Minister of Finance has very cleverly said that the sick units will be closed. This will surely create unemployment. Efforts have been made to aggravate the problem of unemployment through the provisions of this Budget. They will lead the country to adversity. As I have mentioned, the rise in prices of coal, sugar, seeds, fertilizer is only the result of clever tactics displayed by the hon. Finance Minister. By affecting the price-rise of all the commodities even before the introduction of the Budget the hon. Minister of Finance has cheated the country and the people. It is an injustice. The Members of the assembly hold the opinion that the Budget is good and balanced, but the fact remains that the Budget will serve the interest of those who are already well-off and the poor will become more poor. The farmers are not to get any benefit. The plight of farm labourers is gradually worsening. The pressure of foreign loan goes on mounting on our country. The Government goes on taking foreign loan and provisions for those money are being made in the Budgets. The loan that is being taken from the foreign countries is being adjusted in our deficit Budgets. The amount of foreign loan on our country has gone up to Rs. 3 lakh 75 thousand crore. For that Rs. 3600 crore will be taken to clear the interest amount and service charges.

On the other hand, there is a planning to freeze the D.A. of the employees and the workers. I strongly oppose these steps of the Government. To oppose these steps is in the interest of the country.

Yesterday, we were holding discussions about P. D. S during the Question hour. 80 per cent of the people of the country live in villages and commodities are made available on cheap rate to those people through the P. D. S. But rates of the items that are given to the people through the P. D. S have also been increased. I hold that this system should continue and the rates of the items provided to the poor through the P. D. S. should not be increased so that the poor may be getting those things on cheap rates.

Now I would like to draw your attention to Bihar in the context of the Budget, 1993. There is a terrible situation because of the drought in Bihar. There is no fodder for animals, people are not getting foodgrains. A report had already come in September, 1992 that Bihar were going to face a terrible drought. I would like to apprise you that there are broadly two parts of Bihar. The North Bihar faces fury of flood every year where as the South Bihar is always hit by drought. Not only in the south Bihar, but areas like Gaya, Aurangabad, Nawda etc. that fall under Central Bihar do also face drought. The South Bihar is completely hit by drought. The Budget has been presented in February by the hon. Minister of Finance whereas the beginning of drought was made as early as in September, 1992. Yet no provisions have been made in the Budget to combat with the situations of the flood and the drought. It should have been done. I, therefore, hold that there has been a step-mollurly treatment with the poor and with Bihar through this Budget. There is no provision for Bihar in the Budget as a result of which the whole of Bihar is languishing by the tragedy of drought. The situation in Palamau is going from bad to worse. I would like to have your attention drawn to the damage caused in Bihar. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had stated that he would divide Bihar and would create a Jharkhand state. Hence

[Sh. Rajesh Kumar]

I would like to submit that Bihar alone should not be divided. Other States should also be divided along with the Bihar. If there should be a Jharkhand State, there should also be a Uttarakhand, a Bodo Land, a Gorkha Land. We are heading towards restructuring of States and for that a Commission should be set up. It was a wrong statement made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he was ready to create a separate Jharkhand State. The result is that, no separate Jharkhand State has come into existence, but the so-called votaries of creating new State have started disturbances in the State. Railway tracks are being damaged. Power generation has also been disrupted and power production has come down. Irrigation has also been effected in the name of creating a Jharkhand State. All these have caused a great loss to Bihar. The drought in Bihar has caused a loss of millions of rupees. Now the Central Government should make good the loss caused to Bihar due to Jharkhand agitation, be it mica, bauxite, graphite or be it the loss caused by the damage of property. The money provided to Bihar for controlling the situation of drought is not adequate. That is not all, there are several other problems faced by Bihar. There are problems of labour, of food, of fodder, there are problems related to industries, there is a problem of drinking water. There is a crisis of all these things. Mica worth millions of rupees was exported every year. The reserve of mica is now to be over. Mica was exported from Giridih and Kodarma. Now the export of mica is on the verge of closure. Lakhs of people are to be unemployed there. Through you, I would therefore like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance should make some provisions in the Budget to ensure the development of Bihar. The Government has not taken any steps in this regard and as a result of which there is a crisis of everything in Bihar. People are starving for food and drinking water.

