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Wednesday, March 16, 1994

Phalgun 25, 1915 (Saka)

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 16, 1994
Phalguna 25, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 15th March, 1994 from the President:—

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of Thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1994."

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

*261. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to supply water to various villages and hamlets under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission;

(b) the number of water scarcity villages/hamlets in the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of such villages/hamlets covered so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining ones are likely to be covered?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

(a) The norms/criteria for providing safe drinking water to villages/hamlets are as follows:—

- (i) Drinking Water should be free from pathogenic bacteria and chemical contamination.
- (ii) Potable water source should exist within 1.6 Kms. horizontal distance and 100 metres vertical distance in hilly areas.

- (iii) 40 litres per capita per day (LPCD) for human beings. provided irrespective of the population of the village/hamlet being less than 250 persons. Schemes have been approved for hamlets where the population is 50 persons and above.
- (iv) At least one hand pump or stand post for every 250 persons.
- (v) 30 LPCD additionally for cattle in Desert Development Programme areas,

(b) and (c). The information relating to scarcity/problem villages identified as on 1.4.1985 and the coverage of such villages upto 31.1.1994 is given in the Annexure.

In case the population of a hamlet/habitation is less than 250 but there is no safe source within 1.6 Kms. in the plains and 100 metres elevation difference in hilly areas, a safe source is

(d) The remaining 540 problem villages as on 1.2.1994 are likely to be covered partly in the current financial year and the remaining in 1994-95.

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Sate/UTs.	No. of problem villages as on 1.4.85	No. of problem villages covered from 1.4.85 to 31.1.94	Balance PVs to be covered in 1993-94/94-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15834	15834	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	391	391	—
3.	Assam	9570	9563	7
4.	Bihar	9199	9199	—
5.	Goa	31	31	—
6.	Gujarat	4911	4902	9
7.	Haryana	2314	2314	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3539	3539	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2925	2758**	187
10.	Karnataka	5410	5410	—
11.	Kerala	88	88	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14714	14714	—
13.	Maharashtra	5174	5152	22
14.	Manipur	862	862	—
15.	Meghalaya	3658	3462	196

Sl. No.	Sate/UTs.	No. of problem villages as on 1.4.85	No. of problem villages covered from 1.4.85 to 31.1.94	Balance PVs to be covered in 1993-94/94-95
16.	Mizoram	595	595	—
17.	Nagaland	623	623	—
18.	Orissa	14443	144430*	2
19.	Punjab	2254	2254	—
20.	Rajasthan	7310	7264	46
21.	Sikkim	121	121	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	4882	4882	—
23.	Tripura	2893	2890	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	43906	43838	68
25.	West Bengal	5930	5930	—
26.	A & N Islands	40	40	—
27.	Daman & Diu	7	7	—
28.	Lakshadweep	11	11	—
29.	Pondicherry	53	53	—
30.	Delhi	0	0	—
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	—
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	—
Total		161722	161127	540

* Excluding 11 uninhabited villages.

** Excluding 14 uninhabited villages.

[English]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, this Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission is a very good programme. Up till now 78.4 per cent of the rural population, living mostly in the villages, and 85 per cent of the total urban population have been covered under this Mission. This is very encouraging. But, at the same time

22 per cent of the rural population has been left in lurch, has been left in the problematic area.

As the hon. Minister has pointed out, the criteria for the selection of supply of this drinking water is that it must be free from chemical contamination and other contamination. I would like to know from the Minister what steps have been

taken to make water free of Guinea worm which is prevalent in different States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: In Question Hour you should ask question. You should not ask question while making a speech.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Similarly, Sir, what steps have been taken to remove salinity or Iron Dust which is prevalent in different States. Especially, what steps have been taken by the Government in South Bihar which has no soft water. South Bihar has got only Hard and Coarse water. Under this scheme, what steps have been taken by the hon. Minister to provide drinking water facility to all the poor people living in the backward areas?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, survey of 540 remaining villages has been conducted afresh and by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan potable water will be made available in these villages.

Regarding the second question, I would like to submit that this is identified before hand and wherever there is need for purification, it is done. For this purpose, laboratories have been set up in all the States and these are functioning on permanent basis.

[*English*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: It was proposed to spend Rs. 496 crore under Accelerated Water Supply Programme

whereas Rs. 271 crore were actually spent. Similarly, under Mini Mission Programme Rs. 19.6 crore were proposed to be spent whereas Rs. 9.6 crore were spent.

So, what steps the hon. Minister is contemplating to take against all these States which are negligent and which are not in a position to implement all these important schemes in order to supply drinking water facilities?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of violation of rules. For this purpose, Rs. 1206 crore was allocated in Seventh Five Year Plan and in the Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 5600 crore has been earmarked. All this money is put at the disposal of the State Governments and they are responsible for the job. Wherever implementation is not being done properly, the attention of the concerned Chief Ministers is drawn towards it after review.

[*English*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Under Mini Mission Programme... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, there are three types of Schemes under the Government of India to have drinking water in the

protected area and drought-prone area. When the Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao had visited the district of Kalahandi, he had told categorically about the steps to be taken in this regard. After that, the Department of Rural Development, of course, had taken the help of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad and the areas were designated viz., Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Koraput, Phulbani and Padampur area of Sambalpur Sub-Division. There, you cannot get protected drinking water under NRSA. In these areas, until and unless, deep tubewell is sanctioned, through Central Ground Water Board, it is very difficult to get drinking water. Basing on that, what is the reply of the hon. Minister? I want to know whether any concrete step had been taken in these drought-prone areas for which a list had been submitted by the Government of Orissa to his Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Special assistance is given to flood and drought affected areas. During the last visit of the hon. Prime Minister to Orissa, Rs. 2.57 crore was sanctioned by him for the State and it has been released too.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is the only State where people develop hunch-back due to fluoride. Despite all measures, this problem is increasing day-by-day.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is regarding drinking water supply and not fluoride.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I am making the submission about the same problem. My submission is that the

villages which were proposed to be taken up under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme have not been covered upto now and people of these villages still are dependent on water containing fluoride. In view of the magnitude of the problem whether the hon'ble Minister will release some special assistance for the desert area for making available potable water and if so, by what time?

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister is prepared to give reply, then he can do so.

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Regarding presence of fluoride I would like to inform the hon. Member that in Rajasthan 40 plants have been installed for purification and in addition 64 handpumps alongwith purification machinery have been installed. This way special attention is being paid towards Rajasthan and also more assistance is being given.

[English]

SHRIMATI DILL KUMARI BHANDARI: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that one of the criteria is "Potable water source should exist within 1.6 kms. horizontal distance and 100 metres vertical distance in hilly areas." I would like to know from the hon. Minister how have this criteria of distance been arrived at, because the Government itself have admitted that there are no source villages in the country; and more so in hilly regions? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to increase the distance in the criteria in such cases. It is also true that there are reemergence of a large number of 'No-Source Villages'; if so, what are the reasons? Have the Government examined it to find out the reasons? What

are the reasons? What steps the Government would like to take to correct this and to make water supply sustainable in such areas?

MR. SPEAKER: Good.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, survey work was stated in 1991, and the work is going on and everything will become clear after the completion of survey. Question of criterion is not involved and it is the endeavour of the Government to make available safe drinking water to all.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: By what time it will be completed?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: What are the other special considerations given for the villages in the hilly areas where the distance of 1.6 kms. may not be feasible for drinking water?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for hill areas the distance is of 100 metres and it can further be reduced. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the hon. Minister hails from Gujarat I would like to ask the question in Gujarat. (*Interruptions*)

As a result of the failure of the Government of Gujarat to make available safe drinking water even under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, drinking water could not be made available in Saurashtra. I visited Kariachad village of my constituency. There I was informed that fluoride is not present in the water but in the villages fluoride with saline water is present. Therefore, I would like to know that how much time the Government will take to make available safe drinking water?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for removing salinity for water, 12 plants have been installed on river banks in Gujarat. Yesterday in the meeting regarding Saurashtra, we submitted that drinking water schemes for the problematic areas should be formulated and funds will be made available. As and when Narmada Project is implemented, problem of Saurashtra and Kutch will be solved.

[*English*]

Leather Industry

+

*262. DR. K.D. JESWANI:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-
DIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated to improve and develop the leather industry and make it internationally competitive; and

(b) the details of the international agencies assisting our leather sector and

the nature of assistance being given by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) For the integrated development of the leather industry in India, a comprehensive

scheme titled "National Leather Development Programme" has been drawn up by the Ministry of Industry and is being implemented with the assistance received from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the National Leather Development Programme international collaborations have been established and implemented in the following areas

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Institution	Name of the Foreign Agency	Subject
1.	Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, U.P.	1. Melbourne College of Textiles, Australia.	Footwear Technology.
		2. Bally International, Switzerland.	Establishment of International Standards Testing Centre.
		3. Atom-Vicam, Vienna.	Computer Aided Design in Footwear.
		4. Textile Institute, U.K.	Footwear Technology.
2.	Central Leather Research Institute, Madras	1. Optimer Hungary	Foot Measurement for Development of standard feet size for Indians.
		2. SATRA, UK	International Standard Testing Centre.
		3. British Leather Federation, UK	Improvement of Harness Leather Processing.
		4. AFPIC, France	Upgraded training courses in manufacture of footwear, leather garments, and leather goods.

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Institution	Name of the Foreign Agency	Subject
3.	Council for Leather Exports	McKinsey & Co., USA	Marketing and image building of Indian Leather products in USA.
4.	Prototype Development and Training Centre of National Small Industries Cooperation (NSIC), Madras.	Bruggi, Italy	Development of prototypes of machines for making unit soles.
5.	Central Footwear and Training Centres, Madras and Agra.	Textile Institute, UK	Upgraded Training course in Footwear technology.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel my question has been replied half-way, as I wanted to know particularly about the scheme formulated to improve and develop the leather industry in the country.

There was Moorthy Committee which has suggested so many areas and the main thrust is to be put on the domestic area. India possesses the largest livestock population in the world and we have traditional skills and artisans in tanning, finishing and manufacturing downstream products because they are low-wage products. That is the reason why we have a lot of potential to attract the foreign markets.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I am coming, Sir, but before that I would like to give a little background.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: We have a lot of potential to attract the foreign markets.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me bring it to the notice of many of the Members in this House that I have received a letter signed by more than hundred Members who have complained that we have not been able to cover enough number of questions in the House. That is why I am requesting the Members to be very very precise in the questions as well as not insist on asking too many supplementaries on one question so that we can give time to other Members to ask questions.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: The Moorthy Committee suggested some measures...

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep up to the question now.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: Yes, I am coming, Sir. We have a slow growth in this sector because of licence raj and other infrastructural difficulties. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the

Government has shown its concern for all the infrastructural problems and which are the areas where the Government is going to put main thrust to propagate the artisans and the rural structure.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objective of the National Programme is all round development of leather industry in India. Under the programme, endeavour is to impart training of international standards to labourers and the poor, and for improving quality of leather shoes, clothes and hand bags. Further efforts are under way to strengthen research in leather industry, to check pollution by leather industry and for maximising export of leather goods.

Though many recommendations have been made by Murthy Committee like 'Lower interest rate on post shipment credit and implementation of bonded care houses' yet there are some problems in implementation. I would like to inform the hon. Member that thrust is on uplifting the poor. Training to 25 to 30 blacksmith families has been imported in Ambala. Earlier they used to earn Rs. 60 but now they are learning Rs. 160/-. This has thrown open new vistas for export as no problem is being faced in marketing. In addition to this attempts to improve technology for manufacturing 'Kolhapuri' and 'Jaipuri' shoes and Chappals are being made and those interested in upgrading skills are being imparted training. You must be remembering the 'Starvation deaths' in Kalahandi in Orissa. There also this project is being implemented. This programme is being implemented in rural areas too because the people of rural areas who come here. (*Interruptions*) Please, first listen to me. People hailing from rural areas.

(*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to submit that the Government is trying to improve the quality of leather goods and for training the labourers engaged in leather industry.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever I say on the floor of the House is applicable to both the sides.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: I have to draw the attention of the Government to two main aspects. One is that there is no effective slaughter policy at the hands of the Government. The second is the lack of effluent treatment facilities for tanneries. These are the two main thrust areas which come in the way of hides and skins. May I know what plans the Government has to solve these two main problems of the area?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Which are the two areas that are referred to?

DR. K.D. JESWANI: The Government does not have an effective slaughter policy and that has created a lot of problems all over the country in different areas in different sectors. The second one is the lack of effluent treatment facilities in the tanneries which has caused lot of pollution problems also in West Bengal. What are the Government's plans to solve those problems?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir the question which the hon. Member has asked is correct but I would like to submit that there are a number of departments under the Ministry of Central

Government which are related with leather industry. For instance, the Ministry of Commerce looks after the export-import matters. Then, there is the Ministry of Science and Technology....
(Interruptions) Please listen to me first. Similarly, there is Ministry of Environment and Forests which looks into the matters regarding pollution control and formulates the policies. The Ministry of Industry has, no doubt, administrative responsibilities, but many more departments are related with it and different works are accomplished by different administrative departments. So far as the question asked by the hon. Member as to what measures have been taken for pollution control is concerned a special scheme is proposed to be implemented for pollution control under the National Leather Development Programme.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any Slaughter Policy?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: So far as the Slaughter Policy to which the hon. Member has referred—is concerned, all the hon. Members are aware of the fact that our Ministry does not deal with the Slaughter Policy. Then how can we discuss it here. Regarding pollution control, as asked by the hon. Member, I would like to submit that the tanneries of Calcutta are proposed to be shifted to a place, 18-20 km. away from the city and a common affluent programme is also proposed to be implemented for these units.

[English]

SHRI K.D. JESWANI: The reply to my question has not come.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister may send a reply to him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an information about the development of leather Institute has been sought in the question. In this House, while presenting the Budget for the current year on 28th of the last month, the hon. Minister of Finance had announced reduction in the customs duty on leather from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, which I feel, would prove fatal to the leather industry. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the measures likely to be taken by the Government to develop this industry.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The question asked by the hon. Member is not pertaining to our ministry. It is related to the Finance Ministry.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The question is about schemes formulated to improve and develop the leather industry. Now in this National Leather Development Programme which is mentioned in the answer the institutions which are being assisted under this scheme are numbering about five and surprisingly most of them are from Madras and one or two are from Uttar Pradesh. This industry is spread all over India and particularly in Dharavi, Bombay, the leather industry is deep-rooted for a number of years. Therefore, how do you identify the institutions for including them in the National Leather Development Programme? Who does it? What are the norms for including them in this programme?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this assistance is generally provided to the national institutions which are under various Departments and Ministries and are situated in different parts of the country. So far as the reference made to a particular institution is concerned, we sponsor it. With regard to the UNDP aid, I have furnished a list of 10 institutions which have a share in it. The Ministry of Industry is an administrative Ministry and the entire work is accomplished with the co-operation of it and other institutions. As I have already submitted that the institutions which sponsor it, are national institutions and a coordination has to be established between them.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Agra is the biggest centre of leather industry and so far as I feel, majority of the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reside there and are engaged in leather work. But due to the wrong policy adopted by the Government the leather industry is on the verge of closure. As long as the leather industry is in the process of development, it remains in the hands of small people but as soon as it is developed it goes into the hands of big people. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of people of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes engaged in the work of export and import because they are the actual professionals in this field. I would also like to know the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to cover them under the liberalisation policy and the International Renewal Policy.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in my

reply that at present we have implemented two projects and would try to implement more gradually in future. 25 families in the cobblers' colony have been imparted training. Similar training is being provided in Kalahandi. Our thrust is only to provide assistance in upgrading the skill and technology possessed by the people engaged in this work. We are giving training to them so that they may do their work better and may be able to compete at international level. Earlier, they were getting an amount of Rs. 60/- as wages but now they are getting Rs. 160/- (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not asked about the wages they get. What I have asked is not being replied by the hon. Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I am unable to understand what the hon. Member wants to say. He should listen to me first. We have a Small Scale Unit in Agra.

[English]

We also have CFDC in Agra which imparts training to backward and weaker sections of the society.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that a large quantity of leather—before it is processed—is being exported to other countries. Due to this, the workers who used to purchase this leather at cheaper rates are getting it at higher rates now. In view of this, whether the Government propose to implement a scheme so that those workers could get

leather at cheaper rates and are saved from being ruined.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am unable to understand the question properly.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has asked whether the Government propose to implement a scheme to provide leather at cheaper rate to the workers and thus help them.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Yes Sir, there is a scheme.

I could not understand the question properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Government propose to implement a scheme to provide leather to the small workers?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Yes Sir, the Government do propose.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The people of lower classes in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu take out the hide and sell it to the middle men, who in turn sell the same to the big factories. It has been observed that these middle men exploit the small people at all these three places. Does the Government have any scheme to protect the small entrepreneurs?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Instead of speaking about various problems, if the hon. Member takes a specific problem we may be able to do something.

CAPART

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*263. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by CAPART for providing loans and grants to voluntary organisations; and

(b) the details of the grants/assistance given to voluntary organisations during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 till January, 1994, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology

(a) CAPART provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the corresponding State Act, as a trust registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920. While considering the proposals, following aspects are examined:

- (1) The voluntary organisation should have acquired a minimum of three years' Rural

Development experience after registration.

can be considered for more than one project at a time.

(2) The voluntary organisation as far as possible, should have a broad-based Managing Committee.

Wherever necessary, pre-funding appraisal is conducted to ascertain the internal capability of the voluntary organisation to execute the programme. Depending on the nature of the project and amount sanctioned, the projects are also subject to midterm appraisal.

(3) Ordinarily a voluntary organisation which is new to CAPART is considered for one small project at a time. Only after satisfactory execution of the first project, the second project, if any, submitted by the voluntary agency is considered.

(b) The information relating to State-wise details of grants/assistance given to voluntary organisations during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 till January, 1994 is given in the Annexure.

(4) Voluntary organisations which have established a good track record with CAPART and have reasonably good infrastructure,

In addition, in the Annexure for Goa and Daman's approved projects agencies in place of zero head are each.

ANNEXURE

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1990-91			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	155	58	2.56	1.37
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0.01	0.02
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	-	0.10
Assam	9	3	0.16	0.08
Bihar	249	29	1.68	1.15
Delhi	26	9	0.56	0.25
Gujarat	26	6	0.91	1.73
Haryana	21	8	0.14	0.09
Himachal Pradesh	15	1	0.17	0.07
Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	0.07	0.05
Karnataka	43	11	0.46	0.45
Kerala	19	3	0.20	0.63

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1990-91			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Madhya Pradesh	31	10	0.44	0.44
Maharashtra	29	9	0.44	0.30
Manipur	22	5	0.24	0.06
Nagaland	1	1	0.08	0.74
Orissa	48	14	0.59	0.05
Punjab	4	4	0.10	0.11
Rajasthan	46	13	0.66	1.02
Tamil Nadu	107	32	1.29	1.54
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	260	52	3.11	2.26
West Bengal	135	18	3.20	2.69
Mizoram	1	1	0.14	0.74
Chandigarh	2	2	0.05	0.05
Meghalaya	1	1	0.09	0.11
Pondicherry	1	1	-	-
Goa, Daman	-	-	-	-
Total	1156	293	17.35	16.15

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1991-92			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	309	78	4.72	3.55
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0.01	0.01
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-
Assam	27	6	0.62	0.16
Bihar	237	46	4.35	2.45

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1991-92			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Delhi	38	19	0.41	0.39
Gujarat	68	3	2.57	1.89
Haryana	48	9	0.97	0.26
Himachal Pradesh	15	3	0.14	0.07
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	0.06	0.11
Karnataka	109	13	2.73	0.87
Kerala	98	30	2.30	0.85
Madhya Pradesh	61	24	0.82	0.69
Maharashtra	74	27	6.09	1.53
Manipur	62	7	1.10	1.00
Nagaland	-	-	-	0.03
Orissa	102	20	2.01	1.37
Punjab	5	1	0.10	0.10
Rajasthan	100	24	1.74	1.30
Tamil Nadu	139	37	2.81	2.03
Tripura	3	3	0.11	-
Uttar Pradesh	580	102	6.11	4.62
West Bengal	467	61	7.34	4.91
Mizoram	1	1	0.10	0.02
Chandigarh	1	1	0.04	0.04
Meghalaya	1	1	0.07	0.19
Pondicherry	1	1	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	-	-
Total	2540	520	47.29	28.48

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1992-93			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	208	50	4.18	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.04	-
Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	-	0.04
Assam	11	6	0.15	0.74
Bihar	351	48	5.15	4.70
Delhi	64	11	1.25	0.60
Gujarat	56	10	2.21	2.70
Haryana	35	5	0.59	0.39
Himachal Pradesh	29	6	0.71	0.30
Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	0.13	0.60
Karnataka	81	16	1.68	1.13
Kerala	71	24	1.80	1.40
Madhya Pradesh	41	15	0.53	0.90
Maharashtra	46	10	1.39	1.90
Manipur	67	14	1.63	1.41
Nagaland	3	3	0.11	0.01
Orissa	91	18	2.05	1.58
Punjab	7	7	0.11	0.17
Rajasthan	14	8	0.63	0.68
Tamil Nadu	154	32	3.82	2.00
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	543	74	8.17	5.25
West Bengal	422	55	8.23	5.58
Mizoram	13	7	0.93	0.66
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.30

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1992-93			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	-	-
Total	2316	428	45.49	36.04

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1993-94			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	131	111	3.38	3.48
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.03	0.02
Andaman & Nicobar	3	1	0.18	0.23
Assam	8	7	0.20	0.17
Bihar	246	171	6.16	4.29
Delhi	36	27	0.86	0.67
Gujarat	33	15	2.90	2.23
Haryana	26	18	0.98	0.93
Himachal Pradesh	16	10	0.60	0.78
Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	0.25	0.20
Karnataka	34	33	1.34	1.33
Kerala	28	24	0.97	0.91
Madhya Pradesh	28	21	0.83	0.45
Maharashtra	34	29	1.40	0.88
Manipur	60	47	2.42	2.08
Nagaland	5	5	0.27	0.22
Orissa	43	40	1.44	1.59

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of States	1993-94			(Till 31.1.1994)
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Punjab	1	1	0.01	0.15
Rajasthan	33	26	1.04	0.98
Tamil Nadu	81	69	2.56	1.73
Tripura	1	1	0.10	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	272	214	6.94	6.44
West Bengal	170	133	5.41	6.37
Mizoram	8	6	0.71	0.59
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.01
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	0.05	0.02
Total	1305	1015	41.03	36.80

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT ORAON: The Government has stated in their reply that in Bihar 46, 48 and 171 organisations were given grants respectively in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 under CAPART. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the district-wise grants provided to each organisation in these years.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the detailed answer will take a long time, you will be sent a written reply. Ask another question.

SHRI LALIT ORAON: Which are the agencies that Government engage to

enquire into the works undertaken by these organisations at local level?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: For this purpose, we have set up around 400 monitoring centres which take stock of the situation on-the-spot.

SHRI LALIT ORAON: Please tell us about the amount provided to any one organisation functioning in Bihar for a particular year?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: I will send the complete list.

[English]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we compare the relative assistance given to various States by CAPART, it will appear that North Eastern States including Assam have not received the kind of assistance as compared to the other States. For example, grants for the projects in Assam in the year 1993-94 have gone down when we compare them to 1992-93. May I know from the hon. Minister why is it that CAPART has not been able to give sufficient assistance to the non-voluntary organisations in Assam and North Eastern States?

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: We approve the projects of voluntary organisations after their scrutiny.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the reply. Usually, Bihar is neglected but we don't find any neglect in the case of assistance provided by CAPART to voluntary organisations. It has taken a shape of an industry in a State like Bihar. These voluntary organisations are not interested in development works in rural areas as such but they are more interested in using the assistance for personal use. That is why I want to draw the attention of the Government to the gradual increase in the amount involved. An amount of Rs. 1 crore 68 lakh in 1990-91, Rs. 4 crore 35 lakh in 1991-92, Rs. 5 crore 15 lakh in 1992-93, and Rs. 6 crore and 16 lakh in 1993-94 were given. There has been a constant increase in that. The number of Institutions was 29 in 1990-91, 46 in

1991-92, 48 in 1992-93 and 71 in 1993-94. Will the Government get it probed? My second question is, whether the Government will get the entire CAPART scheme re-evaluated by constituting an expert committee? Will the Government do something about the way such money is being wasted by them? Will they do something to monitor it?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money is not wasted. I had myself visited Bihar and interacted with several institutions there. I also saw the progress of the works undertaken. If the hon'ble Member mentions a particular case, then, I will take steps after getting a special investigation conducted. About monitoring, I would like to say that we undertake monitoring from time to time and ask for reports...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him get the reply to his question. He has asked a good question. He should have an answer. Do not interfere without any rhyme or reason.