Sir, Bihar is the most backward state and our state is the goldmine for the country. We produce coal, bauxite, and graphite in our State

and even after that we are not getting adequate royalty on these things. Royalty that is being given now is on the old fixed rate. Royalty should be price based. Through you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that he should devise a system of giving royalty on the basis of price of coal, bauxite, graphite etc. Royalty is not given on the basis of worth of items.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would conclude in 2-4 minutes. I would like to say to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance that the Central Government is responsible for the situation that has emerged in Bihar. He has made a cut in the amount of money that is given to Bihar. He is to make out of Rs. 52 crore from the amount of allocation given to our State. I wonder why the Central Government gives such a stepmother testament to Bihar. The Government of Bihar has made a demand for Rs. 1254 crore to combat the situation borne out of drought in the State. That amount should be immediately made available to Bihar so that nobody dies in the State. Arrangement should be made to provide fodder and water to animals and employment to the labourers. Sir, though you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance to provide funds to meet the situation of drought as early as possible in order that the people of Bihar may live peacefully.

Sir, I would like to speak something about my constituency that Bodh Gaya, a place of international fame provides millions of rupees to the Government from tourism. But what has he provided in the Budget? There is not any road at Bodh Gaya. Scarcity of power is there. Water is not available. Consequently, there is a decline in the inflow of tourists. What is the reason? Take the Patna-Gaya railway line. There is no provision in the Budget for doubling of Patna-Gaya line. Survey was conducted with the conclusion that a large number of tourists from abroad visit Rajgir and Bodh Gaya. They should be linked with railway lines. Government is earning millions of foreign exchange from Bodh Gaya alone, but no provision has been made in the Budget to

spend a penny for the Development of Bodh-Gaya.

They are getting crores of rupees from it but they have not made any provision in the budget for the development of tourism. Therefore, I oppose it and demand funds for the development of Bodh Gaya.

Sir, in Bihar, the Central Bihar is a terrorist stricken area. The only factory, Gaya Cotton Mills is on the verge of closure and the Government says that it is going to close down all such sick factories. Sir, the machinery installed at Gaya Cotton mill is the latest one but due to non-availability of material it is facing closure which will render hundreds of labourers unemployed. Sir, through you, I want to make this request that some funds may be provided to Gaya Cotton Mills so that the material may be procured and the machinery may be repaired. With this assistance, the labourers would not be rendered unemployed.

Will these words, I oppose this budget which is Anti-poor, anti-farmers, anti-laborers as well as anti-society.

SHRI RAM NAGAINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions in this regard that even after my opposition the parties will directly or indirectly help in getting this bill passed.

Sir, I want to raise certain certain issues which are quite different from the issues which have been raised earlier. I can say as per my experience that the tradition of presenting budget in the month of March which has been going on since long, is wrong. As you see, that every year, the budget is presented in the month of March and funds are allocated. The officers are given the directions to utilise the allotted funds as early as possible. As a result of it, the funds cannot be utilized in a proper manner and only paper work is done in this regard. I want that intellectuals and specialists in the House should give it a thought that if the budget is presented in

the month of January, then the funds can be utilized in a proper manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as there is paucity of time I will briefly express my views on certain points. The present situation in the country is very critical. Our neighbors do not want to see us leading a peaceful life, the nation is in danger. In the present scientific era, if you do not possess sophisticated wagons then you cannot be a proper match for your enemy. In your neighborhood, if Pakistan can manufacture an atom bomb and other nations can manufacture an atom bomb, then why India cannot do it. We have vast border. It is not an easy task to guard the entire border of such a big nation. I, therefore, would like to request to allot more funds in the budget for the security of the country and our forces should be equipped with the latest arms and ammunitions, besides this, it is also very important to manufacture atom bomb for the security of the country. We should not be careless in this regard otherwise we will have to repent on it in further. If there is a what enemy will be equipped with nuclear weapons and if we do not have the same matching weapons it may have serious repercussions. Therefore, I suggest that funds should be allotted in this budget for manufacturing nuclear weapons.

So far as the question of rural development is concerned, a meager amount has been allotted for this purpose. The Government as well as the opposition are of the views that one should think about the villages and work for the development of the rural areas but no developmental work is taken up in the villages. Just now, my colleagues remarked that a rebate on taxes and excise has been given on luxury items but you have not given any rebate on the tyres used in the bullock-carts in the villages. How the villages will develop when you have not granted any rebate on seeds, pumping sets and other tools used in the agriculture. You have given some rebate on small type of tractors but not on other tractors whereas, you have allowed a rebate on cars. This way, you cannot make any development in the field of agriculture. Therefore, I

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request that the Government should take steps to reduce the prices of the appliances being used in the agriculture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the villagers till date have not even tasted the fruits of independence in the real sense. The womenfolk observe 'Purdah' and hardly come out during day time. Fifty per cent of the discuses in villages are due to non availability of toilets. It is a very pitiable situation. You kindly provide potable water and public toilets in villages and in this way you can provide real facilities to the villagers. Generally, people do not mention but the women folk feel shy as there are very less forests, men can ease themselves but women are harassed on this account. Therefore, I urge the Government that notable water and public toilets should invariably be provided in villages. It will facilitate the villagers upto some extent. Besides, I request that the villages having a population of two thousand should at least be connected with main roads. So that farmers may carry their produce vegetables, crops and other items to the market. You have promised to connect big villages to the main roads. You have reduced the excise duty and given subsidy on other items but you will serve that the rates of fertilizers have gone so high that its effect is falling on the production. You should provide subsidy on fertilizers so that farmers can increase their produce by using more fertilisers. Today, you provide loans through banks to the farmers for purchasing fertilizers and machines. But in the olden day rulers and jaindars used to give loans to the farmers at the rate of 12 per cent and when a farmer could not return the money even after a long period, then they used to wave of the interest and they used to recover only the principal amount. Your societies provide loans at the rate of 18-19 per cent and banks at the rate of 15 per net, due to which farmers income is spent on paying interest. Therefore, I would request you kindly to provide bank loans at cheaper interest rates for purchasing fertilizers and implements. Our state is suffering as no payment has yet been made

for the sugar cane supplied to the mills. Sugar-cane is the chief crop of U.P. plight of the sugarcane growers there is miserable. Payment of rupees 300 crores is lying pending. Sugar vectors have been working for the last six month and most of them have made payments upon 31st January. There sugar mills of Government of India are in Deoria district, two mills out of them are located in my constituency. These are making payments for December only and they have still to make payment to the tune of 18 crore rupees.

I clearly remember that there was firing at Ramkola on the issue of payment of sugarcane price and along with top leaders of Congress, I also visited the site. At that time I had praised your work and assured you of our cooperation. But why do not you ask the sugar mills working under you at Padrauna and Kathuaian to make the payment. You will be surprised to know that sugar mills of Radrauna Kathuaian, Gauri and Anandnager were declared sick by the Government of India and later on we came to know that the bank is also not making any payment which is causing a great harassment to the farmers. The Chief crop of that area is sugarcane and people used to mortgage their slips at 5 per cent by now they are not doing it even at the half of the price which is causing an uproar there. If you do not make any arrangement then the farmers will die of hunger.

"Bubhukshitam Kim Na Kariti Papam,

kashinam Jananil Nishkarauna Bhavanti"

A hungry man can do any sort of crime when the Guru of Lord Ram Rishi Viswamitra could not resist his hunger then he, under compulsion, had to steal mutton from a Chandala's house. Today, the farmer is dying and I doubt it may repeat the Ramkela incident. You might remember that before this the Janata Dal Government had announced to wave of a loan upto rupees 10,000. loans worth Rs. 1200 crores were waived off, but a mangle amount of Rs. 250 crore has not been given to Uttar Pradesh. My

submission is that when a poor farmer sells sugarcane he makes a humble requests to the mill owner to give him reasonable price of his produce, but he is refused. As per the provisions of sugarcane Act, if the sugarcane grower does not receive the payment of his produce within the period of 15 days, he is entitled to receive the amount with interest. But what to talk of interest dues worth he crores of rupees and outstanding. The farmer is deprived of even the reasonable price of his produce. How the sugarcane growers will survive?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to suggest that the slip issued to the farmers should be treated like a cheque. Arrangement should be made to make the payment to the sugarcane growers through banks against the slips issued to them for supply of sugarcane to the Mills. Banks should adjust that amount with interest as and when they receive payments from the Mills. This will serve both the purposes.

I would also like to submit that the bank limit that existed 8-10 years ago continues even to day. It has been long since when the sugarcane factories producing sugar worth Rs. 2 crore used to get bank guarantee equal to the 80 percent of the value of their production and the mills used to make payment to farmers out of this amount. However, this bank limit has not been increased so far. I have been told by the Government officers that under the prevailing circumstances, the bank guarantee for sugar factories should be increased, only then it will be possible for them to make the payment to the sugarcane growers, otherwise not.