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: We release the next amount only after monitoring. We have fixed norms for the voluntary organisations involved in it. We see to it, whether they are efficient enough to undertake work or not. We select the organisations having a minimum experience of three years. And the organisations found to be involved in bungsings, have been black-listed.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, do you inform the State Governments about the voluntary organisations approved by you under CAPART scheme? And does the District Magistrate have a hand in the enquiry

work etc. in those districts where the organisations are approved? According to the criteria fixed by you, the voluntary organisations have broad-based managing committees. Has this point ever been examined. Whether there is any move to send a list to the Members of Parliament about the grants provided to the voluntary organisations of their respective districts during the last four years? The State Governments should also be involved in this and the inquiry should be got conducted through the district administration also. While giving grants to the voluntary organisations, the State Governments should be consulted. Will you take action in this regard?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL: We are considering over this step to make sure that all the Members get the list. We will send such lists to them as well as to the State Governments.

[English]

Disinvestment of PSUs

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*264. **SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:**
**SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to go in for fourth round of disinvestment of public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details of the undertakings proposed to be disinvested; and

(c) the procedure likely to be adopted for the purpose?

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 Government have decided to go in for the first round of disinvestment of shares of seven public sector undertakings during 1993-94. The procedure to be adopted would be similar to that of 1992-93, i.e. the auction method. The seven enterprises to be disinvested are:

1. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
2. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
4. Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.
5. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
6. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
7. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, in the answer it has been stated that this is the first round of disinvestment. I believe this may be the first round of disinvestment for these seven public sector undertakings, but the consecutive three rounds of disinvestment have already been done. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the amount that the Government has received through such consecutive three rounds of disinvestment in public sector units.

Secondly, I would like to know what is the utilisation of the amount in terms of modernisation, expansion and updating of the public sector undertakings.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want to inform the Hon'ble Member that the first round of disinvestment is still to be completed. Disinvestment was done twice during 1991-92 and thrice during 1992-93. It differs every year. He is speaking about the total rounds of disinvestment. The question does not arise about the fourth round of disinvestment in 1993-94. The Hon'ble Member has asked about total investment. I want to inform him that whereas the target for 1991-92 was fixed at Rs. 2500 crore, the amount actually realised was Rs. 3038 crore. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 1912 crore was realised. The Hon'ble Member has asked about the utilisation of this amount. I want to inform him that the amount received through disinvestment goes into public exchequer. Further, the budget allocation is done according to priority and its account is maintained separately.

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, my second question is, in view of the CAG's allegation and the observations made by the JPC on Security Scam, what is the Government's thinking about disinvestment to be above board?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: As far as the JPC Report is concerned, the shares purchased by the banks were related to this and the Hon'ble Finance

Minister has replied to this question many a times in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Even this matter has also been raised through a Calling Attention Motion...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a very simple question about the plans of the Government to check recurrence of such scams.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I want to inform the Hon'ble Member that—

[*English*]

The JPC's report deals with the shares purchased by banks. The report is being examined by the Ministry of Finance.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a very good question and such a question will be asked in Parliament. So, what are your plans to check recurrence of this kind of scam.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: A committee headed by Mr. Rangarajan was set up and the Ministry of Finance is examining its report. There are many aspects which were considered in this report. As far as the issue of bringing improvement in the system is concerned, it is still under consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, I want a discussion on this when the Prime Minister comes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Sir, it has been stated in the written answer that the procedure to be adopted for the next round of disinvestment of shares of seven public sector undertakings for 1993-94 will be similar to that of 1992-93. That is the auction method. Now I would like to know that in view of the sharp criticism by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and this House too and the indictment of the very method of disinvestment, what basis is being proposed by the Government of India for calculating the share prices on the basis of which the PSU equity would be disinvested. Secondly, it has been stated here that seven enterprises have been selected. Now what was the basis of choosing these particular seven units which are proposed to be disinvested since these include units associated with infrastructural areas of our economy?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Member wants to know about the method being adopted for public auction. Disinvestment of shares of PSUs was done for the first time. We had no experience. Now, going by the past experience, we would adopt the method of public auction...
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Sir, what is this? The Minister has not replied to the question at all.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the similar auction method will be used for disinvestment. It

is well-known that earlier when the similar auction method was used, a handful of public institutions like U.T.I., G.I.C., L.I.C., I.D.B.I., were invited and the result was that the Government realised much less money for these PSU shares than what was the market price. It was also known and it came in the Committee also that some of the banks and some of the institutions which bought these shares, later on sold them at a very very high market premium price. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why does she want to adopt the same procedure again. Why does she not consider to send them directly to the stock exchange where the PSUs will get maximum price?

The second part of my question is: what is the equity percentage of shares of these companies that are to be disinvested?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The Government will keep 51 per cent share holding.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Are you disinvesting 51 per cent of the shares?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The Government will keep 51 per cent holding with itself.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: She says 49 per cent will be disinvested.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want clarification on two questions. I will have to repeat one of them because that has not been answered. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us about the method adopted for fixing the reserve-price or base price of the shares. These are the seven major companies of Public Sector—Bharat Electronics Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Mazhgaon Dock, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited etc. It is not so that shares of very small companies are being sold. I would, therefore, like to know the method adopted for fixing base-price or reserve-price of the shares of these companies. As my friend has asked, my second question is that what is the percentage of shares you propose to sell?

MR. SPEAKER: They will sell 49 per cent and retain 51 per cent.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is what I have heard that 51 per cent will be retained and 49 per cent will be sold. The third point about which I would like to know is that if national wealth is being spent to meet the revenue deficit of the budget, how long will it continue? You are not able to manage the budget as well as revenue deficit properly. If you are selling the shares of these companies to meet the deficit, when will it be stopped? Why are you doing this?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Finance Minister would tell you about this. She will answer your first question.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, the reserve prices are recommended by IDBI

and ICICI at the choice of the PSUs and on the recommendations of the IDBI and other institutions.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, that answer is not correct. This time 49 per cent is not being offered and neither the Finance Ministry claims it. So, what fraction of that 49 per cent is being offered this time in the market? Please answer that. Among the criticisms made was, the opinions of the management of these enterprises were turned down. This time, have the opinions of the management of these enterprises been taken to fix the price? Secondly, what is the present price earning ratio of the shares of these particular units? The third aspect is, you have set the method and the method is that of auction. In 1991-92 there was bundling and in 1992-93 bundling was not done.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Is it bundling or bungling?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is bundling which involves bungling. This time, they are doing bundling. But to whom are the offers being made? Does it include foreign institutions, foreign banks, private sector mutual funds, financial institutions and brokers? I want answer for these three things.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for only one thing.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, I have already stated that the method is auction.

Union Carbide Shares

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*266. **SRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:**
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently lifted ban on the sale of Union Carbide's shares in India;

(b) whether the Union Government have been a party to this decision;

(c) whether the opinion of Gas Victim Organisations on this has been elicited;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Supreme Court, in its order dated 3.10.91, while deciding the review petitions on the settlement amount, had expressed hope and trust that M/s. Union Carbide Corporation would fund Rs. 50 crores for a 500 bedded hospital meant for the gas affected at Bhopal and gave 18 months for the construction of the hospital. M/s. UCC agreed to pay Rs. 50 crores and pledged its shares in Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) to a Trust in London on 20.3.92 and the amount was to be provided by the sale of shares. These shares were attached by the CJM,

Bhopal on 30.4.92 in a criminal case against M/s. UCC to secure the presence of the corporate entities. As M/s. UCC did not make available the requisite funds within the stipulated period for the construction of the hospital the Government of India approached the Supreme Court to "direct M/s. UCC to provide full and complete funds required for the capital cost and operational cost of the 500 bed hospital". When the matter came up for hearing on 10.12.93, the sole trustee, also appeared before the court and suggested that the attachment be lifted for selling the shares in order to provide funds for the hospital and the remaining funds could be held under attachment. This was supported by a victims organisation as well and the Court found it "eminently reasonable"

After hearing the parties, the Court on 14th February, 1994 ordered a procedure for sale of the securities and apportionment of the proceeds of the sale and directed that a fund of Rs. 65 crores be earmarked for the hospital trust to be applied for the said purpose. After making the mandatory payments, the balance of the proceeds would be held in an account in State Bank of India, which shall remain frozen and shall remain under attachment by the Court of CJM, Bhopal. The above arrangements will be under the supervision of the Supreme Court.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the answer which has been given it is clear that the Supreme Court, in its order of October, 1991, had already ordered the Union Carbide Corporation to build a 500 bedded hospital. At that time, the UCC did not make any such effort. This was at a time when its properties had not been attached. Now the ban on selling the

shares is being lifted. Since the UCC did not make any effort to build the hospital earlier on when it had the chance to do it, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the guarantee that it will build it now within the time span suggested by the Supreme Court, after having realised the cost of its shares. How is the Government guaranteeing that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supreme Court has only expressed its wish that a hospital which has been offered by the company, should be constructed in the interest of humanity. This is not the decision of the Supreme Court. We are also of the opinion that a hospital should be constructed. But sometimes hindrances do come in the way and delay occurs in the completion of the project. At first, the company transferred its shares to someone in London, due to which some delay occurred. After its clearance, the second problem arose that earlier its estimated cost was Rs. 50 crores which now has escalated to Rs. 100 crores. Committees have been set up to look into all these matters and I am sure that the proposed hospital offered by the company will be constructed at the earliest possible.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: In the Minister's answer, it is not at all clear. What they are going to do to ensure that the hospital is built within the three year's time span which has been given by the Supreme Court. I would like to know from the Minister whether they are aware that although crores of

rupees have been spent ostensibly for the victims, but a large part of that money has been diverted to various other purposes like beautification of Bhopal. The way in which money has been squandered keep rise to apprehension in our mind. Even now the cost has escalated to Rs. 100 crores. If it is not completed within three years and say it will continue for six years, the cost will rise to a greater extent. Then, for whatever reason, this remains an illusion only.

I would like to know very pointedly what the Ministry is doing to ensure that within this time span, this entire money is utilised for the purpose of building the hospital.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised several issues at one time. (*Interruptions*) According to the need of time, the company has expressed its desire and Supreme Court has taken it for granted that a hospital will be constructed in near future. For the purpose of compensation, it is stated that fifteen thousand people were killed. One judge has been appointed to look into the matter. (*Interruptions*) Out of these fifteen thousand, ten thousand cases have been disposed off. Of these ten thousand, decision has been taken for five thousand persons to pay two-third out of one lakh rupees sanctioned per person. Remaining five thousand cases are pending and the judge is looking into those cases also. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: That is not correct, Sir. He is

misleading the House. Two-third thing has not taken place.

Let the Minister be better informed on this very important subject.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: The people of 36 wards have been getting Rs. 200/- per month up till now. When the case was filed in the Supreme Court, it had said that for how much time this assistance will be given? It has restricted it only to the poor and now the amount will not be given to those whose income is good. I have told all the three points. This work will be completed at the earliest. It was a big incident and the Government is monitoring over the action being taken.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR RAY: When will the process of getting compensation be completed? What about the extradition of Mr. Anderson, ex-D.G. of U.C.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): According to the estimate of the Welfare Commissioner, the process has to be completed within a period of three years. Well, it may be a bit of optimistic estimate. The fact is that the Commissioner and the Additional Commissioner who are working with him have been doing all that is humanly possible, within the existing

procedure to expedite the matter. They have done all that is humanly possible to expedite.

However, the point remains that this is a case of unprecedented dimension. Six lakhs of people have already made the claim. Therefore, we have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the retired Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Katliwal to see whether the procedure itself can be simplified so that these very unfortunate people get the compensation at the very earliest.

That is the point as far as expediting the procedure is concerned. We agree that all steps and efforts must be made to expedite this and we are doing that.

On the question of expedition of the case of Mr. Anderson, the matter is being handled in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate in Bhopal. The matter is in possession of the court and the case is being conducted by the CBI, and, therefore, by the Home Ministry. We understand that the extradition proceedings are in motion.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Sir, the hon. Minister has told that fifteen thousand people, were identified and ten thousand cases have been disposed off. I would like to tell that a large number of them were labourers and their applications are still pending. Whether you are going to launch a time bound programme to identify all the victims of this tragedy, so that total number of affected persons could be identified and decision to this effect could be taken as to how this help can be provided to them.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: We have undertaken the work in accordance to our resources. The number of representations received is sufficient. Out of total 15 thousand, ten thousand cases have already been decided. Only five thousand application have been found correct. I have no intention to invite further applications. We will now pay special attention to the applications already received. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us expedite the matter. That is all.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

20-Point Programme

*265. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology adopted for physical checking of implementation of various schemes under the 20-Point Programme;

(b) the achievements made under the Programme as per the latest review, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allotted under the Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Implementation of various schemes under the 20-Point Programme is done by different agencies of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. They have developed their methodology for physical verification of implementation of such schemes as well as other Plan Schemes.

(b) A *Statement* of State/UT-wise achievements during April '93 — January '93 of items identified for monthly monitoring under the 20-Point Programme is enclosed.

(c) The 20-Point Programme is a package of programmes which consists of various schemes of the Central/State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. No separate allocation of funds is made for 20-Point Programme.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Ach.	%
				Annual Target	Target		
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	Nos.	204024	179020	209882	123
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	102562000	78630867	47330000	69
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	8330	6936	42704	183
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	122810	94155	15800	17
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	1000	713	370	52
6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	1269	1015	1201	118
7.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	40	19	0	0
8.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	60	40	0	0
9.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	1684820	1291695	1384000	107
10.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	600000	460000	449000	98

11.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation IUD. CC & OP	Nos.	276778	212197	165415	78	57	Written Answers
12.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	183	183	192	105		
13.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	23703	23703	21442	90		
14.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	381000	294640	312360	106		
15.	11B	St Families Assisted	Nos.	95000	75367	95680	127		
16.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	100000	81333	113073	139		PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)
17.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	52900	43025	113976	265		
18.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	49034	39881	17743	44		
19.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	25000	20333	39971	197		
20.	14E	LIG House	Nos.	1240	1009	1074	106		
21.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	225000	183000	235541	129		
22.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	195000000	185900000	95334000	51		Written Answers
23.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	70000	66799	32110	48		
24.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	502	418	261	62	58	

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94	%
				Annual Target	Ach.		
25.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	56000	39947	60446	152
26.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	170000	113333	142889	126
27.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	12800	8533	13057	153
ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	16630	13859	53	39
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	1001000	767433	353000	50
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	180	180	114	63
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	150	121	45	37
5.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	1	0	0	0
6.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	2	1	0	0
7.	08C	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	25434	19499	9899	51
8.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	2700	2070	1082	52

9.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation IUD, CC & OP	Nos.	1373	1057	833	79	61	Written Answers
10.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	38	38	38	100	79	
11.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	1723	1723	1201	70	70	
12.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	2600	2115	577	27	27	
13.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	222	161	30	17	17	PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)
14.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	1	0	0	0	0	
15.	14E	LIG House	Nos.	1	0	0	0	0	
16.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	500000	476667	134400	28	28	
17.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	7500	7150	191	3	3	
18.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	60	50	36	72	72	Written Answers
19.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	150	75	23	31	31	
20.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	5000	3333	816	24	24	
21.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	20	13	4	31	31	62

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target	Apr'93-Jan'94		%
					Target	Ach.	
ASSAM							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	67158	55965	36382	65
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	22889000	17548235	9615000	55
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	2536	1860	1517	82
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	30430	23330	5629	24
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	714	571	715	125
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	11	5	0	0
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	18	31	14	45
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	603177	463969	375632	81
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	130000	99667	5746	6
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & DP)	Nos.	25333	19422	8953	46
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	62	62	62	100

12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	7303	7303	6329	94
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	31000	23973	13964	58
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	40000	31733	9931	31
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	11920	9655	0	0
16.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	11920	9695	0	0
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	6290	5050	1833	36
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	1665	1355	75	6
19.	14E	LJG House	Nos.	24	19	0	0
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	7000	5693	4700	83
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	3000000	2860000	35405000	1238
22.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	27500	26217	22843	87
23.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	110	55	0	0
24.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	60000	40000	8203	21
25.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	100	667	276	41
							65
							<i>Written Answers</i>
							PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)
							<i>Written Answers</i>
							66

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual		Apr'93—Jan'94		
				Target	%	Target	%	
BIHAR								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	390585	69	325488	224190	69
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	146771000	93	112524433	104094000	93
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	10000	84	8000	6725	84
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	94000	5	72067	3892	5
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	391	59	278	164	59
6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VIG)	Nos.	6281	39	5024	1961	39
7.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	20	0	9	0	0
8.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	100	0	67	0	0
9.	08D	Immun of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	2807428	57	2152361	1228072	57
10.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	500000	54	383333	207945	54
11.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & DP)	Nos.	193889	34	148648	50886	34

69	Written Answers		PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)			Written Answers		70
12.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	245	245	245	100	
13.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	22114	22114	19023	86	
14.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	310000	239733	121502	51	
15.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	125000	99167	87649	88	
16.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	17299	14070	65970	469	
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (House)	Nos.	37396	30415	50021	164	
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	636	518	58	11	
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	1022	831	206	25	
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	25000	20333	2484	12	
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	75000000	71500000	43400000	61	
22.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	50000	47667	45855	96	
23.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	258	177	44	25	
24.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	1500	1070	1271	119	
25.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	150000	100000	24221	24	
26.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	4000	2667	1009	38	

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target	Apr'93-Jan'94		%
					Target	Ach.	
GOA							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	3446	2872	2558	89
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	1013000	776633	721000	93
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	200	153	184	120
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	55	44	28	64
5.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	21170	17642	16561	94
6.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	4000	3067	3395	111
7.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & DP)	Nos.	2222	1703	2060	121
8.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	11	11	11	100
9.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	1100	1100	1079	98
10.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	2000	1547	241	16
11.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	200	163	0	0
12.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	200	163	1	1

Sl. No.	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
			Annual Target	Target	Target	Ach.	
8.	08D Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	1198090	918536	897746	98	
9.	09A FP Sterilisation	Nos.	270000	207000	212070	102	
10.	09B EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	218722	167667	187719	112	
11.	09C ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	109	109	124	114	
12.	09D Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	18422	18422	17903	97	
13.	11A SC Families Assisted	Nos.	61000	47173	36427	77	
14.	11B ST Families Assisted	Nos.	82000	65053	61214	94	
15.	14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	30000	24400	27916	114	
16.	14B Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	20000	16267	16110	99	
17.	14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	6598	5323	3031	95	
18.	14D EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	2400	1952	1658	85	
19.	14E LIG Houses	Nos.	1000	813	20666	254	
20.	15 Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	80000	65067	65201	105	

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target	Nos.	Target	Ach.	
9.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & DP)	Nos.	101944	78157	66218	85	
10.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	49	49	97	198	
11.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	5584	5584	10181	182	
12.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	51000	39440	22228	56	
13.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	300	244	6105	2502	
14.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	1600	1301	1576	121	
15.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	1848	1503	316	21	
16.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	531	432	170	41	
17.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	1347	1096	499	46	
18.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	45334	36871	26609	72	
19.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	30000000	28600000	19382000	68	
20.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	37500	35750	33008	92	
21.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	12500	8917	3746	42	
22.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	75000	50000	19282	39	

23.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	2000	1333	909	68	
HIMACHAL PRADESH								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	5863	4886	7491	153	
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	3373000	2585967	2398000	93	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	650	477	439	92	
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	2870	2201	0	0	
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	570	457	370	81	
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	1	0	0	-	
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	15	10	0	0	
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	136166	104394	93756	90	
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	40000	30667	26170	85	
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD CC & OP)	Nos.	28389	21765	17767	82	
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	34	34	34	100	
12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	3523	3523	3794	108	
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	21000	16240	12686	78	
81	<i>Written Answers</i>		PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)				<i>Written Answers</i>	82

Sl. Point No.	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	
14. 11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	2420	2088	1919	2088	109
15. 14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	166	5	135	5	4
16. 14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	166	212	135	212	157
17. 14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	809	247	658	247	38
18. 14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	30	0	24	0	0
19. 14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	80	58	65	58	89
20. 15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	14000	11402	11387	11402	100
21. 16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	7500000	1751000	7150000	1751000	24
22. 16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	35000	23410	33367	23410	70
23. 19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	100	168	50	168	336
24. 19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	35000	17396	23333	17396	75
25. 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	3600	1357	2400	1357	57
J & K							
1. 01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	11193	2547	9328	2547	27

2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	7275000	5577500	339400	6	85	Written Answers
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	1400	1120	612	55		
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	6000	4600	0	0		
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	214	171	23	13		
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	4	2	0	0		
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	20	13	0	0		
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	242697	186068	111309	60		PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	22000	16867	9791	58		
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	10667	8178	3097	38		
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	42	42	65	155		
12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	3072	3072	4566	149		
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	4100	3171	547	17		
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	2000	1587	423	27		Written Answers
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	250	203	12	6		
16.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	250	203	10	5		
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	1084	882	172	20		86

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	900	1	732	1	0
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	50	0	41	0	0
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	18000	4521	14640	4521	31
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	6000000	2504000	5720000	2504000	44
22.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	20000	6681	19067	6681	35
23.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	10	0	5	0	0
24.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	200	161	100	161	161
25.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	50000	26654	33333	26654	50
26.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	100	6	67	6	6
KARNATAKA								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	136981	1422100	114150	1422100	124
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	71801000	30345700	55047433	30345700	55
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	10000	8041	8045	8041	100
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	84270	542	64607	542	1

Sl. Point No.	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
			Annual Target	Target	Target	Ach.	
20.	14E LIG Houses	Nos.	2000	1627	731	45	
21.	15 Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	60000	688000	47630	98	
22.	16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	450000000	42900000	27419100	64	
23.	16B Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	42500	40517	46536	115	
24.	19B Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	32004	22229	31082	136	
25.	19C Improved Chullahs	Nos.	130000	86667	47086	94	
26.	19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	4500	3000	5607	187	
KERALA							
1.	01A I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	49836	41530	42101	101	
2.	01B Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	11347000	8699367	7744000	89	
3.	01C SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	11500	8833	10489	119	
4.	05A Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	8240	6317	196	3	
5.	07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	200	160	72	45	

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Target	Nos.	Target	Ach.	
22.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	2200	1467	901	61	
M.P.								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	258521	215434	174604	81	
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	78553000	60223967	52227000	87	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	17534	14613	13453	92	
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	64410	49381	543	1	
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	54	39	24	62	
6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	5600	4480	4351	97	
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	260	173	0	0	
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	2360050	1809372	1549141	86	
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	400000	306667	271073	88	
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	469778	360163	271679	75	
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	231	231	231	100	

12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	25212	25212	24145	96
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	228000	176320	141030	97
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	215000	170567	167449	Written Answers
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	18381	14950	13045	80
16.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	18381	14950	13914	98
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	28399	23098	34860	87
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	6000	4800	4759	93
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	3000	2926	3466	151
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	79237	64446	106607	98
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	40000000	38133333	43899795	118
22.	16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hect	125000	119167	125187	165
23.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	250	169	462	115
24.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	19000	13553	33086	109
25.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	200000	133333	172840	273
26.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	5500	3667	8075	244
							130
							220
							98

PHALGUNA 25, 1915 (SAKA)

Written Answers 98

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target	Apr'93-Jan'94		%
					Target	Ach.	
MAHARASHTRA							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	222394	185329	132000	71
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	137828000	105668133	52500000	50
3.	01C	SSI Units:(Regd.)	Nos.	13000	11700	17972	102
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	29980	22955	868	4
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	1000	800	882	110
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	5	2	2	100
7.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	2172573	1665640	1595947	96
8.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	525000	402500	422000	105
9.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	311000	238433	211896	89
10.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	175	175	175	100
11.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	27522	27522	25826	94
12.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	132000	102080	73911	72

13.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	100000	79333	63269	80
14.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	1700	1383	0	0
15.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	1700	1383	0	0
16.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	6974	5673	3395	60
17.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	2000	1627	3605	222
18.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	14300	11631	4948	43
19.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	250000	203333	162400	80
20.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	120000000	114400000	90452000	79
21.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	180000	171600	100158	58
22.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	300	250	540	216
23.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	48000	34240	40599	119
24.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	170000	113333	90636	80
25.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	22000	14667	12261	84
MANIPUR							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	1511	1260	3658	290
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	1484000	1137733	733004	64

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target		Ach.	%
				Target	Target		
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	340	283	133	47
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	51	39	42	0
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	170	137	42	31
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	1	0	2	-
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	2	1	6	600
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	39715	30448	21305	70
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	3500	2683	639	24
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	8167	6261	1783	28
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	25	25	25	100
12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	1907	1907	1562	82
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	600	464	41	9
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	4400	3491	2719	78
15.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	290	236	106	45

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16.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	226	183	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	220	179	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	3560	2895	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	3000000	2860000	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	9500	9057	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	30	25	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	115	57	34	60	34	60	60	
23.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	10000	6667	3174	48	3174	48	48	
24.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	150	101	33	33	33	33	33	
MEGHALAYA											
1.	01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	Nos.	4655	3879	1337	34	1337	34	34	
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	1689000	1294900	727000	56	727000	56	56	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	140	117	126	108	126	108	108	
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	560	448	88	20	88	20	20	
5.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	4	2	1	50	1	50	50	
6.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	5	4	4	100	4	100	100	

Sl. No.	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target	Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Target	Ach.	
7.	08D Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	56887	43613	12447	29
8.	09A FP Sterilisation	Nos.	1000	767	414	54
9.	09B EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	889	682	409	60
10.	09C ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	28	28	28	100
11.	09D Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	1460	1460	1389	95
12.	14B Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	2760	2245	427	19
13.	14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	334	271	265	98
14.	14D EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	126	120	0	0
15.	14E LIG Houses	Nos.	114	93	0	0
16.	15 Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	7600	6181	3433	56
17.	16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	12500000	11916667	1514000	13
18.	16B Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	19000	18113	11771	65
19.	19A Villages Electrified	Nos.	70	35	15	43

20. 19C	Improved Chulliahs	Nos.	2000	1333	1000	75
21. 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	100	67	0	0
MIZORAM						
1. 01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	6971	5810	2547	44
2. 01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	524000	401733	353000	88
3. 01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	172	155	208	134
4. 07A	Drinking water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	165	132	81	61
5. 08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	1	0	0	-
6. 08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	3	2	0	0
7. 08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	17314	14429	13867	96
8. 09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	3000	2300	2919	127
9. 09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	1222	937	21	111
10. 09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	19	19	21	111
11. 09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	926	926	1113	120
12. 14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	2200	1789	800	45
13. 14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	1120	911	700	77

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	
14.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	185	109	150	109	73
15.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	120	0	97	0	0
16.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	260	0	211	0	0
17.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	2000	2000	1627	2000	123
18.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	1000000	36554400	953333	36554400	3834
19.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	14000	16750	13347	16750	125
20.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	10	18	8	18	225
21.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	50	18	25	18	72
22.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	4000	2000	2667	2000	75
23.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	100	73	67	73	109
NAGALAND								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	7273	697	6061	697	11
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	1474000	0	1130067	0	0
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	250	204	209	204	98

4. 07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	141	112	49	44
5. 08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	1	0	0	-
6. 08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	3	2	0	0
7. 08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	20823	15964	5941	37
8. 09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	2500	1917	220	11
9. 09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	1456	1116	167	15
10. 09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	26	26	26	100
11. 09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	1214	1214	1301	107
12. 14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	684	557	0	0
13. 14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses).	Nos.	438	356	0	0
14. 16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	12000000	11440000	3800000	33
15. 16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	7500	7150	2798	39
16. 18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	84	70	0	0
17. 19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	20	10	63	630
18. 19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	2000	1333	150	11
19. 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	100	67	5	7

Sl. No.	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Target	Apr'93-Jan'94		%
			Annual	Target		Ach.	Target	
ORISSA								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	165479	137900	66440	48	
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	55771000	42757767	27021000	63	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	1692	1409	1274	90	
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	2690	2063	1791	87	
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	26	20	10	50	
6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	2500	2000	2836	142	
7.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	892293	684092	578416	85	
8.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	144000	110400	100119	91	
9.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	96556	74026	60948	82	
10.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	218	218	218	100	
11.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	18073	18073	15700	87	
12.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	66000	51040	32469	64	
13.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	66000	52360	61512	117	

14. 14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	5000	4067	6299	155
15. 14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	7833	6371	9734	153
16. 14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	15700	12769	6257	49
17. 14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	1500	1220	1493	122
18. 14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	3000	2440	3160	130
19. 15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	9556	7772	8531	110
20. 16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	55000000	52433333	39004000	74
21. 16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	75000	71500	70819	99
22. 18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	150	125	369	395
23. 19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	235	158	48	30
24. 19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	3500	2497	928	37
25. 19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	120000	80000	92957	116
26. 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	11000	7333	6770	92
PUNJAB						
1. 01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	12792	10660	13634	128
2. 01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	2993000	2294633	1242000	54

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target		Apr '93-Jan '94	%
				Target	Ach.		
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	5000	4167	2494	60
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	23040	17664	64	0
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	475	380	230	61
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	556008	426273	488782	115
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	85000	65167	93943	144
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	194833	149372	156839	105
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	62	62	62	100
9.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	6806	6806	6908	101
11.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	56000	43307	24040	56
12.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	5963	4810	480	10
13.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	2700	2196	0	0
14.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	500	407	448	110
15.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	40000	32533	0	0
16.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	800000	762667	2949000	39

17.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	18000	17160	16712	97
18.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	3500	2497	21100	845
19.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	90000	60000	0	0
20.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	2000	1333	1939	145

RAJASTHAN

1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	107400	89500	87030	97
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	42666000	32710600	28568000	87
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	2000	1733	1776	102
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	19380	14858	121	1
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	141	102	104	102
6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	2195	1756	1603	91
7.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	15	7	8	114
8.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	40	29	20	69
9.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	143741	1101961	954630	87
10.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	275000	210833	146060	69
11.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	127389	97665	75333	77

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	
12.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	136	136	136	136	100
13.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	15326	11943	15326	11943	78
14.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	137000	82747	105947	82747	78
15.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	65000	43276	51567	43276	84
16.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	30000	36491	24400	36491	150
17.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	11000	7412	8947	7412	83
18.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	11388	9796	9262	9796	106
19.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	2000	869	1627	869	53
20.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	1500	828	1220	828	68
21.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	57143	38099	46476	38099	82
22.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	40000000	41168000	38133333	41168000	108
23.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	65000	65484	61967	65484	106
24.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	350	345	291	345	119
25.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	650	541	438	541	124

26.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	22800	16264	15082	93
27.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	180000	120000	111686	93
28.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	3600	2400	2985	124
SIKKIM							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	1352	1127	558	50
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	819000	627900	908460	145
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	65	52	17	33
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	139	112	35	31
5.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	1	0	0	-
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, PoliQ & BCG)	Nos.	10661	8173	5425	66
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	1100	843	312	37
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	606	465	442	95
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	4	4	4	100
10.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	353	353	384	109
11.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	1700	1315	388	30
12.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	3030	2404	2140	89

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target		Target	Ach.	
13.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	452	317	0	0	0
14.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	142	115	89	77	77
15.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	50	41	35	85	85
16.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	1200	976	900	92	92
17.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	1800000	1716000	21820000	1272	1272
18.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	8500	8103	3161	39	39
19.	19C	Improved Chulliahs	Nos.	5000	3333	3529	106	106
20.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	100	67	157	234	234
TAMIL NADU								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	Nos.	184436	153697	151292	98	98
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	104236000	79914267	59032900	74	74
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	13200	11000	11946	109	109
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Nos.	3210	2461	2767	112	112
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	67	48	2	4	4

6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	3500	2800	2788	100
7.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	15	7	0	0
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	1184633	987194	959378	97
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	350000	268333	283747	160
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	156556	120026	120056	100
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	111	111	111	100
12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	9688	9688	9122	94
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	254000	196427	217624	111
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	9000	7140	6652	93
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	275000	223667	209704	94
16.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	30000	24400	17030	70
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	18930	15396	24923	162
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	9848	8010	4754	59
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	8119	6604	4061	61
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	28000	22773	27195	119
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	10000000	95333333	101337000	106

Apr'93—Jan'94

1993-94

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	Annual Target	Apr'93—Jan'94		%
					Target	Ach.	
22.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	114000	108680	73545	68
23.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	37400	26679	28083	105
24.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	140000	93333	94021	101
25.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	10000	6667	5568	84

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TRIPURA

1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	15000	125000	504	4
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	2204000	1689733	1298000	77
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	600	500	409	82
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	53	41	0	0
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	420	336	225	67
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	5	2	0	0
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	10	7	0	0
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	67923	52074	24467	47
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	11000	8433	7832	93

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10. 09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD. CC & OP)	Nos.	1256	963	1124	117
11. 09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	19	19	19	100
12. 09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	2055	2055	1672	81
13. 11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	7400	5723	1105	19
14. 11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	10000	7933	1905	24
15. 14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	1000	813	0	0
16. 14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	400	3253	587	18
17. 14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	431	350	61	17
18. 14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	160	130	6	5
19. 14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	85	69	8	12
20. 15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	10000	8133	7500	92
21. 16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	5000000	4766667	2769000	58
22. 16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	17700	16874	7993	47
23. 18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	80	67	3	4
24. 19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	320	160	83	52
25. 19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	60	30	21	70

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target	Nos.	Target	Ach.	
26.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	2000	1333	865	65	
27.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	50	34	4	12	
U.P.								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	416354	346962	356733	103	
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	177957000	136433700	1285702000	94	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	33000	27500	30654	111	
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	52570	40304	2990	7	
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	5084	4067	4633	114	
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	17	8	0	0	
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	15	10	0	0	
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	4825324	36997415	3513000	95	
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	700000	536667	279263	52	
10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	803000	645633	586403	95	
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	353	353	361	102	

12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	29683	29683	27014	91
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	406000	313973	247132	79
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	4400	3491	2008	58
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	50000	40667	114638	282
16.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	100000	81333	44811	55
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	49509	40267	19440	45
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	5600	4555	1727	38
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	2350	1911	815	43
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	150000	122000	124129	102
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	32000000	305066667	277843000	91
22.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	85000	81033	79200	98
23.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	650	438	333	76
24.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	12300	8117	17433	200
25.	19C	Improved Chulliahs	Nos.	350000	233333	179335	77
26.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	12000	8000	6701	84
WEST BENGAL							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	182836	152363	16352	11

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target	Target	Target	Ach.	
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	70117000	53756367	24835000	46	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	3500	2567	993	39	
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	33330	25553	1000	4	
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (V/LG)	Nos.	2008	1607	811	50	
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	1853885	1421312	1051524	74	
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	400000	306667	230958	75	
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	170722	130887	58404	45	
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	184	184	201	109	
10.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	21665	21665	23256	107	
11.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	289000	223493	10041	4	
12.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	60000	47600	3051	6	
13.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	960	781	1310	168	
14.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	1808	1471	0	0	
15.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	19860	16153	4922	30	

16.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	25	20	0	0
17.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	32	27	0	0
18.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	37000	30093	4804	16
19.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	80000000	76266667	76510000	100
20.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	45000	42900	32111	75
21.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	350	235	158	67
22.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	4700	3353	1498	45
23.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	75000	50000	64782	128
24.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	7000	4667	4056	87
A & N ISLAND							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	1726	1439	492	34
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	327000	250700	118511	47
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	50	41	37	90
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	20	16	14	88
5.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	6087	4666	4969	106
6.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	2000	1533	1325	86

MARCH 16, 1994

Written Answers

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target		Target	Ach.	
7.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	872	669	645	96	
8.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	4	4	4	100	
9.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	247	247	261	106	
10.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	500	397	215	54	
11.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	50	41	0	0	
12.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	120	97	37	39	
13.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	8	7	0	0	
14.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	100	81	4	5	
15.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	250	204	174	85	
16.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	500000	476667	489160	103	
17.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	3300	3146	3490	111	
18.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	16	13	22	169	
19.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	6000	4000	2707	68	
20.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	5	4	0	0	

CHANDIGARH

1. 01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	100	83	54	65
2. 08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	11848	9083	10619	117
3. 09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	2700	2070	2527	122
4. 09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	3956	3033	2586	85
5. 09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	2	2	2	100
6. 09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	200	200	212	106
7. 11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	500	387	289	75
8. 14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	1000	813	21	3
9. 16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	500	477	0	0
10. 18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	10	8	12	150
11. 19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	1300	867	1	0
12. 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	5	4	0	0

D & N HAVELI

1. 01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	372	310	268	86
2. 01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	273000	209300	133000	64

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93-Jan'94		%
				Annual Target	Target	Target	Ach.	
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	15	13	20	154	
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	1004	770	157	20	
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	5	4	0	0	
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	5016	3845	3504	91	
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	600	460	297	65	
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	133	102	123	121	
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	1	1	1	100	
10.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	125	125	125	100	
11.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	15	12	0	0	
12.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	800	651	115	18	
13.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	71	58	10	17	
14.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	5	4	5	125	
15.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	1200000	1144000	1247000	109	
16.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	1100	1049	843	80	

17.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	4	3	0	0
18.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	1000	667	678	102
19.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	5	4	2	50
DAMAN & DIU							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	690	576	401	70
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	163000	124967	50400	40
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	45	38	95	250
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	25	20	22	110
5.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	1	0	0	-
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	2830	2170	2787	128
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	400	307	420	137
8.	09B	EQ Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	244	187	235	126
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	2	2	2	100
10.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	79	798	79	100
11.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	732	5841	494	85
12.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	30	24	10	42

Apr'93—Jan'94

1993-94

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target			%
				Target	Ach.	Target	
13.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	38	17	31	55
14.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	1	20	0	-
15.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	1	0	0	-
16.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	100000	75000	953333	79
17.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	150	58	143	41
18.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	400	1	267	0
19.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	5	0	4	0

DELHI

1.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	700	594	583	102
2.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	75	0	58	0
3.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	224275	157875	171944	92
4.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	42000	29100	32200	90
5.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	68944	44393	52857	84
6.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	25	27	25	108

7.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	3036	3036	3177	105
8.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	10000	7733	3516	45
9.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	8300	6751	2087	31
10.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	42	34	4175122	79
11.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	133000	108173	56166	52
12.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	5000000	4766667	3772000	79
13.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	2000	1907	1372	72
14.	19C	Improved Chullaahs	Nos.	20000	13333	14005	105
15.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	10	7	6	86
LAKSHADWEEP							
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	159	133	32	24
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	262000	200867	170200	85
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	40	33	30	91
4.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	2	1	1	100
5.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	1	0	0	
6.	08D	Immun. of Childrer (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	1310	1005	3150	313

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94		Apr'93—Jan'94		%
				Annual Target		Target	Ach.	
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	100	77	12	16	16
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	244	187	44	24	24
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	1	1	1	100	100
10.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	60	60	60	100	100
11.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	400000	381333	409105	107	107
12.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	50	48	50	104	104
13.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	300	200	168	84	84
PONDICHERRY								
1.	01A	I.R.D.P.(Families)	Nos.	1407	1172	1099	94	94
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	516000	395600	319000	81	81
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	275	228	188	82	82
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	440	337	0	0	0
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	25	20	14	70	70
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	15979	12251	13775	112	112

7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	7000	5367	6800	127
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation (IUD, CC & OP)	Nos.	2006	1538	1824	119
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos.	5	5	5	100
10.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos.	677	677	536	79
11.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	2500	1933	1311	68
12.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	1375	1118	1369	122
13.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	1696	1379	940	68
14.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	126	102	29	28
15.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	10000	8133	8709	107
16.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	400000	381333	51517	14
17.	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	200	191	54	28
18.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	2000	1333	555	42
19.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	50	34	6	18

[*Translation*]**Small Scale Units**

*267. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present policy of liberalisation has increased the possibility of small scale units becoming sick;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made in this regard;

(c) the number of small scale units lying sick at present, State-wise;

(d) the amount of loan and incentives provided to these units during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken to overcome the sickness of 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.

(b) While some non-official agencies like Entrepreneurial Development Institute, Ahmedabad and the Confederation of Indian Industries have made assessments in this regard, a diagnostic survey on sickness in the small scale sector is also being conducted to examine, inter-alia, the impact of economic reforms and economic liberalisation measures on sickness in small scale sector.

(c) The number of sick small scale units as at the end of March, 1992, State-wise is given in the *Statement*.

(d) According to Reserve Bank of India, the number of units considered potentially viable and those put under nursing programme and the loan outstanding with them during last 3 years is given below:—

	Potentially viable		Put under nursing	
	No. of units	Loan outstanding (Rs. crores)	No. of units	Loan outstanding (Rs. crores)
March 1990	16451	590	12160	471
March 1991	16140	693	13224	550
March 1992 (latest available).	19210	729	13289	559

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) provided following amount for rehabilitation of Potentially viable sick SSI units under its refinance

scheme during 3 years viz 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Sanction	Rs. 38.56 crore.
Disbursement	Rs. 21.60 crore.

(e) The steps taken to overcome the sickness of small scale sector are as follows:—

- (i) Detailed guidelines have been issued to banks by RBI and the state level financial institutions by IDBI/SIDBI regarding identification of sick SSI units, norms for assessing potential viability and nature and extent of reliefs/concessions which could be extended for their rehabilitation.
- (ii) A separate refinance scheme for rehabilitation (RSR) is being operated by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick units.
- (iii) State level inter-institutional committees (SLIICs) have been constituted by RBI for review of sick accounts in the portfolio of banks and SFCs and arriving at co-ordinated approach.
- (iv) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000 to units with project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of 1% per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

STATEMENT

State-wise break up of sick small scale industrial units as at the end of March 1992

State/UTs	No. of sick units.
Assam	5317

State/UTs	No. of sick units.
Meghalaya	68
Mizoram	1
Bihar	7823
Arunachal Pradesh	50
West Bengal	32022
Nagaland	2039
Manipur	2277
Orissa	8415
Sikkim	75
Tripura	670
A & N Islands	22
Uttar Pradesh	34150
Delhi	4705
Punjab	5485
Haryana	3467
Chandigarh	342
J & K	769
Himachal Pradesh	1481
Rajasthan	14420
Gujarat	6581
Maharashtra	20153
Daman & Diu	41
Goa	1066
D & N Haveli	5
Madhya Pradesh	22333
Andhra Pradesh	29586
Karnataka	17316
Lakshadweep	-
Tamil Nadu	9797

State/UTs	No. of sick units.
Kerala	14883
Pondicherry	216
Total	245575

Source-Reserve Bank of India.

[English]

Welfare Schemes for Women

*268. SHRI GOPINATH GAJA-
PATHI:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government have sponsored some schemes for the welfare of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have increased the allocations under those

Schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the extent of increase in comparison to those in the Seventh Plan?

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

(b). to (d). The details of the schemes and increase in the outlays are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are implementing schemes for the welfare of women. The major schemes being implemented are enumerated below indicating the outlays of the Seventh and Eighth Plans and the percentage increase in the Eighth Plan. The schemes at Sl. Nos. 1 to 17 are exclusively targetted for women and the schemes at Sl. Nos. 18 to 22 also benefit women substantially.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Nature of Scheme Central Sector (CS)/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)	Seventh Plan Outlay	Eighth Plan Outlay	Percentage increase	Remarks
1.	Hostels for Working Women	CS	30.00	35.00	16.6	
2.	Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	CS	2.00	20.00	900.00	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Nature of Scheme Central Sector (CS)/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)	Seventh Plan Outlay	Eighth Plan Outlay	Percentage increase	Remarks
3.	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Adult Women	CS	25.00	40.00	60.00	
4.	Socio-Economic Programme	CS	19.50	25.00	28.20	
5.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)	CS	45.00	57.00	26.00	
6.	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural Poor Women in Public Cooperation	CS	0.97	7.50	673.00	
7.	National Credit Fund for Women (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh)	CS	-	31.02		Outlays were provided - in 1992-95.
8.	Short Stay Homes	CS	1.00	5.00	400.00	
9.	Education work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women	CS	0.50	2.25	350.00	
10.	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana	CS	-	60.50	-	Outlays were provided in 1993-95
11.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA)	CSS	20.30	150.00	638.91	
12.	Non-formal education for girls.	CSS	46.52	280.00	501.89	
13.	Mahila Samkhya	CS	3.02	51.00	1589.00	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Nature of Scheme Central Sector (CS)/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)	Seventh Plan Outlay	Eighth Plan Outlay	Percentage increase	Remarks
14.	Girls Hostels for SC/ST	CSS	25.00	40.00	60.00	
15.	Science and Technology for Women	CS	2.00	5.00	150.00	
16.	Mahila Coir Yojana	CS	-	0.50	-	Launched in the 8th Plan
17.	Assistance to Women Cooperatives	CSS	-	5.00	-	Included in the 8th Plan. Awaiting EFC clearance.
18.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	CSS	1181.76	3350.00	183.47	
19.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	CSS	-	18400.00		Launched in the 8th Plan
20.	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission	CSS	1201.22	5100.00	324.56	
21.	Rural Sanitation	CSS	4.00	380.00	9400.00	
22.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	CSS	-	227.00	-	Started after the Seventh Plan.

Energy from Tidal Sea Waves

*269. SHRI N. DENNIS:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for the generation of energy from tidal sea waves in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be involved therein;

(c) whether any other agencies have also offered to finance the projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir, a proposal for generation of about 900 MW power by harnessing Tidal Energy in the Gulf of Katchh in Gujarat has been under consideration. The techno-economic feasibility report by Central Electricity Authority/National Hydro Electric Power Corporation has estimated the project cost to be about Rs. 6000 Crores. In view of the very high capital cost, low plant load factor of only about 21 per cent and change in timing of tidal peak and therefore power output every day, the project proposal is not considered to be economically viable vis-a-vis other means of power currently available. The Tamil Nadu coast has no potential for tidal energy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Under-Developed States

*270. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States identified as economically and industrially under-developed;

(b) the criteria for allocation of plan and non-plan funds to the developed and

under-developed States in the country; and

(c) the strategy, if any, formulated by the Government to attract private investment in such States for a balanced economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not identified any State as economically or industrially under-developed. However, in the allocation of Central Assistance, special consideration is given to the requirements of certain Special Category States, in the North East, as well as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim which have a weak resource base. In addition, the modified formula for distribution of Central Assistance, approved by NDC in 1991, is suitably weighted in favour of relatively economically under-developed States. Funds are also released under the Special Area Programmes to enable the States to supplement their efforts to develop backward areas. Non-plan funds are released on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission which also takes note of the relative development of a State.

For promoting industrialisation of backward areas, the growth centres scheme has been developed to serve as magnets for attracting industries. In addition the Government has already pronounced the New Industrial Policy to liberalise and overcome procedural hurdles for setting up industries. A five-year tax holiday commencing from the year of production has also been announced for new industrial units located in those States which have all their districts notified as industrially backward.

Agro-based Industries

*271. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for the expansion of the agro-based industries in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the industrial licences issued for the purpose during the last three years State-wise; and

(d) the incentives given to the State Governments for the purpose?

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) to (d), With a view to encourage Agro-based industries, the Government of India has liberalised the industrial policy and except for a few items, this sector has been delicensed. A total of 37 Letters of Intent and 4 Industrial Licences have been issued in respect of Agro-based industries in Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years as per the following details:—

Items	1991		1992		1993	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1. Textiles	2	—	—	—	1	—
2. Paper & Pulp	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sugar	—	—	2	—	—	3
4. Fermentation Industry	1	—	12	—	2	—
5. Food Processing Industry	4	—	—	1	2	—
6. Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	9	—	1	—	—	—
Total	17	—	15	1	5	3

The information in respect of other states is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Joint Ventures

The Ministry of Industry does not provide any financial incentives directly to the State Governments for setting up agro-based industries.

*272. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia and Poland have shown any interest in setting up joint ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received and approved during the last two years, till February, 1994; and

(c) the total capital involved in these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ): (a) to (c), Yes, Sir. The details of the joint-venture proposals for setting up industries in India envisaging foreign direct investment by Australian and Polish companies approved during the last two years till February, 1994, together with amount of foreign capital involved in each case are given in the *Statement*.