Besides, the Government should set up National Sugar Fund. The situation in this regard varies in Northern regions and Southern regions of the country. The climate of North India is different and this work goes on there just for 5-6 months whereas in South India, it continues for 7-8 months. The production is also almost 1 1/2 times more there. If our recovery is 10% their recovery is 12% Our production is about 200-

300 quintal per acre whereas their production is 500 quintals per acre. The cost of production in North India is also higher than that in South India. At the same time they have factories equipped with latest technology whereas we have factories as oldies 50-60 years only and can save the factories with the capacity of about 800-1200-1500 tonnes. These factories are running in loss. If these factories are closed, farmers would suffer the most. We do not have any other crop than sugarcane. Therefore, Sugar Development Fund has been set up. The Government have crores of rupees. The Sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh have the production capacity of about 800-1200 tonnes. A fund, in addition to Sugar Development Fund, should be created there, and this fund be utilized to increase the capacity of those mills to 2500 tonnes. If this is not done the farmers would be ruined.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the price of sugarcane was fixed at Rs. 46/- per quintal in Uttar Pradesh which was below average. The Government of India increased the prices of sugar by Rs. 140/- per quintal. I would like to bring to the notice of the country and the august House that this action of the Government would enable the mill owners of the mills having capacity of more than 2500 tonnes, to earn maximum profit. The mills achieving the production target of about two lakh quintal would automatically earn profit of about Rs. 250 crores and the mills in the South India would automatically earn profit of about Rs. four crore. But what did the farmers get? In North India, about 11 quintals of sugarcane is required to produce one quintal of sugar. The Government has given the increased profit of about Rs. 140 to the mill owner for 10-11 quintals of sugarcane. But what was given to the farmers? What can be more injustice than this to the farmers? The Government increased the price by Rs. 140 per bag. Thus the consumers will have to pay more price, by the sugarcane farmers is getting nothing. The money is going directly to the pocket of the mills owners. The Government may get it inquired through experts as to how much profit did the sugar mills with the capacity of more than 2,500 tonnes get and how

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much profit did the mills in South India get. Sugar mills owners will get the whole profit and the farmers will get nothing, they will be deprived of even the previous price. It is a sheer injustice to them. In the prevailing circumstances, it would be justified that farmers also have a share in the profit, if the price of sugar is to be increased to about Rs. 140 per bag.

Sir, I would take just two minutes more. I would like to say a few words on education system. One can see the children of primary classes studying under the shade of tree in the villages every now-a-days. The number of such schools is in thousands. Even floor mats are not available to the children in those schools. If the children in those schools study under the shade of trees, how can we advocate democracy and talk of bringing equality in the country? The wealthy people in the rural areas send their children in good schools, but the farmers have to send their children in schools where even sitting arrangements are not proper. I would urge upon the Government to provide at least proper buildings and necessary furniture in schools which do not have these things. Secondly, I would like to submit that the number of universities is on the increase. More and more people have been doing Ph. D and Master's degree but are unemployed and are wandering on roads. Therefore, the education policy should be reviewed and changed. Education should be vocation oriented. Vocational training should be imparted to the students. If this is not done, lakhs and crores of the youth would not get employment after passing their degree courses and it would become difficult for the Government to maintain law and order situation. In the prevailing circumstances the Government should reduce the number of universities. They should also adopt some goods thin of the western countries if they can follow the bad ones. Every individual should be imparted education, suiting to one's ability and caliber but there must be some vocational education. What is the present system of education? It is just like the farmer who is keeping a

cow, and taking a great care of it with the presumption that the cow would give milk and have a calf, but finds no milk when he goes to milch it. All the Members of this House are the people from higher strata, they do not even go to villages. A village farmer curtails his own requirements to educate his child and expects him to become a big officer. And if the child somehow manages just to pass the degree course, but he will not get any job, so the father has, to approach a political leader to get him a job. All the hon. Members must have been approached in this regard. I would like to ask in what direction the Government is taking the country? Why attention has not been paid to bring about improvement in the education system in the country? Some of the political leaders pointed out that the BJP has brought about improvements in the entire education system? The thing which needs to be seen is that as to what improvements it has made whether they are right or wrong. If a person calls Akbar a great leader, there is nothing wrong in it. But at the same time if Maharana Pratap is also called a great leader, that is also correct. There must be some basis to criticize a matter, but the basic fact cannot be declined. Why does the Government not want to face the factual situation.