STATEMENT

List of Financial Collaboration cases approved with Australian and Polish Firms from 1992 to 1994 (Upto February)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company/ Appl. No.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amt.	% Eqty.
1.	Pace Elcot Automation Ltd., Khaleeli Centre, 2nd Floor, 149, Montieth Road, Madras-08 Applicat No: FC.1.6(91)	Mark Sensing (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Aust	Thermal Paper	68.00	20.00
2.	BMCH Coal Tech Pvt. Ltd. C-23, Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065 Applicat No: 787	Bulk Material (Coal Hndg.) Services 77, Ridge Street, P.B. 314, Gordon NSW 2072		15.25	51.00
3.	Indian Telecom Pvt. Ltd. 13th Floor, 98, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019 Applicat No: 808	OTC Intl. Ltd., Australia. 231, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW.	Software	1015.65	50.00
4.	The Indure Ltd. Indure House Greater Kailash II New Delhi 110048 Applicat No: FC.1.243/92	Peko Wallsend Ltd.	Slurry Pumps	10.00	50.00

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company/ Appl. No.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amt.	% Eqty.
5.	Koyana Rocla Pipes Ltd. 7, Chiplunkar Bhavan D.B. Shastri Marg, Pune 400030. Applicat No: FC.I.352(91)	M/s. Amatek Ltd., Australia.	Pretensioned High Pressured RCC Pipes.	32.50	40.00
6.	Indian Telecom Pvt. Ltd. 13th Floor, Hemkunt Tower, 98, Nehru Palace, New Delhi Applicat No: FC.I.446(92)	OTC International Ltd., 231, Flizab Street, Sydney-NWS, Australia.	Voice Mail Services	100.00	50.00
7.	Gokar Patel Volkart Ltd. 11 Floor, Forbes Bedg. Charanjit Rai Marg Fort Bombay Applicat No: FC.I.418(92)	Simba Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd. Australia, P.B. No. 13, 12 Kearney Street, Bayswater Victoria 3153	Terry Towel Fabrics & Apparel	195.00	26.00
8.	Dr. Kailash C. Joshi of Santa Clara, Ca 95954, C/o, C-II/87, Bapa Nagar, New Delhi. Applicat No : FC.I.484(92)	Lexmark Inter- national Inc. Australia C/o 20 Bridge Street Paymble, NSW 2073	Mfg. and Mkt. of Lex mark prod. incld. IBM Printers	5076.00	100.00
9.	Stilbene Chemicals Ltd. 401-405, Swapna Lok, S.D. Road, Secunderabad-500003 Applicat No : 826	Chemet System Ltd. 78, The Sanctuary Drive, Leonar NSW 2750, Australia.	Hydrocarbons	126.58	6.00
10.	Nature Remedies (P) Ltd. 21, Dr. Natesan Road., Ashok Nagar, Madras Applicat No : 857	Paul Sweeny & Others, 360, Bayview Street Paradise Pt., Queen land 4216, Australia	Drugs & Pharma	9.76	50.00
11.	Shdhadevi Bhatnagar, 847.1, 100 Feet Road, Bangalore Applicat No : 859	Dr. Douglas Kagi, Chemicals 23, Henry St. Windsor Victoria 3118		0.92	25.00

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company/ Appl. No.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amt.	% Eqty.
12.	Koyan Rocla Pipes Ltd., Pune Applicat No : 707	Amtek Ltd., 6-8 Chastwood NSW Australia	High Press RCC Pipes	112.24	51.00
13.	Stilbene Chemicals Ltd., 401-405, IV Floor, Swapnalok, S.D. Road, Secunderabad-500 003 Andhra Pradesh. Applicat No : 3OB/889(92)	M/s. Chemet Systems Australia	Methyl Hydro- quinone, Dye Inter- mediate etc.	125.00	5.81
14.	Jord Engineers India Ltd. 504, Vishwananak Chakala, Andheri (E) Bombay 99. Applicat No: 1020	Jord Engineers Pvt. Ltd. Australia.	Paper pulp	39.65	8.00
15.	Vergola India Ltd. 35, Shrayas, d180 Madam Cama Road, Bombay 400020. Applicat No. 1034	Vorgola Intl. Pty. Ltd. Australia 13, Watervale Drive Greenfield SA 5107	Steel Lovree	21.35	15.00
16.	Lifeline Drugs Ltd., 1205-1206, Antrikash Bhawan, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110058. Applicat No : E.O.184(92)	M/s. Consultech, Australia.	Ranitidine HCL	192.00	11.00
17.	Stellar Modular Systems Pvt. Ltd. 302, New India Indl. Estate, Andheri (E) Bombay. Applicat No : 1176	M. Ruty & Co. Pty. Ltd., Australia 1/38, Leighton Place Hovnsby.	Electronic Switching	24.71	25.20
18.	CCI Surveyance Ltd. 7/1, Sunny Park, Ground Floor, Calcutta-700019 Applicat No : 251	M/s. CCI Hold- ings Ltd. 4th Floor, 62, Pitty Street Sydney	To provide indepen- dent Certification of Coal and OT	2.55	51.00

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company/ Appl No.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amt (Rs. Lakhs)	% Eqty
19.	Equitorial Provedores Pvt. Ltd. Unit 105, Mota Chambe 9/1, Cunningham Road Bangalore-560052 Applicat No : 281	Don Hodgson and Jan Hodgson Australia	Tomatoes and other vegetables prepared	5.00	50.00
20.	Andaman Ocean Products Pvt. Ltd. No. 42, Jalan Bentara Taman Ungku Tun Amin 81900 Skudal, Johar Balaysia Applicat No : 442	Hammod Properties Pvt. Ltd. Australia.	Salted-Degtdrated Shark Meat Semi-Processed Shark	90.00	100.00
21.	Australian Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd. 133, RPS Colony, Sheikh Sarai, Phase, New Delhi Applicat No : 1393	Australian Chem. Pty. Ltd.,	Chemicals.	5.10	0.00
22.	Bata India Limited 30, Shakespeare Sara Calcutta-700017 Applicat No : 384	Bata (B.N.) B.V. Amsterdam Netherlands	All types of footwear Footwear Components, Leathers	592.20	66.70
23.	Malpani Nursing Home Bombay Applicat No. 490	Sydney IVF Pty Limited 187, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000	To set up a Joint Venture in India to provide	8.00	40.00
24.	Foster's Brewing Group C/o Professional SER Group Limited Continental Chambers Nungabakkam High Road Applicat No : 520	M/s. Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. Australia.	Beer 15,000 KL per Annum	510.00	51.00
25.	Bajaj Newtronics Pvt. Ltd. Bajaj Bhawan, IInd Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay Applicat No : 1447	Newtronics Pty. Ltd., Australia. 149-159 Capel Street North Melbourne Victoria 3051.	Electrical Equipment	36.00	0.00

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company/ Appl. No.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amt.	% Eqty.
26.	Precision Foils Pvt. Ltd. 9, Bombay Mutuvan Blds. P.M. Road, Bombay Applicat No: 1510	Micro Packaging Pvt. Ltd. 3, East Street, Lidcombe NSW 2141 Australia.	Metallurgical Industry	20.00	0.00
27.	Aditya Industries Ltd. 6-3-655/2/2 Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500482. Applicat No : 474	Bruab.F. Bracayin & Associates Pty. Australia.	Synthetic Rutile	1711.25	48.00
28.	Waste Recovery Systems India Ltd. 6-3-655/2/2 Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500482. Applicat No : 475	WRS Pacific Ltd. Australia.	Organic NPK Fertiliser	165.62	38.00
29.	Indogerma Products Limited No. 14 Parttulos Road Madras-600002 Applicat No ; 564	Gliderol Rol-A- Doors Pty Ltd. 32 Jacobsen Crescent Holden Hill Adelaide 5088	Doors and their Frames	12.50	25.00
30.	Oceanic Peninsula Private Limited 303, SNS Arcade, Airport Road, Bangalore-560017 Karnataka. Applicat No : 7	Shri Suzanne Way 6, Australia St. Camperdown, NSW 2050,	Processed and preserved Gherkins and other vegetable	11.50	50.00
31.	Archie Sports (P) Ltd., Model Town, Jalandhar.	Australia Bat Co. Pty. Ltd. Australia	Cricket Bat	2.70	44.63
32.	Jay Vinyls Ltd. 402, Vikram Tower, New Delhi.	W.I. Wilkins Australia	Chemicals	240.00	-
India-Poland					
33.	Electrim India Limited New Delhi.	Elektrim S.A. Poland	Engineering Services & Contracting	15.00	70.00

[English]

Production of Pesticides

*273. SHRI R. MALLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pesticides has declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the import of pesticides during the above period;

(d) whether despite decline in the

production of pesticides, their exports have increased;

(e) if so, the export made during the last three years, value-wise and quantity-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to encourage the use of biofertilizers and biopesticides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e), There has been no decline in the production of pesticides during the last three years. Figures of production, imports and exports are given below:

Quantity (in tonnes)
Value (Rs. in lakhs)

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Production	70947	—	72809	—	76933	—
Imports	2483	2891	1810	6457	1558	4141
Exports	8023	10456	9475	18929	8682	16873

(f) The usage of biofertilizers and bio pesticides is encouraged on environmental considerations through multi centric Government interactions. Registration for commercial use of bio-pesticides is liberally granted under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

National Fertilizers Limited

*274. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of various fertilizer plants under the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL);

(b) if so, the details of the loss/profit made by each plant during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the overall performance of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c).The Plant-wise

performance of the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) is reviewed by the Government on quarterly basis. Based on the identification of problem areas during these quarterly reviews, appropriate

remedial steps are taken to improve the overall performance of these plants. The details of the loss/profit during the last three years for different plants operated by NFL are given below:

(Rs. crores)

Profit/(Loss)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Vijaipur	36.07	80.55	109.39
Bhatinda	3.53	13.57	12.34
Panipat	7.44	2.15	3.37
Nangal	17.31	12.66	13.63
Overall for the company	29.73	83.61	111.47

The overall capacity utilisation of NFL during 1992-93 was 99.8%.

Renewable Energy Sources

*275. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the technologies, based on renewable energy sources, so far developed in India on commercial basis;

(b) the success achieved in developing non-conventional energy sources for the rural populace of the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to develop on commercial basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Among the renewable energy technologies developed so far in India, solar water heating systems, solar cookers, wind power generators, small hydro power units, cogeneration systems, photovoltaic power systems for lighting, battery charging and telecommunication applications have been developed to the stage of commercialisation. Other technologies, such as, biogas plants, improved chulhas, solar dryers, photovoltaic pumping systems, wind pumping system, bio-energy systems etc. have also been successfully developed for use predominantly in rural areas of the country. Steps taken to commercialize technologies include introduction of incentive package consisting of accelerated depreciation, sales tax and excise duty exemption, customs duty concessions, tax holiday, wheeling, banking and purchase of power generated by private entrepreneurs, soft loans, information and publicity, entrepreneurship development campaign, market promotion through involvement of

industry, financial intermediaries and service companies etc. Steps have also been taken to orient the R & D towards specific goals with the involvement of

industry. The progress achieved upto 31.12.93 in the development of non-conventional energy systems and devices is given in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

Cumulative Physical Achievements as on 31.12.93

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Achievements
1.	Family Size Biogas Plants	Nos.	18,47,472
2.	Community/Institutional/ Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	1,059
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos.	152,95,827
4.	Solar Thermal Systems (Collector Area)	Sq. Mtr.	2,64,380
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	3,10,371
6.	Solar Photovoltaics (Aggregated Capacity)	kWp	3,424
(a)	Photovoltaic Power Units	kWp	477.86
(b)	Photovoltaic Community lights/TV and Community facilities	Nos.	810
(c)	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems/Lanterns	Nos.	16,034
(d)	Photovoltaic Street Lights	Nos.	29,313
7.	Photovoltaic Pumps for Irrigation and Other enduse Applications	Nos.	103*
8.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	3,017
9.	Wind Battery Chargers	Nos.	108
10.	Wind Farms	MW	71
11.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	105
12.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos.	1,746
13.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	203
14.	Biomass based cogeneration of power	MW	6
15.	Biomass Gasifiers	MW	9.5
16.	Battery operated vehicles	Nos.	250
17.	Alcohol operated vehicles	Nos.	52

* Upto Feb' 94

[Translation]

New Fertilizers Pricing Policy

*276. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the new fertilizers pricing policy has adversely affected the domestic fertilizer manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to safeguard the interest of domestic fertilizer manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) At present, price of only the nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, Urea, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Sulphate and Ammonium Chloride, are fixed statutorily. The difference between the cost of production as assessed by the Government and realisation through sales at statutorily notified prices is paid as subsidy to the manufacturers under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme. The above nitrogenous fertilizers constitute about 63% of the total fertilizer consumption in terms of material and the units manufacturing these fertilizers have not been affected by the pricing policy.

Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on *Fertilizer Pricing*, all phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were decontrolled with effect from 25.8.1992. Increase in prices of these fertilizers in the open market,

coupled with availability of cheaper imports, affected both off-take and the production in phosphatic units. To enable the domestic phosphatic manufacturers to complete with the imports, Government is giving a special concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne during the year 1993-94 on the sale of indigenously produced DAP and proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and SSP. No such concession is available on imported DAP.

[English]

Urban Development Schemes

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

(a) whether the Union Government have made any review of the implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes for urban development in the States.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and the targets fixed and achieved during the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from the States for clearance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Government of India

has made a review of implementation of the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) which was started in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Based on the review, the IDSMT Scheme guidelines have been revised during the year 1992-93.

A National Consultation was held in December, 1993 for reviewing the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). Based on the recommendations made in this Consultation, action has been initiated for revision of the UBSP guidelines.

Further the Ministry of Urban Development monitors, the

implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Urban Development which include IDSMT, UBSP, Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers (LCS) and Scheme for Urban Night Shelters and Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers (FDS) on a regular basis.

(c) Number of towns tentatively targetted for coverage under IDSMT during 1991-92 plus Eighth Plan period, number of towns actually covered and total Central assistance released to the State Governments/ UT Administrations upto 11.3.1994, during the last three years is given below:—

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)	No. of Towns	
		Targetted (1991-92 Plus Eighth Plan)	Actually covered (upto 11.3.94)
1991-92	13.44	250	135
1992-93	11.60		
1993-94 (upto 11.3.94)	8.17		

State-wise details are given in *Statement-I*.

No specific year-wise targets are fixed under UBSP. This is dependent on budgetary allocations. State-wise details of Central assistance released during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 is given in *Statement-II*.

Under LCS Scheme, it was envisaged that 500 towns will be covered annually. However, on account of budgetary constraints, it has not been

possible to cover towns to this extent. No year-wise targets are fixed and releases are dependent upon budgetary allocation and submission of project reports by the State Governments conforming to LCS guidelines. State-wise and year-wise break up of schemes sanctioned under LCS is given in *Statement-III*.

Under scheme of FDS, year-wise targets are set and sanctions are dependent on schemes received from the State from time to time. State-wise details

in regard to sanctions issued under this Scheme are given in *Statement-IV*.

(d) to (f). State-wise details of project proposals received under the Revised Scheme of IDSMT and information on status of approval are given in *Statement-V*. Appraisal reports of 28 project proposals have been prepared by Town & Country Planning Organisation

(TCPO) for consideration of the IDSMT Sanctioning Committee. Of these 25 proposals have been cleared by the Committee. In 3 cases, State Governments have to revise the project reports.

No proposals from State Governments under UBSP Scheme conforming to WBSF guidelines are pending for sanction with Government of India.

Scheme proposals under LCS have been submitted by State Governments to HUDCO as follows:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
Name of State	No. of Schemes	Date of receipt	Amount
Rajasthan	7	11.2.94	16.35
Tamil Nadu	1	22.2.94	100.72
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	4.2.94	90.90
Assam	1	15.1.94	57.15
Total	10		274.18

No Scheme proposal is pending in the Ministry for sanction.

Sanction of projects under FDS is

done by HUDCO and there are no proposals pending in this regard with the Ministry of Urban Development.

STATEMENT-I*Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns*

No. of Towns tentatively targetted for coverage during 1991-92 plus Eighth plan period.

No. of Towns actually covered and Central Assistance released to the State Governments/UT Admns. during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Upto 11.03.1994).

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Towns		Amount Released		
		Tentatively targetted for coverage by (1991-92) plus 8th Plan	Actually covered (11.3.94)	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Upto 11.3.94)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	18	80.00	89.215	305.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	20.00	-	15.00
3.	Assam	4	1	65.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	18	1	15.00	-	-
5.	Goa	2	1	20.00	-	-
6.	Gujarat	14	4	75.00	-	50.00
7.	Haryana	6	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	20.00	25.00	-
9.	J & K	3	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	18	20	105.00	140.00	166.00
11.	Kerala	10	5	36.50	25.00	40.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21	7	75.00	60.00	-
13.	Maharashtra	20	18	147.96	276.287	102.00
14.	Manipur	2	4	15.00	103.08	-
15.	Meghalaya	2	1	15.00	-	-
16.	Mizoram	2	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	2	1	44.99	-	-
18.	Orissa	5	7	60.00	90.00	20.00
19.	Punjab	7	1	48.62	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Towns		Amount Released		
		Tentatively targetted for coverage by (1991-92) plus 8th Plan	Actually covered (Upto 11.3.94)	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
20.	Rajasthan	13	8	100.00	105.00	22.25
21.	Sikkim	2	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	20	13	126.225	229.408	7.06
23.	Tripura	2	1	20.00	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	7	135.00	16.00	15.00
25.	West Bengal	15	14	100.00	1.01	74.66
Union Territories						
26.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	20.00	-	-
28.	Daman & Diu	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		250	135	1344.295	1160.00	817.76

Foot Note:

- Reasons for variation between the targetted number of towns and number of towns actually covered. Due to non-submission of project proposals conforming to the guidelines by some States, the tentative allocation of towns meant for those States had to be diverted to better performing States.
- In the case of some States, the amounts released also include further instalment(s) of Central Assistance for ongoing scheme(s) in town(s) covered under IDSMT in previous years. In the case of those States where no new town was covered in a particular year, the amount released indicates further instalment(s) of Central Assistance for ongoing schemes.

STATEMENT-II*Urban basic services for the Poor*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Central Assistance Released			Proposed Central Assistance 1993-94
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189	180	91	132
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	13	9	11

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Central Assistance Released			Proposed Central Assistance 1993-94
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
3.	Assam	26	21	11	16
4.	Bihar	169	150	81	117
5.	Goa	13	14	9	11
6.	Gujarat	106	103	45	65
7.	Haryana	27	26	13	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17	21	9	11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	17	9	11
10.	Karnataka	163	148	78	113
11.	Kerala	78	73	35	51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	167	150	93	119
13.	Maharashtra	249	216	125	181
14.	Manipur	13	15	9	11
15.	Meghalaya	12	14	9	11
16.	Mizoram	13	13	9	11
17.	Nagaland	13	13	9	11
18.	Orissa	63	75	23	34
19.	Punjab	56	59	24	35
20.	Rajasthan	104	95	48	69
21.	Sikkim	12	13	9	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	238	206	118	171
23.	Tripura	14	16	9	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	410	358	203	296
25.	West Bengal	189	166	92	133
26.	A & N Islands	11	11	15	18
27.	Chandigarh	11	14	15	18
28.	Daman & Diu	11	11	15	18
29.	D & N Haveli	11	11	15	18

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Central Assistance Released			Proposed Central Assistance 1993-94
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
30.	Delhi	49	49	31	37
31.	Pondicherry	12	14	9	11
32.	Lakshadweep	11	-	-	-
	Sectt. Salary & Wages	15	15	15	20
Total		2500	2300	1275	1800

STATEMENT-III*Low Cost Sanitation Schemes Sanctioned*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92 Project cost	1992-93 Project cost	1993-94 Project cost	Towns covered by 1993-94 (Number)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5164	-	1369	55
2.	Assam	1056	-	1901	20
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	-	1505	-	42
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	2973	-	-	52
8.	Kerala	394	-	-	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	57
10.	Maharashtra	486	192	1104	150
11.	Manipur	-	-	101	3
12.	Meghalaya	143	-	-	1

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92 Project cost	1992-93 Project cost	1993-94 Project cost	Towns covered by 1993-94 (Number)
13.	Orissa	571	-	94	60
14.	Punjab	1994	44	5614	38
15.	Rajasthan	-	260	1665	20
16.	Tamil Nadu	4393	-	39	76
17.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1808	627	-	59
19.	West Bengal	-	865	3196	33
Grand Total		18982	3493	15083	681
Total Latrines converted		-	1037957		
Total Latrines constructed		-	932680		

STATEMENT-IV*Summary of Night Shelter Schemes cumulative 1992-93 to 31.1.94*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan Amount	No. of beneficiaries
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	311.17	213.58	2016
2. Assam	1	5.03	3.99	104
3. Bihar	4	176.07	109.84	2746
4. Himachal Pradesh	3	31.91	10.00	250
5. Maharashtra	10	372.93	0.00	2306
6. Madhya Pradesh	1	366.91	0.00	5201
7. Orissa	2	25.20	13.12	328
8. Rajasthan	6	36.58	27.84	860
9. Tamil Nadu	4	107.56	40.02	804
10. Uttar Pradesh	8	374.83	259.64	6404
11. Chandigarh	1	16.43	0.00	200
Total	42	1824.67	670.03	21119

STATEMENT-V

State-wise details of project proposals received under the Revised Scheme of I.D.S.M.T. and information of Status of Approval

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Total No. of project reports recd.	Tentative No. of town allocated for VIII Plan Period	Excess project reports as per guidelines	No. of towns covered upto 11.3.94	No. of project reports sent back to states for revision	Balance No. of project report with in the VIII Plan All-ocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	17	16	13	-	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	-	3	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	2	15	-	-	2	1
5.	Gujarat	3	11	-	1	2	-
6.	Goa	3	1	-	-	3	-
7.	Haryana	-	5	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	-
9.	J & K	-	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	26	15	11	15	-	-
11.	Kerala	2	8	-	2	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	18	-	3	2	-
13.	Maharashtra	19	17	2	12	-	5
14.	Manipur	2	1	1	2	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	1	-
16.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	1	-
17.	Nagaland	-	1	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	8	4	4	4	-	-
19.	Punjab	4	6	-	-	-	4
20.	Rajasthan	9	11	-	5	4	-
21.	Sikkim	2	1	1	-	-	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	19	16	3	8	-	8

SI No	Name of State/UT	Total No. of project reports recd.	Tentative No. of town allocated for VIII Plan Period	Excess project reports as per guidelines	No. of towns covered upto 11.3.94	No. of project reports sent back to states for revision	Balance No. of project report with in the VIII Plan Allocation
23.	Tripura	-	1	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	29	-	-	-	5
25.	West Bengal	11	11	-	9	1	1
Union Territories							
26.	Daman & Diu	2	1	-	-	2	1
27.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	-	-
28.	Pondicherry	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total		158	200	38*	74	19	28

Footnote: *Although the total number of project reports received from all States/UTs. taken together is less than the total tentative number of towns allocated for all States/UTs during VIII Plan period, in the case of Eight States and One UT excess project reports (as per guidelines) totalling to 38* have been received.

Exports by Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) the details of the export made by each Public Sector Undertaking in engineering sector during each of the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by each of them during the above period therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken by the

Government to boost their exports further and make them more competitive?

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 details of foreign exchange earned by exports of goods & services by the public sector undertakings in engineering sector during the last three years are given in the *Statement* attached. The various steps taken by the Government from time to time to boost exports further by all the sectors apply to the public sector also.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name PSU	Products Exported	Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings				Total
				Goods Cana- lised	Goods Non Canalised	Services		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Heavy Engineering								
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Steam Generator, Gas turbine	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	13315 12178 5658	40156 2785 517	17366 14963 6175	
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Skid Mounted LPG/Gasolene System	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	310 0 0	0 0 0	310 0 0	
3.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	Turnkey Projects	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	0 1501 222	0 0 0	0 1501 222	
4.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Services	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	0 166 462	150 102 0	150 268 462	
5.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	Engineering Products	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	50 56 43	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 56 43	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	Crane, Raod Rollers	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	17 260 217	0 0 0	17 260 217	0 0 0
7.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	Jute Machine, Spares	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	41 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	41 2 3	0 0 0
8.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	Services	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	0 207 1205	0 0 0	0 207 1205	0 207 1205
9.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Fabrication & Erection	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	68 173 637	0 592 0	68 765 637	0 68 765 637
Medium And Light Engineering								
10.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Tea, Conveyor belt, Tea Machinery	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	407 233 80	0 0 0	407 233 80	0 407 233 80
11.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	Marine, Freight Containers Chemicals, Greases	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 -	3097 1839 1433	401 213 113	3498 2052 1551	0 401 213 113
12.	Bharat Dynamic Ltd.	Defence Products	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	56 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	0 56 0 0

13.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Semi , Conductors Sky Guard	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	1288 548 804	0 0 0	1288 548 804	0 0 0	1288 548 804
14.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Cylinders	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	103 0 0	0 0 0	103 0 0	0 0 0	103 0 0
15.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	Components and Electronics	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	13 28 103	0 15 20	13 28 103	0 15 20	13 43 123
16.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Cables	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	0 5 1162	0 0 0	0 5 1162	0 0 0	0 5 1162
17.	Scooters India Ltd.	Two Wheelers, Three Wheelers Spare Parts	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	170 264 129	0 0 0	170 264 129	0 0 0	170 264 129
18.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	Telephone Equipments	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	88 97 20	2 11 0	88 97 20	2 11 0	90 108 20
19.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Equipments & Services	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 104 744	147 0 0	4 5 41	147 0 0	4 5 41	151 109 785
20.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Surface Grinder	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	112 82 401	0 0 0	112 82 401	0 0 0	112 82 401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Transportation Equipment							
21.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	Equipments	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	6561 1711 476	113 69 19	6676 1780 495
22.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Ship Repair	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 188 1	1 188 1
23.	Garden Reach Ship builders & Engineers Ltd.	Boats, Bridges	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	82 27 127	0 0 20	82 27 147
24.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Air Craft Accessories	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	1983 1468 1456	2 50 0	1985 1518 1456
25.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	Ship Building and Repairs	1992-93 1991-92 1990-91	0 0 0	2054 30 0	54 0 17	2108 30 17

Promotion of Science and Technology

*279. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the main schemes formulated for promotion of Science and Technology in terms of demand and development perceptions during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the financial allocations made to each State, during the Eighth Plan;

(c) the key technologies imported during the last three years and developed for domestic use and export purposes; and

(d) the details of joint ventures signed in the recent past for development of science and technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Various schemes for promotion of Science & Technology in terms of demand and development perceptions are formulated and executed by various Central Government Ministries and Departments. The main thrust of S&T activities planned during the Eighth Plan are: (i) promotion of basic research and excellence; (ii) integration of S&T in socio-economic sectors; (iii) technology missions; (iv) research & development in industry; (v) science & technology education; (vi) S&T manpower

development and employment and (vii) development and application of S&T in States.

(b) The S&T Plan outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan for the States and Union Territories is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
State/UTs	Eighth Plan Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	200.00*
2. Arunachal Pradesh	47.00
3. Assam	462.00
4. Bihar	782.00
5. Delhi	30.00
6. Goa	300.00
7. Gujarat	550.00
8. Haryana	662.00
9. Himachal Pradesh	275.00
10. Jammu & Kashmir	190.00
11. Karnataka	800.00
12. Kerala	2193.00
13. Madhya Pradesh	641.00
14. Maharashtra	568.00
15. Manipur	400.00
16. Meghalaya	193.00
17. Mizoram	195.00
18. Nagaland	100.00
19. Orissa	4556.00
20. Punjab	750.00
21. Rajasthan	700.00
22. Sikkim	250.00
23. Tamil Nadu	1000.00
24. Tripura	225.00

(Rs. in lakhs)	
State/UTs	Eighth Plan Outlay
25. Uttar Pradesh	1000.00
26. West Bengal	1833.00
Total	18902.00

Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)	
State/Uts	Eighth Plan Outlay
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1350.00
2. Chandigarh	15.00
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.00
4. Daman & Diu	40.00
5. Lakshadweep	127.61*
6. Pondicherry	13.00
Total UTs	368.61
Total (States/UTs)	19270.61

* includes Environment.

(c) The key technologies imported during the last three years are brought out in the form of reports by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and have been published and circulated widely.

(d) There are no specific joint ventures so far, addressing development of science and technology other than those of bilateral or multi-lateral cooperation or agencies.

Large Scale Industrial Units

*280. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allowed the large scale industrial units to manufacture low priority items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether representatives of the small scale units have opposed this decision;

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

(e) its impact on the Small Scale Units as a whole?

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) No, Sir. There has been no change in the list of items which large scale industrial units are not allowed to manufacture and which are reserved for manufacture by the Small Scale.

Perhaps the Hon'ble Members are referring to the low priority items listed under the 11th Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Earlier only Small Scale units were entitled to some deduction in Income Tax if they manufactured any of these 28 low priority items in certain areas. Now large scale units have also

been permitted to claim this tax deduction.

(c) No, Sir. No such representation has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This decision is not likely to have any major adverse impact on the Small Scale Units as a whole.

Appointment of Special Public Prosecutors

2910. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been appointing Special Public Prosecutors even when Public Prosecutors are available;

(b) if so, the necessity thereof and the criteria fixed for selection of Special Public Prosecutors vis-a-vis Public Prosecutors;

(c) the total number of SPPs as on December 31, 1993; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on SPPs during each of the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land Price Charged from Group Housing Societies in Dwarka

2911. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some element of expenditure that is to be incurred on the economically weaker sections has been included in the cost of land charged from the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Dwarka;

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

(c) whether the expenditure on that count has been catered for in the yearly plans of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons for charging that again from the societies?

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that the expenditure on the development of plots earmarked for DDA housing for economically weaker sections has not been exclusively loaded on the land rates charged from cooperative group housing societies.

(b) In the case of EWS and LIG allottees of DDA housing, the rates have been adopted at a factor of 0.5 and 0.75 of the break even rate of developed land. The balance expenditure of the acquisition and development relating to these categories is being borne by all the other categories like SFS and MIG allottees of DDA housing, Cooperative

group housing societies, institutional housing and other categories. The cross subsidy has been given as a matter of social policy pursued by the Government.

(c) and (d). DDA has not received from Delhi Administration any plan funds for internal and peripheral development of land earmarked for housing for EWS/LIG categories.

Indian Soldiers for UN Peace Keeping Missions

2912. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian soldiers engaged in the UN Peace Keeping operations and the date of their deployment there, country-wise;

(b) the number of Indian soldiers killed in these operations during last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Details of the personnel engaged in UN Peace Keeping Operations are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of country	Date of deployment	No. of personnel deployed
1.	Somalia	October 93	4976
2.	Mozambique	May 93	936
3.	Cambodia (Post UNTAC)	November 93	2
4.	Liberia	February 94	20
5.	Iran-Kuwait	July 93	6
6.	Angola	August 93	3
7.	El Salvador	April 93	2

2. During the last three years none of the Indian soldiers deployed with the UN Peace Keeping Missions have died in hostile action. However, six soldiers lost their lives due to accident/illness etc. as per details given below:—

Name of UN Mission/country	Cause of death	No. died
UNOSOM II Somalia	Weapon accident	1

UNTAC Cambodia	Drowning/illness/ accident	4
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Name of UN Mission/country	Cause of death	No. died
ONUMOSZ Mozambique	Railway accident	1

UNOSOM II Somalia	Weapon accident	1
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3. Cases of death, injury or illness during the UN Peace Keeping Operations

are treated as battle casualties and covered under liberalised pensionary awards which provide for Liberalised Special Family Pension, at the rate of Last Pay Drawn by the service personnel till death of disqualification, Family

Gratuity at the specified rates ranging from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 19,000/- for Officers and Rs. 450/- to 1,600/- for JCOs and OR depending on their rank. Besides, Death Gratuity is also payable in such cases as under:—

(i)	Less than one year service	-	2 months pay
(ii)	Between 1-5 years service	-	6 months pay
(iii)	Over 5 years but below 20 years service	-	12 months pay
(iv)	20 years or more service	-	One Month's pay for every completed year of service subject to maximum of 33 months or Rs. 1 lakh whichever is less.

* Weightage of five years is added to actual service for calculation.

In addition to the above, in general terms, family/dependents of personnel killed in action receive the following benefits:-

(a) *Army Wives Welfare Association Fund*

A one time grand of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 4,000/- and Rs. 3,000/- is given to the widow of officers, JCOs and Jawans, respectively. Education Scholarship for two children for two years for Class V upwards upto graduation is also given.

(b) *Disabled Army Personnel, widow and Orphans Fund (DAPWD Fund)*

A one time grant of Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 1,000/- is given to the widows of officers, JCO and OR respectively.

(c) *Army Officers Benevolent Fund*

Rs. 20,000/- is given to the widow of the officers.

Monopolisation of Soap Industry

2913. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the burgeoning budgets of Video-TV advertising leave any room for entrants in the soap industry; and

(b) if not, how do the Government seek to protect the consumer from the effect monopolisation and cartelisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). There is no

provision under the MRTP Act which regulates expenditure or budget on advertisement of any industry including soap. Sections 23 and 24 of the MRTP Act, 1969 have been omitted by the MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1991 with effect from 27.9.1991. The MRTP Commission is, however, empowered to look into allegations relating to the monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices under the provisions of the said Act.

National Renewal Fund Scheme

2914. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effectiveness of the National Renewal Fund Scheme is likely to be affected as the financial powers of the Fund has been curtailed;

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

(c) the other measures proposed to revive the ailing industries in the private and public sector?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Renewal Fund has been established to protect workers' interest during industrial restructuring. In the first instance, assistance from the National Renewal Fund has been provided for implementation of Voluntary

Retirement Scheme in Central Public Sector Undertakings. Rs. 829.66 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 830 crores in 1993-94 have been allocated for the purpose. An additional amount of Rs. 140.05 crores has also been provided for workers compensation package in the event of closure/rehabilitation and for Voluntary Retirement Scheme in State Public Sector Undertakings. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been made available for workers' counselling and retraining and for area regeneration schemes, in the financial year 1993-94. Six pilot projects have been approved for the purpose of worker retraining and redeployment. This package of measures will assist in the turnaround strategy of ailing industrial units.

Funds Raising by Public Sector Undertakings

2915. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether profit making public sector undertakings have sought to raise funds from foreign market;

(b) if so, the name of such undertakings; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) According to available information, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking has sought to raise funds from foreign market to raise long-term resources for meeting its plan

requirements during the 8th Five Year & 9th Five Year Plan periods.

Sick Small Scale Industries

2916. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small industrial units became sick in 1993 so far; and

(b) the number of such units against whom cases under recovery of debts have been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per latest RBI data, the number of small industrial units which became sick in 1992 were 24,103.

(b) Nil. The recovery tribunals are yet to start functioning.

[*Translation*]

Development of NCR

2917. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for the development of National Capital Region under the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the proposed development schemes thereunder;

(c) the details of the work executed so far during the current Five Year Plan, Year-wise;

(d) the details of financial resources proposed to be mobilised to achieve the target fixed under the Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the Government propose to include more cities in the approved list of counter magnet cities as suggested by the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a), (b) and (d). For the 8th Five Year Plan budgetary support of Rs. 200 crores has been provided in the Central Plan which is to be matched by contributions from the State Governments in accordance with 8th Plan investment programme for State Sector. These schemes relate to infrastructure development in selected counter magnet towns in National Capital Region and beyond. In respect of Central Sector schemes, an amount of approximately Rs. 1148 crores has already been committed by the Central Ministries of Surface Transport and Communications.

In addition, for financing 8th Plan investment programme in the State Sector, a broad strategy has been agreed upon, emphasising private sector investments in National Capital Region by adopting tax-cum-subsidy approach rather than relying on debt finance.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Investment in Tamil Nadu

2918. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central investment in industrial sector of Tamil Nadu during the last three years vis-a-vis other States; and

(b) the allocation made for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan for Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The total investment in terms of gross block in Central PSEs and Tamil Nadu during first three years of 8th Five Year Plan is shown as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

	All India (including T.N.)	Tamil Nadu
As on 31.3.1991	130655	6847
As on 31.3.1992	153893	7839
As on 31.3.1993	173501	8610

The Eighth Plan outlay for large and medium industries in public sector in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 27,700 crores.

Illegal Appointments in DDA

2919. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 9, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 331 and state:

(a) whether the investigation report from C.B.I. has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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). It has been reported by DDA that the C.B.I., after investigation, have filed charge-sheet against 24 persons, including DDA officials. The C.B.I. also, recommended suspension of seven DDA officials, which has been implemented.

[Translation]

Requirement of Houses in Delhi

2920. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to find out the requirement of residential units of different categories in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the requirement of residential units?

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 DDA has not conducted such a survey.

(c) The DDA has reported that they are constructing flats to meet the requirement of housing and also providing developed land for residential units as plots for individual construction, for Cooperative Societies & services scheme etc. Proposals have been formulated to involve private builders and developers in land development and housing work.

[English]

Car Manufacturers

2921. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several world's leading car manufacturers have shown their interest in having a manufacturing base in India in the wake of the economic reforms and huge potential market; 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). Yes, Sir. The Government have recently approved the following proposals for setting up joint ventures in the country for manufacture of passenger cars:—

1. Proposal of M/s. Hindustan Motors for financial and

technical collaboration with M/s. General Motors of USA.

2. Proposal of M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., for financial and technical collaboration with M/s. Peugeot of France.

[Translation]

Pure Drinking Water

2922. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide pure drinking water in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas through scientific and technological means;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in some such areas, water supply is being made through solar-photo voltaic pumping system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In order to provide safe drinking water in rural/tribal areas in Gujarat, the following scientific and technological means are adopted:—

- (i) Appropriate technology to ensure scientific source finding to reduce failure rate of borewells, with the use of satellite inageries Geophysical and Geophydrological surveys etc.

- (ii) Setting up of desalination and defluoridation plants to overcome the problems of salinity and excess fluoride in drinking water.
- (iii) The quality of water to be continuously monitored, quality related problems to be identified and dealt with by application of Science and Technology to ensure that the water available is of acceptable quality.
- (iv) Use of Hydrofracturing techniques, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Solar photovoltaic pumps are installed in two villages, one at village Khakhara of Taluka Dhrol, District Jamanagar and another at village Pali Datawada of Taluk Saghara, district Bharuch. The working of both the pumps is reported to be satisfactory.

[English]

Acquisition of Land in Andhra Pradesh for Field Firing Range

2923. SHRI DHARMBHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land being acquired in Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh for field firing range in the State;

(b) the details of villages likely to be affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the details of the action plan for rehabilitation of the displaced families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are no land acquisition proceedings for Field Firing Range in the said Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

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

Space Programmes

2924. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on various Space Programmes during each of the last three years;

(b) the outlay fixed for the coming three years;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the results of these programmes *vis-a-vis* expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The amount spent on various space programmes during each of the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

1990-91	386.22
1991-92	460.10
1992-93	490.92

(b) Outlay for space programmes fixed for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under:

	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
1993-94	718.07
1994-95	755.00

Outlay for the year 1995-96 is yet to be fixed.

(c) and (d). Funds for the Space Programmes are judiciously allocated and spent. The objective of the Indian Space Programme is to establish national systems using space technology for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology and remote sensing for survey and management of national natural resources. The indigenous development of various application satellites, their payloads and the capability to launch these satellites are integral to this objective. This objective has been accomplished. The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System is providing operational services in the areas such as long distance communication, TV broadcasting, radio networking, meteorological data relay, disaster warning and search & rescue. The Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellite Systems are providing operational services in areas of resource management such as crop acreage and yield estimation, drought warning and assessment, flood control and damage assessment, land use/land cover for agroclimatic planning, management of water resources, watersheds and command areas, ocean and marine resources, inland fisheries, mineral prospecting, forest resources etc.

In the creation of indigenous satellite launch capability, Indian Space

Research Organisation (ISRO) has already demonstrated through the Satellite Launch Vehicle-3 (SLV-3) and Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) Programmes, a capability to launch 50kg. and 150kg class satellites, respectively. Parallely, indigenous capability to launch IRS class satellites by the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is progressing well. The first developmental flight of PSLV took place on 20.09.1993. In spite of the failure to reach the final orbit, the success achieved in proving all the major systems and sub-systems of the complex vehicle is noteworthy. Development of Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) to carry INSAT-2 class satellites has already started.

The country, over the years, through space programmes, has built space capability not only for application in several vital areas of national development benefiting the grass roots of the India society, but also has led to development of several high technologies as well as some high calibre Indian industries. Thus today, space programme has become a vital element of the country's infrastructure development. Also, India is now able to compete commercially in the international Space market.

Impact of Foreign Investment

2925. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of domestic, private and foreign investment under the recent liberalisation drive has benefited only the affluent States of the country;

(b) the States which have been benefited from this scheme and which have been neglected;

(c) the reasons for such discrimination; and

(d) whether the Government propose to issue guidelines to decide the flow of such investment so as to ensure balance development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) Investment locations are largely decided by entrepreneurs based on commercial considerations. With a view to attracting industries to less industrialised regions, Government are operating a scheme for the provision of infrastructural facilities for selected centres. Under this scheme, the selected centres will be provided with all basic infrastructural facilities so as to attract industries to these areas. The centres would be funded jointly by the Central Govt., State Govts., and All India Financial institutions.

Foreign Investment

2926. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial outlay in the foreign investment proposals during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total actual flow of foreign investment during the period;

(c) the number of new industrial projects based on foreign investment which came on stream during the period; and

(d) the number of new industrial projects based on foreign investment for which ground was created 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) Since April, 1992 till January, 1994, approvals have been accorded to 1384 proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 12160 crores.

(b) The total actual inflow of foreign direct investment from 1992 till January, 1994, is estimated at Rs. 2596 crores.

(c) and (d) Data in regard to such industrial projects are not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

Multi Purpose Identity Cards

2927. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the paper presented by the Orissa Government at the International meet on Information and Technology Application on South Asian languages regarding multi purpose Identity Cards with home grown technology;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Department of Science and Technology has any other scheme or proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The International Conference on Applications of Information Technology in South Asian languages organised by the Computer Society of India, Division VIII and Delhi Chapter, was held during 25-26 February, 1994 in New Delhi. The final report giving recommendations of the conference has not been received. The conference carried exhibitions and papers concerning use of computer systems for various applications.

(c) and (d). Department of Science and Technology does not have any specific scheme regarding identity cards. However, it supports various Research and Development Projects in many scientific disciplines.

Water Supply Schemes for Kerala

2929. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for water supply for the State of Kerala with the LIC assistance or any other financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is likely to be introduced;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on these schemes; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The Central Government have not formulated any scheme for water supply for the State of Kerala with the LIC assistance or any other financial institutions. Such schemes are finalised directly by the State Government and this does not require approval of the Ministry of Rural Development.

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

[*Translation*]

Production of Maruti Cars

2930. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Maruti cars manufactured in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the production of Maruti cars has been declining;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of Maruti cars exported during the last three years;

(e) whether the price of Maruti cars exported to the foreign countries has been fixed less as against the indigenous sale price; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The details of production of Maruti vehicles are as under:—

Year	Nos.
1990-91	123083
1991-92	121167
1992-93	128138

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of Maruti vehicles exported during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Nos.
1990-91	4908
1991-92	22921
1992-93	14566

(e) and (f). According to Maruti Udyog Limited it is not in the commercial interests of the company to disclose its pricing structure.

Plan Outlay

2931. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:
SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the State Governments to spend the amount only on those schemes for which the money has been provided in their plan outlays;

(b) if so, whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding diversion of these funds to other schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last two years; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). While approving Annual Plan outlays of States, certain sectoral and sub-sectoral outlays as well as outlays on important schemes and projects are earmarked. State Governments are expected not to deviate from the earmarked outlays. Under present procedure if State Governments want to make a deviation, they are required to include them in adjustment proposals which are to be sent to the Planning Commission by the 31st December of every year. These adjustment proposals are considered in the Planning Commission and revised approvals accorded depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

There has been no specific complaint regarding the diversion of funds from the scheme to another.

[English]

**Jammu and Kashmir Delimitation
Commission**

2932. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh Delimitation Commission is proposed to be appointed to consider and recommended the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly for Kashmir, Jammu and Ladhak regions of the State;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria proposed for allocation of seats considering a large scale migration of the people from the Kashmir Valley due to terrorist activities and related causes?

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

(b) Delimitation of constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of 1981 census has already been done.

(c) Does not arise.

DDA Lagging behind Targets

2933. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news caption "DDA way behind targets" appearing in the Times of India dated December 31, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the facts and the reasons for such a poor performance of the Delhi Development Authority; and

(c) the steps taken by the 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that targets are fixed for the whole of the financial year. A realistic evaluation of the achievements of targets can be possible only after the end of the financial year.

However, it is not correct to say that DDA is way behind the targets as will be borne out from the following important facts:

(i) Against a target of allotment of 8,543 flats during 1993-94, computer draw has already been held in respect of 15,138 number of flats upto 10-3-94.

(ii) Against a target of completion of 9,000 DDA flats during 1993-94, likely completion during the year is 8,662 likely fresh starts of DDA flats during 1993-94 for which tenders have been awarded/called are of the order of 11,500.

(iii) The total receipt in DDA in 1993-94 upto 28-2-94 was Rs.

397.47 crores against a total receipt of Rs. 396.48 crores in 1992-93. The total expected receipt upto 31-3-94 is Rs. 484.25 crores, which is 22.2% higher than in the preceding year 1992-93.

- (iv) A investment of Rs. 70 crores has so far been made on payment for acquisition of land, including payment of enhanced compensation in 1993-94 so far, against Rs. 4.34 crores in the whole of the year 1992-93.
- (v) The target of issue offer letters to 1181 persons whose land has been acquired is likely to be achieved by 31-3-94.
- (vi) It was targetted to issue 148 offer letters to Cooperative Group Housing Societies during 1993-94. Number of offers issue till 10-3-94 is 156.
- (vii) Against a target of 3,475 letters conveying conversion from lease-hold to free-hold, number of orders sent so far is 7,936 as on 28-2-94.
- (viii) Against a target of plantation of 8.75 lakhs trees, achievement so far is 7.40 lakh trees. In addition, a Garden Festival of Delhi was celebrated from 19th February, 1994 in major parks of DDA.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise.

Psychopathic Drug

2934. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chemical commonly know as N-AAA is the main ingredient in the manufacture of psychopathic drug mandrax;

(b) whether the Government have any control over manufacture, import or distribution of N-AAA;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representations have been received from the international Narcotic Control Agencies urging the Government to effect regulatory measures on N-AAA to prevent its clandestine diversion for manufacture of mandrax; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHEI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e) N-Acetyl Anthranilic Acid (N-AAA) can be used in the manufacture of Mandrax. However, in our country, we have received reports that acetic anhydride is more likely to be used in such manufacture. Therefore, Government have notified acetic anhydride as a controlled substance under section 9A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and have also notified the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993. This order has come into effect from the 15th April, 1993 and regulates the

manufacture, sale, transport and use, etc., of acetic anhydride.

The U.N. Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 requires the member countries to take steps to control the misuse of certain chemicals for manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. N-AAA is also included in Table I of the 1988 Convention. India has ratified the Convention. However, controls are being imposed only on acetic anhydride so far because the assessment is that this is the chemical which is most widely used in India for manufacture of methaqualone (mandrax).

[Translation]

Literacy Percentage of Manpower

2935. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING

AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy percentage among the total manpower in the country;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any action plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) All India literacy rate for males, females and total persons for the year 1991 is given below:

(In Millions)

Year/Areas	Literates			Illiterates		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1991 **						
All Areas	362.17 (52.1)	230.40 (63.9)	131.77 (39.4)	332.29 (47.9)	130.15 (36.1)	202.14 (60.6)
Rural Areas	228.01 (44.2)	151.59 (57.0)	76.42 (30.6)	287.82 (55.8)	114.51 (43.0)	173.31 (69.4)
Urban Area	134.16 (75.0)	78.81 (83.3)	55.25 (65.7)	44.47 (25.0)	15.64 (16.7)	28.33 (34.3)

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not held. Literacy rates and No. of illiterates for 1991 are based on estimated population aged 7 years and above.