Today, we need such a system of education which may provide us livelihood, I know that the hon. Minister would not pay attention to it.

I am aware that the time is very short, I have been given short time and Mr. Deputy Speaker has advised me to speak in brief. That is why I have spoken in brief. All figures have been put before you. I would repeat that if the country is to make progress, to things are required to be done—the prices of all those items required for the development of rural areas as also of those commodities which are required by the farmers should be reduced. The country would not make progress if the prices of television or cars are reduced. What is the situation in the country today? The hon. Members have also referred to Rinam Kritwa ghitam pibet". This is the saying as per Indian culture, the western culture says 'Rin'

kritwa sura pribet'. Here the word 'ghritwa' has been replaced by the word 'Sura'. But the country is being burdened with the debt. I do agree that loan is also required, but at the same time that should be utilized properly. But, how is that money being used, what is the securities scam? I do remember that it was just die to the scandal of Rs. 64 cores that Rajiv Gandhi Government had to go. Thereafter, the Vishwanath Pratap Singh Government gave big assurances, but could not anything. All this is true. But now, the matter concerns irregularities of crores of rupees. It is said that Opposition parties are not interested in it. Now, the only political objective of the present Government is to remain in power, because they are sure that if elections are held, they will not come in to power again. Therefore, they do not want to hold elections

In the prevailing situation it is necessary to check corruption. I would also like the Government to seek experts' opinion with regard to the suggestions. I have given. With regard to the Budget, I would like to say that it is presented in the month of March every year. The hon. minister must have realised himself that the officers just try to complete the formalities on paper only in the last moments in a hurry. In this way neither any concreted work is done nor the money is properly utilized. Keeping this fact in view, why the Government does not set up a new tradition to present the Budget before the House in the month of January, and make allocation to all the departments accordingly, so that the entire work is done smoothly.

With these words, I hope that the Government would consider my suggestions and make provision to this effect. The most important thing is that we may not be able to wipe out corruption from this country but we can perhaps check it to some extent because as long as the western system is in vogue, we cannot remove corruption completely. If Budget is presented in time and funds are allocated properly, then perhaps the money may be utilized to the best. I am not criticizing the Government. I do know that they would manage to get the Budget passed. But at the

same time I would like the Government to take my suggestions into consideration and also pay attention to the condition of the sugarcane growers and to the prevailing situation in rural areas. This is my suggestion.

[English]

SHRI B. AKBAR PASHA (Vellore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am standing before you to support this Financial Bill. The Budget proposed by Dr. Manmohan Singh is a balanced Budget, a land-mark Budget, a populist Budget and a path-breaking Budget. It is also a nation-savior Budget. I have very high appreciation for Dr. Manmohan Singh for the type of Budget he has produced in this financial year. The Opposition leaders and critics of the Government were hell-bent to bombard the Government on the Budget issue. But the Finance Minister, with his pragmatic and realistic proposals, provided tremendous relief and solace to the common man. The prices of all the commodities like refrigerators, air-conditioners, air coolers, Vanaspati, cosmetics, tea, coffee, fast food, motor cars have come down. Normally before a Budget the shop-keepers, traders and merchants used to hoard articles expecting there is going to be a rise in the prices. But his year, I hope that they would have burnt their fingers because the prices of commodities have started coming down soon after the Budget.

The Opposition has been constantly branding Dr. Manmohan Singh as an agent of International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other financial institutions. People believed that Dr. Manmohan Singh was least concerned about the welfare of the common man and the country as such. There was a time when he was considered as a liability to the Congress and the Government.

Do, the same Dr. Manmohan Singh has amply proved that he is a big asset to the country. The credibility of the Party and the country has reached very big height. I was watching a TV interview and Dr. Manmohan Singh was telling

[Sh. B. Akabar Pasha]

that he did not have a magic and to produce result overnight. But I believe he is a magician and a juggler. How come that he has been able to produce such a balanced Budget which is able to help not only the poor, not only the middle class but also the rich. The jugglery and the clever manovering of the Finance Ministry has puzzled the people who are still wondering from where the money has come to swell the revenue. People here from the Opposition have been talking because they have to talk. But all over there had been appreciation from all quarters. When we read the newspapers there has been appreciation of the Budget. Even after giving so many concession, reduction in the customs duty, abolishing excise on a number of consumable items etc., the deficit has come down, despite incredible hike in Central Plan outlay by 32 per cent resulting in the revenue loss of Rs. 4522 crores. Still he managed to pay the deficit to Rs. 4314 crores which is less than 5 per cent of GDP.