(b) and (c). Besides the expansion of formal and non-formal education, the National Literacy Mission was launched in May, 1988 to impart functional literacy to

80 million illiterates in 15-35 age group by 1995 in quantitative terms. The total literacy campaign (TLC) has been adopted as a dominant strategy to

achieve the objective of Adult Literacy. As of date, 187 total literacy projects have been sanctioned covering 217 districts fully/partially throughout the country. In addition to the TLC projects, 52 Post Literacy Campaign (PLC) projects have been sanctioned covering 75 districts to ensure that Adults being made literate do not relapse into illiteracy. The main characteristics of this approach are that it is area specific, cost effective, time-bound and outcome oriented and delivered through volunteerism.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Variation in Urbanisation in States

2936. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a wider regional variation in the degree of urbanisation among various States;

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

(c) whether the Government have any preferential policy for the States having the urbanisation index below the national average; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) There exists wide inter and intra-regional variations in the degree of urbanisation among various States as can be seen from the enclosed Statement. The reasons for wide regional variations are:—

(1) Wide difference in rural-urban population base, rates of birth and death and rural-urban and urban-urban migration in States due to historical, socio-economic and demographic factors;

(2) Wide difference in economic development (agricultural and industrial development) patterns leading to inter-regional income/wage differential, due to natural and other factors including patterns of private investment, etc. These differences substantially affect natural growth and migration patterns.

(c) Government of India does not have any specific preferential policy for the States having the urbanisation index below the national average.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*Total/Urban Population of States and Union Territory, 1981 and 1991.**(Population in millions)*

States/ UTs.	1981			1971-81 Decadal growth rate	1991			1981-91 Decadal growth rate
	Total Pop.	Urban Pop.	Urban Pop. as % age of total pop.		Total Pop.	Urban Pop.	Urban Pop. as % age of total pop.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	683.33	159.46	23.34	46.24	846.30	217.61	25.71	36.47
States								
Andhra Pradesh	53.55	12.49	23.32	48.62	66.50	17.88	26.89	43.24
Arunachal Pradesh	0.63	0.04	6.56	139.63	0.86	0.11	12.80	167.04
Assam	18.04	1.78	9.88	38.25	22.41	2.48	11.10	39.58
Bihar	69.91	8.72	12.47	54.76	86.37	11.35	13.14	30.21
Goa	1.01	0.32	32.03	58.82	1.17	0.48	41.01	48.63
Gujarat	34.08	10.60	31.10	41.42	41.31	14.25	34.49	34.38
Haryana	12.92	2.83	21.88	59.47	16.46	4.05	24.63	43.41
Himachal Pradesh	4.28	0.33	7.61	34.76	5.71	0.45	8.69	37.80
J & K	5.99	1.26	21.05	46.86	7.72	1.84	23.83	45.94
Karnataka	37.14	10.73	28.89	50.65	44.98	13.91	30.92	29.62
Kerala	25.45	4.77	18.74	37.64	29.10	7.68	26.39	60.97
Madhya Pradesh	52.18	10.59	20.29	56.03	66.18	15.34	23.18	44.89
Maharashtra	62.78	21.99	35.03	39.99	78.94	30.54	38.69	38.87
Manipur	1.42	0.38	26.42	165.36	1.84	0.51	27.52	34.67
Meghalaya	1.34	0.24	18.07	63.98	1.77	0.33	18.60	36.76
Mizoram	0.49	0.12	24.67	222.61	0.69	0.32	46.10	161.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	0.77	0.12	15.52	133.95	1:21	0.21	17.21	73.18
Orissa	26.37	3.11	11.79	68.54	31.66	4.23	13.38	36.16
Punjab	16.79	4.60	27.68	44.51	20.28	6.00	29.55	28.95
Rajasthan	34.26	7.21	21.05	58.69	44.00	10.01	22.88	39.62
Sikkim	0.32	0.05	16.15	159.73	0.41	0.04	9.10	27.56
Tamil Nadu	8.41	15.95	32.95	27.98	55.86	19.08	34.15	19.60
Tripura	2.05	0.23	10.99	38.93	2.76	0.42	15.29	86.96
Uttar Pradesh	110.86	19.90	17.95	60.62	139.11	27.61	19.84	38.73
West Bengal	54.58	14.45	26.47	31.73	68.08	18.71	27.48	29.49

UNION TERRITORIES

A & N Islands	0.19	0.05	26.30	89.31	0.28	0.07	26.71	51.02
Chandigarh	0.45	0.42	93.63	81.52	0.64	0.58	89.69	36.18
D & N Haveli	0.10	0.01	6.67	0.00	0.14	0.01	8.47	69.58
Daman & Diu	0.08	0.03	36.75	23.34	0.10	0.05	46.80	63.81
Delhi	6.22	5.77	92.73	58.16	9.42	8.47	89.93	46.87
Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02	46.28	0.00	0.05	0.03	56.31	56.28
Pondicherry	0.60	0.32	52.28	59.39	0.81	0.52	64.00	63.58

NOTE:

1. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total population and urban population for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.
2. The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir are project by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection, (October, 1989).

SOURCE:

- (i) Census of India, 1991, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2, Rural-Urban Distribution pg. 13.
- (ii) Census of India, 1991, Paper 1, Vol. 1 Final Population Totals.
- (iii) Census of India, 1981, Part II-A (II) pg. 255.

Pay offs in Bofors Gun Deal

2937. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the enquiry into the Bofors kickbacks has been completed;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the progress made so far?

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) and (c) The case is still under investigation in India and abroad. The investigations required the assistance of the Swiss Authorities, for which Letters Rogatory had been sent to them. Appeals against these Letters Rogatory were filed in the Swiss Courts. Various petitions were also filed in the Indian Courts questioning the validity of the FIR and the Letters Rogatory. These petitions were decided in favour of the CBI. The Swiss Federal Courts also finally dismissed the appeals of the affected parties on 20.7.1993 and has allowed assistance to India in the investigation of the Bofors case. The decision of the Investigating Magistrate Geneva for the transmission of the bank documents is awaited. The

matter therefore is still subjudice before the Examining Magistrate in Geneva.

Electronic Voting Machines

2938. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of electronic voting machines procured by the Election Commission and the expenditure incurred thereon;
- (b) whether any decision has been taken to procure more such machines to meet the total requirements; and
- (c) whether electronic voting machines are likely to be used in elections to the State Legislative Assemblies to be held in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) 1,50,444 Electronic Voting machines have been acquired at a cost of around Rs. 75.25 crores.

(b) Decision to procure more such machines to meet the total requirements would be taken after the efficacy of the existing electronic voting machines has been tested in elections.

(c) Electronic voting machines would be used in the forthcoming elections to the extent feasible.

Procurement of Defence Items

2939. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether materials, equipment and non-combat stores produced by the Ordnance Factories for the armed forces cost more than similar items produced in civil industrial establishments;

(b) if so, the estimated loss being incurred as defence expenditure due to exclusion of Ordnance factories supplies to the armed forces;

(c) whether the armed forces are permitted to place orders for non-combat materials directly on the civil industrial sector;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to rationalise existing policy and allow the private sectors to enter into the production of defence equipments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Sir, particularly when quality and regularity of supplies are considered.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

(c) to (f). Non-combat materials are also procured by the armed forces from civil industrial sector.

Import by Maruti Udyog Limited

2940. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the Maruti Udyog Limited to

import goods worth crores of rupees at zero custom duty;

(b) whether outflow of foreign exchange by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has been substantial as against its gross earnings in foreign exchange;

(c) if so, the outflow of foreign exchange by the Maruti Udyog Limited during 1991, 1992 and 1993 as against its net earnings in foreign exchange;

(d) the reasons for allowing the Maruti Udyog Limited to import capital goods at zero custom duty; and

(e) whether similar facilities are also likely to be extended to other manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has issued an ad-hoc exemption order under Section 25(2) of the Customs Act granting exemption from Customs duty on capital goods, toolings and spares valued at Rs. 330 crores to be imported by Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL).

(b) and (c). For the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, MUL has spent US \$82.07 million and US \$60.21 million respectively for the import of components and earned US \$92.43 million and US \$56.97 million respectively.

(d) This exemption was given with the object of promoting exports and is subject to the condition that MUL shall export 1,40,000 YE2 cars during the period of 7 years commencing from 1-4-

1995. The approximate value of YE2 cars to be exported will be Rs. 2100 crores.

(e) Such exemption would be considered for others also in similar circumstances.

[*Translation*]

Investment by Denmark

2941. SHRI AST BHUJA
PRASAD SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KUMAR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies of Denmark have shown their interest to invest in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have placed any conditions for this purpose;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) whether the Denmark Government have sought any guarantee for their companies?

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

proposals approved with Dannis firms are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	No. of proposals involving foreign direct investment	Amount of foreign direct investment approved
1991	5	11.17
1992	10	25.23
1993	8	31.99
1994 (upto Feb.)	1	12.50

(c) to (e), No, Sir. These proposals have been cleared in terms of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991.

[*English*]

JRY and Indra Awas Yojana

2942. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Indra Awas Yojana (IAY) recently to make it more effective to generate employment for the rural people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds earmarked for 1993-94 and 1994-95 State-wise and particularly for Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given in the *Statement-I* enclosed.

(c) The State-wise allocation of the JRY resources in a year is done in the beginning of each financial year. As such the State-wise allocation during 1994-95 has not been made yet. The State-wise allocation of JRY resources, during 1993-94 is given at *Statement-II*. As could be seen from this statement, a sum of Rs. 37056.78 lakhs has been earmarked for Maharashtra under JRY, during 1993-94.

STATEMENT—I

The following changes have been made to make the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) more effective in generating employment to the rural poor:

- (i) Seventy five per cent of the funds allocated under JRY in a year, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2546 crores, which was the revised Budget allocation for JRY for the year 1992-93, will be utilised for the implementation of JRY throughout the country broadly on the guidelines now prescribed.
- (ii) The funds under JRY will be continued to be allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in the State/UT to the total rural poor in the country from the latest available poverty estimates based on the results of latest National Sample Survey Organisation's survey in this regard. From the State to the

district, the allocation of funds would, however, be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of SC/ST population in a district to the total SC/ST population in the State and in verse of per capita production of agricultural workers.

- (iii) The sub-schemes of JRY viz: Million Wells Scheme (MWS) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) would continue. However, earmarking of funds for MWS will be increased from existing 20% to 30% and its coverage extended to non SC/ST poor small and marginal farmers subject to the condition that, benefits in financial terms to the non-SC/STs do not exceed 10% of the total allocation under JRY. Similarly, earmarking of funds at the national level for construction of houses under IAY will be increased from 6% to 10% and its coverage will be extended to non-SC/ST poor people subject to the condition that financial assistance provided to non-SC/ST poor people (excluding freed bonded labourers) does not exceed 4% of the total allocation.
- (iv) Twenty per cent of the funds under JRY subject to a minimum of Rs. 700 crores will be used to implement and intensified JRY in 120 backward districts in different States of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under-

employment. For this purpose, funds will be placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs)/Zila Parishad (ZPs) who may identify the pockets of un-employment and under-employment within the districts for implementing intensified JRY in these pockets.

- (v) 5% of the JRY funds subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 crores will be earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects such as those aimed at

prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofings as well as watershed development/wastelands development resulting in sustained employment.

- (vi) Expenditure on wage and non-wage component have been kept at the existing 60:40 ratio but the wages paid to the skilled labourers are allowed to be included under the wage component subject to the limit of 10% of the total wage.

STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation under JRY : 1993-94		
		JRY (1st Stream)	Intensified JRY (2nd Stream)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24620.09	6243.75	30863.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.51	0.00	322.51
3.	Assam	8104.85	0.00	8104.85
4.	Bihar	48291.40	17231.25	65522.65
5.	Goa	348.46	0.00	348.46
6.	Gujarat	9037.55	3887.50	12925.05
7.	Haryana	2170.94	0.00	2170.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1107.26	0.00	1107.26
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1571.74	853.75	2425.49
10.	Karnataka	16531.33	4715.00	21246.33
11.	Kerala	6238.34	0.00	6238.34
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31197.24	15243.75	46440.99
13.	Maharashtra	26839.28	10217.50	37056.78
14.	Manipur	413.36	0.00	413.36

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation under JRY : 1993-94		Total
		JRY (1st Stream)	Intensified JRY (2nd Stream)	
15.	Meghalaya	483.68	0.00	483.68
16.	Mizoram	203.75	0.00	203.75
17.	Nagaland	518.46	0.00	518.46
18.	Orissa	19972.66	7143.75	27116.41
19.	Punjab	1634.30	0.00	1634.30
20.	Rajasthan	1261.33	4568.75	5830.08
21.	Sikkim	188.76	0.00	188.76
22.	Tamil Nadu	22256.18	3255.00	25511.18
23.	Tripura	536.90	0.00	536.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	59998.40	8335.00	6833.40
25.	West Bengal	22063.20	6125.00	28188.20
26.	A & N Islands	152.70	0.00	152.70
27.	D & N Haveli	82.89	0.00	82.89
28.	Daman & Diu	48.83	0.00	48.83
29.	Lakshadweep	76.55	0.00	76.55
30.	Pondicherry	149.47	0.00	149.47
Total		306422.41	87820.00	394242.41

[Translation]

Export of Computer Hardwares

2943. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of computer hardwares exported during each of the last three years and the current financial year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Computer Hardware consisting of Desk Top Computer, Dot Matrix Printer, Floppy Disk Drive, Key Bord, Winchester Disk Drive and Monitor (Mono/Colour) exported during the last

three years and the current financial year (Up to December, 1993) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Export
1990-91	300.00
1991-92	262.00
1992-93	294.39
1993-94 (Upto December, 1993)	292.37

(b) The Government has been announcing from time to time the concession to the industry to encourage export of computer hardware. Some of the specific steps taken are as follows:—

- (i) The units are allowed to expand their capacities and broadband their products so as to achieve the economies of scale at the international level and optimal use of capital equipments installed.
- (ii) Established exporters are allowed to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow the exporters to raise external credits to pay for exports related items.
- (iii) The net foreign exchange earned by the units in Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) can be clubbed with earnings of the parent or associated companies for the purpose of according export house/trading house/status trading house status for the latter.

(iv) Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Directorate of the Department of Electronics provides guidance to the manufacturers to quality for ISO 9000 qualification.

(v) To encourage exports, capital goods including computer system are allowed to be imported at concessional rate of custom duty subject to export obligation.

(vi) A scheme of Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) has been introduced offering the exporters various incentives and permitting sale of products manufactured in these units depending upon the value addition.

(vii) Quantity based as well as value based advance licences are issued to the exporters for import of duty free raw material and components.

(viii) The minimum percentage of value addition for export of computer hardware has been reduced to 15%.

[English]

Coast Guard Development Plan

2944. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering Coast Guard Development Plan for the period 1992-97;

(b) if so, the total budget allocation for this plan;

(c) the amount released so far; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Coast Guard Development Plan, with an outlay of Rs. 1223 crores, for the period 1992-97, has already been approved.

(c) An amount of Rs. 417.15 crores has been released so far.

(d) An amount of Rs. 233.06 crores is likely to be spent during the year 1994-95.

Subsidy to Units in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

2945. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy has been given to the entrepreneurs for setting up units in the backward areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) the number of units that have applied for grant of subsidy within the prescribed time limit; and

(c) the number of units that have not been given the subsidy even after the units have gone into production; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is Centrally declared Category 'A' backward area and was eligible for subsidy at the rate of 25% subject to the conditions prescribed in the Scheme. The Government of India has so far disbursed an amount of Rs. 10.81 crores to Dadra & Nagar Haveli under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. No eligible claims of Dadra & Nagar Haveli are pending with the Government.

Japanese Investment

2946. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral trade talks were held between India and Japan at New Delhi in January, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a decline in Japanese investment in India during 1992-93 vis-a-vis 1991-92;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to attract more Japanese investment in India?

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 last round of Indo-Japan Trade Talks was

held at Tokyo during January 6-7, 1994. The talks covered areas like world economic situation, the economies of India and Japan, Bilateral Cooperation in areas of Trade, Investment and Tourism.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The total Japanese Investment in India approved during 1992-93 was Rs. 5585.25 million as compares to Rs. 1507.80 million in 1991-92.

(e) The new economic initiatives are expected to convince the foreign investors, including those from Japan, of the vast opportunities available in India, resulting, interalia, in larger flow of Japanese investment.

[*Translation*]

Scientific Storage Facilities

2947. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide scientific storage facility, particularly to the marginal farmers and those who have adopted scientific methods of farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such godowns constructed in the country particularly in Gujarat during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b), The scheme for setting up of rural godowns being implemented by the Ministry of

Rural Development since 1979-80 has been transferred to the State Sector as per the decision of the National Development Council.

(c) During the period from 1st January, 1992 to 31st December, 1993, 113 godowns were constructed in the country under the above scheme, out of which 87 were in Gujarat.

Cess on Education

2948. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments for imposing cess on education in the country;

(b) the rate of the cess and the total amount likely to be collected throughout the cess;

(c) whether the Government have decided to spend six per cent on education out of the total annual expenditure during the Ninth Five year Plan; and

(d) if so, whether the expansion of education in first priorities is included in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. The NDC Committee Report on Literacy have recommended that the

Central and State Government should explore the possibility of levying an education cess on Urban and Rural revenues/incomes/properties. Since the States/UTs, have to take a final view on this matter, no precise rates/quantum can be indicated.

(c) The Government are of the view that all efforts will be made to reach the level of 6 per cent of GDP for education in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Green Ridge in Delhi

2949. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the continuous decrease in the area of Green Ridge in Delhi;

(b) if so, the area of Green Ridge in Delhi three years back and the area at present;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry regarding decline in the area of Green Ridge;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the further decline in the area of Green Ridge?

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 detailed survey of the green ridge at different points of time has been

conducted. The total ridge area as per Master Plan Delhi-2001 is 7,777 hectares. Out of this, as per surveys conducted an area of about 21 hectares is under unauthorised occupation.

(c) and (d), No such enquiry has been conducted by the Government. However, Lt. Governor, Delhi had constituted a Committee on 24.4.93 to suggest management pattern for the Delhi ridge. The Committee has since submitted its report, to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(e) To check further decline in the area of green ridge, it has been decided in principle not to make any further allotments to any institutions in the ridge area and also not to regularise any unauthorised encroachments in the ridge area.

Flats to Displaced Indians

2950. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated to allot residential/commercial plots/houses/shops in Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority on priority basis to displaced Indians of Myanmar and Sri Lanka for their rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is no scheme of Govt. of India for rehabilitation of such displaced persons in Delhi.

Industrial Alcohol

2951. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) the quantity of industrial alcohol (spirit) produced in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the value of industrial alcohol imported during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The production of alcohol during the Alcohol Year (Dec.—Nov.) 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (estimated) has been as follows:—

Alcohol Year (Dec.-Nov.)	Production of Alcohol (in Lakh Litres)
1990-91	10149
1991-92	10157
1992-93 (Estimated)	11396

(b) As per the information available, the value of import of Ethyl Alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength and undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% or higher during the last three years was Rs. 55.94 lakhs.

Unauthorised Colonies

2952. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi as on December 31, 1993;

(b) the colonies which have already been demolished; and

(c) the time by which the remaining unauthorised colonies are likely to be demolished?

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), Pursuant to 1977 guidelines of the Government for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi, Delhi Development Authority Municipal Corporation of Delhi had prepared a list of 607 unauthorised colonies. Out of these, 567 unauthorised colonies have so far been regularised. According to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the number of unauthorised colonies which have come between June, 1977 and 31.8.1992 is estimated to be about 600. Demolition/removal of unauthorised construction is a continuous process and the local agencies organise regular demolition programme to get the unauthorised constructions demolished

from their areas. Such encroachment that are new, and could lead to fullfledged unauthorised colonies, are removed under such demolition programmes.

[English]

Kaiga Atomic Power Project

2953. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:
DR. RAVI MALLU:
SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether commissioning of the Kaiga Atomic Power Project is likely to be delayed due to acute water shortage as reported in the Economic Times dated February 2, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the loss likely to be incurred by the Nuclear Power Corporation due to delay in commissioning the Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The 2x220 MW Atomic Power Project at Kaiga in Karnataka is in an advanced stage of civil construction and the equipment erection is in progress. The two units are scheduled to achieve critically by June 1996 and December 1996, respectively. The slow progress of the construction of Kadra Dam on Kali river by the Karnataka Power Corporation has caused some concern. The matter has been taken up with the State authorities for expediting the construction work to suit the commissioning schedule of the Kaiga Atomic Power Project. There is no shortage of construction and domestic water supply at present. The question of loss on account of delay in commissioning of the plant does not arise at this stage.

Registration of New Industries

2954. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
DR. P.R. GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals regarding registration of new industries pending with the Union Government at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of industries registered in various States during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending 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 KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The scheme of Registration of New Industries at the Central Government level has been abolished after the New Industrial Policy, 1991.

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

[*Translation*]

Rural Development Scheme

2955. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to make some separate arrangements for monitoring the implementation of rural development schemes effectively;

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

(c) the total annual expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether this monitoring machinery is being equipped with more powers; and

(e) if so, the details of the additional powers to be provided to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (e). No separate arrangements for monitoring the implementation of Rural Development Programmes are being made as

arrangements for effective monitoring already exist. As per these arrangements, monitoring is done through progress reports; release procedures; intensive inspections; periodical review meetings and workshops for monitoring of programmes; concurrent evaluation; etc.

Besides, as per the recently evolved scheme of Area Officers, senior officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above in the Ministry are appointed area officers for different States/UTs. These area officers visit the allotted States/UTs. from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. They also participate in the State Level Co-ordination Committee Meetings providing an effective link between the policy makers and implementing agencies.

[*English*]

Package for Foreign Investors

2956. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to offer a fresh package of reforms to appease foreign investors;

(b) if so, the details of the package; and

(c) the estimated foreign investment likely to come in the country after this new package?

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 foreign investment policy, as enumerated in the Statement on Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991 is a continuous process and it is constantly kept under watch by the Government so as to respond promptly to the foreign investors' genuine needs and to make it internationally competitive. Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy Government have approved proposals involving foreign direct investment of Rs. 13,967.66 crores upto February, 1994.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plant

2957. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission proposes to set up a Nuclear Power Plant to be funded jointly by Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited has been in dialogue with State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu to explore the possibilities of setting up of Units 3 & 4 (2x220 MWe) at Kaiga in Karnataka as a joint sector project.

[Translation]

Phosphate Plants

2958. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new plants for production of phosphates in the country by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan to meet its expected demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal to set up such plants in private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL), a Government of India undertaking, has submitted a proposal to set up a 300 tonnes per day single superphosphate plant at Saladipura (Rajasthan) at a cost of Rs. 7.59 crores. KRIBHCO have also a proposal to set up a 2,91,000 tonnes per annum

Nitrophosphate fertilizer plant at a cost of Rs. 440.00 crores at Hazira (Gujarat).

(c) to (e). The fertilizer industry has been delicensed w.e.f. 24.7.91. Therefore, entrepreneurs in the private sector are free to set up fertilizer plants, subject to clearance from environmental angle from the Government.

[English]

Use of Solar Green House

2959. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force set up by the Ministry to propose an action plan for large scale use of Solar Green House application has submitted its report; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The task force in its report have recommended the following action plan:—

- (i) Commercialisation of Solar Green House Technology, building infrastructural support activities and supporting commercialisation oriented R&D in identified gaps in the short term regime of 3 years (upto 1996-97) requiring a funding of Rs. 5.56 crores. Developing of extension

facilities at marketable sites in all the 16 Agro-Climatic Zones of the country in the Medium Term Regime, upto year 2000, requiring an additional funding of Rs. 1.10 crores.

- (ii) Extension of commercially viable solar greenhouse technology over 246 ha. by 1996-97 at a total incentive provision of Rs. 22 crores. The extension programmes has to be launched initiating action with low cost solar greenhouse technology to be adopted by weaker sections of the farming community.

- (iii) The progress should be reviewed at the end of the VIII Plan period to make any course corrections in the medium term activities and to define the specific activities to be pursued beyond year 2000.

Corporate Sector

2960. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the guidelines to facilitate mergers, take-over and strategic alliances in the Corporate Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Mergers/amalgamations of companies require the approval of the respective

High Courts under Section 391/394 of the Companies Act, 1956. Sections 23 and 24 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 have been omitted by the M.R.T.P. (Amendment) Act, 1991 with effect from 27.9.1991. The M.R.T.P. Commission is, however, empowered to look into allegations relating to the monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices under the provisions of the said Act.

[*Translation*]

HUDCO Schemes for U.P. and Haryana

2961. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has given approval to some schemes for Uttar Pradesh and Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to various borrowing agencies in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana since inception and upto 31.1.1994 are as follows:

	U.P.	Haryana
No. of projects sanctioned	1139	260
Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	1475.68	169.39

	U.P.	Haryana
No. of dwelling units	674412	83149
No. of non-residential buildings	8406	2
No. of developed plots	44776	95

Development Schemes

2962. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

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

(a) whether the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have sent some development schemes/projects to the Planning Commission for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c), Annual Plan proposals of both Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been discussed and finalised. There is no scheme/project of these two States pending in the Planning Commission for clearance.

[English]

**Light Rail Transit System in
Visakhapatnam**

2963. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONTHALA:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD
KORI:

Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government
propose to introduce Light Rail Transit
System in Visakhapatnam of Andhra
Pradesh and in major cities of Uttar
Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the agencies involved in the
financial participation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Public Grievances

2964. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI
PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations
received by the Grievances Cell of
Personnel Ministry during the past two
years;

(b) the number out of them till
attended to;

(c) the number of cases given
positive and negative response
separately; and

(d) the average time taken in
disposal of each of the cases?

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
Grievances Cell functioning under the
Director of Grievances in the Department
of Personnel and Training received 359
representations during the last two years
i.e. 1992 and 1993.

(b) All the above representations
have been attended to.

(c) and (d). No specific data in this
regard is being maintained.

[Translation]

Habitat Projects

2965. SHRI BHEEM SINGH
PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of
Madhya Pradesh has sent some habitat
projects for various cities of the State;

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

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

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), Government of Madhya Pradesh has recently submitted project profile, inter alia, seeking loan assistance of Rs. 109.50 crores for construction of houses for economically weaker sections, in the Rajbhogi towns (Raipur, Jabalpur, Bhopal Gwalior and Indore). The proposal has been returned to the State Government pointing out certain deficiencies and with the advice to recast the project profile to make the scheme viable and affordable to the intended beneficiaries.

Barauni and Sindri Fertilizer Plants

2966. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizers in Barauni and Sindri plants has stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of the workers likely to be retrenched due to closure of these plants; and

(d) the schemes formulated by the Government for the workers of these fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Barauni Unit

of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) is presently under shut-down for undertaking repair work. The Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) is working satisfactorily.

(c) and (d). Both FCI and HFC have been declared as sick companies by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, 1985 and the future of the two companies, including the Sindri and Barauni Units, will depend on the outcome of the proceedings before BIFR, which is a quasi judicial authority.

[English]

Allotment of Shares

2967. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the practice of promoters of companies, multi-nationals, etc. voting themselves new allotment of shares at highly preferential rates;

(b) if so, whether there are any guidelines existing in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). Several instances have come to the notice of the Government where the promoters have

increased their stake by issue of further shares at a premium below the market price.

Section 81 (1A) of the Companies Act, 1956 empowers a Company to issue further shares to any person (whether any existing shareholder or other person) in any manner whatsoever if a special resolution to that effect is passed by the company in general meeting. Under the extant provisions, preferential allotment can be made to any person including a segment of existing shareholders on such price as may be approved by the shareholders in the general meeting.

Mud Housing Technology

2968. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that mud housing technology can solve the housing shortage problem;

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

(c) whether any research is being conducted to improve the low cost construction technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Government is aware that the efficient

use of mud is a cost effective option for house construction.

(b) Institutions like Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), Central Buildings Research Institute (CBRI), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, and Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) in the public sector and several voluntary organisations have been promoting mud building technologies in various forms and regions. Government has been extending its support to their efforts through schemes like Research Grants, Building Centres, Experimental Housing Scheme etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), some Regional Research Laboratories of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) like Centre for Application of Science and Technology to Rural Areas, Bangalore (ASTRA), Development Alternatives, New Delhi, are engaged in research and development of low-cost construction technologies including, mud technology, with a view to promote such proven cost-effective technologies, Government has set up BMTPC.

In the area of mud housing technology, different R&D groups are working on for improving traditional methods (like Adobe, rammed earth wattle and daub) as well as for developing new techniques which include compacted and stabilised mud blocks, pneumatically rammed earth, etc. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have formulated specifications for soil based blocks.

[*Translation*][*English*]**Surveillance Plane**

2969. SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to develop surveillance plane has since been discontinued for want of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the organisation to which the responsibility of developing the surveillance plane was entrusted and the details of the development made in this regard so far; and

(d) the estimated cost likely to be incurred to develop such a plane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Only certain R&D activities have been pursued for competence build up in the areas of generic technologies. No plan had been sanctioned to develop a Surveillance Plane.

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

Rural Housing

2970. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for rural housing to the various States and Union Territories during the last three years upto February, 1994;

(b) whether the Government have received reports of implementation from States and Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the extent of implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The amount allocated for rural housing i.e. provision of house-sites and construction assistance, a State Sector Scheme and Indira Awas Yojana (a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana), a Central Sector Scheme is given in the *Statement* enclosed. (*Statement-I*)

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Rural Development, which is the nodal Ministry for this scheme receives progress reports from States and Union Territories. Statement of the latest progress report is enclosed. (*Statement-II*).

STATEMENT-I*Provision of House-sites & Construction Assistance**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

S. No.	States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3625	1600	6587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	237	120
3.	Assam	515	352	332
4.	Bihar	293	529	556
5.	Goa	12	20	23
6.	Gujarat	1305	1710	1800
7.	Haryana	155	166	386
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	35	50
9.	J & K	20	56	16
10.	Karnataka	2060	530	12555
11.	Kerala	270	200	225
12.	Madhya Pradesh	670	800	600
13.	Maharashtra	451	164.60	216
14.	Manipur	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	25	622	65
16.	Mizoram	58	22	15
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	235	300	300
19.	Punjab	53	800	-
20.	Rajasthan	306	307	350
21.	Sikkim	20	20	25
22.	Tamil Nadu	450	622	480
23.	Tripura	77	120	135
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1973	1850	1550
25.	West Bengal	100	81.40	37
26.	A & N Islands	10	20	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	16	16

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
29.	Daman & Diu	3	0.20	3.81
30.	Delhi	15	30	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	70	80	130
Total		12891	10730.20	26572.81

Indira Awas Yojana

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1005.01	4745.54	2462.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.94	40.90	32.25
3.	Assam	152.19	182.40	810.49
4.	Bihar	2075.88	2476.61	4829.14
5.	Goa	1.23	1.33	34.85
6.	Gujarat	612.86	910.51	903.75
7.	Haryana	119.46	134.11	217.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50.94	56.29	110.73
9.	J & K	29.66	28.93	157.17
10.	Karnataka	691.21	824.11	1653.13
11.	Kerala	220.11	263.59	623.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2319.72	2749.46	3119.72
13.	Maharashtra	971.66	1390.96	2683.93
14.	Manipur	8.59	9.09	41.34
15.	Meghalaya	65.25	34.64	48.36
16.	Mizoram	32.73	38.30	20.38
17.	Nagaland	56.87	67.16	51.85
18.	Orissa	1197.91	1235.66	1997.26
19.	Punjab	163.44	193.36	163.43
20.	Rajasthan	966.14	1143.71	1296.13
21.	Sikkim	7.57	9.08	18.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	917.25	1073.16	2225.62
23.	Tripura	41.53	49.33	53.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2487.25	2936.61	5999.84

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
25.	West Bengal	1472.43	1752.09	2206.32
26.	A & N Islands	2.05	2.00	15.27
27.	Chandigarh	0.61	0.00	-
28.	D & N Haveli	7.77	8.32	8.29
29.	Daman & Diu	1.02	0.99	4.88
30.	Delhi	10.00	0.00	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2.05	2.00	7.66
32.	Pondicherry	6.14	7.05	14.95
Total		15738.47	22396.29	31812.34

STATEMENT-II*Allotment of Housesites (Families)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement up to Dec., 1993
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100000	106425	100000	108928	100000	83970
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0	-	0	-	0
3.	Assam	11920	18200	11920	7778	6880	0
4.	Bihar	17299	20550	17299	21628	17299	52607
5.	Goa	200	51	200	54	200	0
6.	Gujarat	30000	39796	30000	37184	30000	25598
7.	Haryana	300	120	300	0	300	3165
8.	Himachal Pradesh	166	0	166	0	166	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	600	32	250	2	280	12
10.	Karnataka	40000	400544	50000	155663	50000	42742
11.	Kerala	5200	3293	5000	2323	3000	955
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30000	37443	18381	18013	19655	11649
13.	Maharashtra	1700	1700	0	0	1700	0
14.	Manipur	-	0	-	0	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	0	-	0	-	-

Sl. States/UTs No.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment up to Dec., 1993
16. Mizoram	1800	3200	2200	2200	4000	0
17. Nagaland	-	0	-	0	-	-
18. Orissa	6000	17325	5000	12719	5000	5598
19. Punjab	-	0	-	0	-	-
20. Rajasthan	30000	32693	30000	36302	3000	35356
21. Sikkim	-	0	-	0	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu	220000	403450	275000	354833	230000	167446
23. Tripura	6500	507	1000	896	1000	0
24. Uttar Pradesh	50000	120481	50000	123115	50000	75651
25. West Bengal	1000	4363	1000	3663	960	1205
26. A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	-	-
27. Chandigarh	1000	0	1000	1745	1000	21
28. D & N Haveli	-	0	15	15	15	0
29. Daman & Diu	-	0	-	0	-	-
30. Delhi	250	0	250	0	-	-
31. Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	-
32. Pondicherry	550	571	750	854	1375	1369
Total (States & UTs)	554485	1215744	599731	887920	552830	507349

Construction Assistance (Families)

1. Andhra Pradesh	52900	192517	52900	152667	52900	94667
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1700	1569	2600	1253	2600	429
3. Assam	11920	18200	11920	7778	3000	0
4. Bihar	-	0	-	0	-	-
5. Goa	200	43	200	33	200	1
6. Gujarat	20000	25112	20000	29248	20000	13599
7. Haryana	1600	1600	1600	1840	1600	1294

Sl. States/UTs No.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement up to Dec., 1993
8. Himachal Pradesh	166	255	166	189	500	155
9. Jammu & Kashmir	600	32	250	0	280	10
10. Karnataka	40000	28708	50000	17384	50000	27471
11. Kerala	30700	14301	0	131435	-	-
12. Madhya Pradesh	16100	29499	18381	18460	19655	12749
13. Maharashtra	1700	1700	0	0	1700	0
14. Manipur	-	0	-	0	-	-
15. Meghalaya	2760	630	2760	2784	3143	149
16. Mizoram	1040	1040	1120	1120	1280	700
17. Nagaland	-	0	684	0	684	0
18. Orissa	7833	6534	7000	9744	7833	9563
19. Punjab	-	0	-	0	-	-
20. Rajasthan	18000	18344	18733	18594	11000	5430
21. Sikkim	452	60	452	352	452	0
22. Tamil Nadu	30000	30000	30000	30000	10000	1716
23. Tripura	6500	806	3850	2650	4000	587
24. Uttar Pradesh	100000	105711	50000	103190	100000	25588
25. West Bengal	4000	52	4000	2559	1808	0
26. A & N Islands	50	0	50	0	-	-
27. Chandigarh	-	0	-	0	-	-
28. D & N Haveli	800	549	800	1075	800	0
29. Daman & Diu	30	4	30	0	20	0
30. Delhi	100	0	100	0	-	-
31. Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	-
32. Pondicherry	950	973	1056	1496	1696	619
Total (States & UTs)	350116	478239	278652	533941	295161	194727

Indira Awas Yojana

Sl. States/UTs No.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94			Period of reporting
	Target (Nos.)	Achieve- ment (Nos.)	Target (Nos.)	Achieve- ment (Nos.)	Target	No. of houses constru- cted (Nos.)	No. of houses under progress (Nos.)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	7913	10876	7719	10961	49034	17743	34113	Jan. 94
2. Arunachal Pradesh	289	233	282	218	222	30	121	Dec. 93
3. Assam	1119	1231	1091	1037	6209	1095	93	Dec. 93
4. Bihar	14872	22541	14509	28189	37396	46136	94239	Jan. 94
5. Goa	10	52	54	55	276	51	20	Jan. 94
6. Gujarat	4661	4939	4546	4889	6598	5031	3690	Jan. 94
7. Haryana	941	968	917	1002	1848	287	265	Jan. 94
8. Himachal Pradesh	351	362	343	351	809	247	268	Jan. 94
9. Jammu & Kashmir	205	495	200	425	1084	183	384	Dec. 93
10. Karnataka	5443	5092	5309	7197	14197	4138	0	Jan. 94
11. Kerala	1733	5172	1690	4100	13245	3286	7568	Jan. 94
12. Madhya Pradesh	18266	40644	17816	47156	28399	34770	44905	Jan. 94
13. Maharashtra	7651	9927	6974	8778	6974	5148	6742	Jan. 94
14. Manipur	59	140	58	213	290	94	119	Jan. 94
15. Meghalaya	450	389	439	432	334	265	84	Dec. 93
16. Mizoram	226	256	220	224	185	102	7	Jan. 94
17. Nagaland	392	1581	383	1603	438	1040	0	Jan. 94
18. Orissa	9110	17816	8885	11305	15700	6257	5440	Jan. 94
19. Punjab	1287	1191	1255	3359	5963	478	980	Jan. 94
20. Rajasthan	7347	13174	7166	10541	11388	9754	18240	Jan. 94
21. Sikkim	52	166	51	140	142	89	53	Jan. 94
22. Tamil Nadu	7222	40768	7044	14409	18930	25058	0	Jan. 94
23. Tripura	286	472	279	343	431	78	477	Jan. 94
24. Uttar Pradesh	18914	20262	18448	22219	49509	19440	3799	Jan. 94

Sl. States/UTs No.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		Period of reporting	
	Target (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)	Target (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)	Target (Nos.)	No. of houses constructed under progress (Nos.)		
25. West Bengal	11594	8223	11308	13300	19860	5660	663	Jan. 94
26. A & N Islands	16	17	16	20	120	19	119	Dec. 93
27. Chandigarh	5	0	0	0	-			
28. D & N Haveli	61	53	60	52	71	10	58	Dec. 93
29. Daman & Diu	8	26	8	21	38	0	29	Jan. 94
30. Delhi	79	0	0	0	-	0		
31. Lakshadweep	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	
32. Pondicherry	48	22	47	47	79	29	5	Jan. 94
Total (States & UTs)	120626	207299	117133	192585	289769	186618	212380	

Allotment of Land to Kerala for Industrial Development

(b) Does not arise.

2971. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Postponement of Test Fire by Agni

2972. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to allot a portion of land of Government of India Press, Koratty, to the Government of Kerala for State Industrial Development; and

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether the third test flight of 'Agni' was indefinitely deferred on January 7, 1994, following a technical snag in one of the on-board systems; and

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) if so, the details and causes thereof?

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

(b) During the count-down phase before the launch, the computer indicated a technical snag in the Thrust Vector Control System of the first stage. Agni system has since been successfully launched on 19 February, 1994.

[Translation]

Industries in Madhya Pradesh

2973. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint venture proposals pending with the Union Government for setting up new industrial units in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total amount involved in these proposals;

(c) the number of employment opportunities likely to be generated therefrom;

(d) the time by when they are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the total foreign exchange likely to be earned from these joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). Receipt and consideration of proposals for setting up joint-ventures with foreign investment is a continuous process. These applications

are generally cleared within a period of 40-45 days. As on 1st March, two proposals for joint-venture with foreign investment in Madhya Pradesh were at various stages of consideration. These proposals envisaged total foreign direct investment of Rs. 350 crores and export earnings are projected at Rs. 1258.49 crores over a period of five years. The employment opportunities likely to be generated by these projects will vary from stage to stage till they are fully implemented.

Himalayan Mountaineering by Army

2974. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Army propose to launch Himalayan mountaineering and an environment campaign with the Forces of some other countries in order to attract the attention of the people world over to the environmental issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries likely to join this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The matter is only at an exploratory stage. There is no concrete proposal.

[English]

Special Category States

2975. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has hiked annual plan allocation for the Special Category States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of this allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). A *Statement* indicating the originally Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94. Agreed Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 and percentage increase in the Annual Plan 1994-95 over 1993-94 for the Special Category States is attached.

STATEMENT

Annual Plans 1993-94 & 1994-95—Originally Approved Outlays

(*Rs. crores*)

Sl. No.	Special Category States	Annual Plan		% Age Increase Col. 3 over Col. 2
		1993-94	1994-95 Agreed Outlay	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.00	335.00	15.52
2.	Assam	1027.00	1051.00	2.34
3.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00	650.00	16.07
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	880.00	950.00	7.95
5.	Manipur	230.00	240.00	4.35
6.	Meghalaya	281.00	281.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	185.00	207.66	12.25
8.	Nagaland	203.50	220.00	8.11
9.	Sikkim	120.00	135.00	12.50
10.	Tripura	310.00	310.00	0.00
Total		4086.50	4379.66	7.17

Innovative Projects in 120 Districts

2976. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since identified 120 backward districts in different States to create new jobs for taking up special and innovative projects,

such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, watershed development and wasteland development schemes;

(b) if so, the list of identified districts; and

(c) the details of the progress of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. In the year 1993-94, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been intensified in 120 identified backward districts, where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment. The funds under this scheme will be placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) who will identify the pockets of unemployment and under-employment within these districts and take up works within a prescribed basket of schemes for implementation. The scheme under this category may include construction of all weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, wastelands development farm forestry etc. to further sustained employment and drought-proofing in the area. They may also include schemes to strengthen rural infrastructures like primary schools, primary markets in specially deficient tribal areas etc. with appropriate supplementary funds from other sources/programmes.

(b) A *Statement* of identified districts is enclosed.

(c) An amount of Rs. 491.11 crores has so far been released by the Centre

for the implementation of this scheme. As per reports received from the State Governments, a sum of Rs. 105.13 crores has been spent under this programme till now.

STATEMENT

List of 120 identified backward districts

Andhra Pradesh

1. Adilabad
2. Mahbubnagar
3. Warangal
4. Khammam
5. E. Godavari
6. Nalgonda
7. Prakasam
8. Anantapur
9. Kurnool

Bihar

10. Palamu
11. W. Singhbhum
12. Gumla
13. Ranchi
14. Dumka
15. Gaya
16. Hazaribagh
17. Sahibganj
18. Garwah
19. Girdih
20. Saharsa
21. Munger
22. Vaishali
23. Muzaffarpur

24. Dharbhanga
25. Supul
26. Chatra
27. Jamui
28. Godda
29. Madhepura
30. Bhagalpur
31. Bhabhua
32. Nawada

Gujarat

33. Panch-mahals
34. Valsad
35. Surat
36. Vadodara
37. Amreli
38. Surendranagar

Jammu & Kashmir

39. Doda
40. Udhampur

Karnataka

41. Gulbarga
42. Kolar
43. D-harwar
44. Bijapur
45. Tumkur
46. Chitradurga
47. Bellary
48. Bidar

Madhya Pradesh

49. Bastar
50. Bilaspur
51. Jhabua

52. W. Nimar
53. Surguja
54. Raipur
55. Mandla
56. Raigarh
57. Dhar
58. Shahdol
59. Seoni
60. Sidhi
61. E. Nimar
62. Jabalpur
63. Betul
64. Rajnandgaon
65. Durg

Maharashtra

66. Dhule
67. Nasik
68. Thane
69. Yavatamal
70. Amravati
71. Nanded
72. Bhandara
73. Chandrapur
74. Buldana
75. Akola
76. Pune
77. Ahmednagar
78. Sangli
79. Solapur
80. Beed
81. Aurangabad

Orissa

- 82. Koraput
- 83. Mayurbhanj
- 84. Cuttack
- 85. Sambalpur
- 86. Sundergarh
- 87. Kalahandi
- 88. Keonjhar
- 89. Ganjam
- 90. Phulbani

Rajasthan

- 91. Udaipur
- 92. Banswara
- 93. Dungarpur
- 94. Sawai Madhopur
- 95. Barmer
- 96. Ajmer

Tamil Nadu

- 97. South Arcot
- 98. Changelputtu
- 99. Thanjeyyur
- 100. Dharmapuri
- 101. Chidambaraner
- 102. Ramanathapuram

Uttar Pradesh

- 103. Allahabad
- 104. Sitapur
- 105. Ghazipur
- 106. Hardoi
- 107. Sonbhaora
- 108. Balia
- 109. Mirzapur

110. Pithoragarh

111. Pauri Garhwal

112. Almora

113. Banda

114. Bahraich

West Bengal

115. Medinipur

116. Kooch Bihar

117. Bardhaman

118. Bankura

119. Purulia

120. Birbhum

Computer Parks

2977. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computer parks in the country location-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for setting up of such parks;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such parks in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the locations thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e); There is no scheme for setting up Computer Parks in the country. However, Software Technology Parks (STPs) have been set up in various parts of the country and one such Park is set up at Gandhinagar in Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Atomic Research Centre

2978. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BHADUR
RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Atomic Research Centre with foreign assistance/loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its location; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No., Sir.

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

Funds for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2979. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to various States in the country under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last three years and the number of persons targetted for providing employment;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any review of this scheme;

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on this scheme in Rajasthan and the results achieved therefrom;

(d) whether the Government propose to take further steps for successful implementation of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) State-wise funds provided and the targets fixed for employment generation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for the last 3 years is given in *Statement*.

(b) and (c) The physical and financial achievements made under JRY are monitored through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governments. The expenditure incurred and the employment

generation in Rajasthan during the last 3 years has been as under:—

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generation (lakh mandays)
1990-91	17087.49	506.01
1991-92	13206.41	387.63
1992-93	12246.06	339.09

(d) and (e). With a view to ensuring that the funds under JRY are properly spent and that the programme is implemented satisfactorily, the scheme is constantly monitored through field inspection by the officers of the Centre, State, District Sub-division and Block

levels. The State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) for Rural Development also monitors the progress of implementation of JRY along with other rural development programmes.

Recently, the Ministry of Rural Development has introduced an Area Officers Scheme under which teams have been formed consisting of senior officers of the Ministry of Rural Development and Departments of Programme Implementation, Wasteland Development, Planning Commission and Administrative Reforms. These teams of Area Officers have been allotted one or two States each. These area officers visit the State(s) allotted to them and give a feed back on the implementation of rural development programmes.

STATEMENT

Funds released (Including State Share) and targets under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1990-91 to 1992-93

Sl. States/UT's No.	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	(Centre + State)			Physical Targets (Lakh Mandays)		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	19535.69	19124.26	21470.42	919.98	698.88	659.76	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	319.31	93.03	251.50	12.40	12.47	10.01	
3. Assam	5099.69	4334.33	6194.14	122.75	100.94	119.72	
4. Bihar	36325.34	35825.21	46904.44	1125.86	893.77	937.94	
5. Goa	214.36	353.49	406.13	11.91	10.96	8.36	
6. Gujarat	7416.84	8188.77	10244.79	242.72	244.25	236.73	
7. Haryana	2040.29	2352.21	2366.87	37.60	37.67	33.71	
8. Himachal Pradesh	1085.66	1835.25	1182.09	33.66	30.47	29.77	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2000.00	2491.13	2139.63	61.68	95.88	62.87	
10. Karnataka	10934.61	10100.38	14252.56	570.87	418.36	441.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Kerala	6076.38	6594.09	7899.60	244.83	138.98	138.63	
12. Madhya Pradesh	23164.06	23885.31	33666.18	1156.31	812.43	643.77	
13. Maharashtra	19924.41	17060.46	25049.79	859.99	654.72	838.77	
14. Manipur	463.98	141.28	645.13	9.98	3.87	9.84	
15. Meghalaya	245.23	612.24	461.10	18.98	23.07	11.61	
16. Mizoram	833.66	263.66	249.82	4.48	3.71	4.37	
17. Nagaland	617.46	723.55	746.51	21.26	21.71	20.74	
18. Orissa	12739.07	10438.69	16494.53	324.61	300.09	306.52	
19. Punjab	1602.37	1785.37	1702.19	31.72	29.42	24.67	
20. Rajasthan	13150.40	9475.53	17066.97	392.43	242.64	340.62	
21. Sikkim	155.96	344.68	394.60	7.91	9.58	6.66	
22. Tamil Nadu	20428.37	21336.44	23241.96	688.95	521.03	671.94	
23. Tripura	509.76	563.99	669.61	19.81	19.02	18.10	
24. Uttar Pradesh	48538.62	44549.52	58887.48	1703.11	1472.69	1389.00	
25. West Bengal	19821.15	12690.30	25220.33	643.16	544.08	557.24	
26. A & N Islands	78.29	52.16	62.58	4.44	2.68	4.47	
27. D & N Haveli	81.54	80.67	91.02	3.47	3.51	3.55	
28. Daman & Diu	25.04	4.38	20.28	1.61	1.45	1.63	
29. Lakshadweep	92.67	28.18	60.08	2.62	2.64	2.55	
30. Pondicherry	241.40	120.36	315.82	5.87	3.37	3.32	
Total	253761.61	234648.92	318358.13	9284.84	7354.94	7537.95	

Urban Development

2980. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total urban population in the country as per the latest census;

(b) the percentage of national income being spent presently on urban development schemes; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the expenditure on urban development schemes keeping in view the urban population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As per the 1991 census the total urban population of India is estimated at 217 million.