The bold steps taken like devaluation of the currency, liberalisation of trade policy, opening of the country to foreign investments have resulted in shooting up of foreign exchange within a short time. Otherwise we would have been in a fools' paradise just as in Russia when they used to feel that their money was officially having certain value but in real term it was thousand times less than what they were feeling.

The total convertibility is a very bold step. Surprisingly the rupee has become firmer to the disappointment of exporters since they expected that the value of dollar would go up to Rs. 35 or Rs. 40. But it was Rs. 33 and it has come down to Rs. 31.50. They expected that they would reap the advantage of full convertibility. But we are proud that our currency is firm.

The rates of interest have been reduced by one per cent but still, as my previous speaker was saying, it was high. By and large, it will also be getting reduced.

The exports have been encouraged to increase the production and are earning foreign exchange for our country. Within a year and a half, the inflation rate has slipped down from 17 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent. There is no denying it. People in the Opposition have been saying that it is not 6 1/2 per cent. It is 9 per cent. But anyway, they admit the fact that it has come down.

The prices of a number of items started coming down and the benefit is percolating to the common man ultimately. It was a wizard who reduced the indirect taxes which has benefited the common man.

The Budget proposals, as always, can be divided into direct and indirect taxes. This pattern of direct taxes include raising standard deduction from existing Rs. 12000/- to Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 18,000/- for workmen with an income of Rs. 75,000/-. The basic Gift tax has been raised from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. The wealth—tax exemption in respect of one house or part of a house to an individual or a Hindu undivided family has been provided. The new power sector undertaking will benefit in the form of tax holiday for the first five years. Also he has been considerate to provide this concession of five years tax holiday after the production started in some of the very backward States like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

These are all very thought provoking so that these backward States can come up.

The Finance Minister has, in some cases, completely eliminated excise duties on items like coffee, tea and instant tea. Similarly excise duty has been reduced in several items like electric fans, foam rubber, motor cars, TV, personal computers, typewriters and fax machines. These have become common nowadays and these are the necessities of today's living. They cannot say this is only a luxury item. This has become a necessity today.

The charge has been levelled against the Finance Minister that he has done nothing to increase the minimum exemption limit of IT and left it at Rs. 28, 000/-. As my previous speaker has rightly pointed out, he was right in having done it. Otherwise, how to go for revenue?

After last year's Budget, I spoke in the Parliament and has made a request to the Finance Minister to remove 10 per cent duty on the export of finished leather and 10 per cent of duty on export of rough granite. These are the two items which mainly are concentrated in Southern part of the country from where I come from.

I led a delegation of tanners consisting of people from Madras, Bombay, Kanpur, and Calcutta. He was kind enough to reduce the export duty on finished leather to five per cent. He was also kind enough to reduce the export duty on rough granite by 3 per cent.

Sir, it happens that I am the president of the Tanners Association in Madras. I am also leather technologist with post-graduate degree got from the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras. I also happen to own a tannery factory and shoes factory. I only export shoes and not leather, But I know the difficulties the tanners are facing today. Ours is a tropical country and the quality of leather, the raw-material that is available in the country is very thin because of the climatic conditions and it is having a lot of defects. They are not in a position to convert the whole thing into articles and export as such. But, anyway, export

of the article is going up. From 22 per cent, it has reached 78 per cent. In the year 1990-91, the export was only to the extent of 22 per cent. The total export of leather and leather goods was to the tune of Rs. 4000 crores. Actually leather export is coming down. In this year's Budget, when the Finance Minister was kind enough to remove the 7 per cent duty on export of rough granite, he has not considered it fit to remove the 5 per cent duty on finished leather. This is giving the tanners a lot of problems. They have been expressing their difficulties to me. All the leather cannot be converted because mostly we have the lining leather and very little of upper leather. We have to import a good quantity of good quality upper leather in order to make articles and export some of the bad quality abroad.

So, I request the Finance Minister to consider this factor and give a relief to the tanners just as he has done in the case of rough granite so that the industry can thrive.

With these words, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER; Thank you very much. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Thursday, 22nd April, 1993 at 11.00 A.M.

1957 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 22, 1993/ Vaisakha 2, 1915 (Saka)