(b) In 1992-93 the outlay for urban development schemes was Rs. 970 crores (State sector Rs. 855 crores + Central Sector Rs. 115 crores). The estimated national income for the same year was Rs. 622,588 crores. Calculation of percentage is not meaningful as national income comprises of both consumption and investment expenditures: both public and private.

(c) During the 7th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1,801 crores (Rs. 1,633 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 168 crores in the Central Sector) was provided for urban development schemes. For the 8th Year Plan the total outlay has been raised to Rs. 4,692 crores (Rs. 3,985 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 707 crores).

[English]

US Multinational Companies

2981. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Promotion Board has allowed some American Multinational Companies to undertake Gas exploration in the Eastern Coalfields Limited; 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), Yes, Sir. M/s. Modi Meckenzie Methane Ltd., New Delhi has been allowed to set up a Joint Venture with M/s. Meckenzie Methane India Inc., USA

to undertake exploration and development of Coal bed Methane Gas in the Eastern Coal Field involving foreign direct investment.

Unauthorised Construction in DDA Flats

2982. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about illegal additions/constructions being made on the ground floor and the terrace in DDA flats;

(b) the rights that subsist in the allottees of the DDA flats in respect of terrace and adjoining space on ground floor of DDA flats;

(c) whether these additions/constructions involves any violation of those subsisting rights;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether numerous residents of these flats are occupants under Power of Attorney;

(f) whether the Government had made any survey in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Guidelines explaining the rights of allottees over adjoining space and terrace are as per *Statement* enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Additions/constructions other than those covered in statement constitutes a violation of subsisting rights.

(d) The DDA has reported that, whenever a violation is detected, action is taken under the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957. In case the colony is under the control of DDA, this action involves both determination of lease after appropriate show cause notices as well as show cause notices prior to demolition. In case the colony is denotified DDA only takes action for determination of lease.

(e) No information in this regard is maintained by DDA.

(f) and (g).No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Extracts from Delhi Development Authority Guidelines for the benefit of the allottees of flat

8. THE USE OF THE COMMON PORTIONS

8.1. Flat ownership:

It may be clarified that the ownership of the allottees is limited to the accommodation provided within the outer walls of the flats plus area of open court-yards, balconies and terraces. All the outer walls are the common properties.

8.2 Common portions:

All staircases, footpaths passages, Meter rooms, open Parking places and

pieces of open areas around the buildings and in the complex shall be common areas, the responsibility of maintenance of which lies with the Welfare Association. No individual has any right to use in his individual capacity, such common places for their individual use and benefit.

8.3 Roof Terraces:

The use of the roof terraces, wherever approachable will be in the care and maintenance of the top floor allottees. They will be allowed to use the same for outdoor sleeping purpose during summer. But they are, however, neither allowed to carry out any construction, either temporary or permanent nor they will allow any third party to do so in any form, including fixing of advertisement boards. They will, however, provide all necessary facilities to the lower floor allottees for fixing of T.V. antennae and for maintenance of the common services like water tanks etc. To this extent it will be considered as a common space.

[Translation]

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Bihar

2983. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale and cottage industries in Bihar are not developing as per the expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of goods produced by them during the last three years and the number of persons employed therein; and

(d) the efforts made for their development and the amount allocated for this purpose during 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) No, Sir. The number of small scale units coming under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation and registered with the State Directorate of Industries, Government of Bihar has increased from 71,804 at the end of December, 1990 to 76,779 at the end of 1991 and 83,782 at the end of 31st December, 1992 showing continuous growth.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last three years no special study has been under taken to find out the total production in quantity terms and employment in the State of Bihar. However, based on the results of the 2nd All India Census of SSI Units conducted by DC(SSI) during the year 1989-91, total production in the registered units for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was as follows:

Year	Production (Value Rs. in lakh)
1985-86	54595
1986-87	67427
1987-88	87781

In 1987-88, the employment in registered SSI Units was 1,81,781 persons.

(d) Union of India from time to time announces various measures for the

development of small scale and tiny sector. Govt. of Bihar has its own policy measures for the development of small scale & tiny sector which includes marketing facilities, credit facilities through nationalised Banks and other financial Institutions, rehabilitation of sick units through State Level Rehabilitation Committee and State Level Inter Institutional Committee. The amount allocated under the Plan allocation for VSI (Bihar) during the last three years was as follows:

Years	Amount Allocated (Value in Rs. lakh)
1991-92	720 (Actuals)
1992-93	2164 (Outlay)
1993-94	2135 (Outlay)

Survey of works of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2984. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

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

(a) whether implementation Evaluation Committee of the Planning Commission has conducted a survey of the on going works under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in some particular districts of some of the States during the past years; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b).-Yes, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission had conducted a Quick Study of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1991-92 in 40 Gram Panchayats falling in 20 Districts of 10 States. Details of this Study are given in the Report, of the PEO entitled. "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana—A Quick Study", Copies of this report are available in the Parliament Library at Call/Class No. 331.11.R. However, a *Statement* showing the main findings of the Study is attached for ready reference.

STATEMENT

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana—A Quick Study

Executive Summary

At the instance of Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertook a quick study of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, (JRY) with a view to assessing the extent to which persons from the target group got employment, the types of assets created including arrangements for their maintenance, and the problems faced in the implementation of the Yojana.

2. Although, JRY has been implemented in all the States and Union Territories, an analysis of 43rd round of NSSO Survey (1987-88) revealed that a little over 90 per

cent of the rural poor (population below poverty line) live in the 10 major States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Study was taken up in these 10 States covering 20 districts, 40 Gram Panchayats, and 598 beneficiaries who received employment under the JRY. The reference period of the Study was April, 1989 to September 30, 1991.

3. The field work of the Study commenced in the last week of November, 1991 and continued till the first week of January, 1992.
4. The study, inter-alia, highlights, that the record of number of persons actually got employed under JRY was not maintained at any level, and that the percentage achievement in terms of mandays of employment generation was more than the percentage utilisation of funds available during 1989-90 and 1990-91 at the State, District, and Gram Panchayat level.
5. Though the proportion of mandays of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total mandays of employment generated was more than 50 per cent, the women's share remained 22 to 25 percent upto the district level and at the Gram Panchayat level it was 15 to 18 percent only.

6. During the first nine months of 1991-92 (upto December, 1991) the financial achievements remained less than 50 per cent at the All India and State level. This shows that more than 50 per cent of the available funds would be utilised only during the last quarter and major works would have to be taken up during the terminal quarter.
7. Of the 40 selected Gram Panchayats, 2 in 1989-90 and 6 in 1990-91 did not utilise the funds at all. In the first half of 1991-92, 19 Gram Panchayats did not report any utilisation of funds.
8. The Gram Panchayats which utilised the funds could provide employment to a person for an average number of 11.44 and 15.68 days during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.
9. All the selected beneficiaries (598) did not get employment in all the years under Study.
10. It was observed in the case of 75 per cent of selected Gram Panchayats that the illustrative list of works as per JRY Manual has become an exhaustive list at the operational level.
11. The quality of assets was not upto the mark in 56 per cent of the Gram Panchayats. Eighty-nine per cent of the selected beneficiaries had expressed that assets created were useful. However, the

maintenance of assets has not been given due attention. Even the quality of maintenance of assets was found to be good in a few Gram Panchayats only.

12. At the Gram Panchayat level, it was felt that the wage; material ratio was not workable. The Panchayat Secretary was over-worked and the action plan instead of being prepared by the Gram Panchayat was prepared by block agency, in some cases, thereby ignoring the felt-needs of the area. It was gathered that the technical guidance was not available, measurement of works was delayed, and operational area of the junior engineer was too large. Other problems reported at the Gram Panchayat level, were; engagement of contractors for execution of works, lack of proper maintenance of muster rolls, and factions at the Gram Panchayats.

[English]

Expenditure on Antarctica Expeditions

2985. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any audit of the Antarctica Expeditions being done on an annual basis;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on such expeditions every year;

(c) the scientific research being done;

(d) whether the Government are taking fresh steps to stake claim of India to fishery and other rights in Antarctica; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):
(a) Yes. Sir. The Antarctic Expeditions are a part of the programme of the Department of Ocean Development and is audited on an annual basis.

(b) Expenditure incurred on Antarctic Expeditions is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) Scientific research activities are being carried out in the fields of Atmospheric Sciences, Meteorology, Geology, Geophysics, Geomagnetism, Biology, Oceanography, Physiology, Structural Engineering and Environmental aspects.

(d) and (e). As regards marine resources in Antarctica, India is already a member of the Commission of the Convention on Conservation of Antarctic marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and, accordingly, India has a major role to play in the decision making processes.

As regards mineral resources, any activity other than scientific research is

prohibited by the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

In accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty, States are prohibited from making any territorial claims in Antarctica while the Treaty is in force.

STATEMENT

Expenditure incurred in Antarctic programmes so far is Rs. 112.66 crores approx.

Break up:

Expenditure in Rupees (in Crores)

Expedition	Total
First	1.90
Second	1.95
Third	5.70
Fourth	6.20
Fifth	5.74
Sixth	5.12
Seventh	6.50
Eighth	11.50
Ninth	12.90
Tenth	12.34
Eleventh	13.90
Twelfth	14.91
Thirteenth (tentative)	14.00
Total	112.66

[*Translation*]**Million Wells Scheme**

2986. SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD
KORI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount made available to Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under the Million Wells Scheme and the amount utilised out of that;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to each village of the State under the said Scheme; and

(c) the amount allocated/proposed to be allocated for this purpose during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total funds allocated and utilised during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under Million Wells Scheme (MWS) in Uttar Pradesh is as under:—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Year	Allocation	Utilisation
1992-93	12064.32	12218.46
1993-94	17999.52	5889.16*

(* Upto January, 1994)

(b) Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is a programme for creating individual assets for direct and continuing benefits to the persons belonging to the target

group. The allocation under MWS has been recently increased to 30% of the total resources under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), out of which not less than 20% of the total JRY allocation has to be utilised for the benefit of small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers. The State Governments allocate these funds to the districts with reference to the unirrigated lands with potential for well irrigation. The emphasis under MWS is to provide all the eligible rural poor with an irrigation well, during the Eighth Plan period.

(c) Allocation under MWS for the year 1994-95 has not yet been finalised.

[*English*]**Surplus Land to Agencies for Development**

2987. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hand over surplus land in Bombay to various agencies for development and commercial use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) and (c). Do not arise.

R&D Units in Bio-Technological Industries

2988. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Bio-technological industries existing in India and the locations thereof;

(b) the number of industries out of these having R&D units of their own together with their locations;

(c) the steps being taken to boost these industries in the development of Bio-technology;

(d) whether the Government propose to encourage Indian Immunologists to come out with indigenous kits to tackle AIDS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The estimated number of biotechnological industries existing in different parts of the country is about 500. The value of R&D in biotechnology industry is being recognised by most of the entrepreneurs who have taken steps to set up their own R&D Units.

(c) Biotechnology industries are not treated separately from other industries. Concessions available to other industries are also available to these. However, sectors like photosynthesis improvers,

genetically modified free living symbiotic nitrogen fixers, pheromones, bio-insecticides, certified high yielding hybrid seeds and synthetic seeds, certified high yielding plantlets developed through plant tissue culture are prioritised for automatic Foreign Technology Agreements, subject to the conditions laid down in the current industrial policy. R&D efforts have also been strengthened for the generation of know-how to boost the biotechnology industry.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Three projects have been funded at R&D centres namely Delhi University, South Campus, Delhi; National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi and Cancer Research Institute, Bombay by the Department of Biotechnology.

Agitation by Scientists

2989. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of scientists and research fellows have staged a dharna at Anusandhan Bhawan, New Delhi during February, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof with reasons for such a step;

(c) whether the Government propose to meet some of the demands of scientists and research fellows to avoid such situations in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) and (b). Some, Scientists and Research Fellows of Delhi Medicos' and Scientists Front belonging to All-India Institute of Medical Sciences had staged a 'Dharna' at Anusandhan Bhawan, CSIR on 18.2.1994 in support of their demands, which *inter-alia* included Upward Revision of Fellowship linked with Price Index w.e.f. 1.7.1991, Formation of National Research Cadre to ensure job for all after they have completed their Ph.D degrees, and Counting of time spent in the Ph.D. and in research projects towards service etc.

(c) and (d). The Government has given due consideration to these demands.

Allocation for SC/ST

2990. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had a proposal to make plan allocation for the schemes pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their strength among the general population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial allocation for SCs/STs development during the Eighth Five Year Plan are lower than that of Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Government have been implementing the schemes pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and allocating adequate funds with the objective to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people. Allocation of funds for development schemes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their strength to the total population is given due consideration and the State Governments/Union Territories Administration have already been asked to allocate funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA), to Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan accordingly.

(c) and (d). The financial allocation provided to SCs/STs during the Eighth Five Year Plan are higher than that of Seventh Five Year Plan period. Statement showing the details of allocation for State Plan. SCP and TSP during Seventh (1985-90) and Eighth (1992-97) plan are given in *Statement-I* and *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Details of State Plans and Special Component Plan during Seventh (1985-90) and Eighth (1992-97) Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	VII Plan (1985-90)			VIII Plan (1992-97)		
		State Plan	SCP Flow	Percentage of SCP Flow	State Plan	SCP Flow	Percentage of SCP Flow
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6697.45	756.62	11.30	13186.47*	1517.00*	11.51
2.	Assam	2247.50	120.31	5.35	4353.00	281.80	6.47
3.	Bihar	6901.00	585.69	8.49	9473.07*	1918.21*	20.25
4.	Goa	309.17	4.87	1.58	866.40	11.90	1.37
5.	Gujarat	5589.37	160.73	2.88	11500.00	371.45	3.23
6.	Haryana	2866.75	229.89	8.02	5700.00	733.56	12.87
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1177.00	126.00	10.71	2502.00	302.15	12.08
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1632.88	76.97	4.71	4000.00	331.21	8.28
9.	Karnataka	4210.50	469.79	11.16	11000.00*	1006.87*	9.15
10.	Kerala	2211.00	203.35	9.20	5460.00*	481.00*	8.81
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7631.86	448.89	5.88	15000.00*	1800.00*	12.00
12.	Maharashtra	11170.00	384.02	3.44	18520.00	1011.03	5.46
13.	Manipur	485.57	7.95	1.64	1632.22*	16.82*	1.03
14.	Orissa	3429.00	354.73	10.34	9456.63*	1394.08*	14.74
15.	Punjab	3314.00	144.69	4.37	8277.53	1463.50	17.68
16.	Rajasthan	3082.14	469.62	15.24	11500.00	1784.00	15.51
17.	Sikkim	286.00	6.25	2.19	459.74*	32.17*	7.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	6093.60	771.12	12.65	10200.00	1593.85	15.60
19.	Tripura	624.12	63.38	10.16	1942.48	207.67	10.69
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12070.15	1458.12	12.08	28000.00*	2561.02*	9.14
21.	West Bengal	4379.00	419.52	9.58	4538.11*	1179.99*	26.00
22.	Chandigarh	223.49	17.82	7.97	400.00	62.99	15.74
23.	Delhi	2545.34	113.12	4.44	4500.00	472.02	10.5
24.	Pondicherry	237.00	37.85	15.97	400.00	64.00	16.00
Total		89413.89	7431.30	8.31	183867.65	36799.09	20.01

* Outlay as proposed.

STATEMENT-II

Details of State Plan and Tribal Sub Plan During Seventh (1985-90) and Eighth Five Year Plans (1992-97)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	VII Plan (1985-90)			VIII Plan (1992-97)		
		State Plan	TSP Flow	Percentage of TSP Flow (SP)	State Plan	STSP Flow	Percentage of TSP to SP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5983.10	248.22	4.15	10500.00	350.05	3.33
2.	Assam	2305.03	303.97	13.19	4353.00	464.20	10.66
3.	Bihar	6208.26	1642.79	26.46	13000.00	3335.96	25.66
4.	Gujarat	5819.44	612.70	10.53	11500.00	1147.94	9.98
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1268.08	108.32	8.54	2502.00	225.18	9.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Karnataka	3885.50	59.29	1.53	12300.00	148.70	1.21
8.	Kerala	2169.50	40.35	1.86	5460.00	90.06	1.65
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7171.59	1414.53	19.72	15000.00	3300.00	22.00
10.	Maharashtra	10676.53	690.83	6.47	18520.00	1106.31	5.97
11.	Manipur	518.96	186.58	35.95	979.00	433.17	44.25
12.	Orissa	3388.52	902.48	26.63	10000.00	2697.48	26.97
13.	Rajasthan	3196.97	339.97	10.63	11500.00	959.75	8.35
14.	Sikkim	276.85	35.22	12.72	449.67	76.56	17.03
15.	Tamil Nadu	6011.48	39.57	0.66	10200.00	106.22	1.04
16.	Tripura	688.76	217.77	31.62	1130.00	400.00*	35.40
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10728.35	22.27	0.20	19900.00	9.60	0.05
18.	West Bengal	3373.10	173.58	5.15	9930.00	386.24	3.89
19.	A & N Island	264.64	35.21	14.28	685.00	117.69	17.18
20.	Daman & Diu	36.33	3.61	8.70	65.00	5.01	7.71
Total		73958.35	7076.81	9.57	157973.67	15360.12	9.72

* Tentative allocation.

Industrial Infrastructure Development Scheme

2991. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the adoption of an exclusive scheme for intensive industrial infrastructure development with active participation of State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has since been finalised; and

(c) 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) to (c). The Government have taken a decision to implement the scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including technological back up services) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas with active participation of State/UT, Governments. The details of the Scheme are being finalised.

National Renewal Fund

2992. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress made by the National Renewal Fund Scheme is very tardy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the major activities of the scheme during 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the first instance, assistance from the National Renewal Fund has been provided for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Central Public Sector Undertakings. Rs. 829.66 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 830 crores in 1993-94 have been allocated for the purpose. An additional amount of Rs. 140.05 crores has also been provided for workers' compensation package in the event of closure/rehabilitation and for Voluntary Retirement Scheme in State Public Sector Undertakings. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been made available for workers' counselling and retraining and for Area Regeneration Schemes, in the financial year 1993-94. Six pilot projects have been approved for the purpose of worker retraining and redeployment.

The names and areas proposed by different organisations for their pilot project are as follows:—

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------|
| (1) | Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) | — | Bombay |
| (2) | Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) | — | Indore |

- (3) Gandhi Labour — Ahmedabad Bio-methanation systems based on Institute (GLI) urban, municipal and industrial wastes.

- (4) Associated — Kanpur Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)

- (5) National Small — Calcutta Industries Corporation (NSIC)

- (6) Ministry of Labour will impart training to rationalised workers at six identified Central Government and 15 State Government's Institutions.

Setting up of National Bio Energy Board

2993. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Bio-energy Board to act as a nodal agency for the development of bio-energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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. A National Bio-Energy Board has been set up within the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources to provide policy guidance and directions as required for implementation of a UNDP assisted project on High Rate

New Army Unit in Assam

2994. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some new Army Units in the country particularly in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the requisite land has since been earmarked or identified for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). New raisings/reorganisation of Units is an ongoing process to fill up voids of the field formations. These raisings are from within the existing strength of the Army and do not involve accretions to the manpower. It will not be in the interests of National Security to give details about the new raisings/reorganisation of Units.

Indo-Singapore Industrial Parks

2995. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements signed between India and Singapore for establishing Industrial Parks in India;

(b) whether the Government have received any representations for establishing Industrial Park at Madras;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have extended facilities for establishing this Park;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) No agreement between Singapore and India for establishing Industrial Parks has been signed. However, an agreement relating to the establishment of an Information Technology Park was signed between a consortia of Singapore companies, the Tatas group and the Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation on January 28, 1994 at Bangalore in the presence of the visiting Prime Minister of Singapore.

(b) to (f). It is given to understand that Tamil Nadu Government is in dialogue with the Singapore Economic Development Board on the report of the consultants appointed by the State Govt. of India has informed the State Govt. that it would neither be desirable nor feasible for making policy changes specific to the park and also advised that state Govt. should focus on a well-developed infrastructure of international quality to attract foreign investment.

Ice-Cream in Reserved list

2996. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ice-cream is still reserved under the small scale industries sector;

(b) if so, whether many multinational companies and big industrial houses have been allowed to enter in the ice-cream market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposed to remove the ice-cream from the reserved list?

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) No multinational company and/or big industrial house has been allowed to manufacture ice-cream after it was reserved for small scale. As marketing of ice-cream is not reserved for small scale, some foreign partnered joint ventures and some big industrial houses have taken up marketing of ice-cream.

(c) There has been no recent policy change in this behalf. Earlier also big companies could take up marketing of ice-cream.

(d) No, Sir.

Fertilizer Projects

2997. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an inter-ministerial working group to study the financial requirements for

setting up of fertilizer projects during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by the working group;

(c) whether the production of fertilizer by public sector undertakings is not upto the mark; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tone up the production capacity of fertilizer units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). To assess and quantify the requirements of funds and to identify the possible sources thereof in respect of projects for revamping/ modernisation/ expansion/grass roots plants of the fertilizer undertakings in the public/ cooperative sectors, an inter-ministerial committee was set up in March, 1992. Although the committee called for project-wise information and held a meeting, it did not submit a formal report. Meanwhile, projects have been planned based on internal resources of the undertakings, long term loans from financing institutions, public proposal borrowings as also through bi-lateral funding wherever feasible.

(c) and (d). Barring the two undertakings, namely the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), which have been declared as sick companies by the Board for Industrial and

Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the production of fertilizers by the other public sector undertakings has been by the large satisfactory. Any action with regard to the toning up of production in the units of FCI and HFC would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

[Translation]

Government Accommodation

2998. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government charge licence fee from the Government employees for the maintenance of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether maintenance of Government accommodation is being done properly; and

(c) if not, the corrective 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) The prescribed flat rate of fee charged from the Government employees is based on the cost of construction the plinth area, living area of the type allotted to the employees, subject to the condition that the amount taken from any officer shall not exceed ten per cent of his monthly emoluments.

(b) and (c). Maintenance of Government accommodation is being done properly within the funds made available.

[English]

Army Hospitals

2999. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the location of Army Hospitals in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more Army hospitals in the country particularly in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the location thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said hospitals are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A list of Army hospitals in the country-Statewise is attached as *Statement A*.

(b) and (c). While there is no proposal to set up new Army hospitals in Rajasthan, three hospitals are proposed to be established at Kupwara and Kargil (both in J&K) and Hissar (Haryana).

(d) It is not possible to indicate any time-frame for completion of these projects at this stage which will depend upon availability of funds.

STATEMENT— A**J & K**

1. Leh
2. Srinagar
3. Udhampur

4. Rajouri
5. Jammu
6. Tangdhar
7. Poonch
8. Akhnoor
9. Samba

Punjab

1. Pathankot
2. Ferozepur
3. Gurdaspur
4. Faridkot
5. Bhatinda
6. Abohar
7. Amritsar
8. Jallandar
9. Patiala
10. Halwara

UP

1. Agra
2. Allahabad
3. Bareilly
4. Dehradun
5. Faizabad
6. Fatehgarh
7. Jhanshi
8. Lucknow (2)
9. Pithoragarh
10. Mathura
11. Meerut
12. Ranikhet
13. Roorkee
14. Varanasi

15. Lansdown
16. Kanpur
17. Kundraghat
18. Hindon
19. Babina

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Bhuj
4. Dharangadhra
5. Jamnagar

Himachal Pradesh

1. Simla
2. Kasauli
3. Palampur
4. Dharamsala
5. Dalhausi
6. Bakloh
7. Yol
8. Dagsai

Haryana

1. Ambala (2)
2. Chandimandir

Delhi

1. Base Hospital
2. Army Hospital

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bhopal
2. Gwalior
3. Jabalpur
4. Mhow
5. Pachmar

6. Saugar

Bihar

1. Danapur
2. Gaya
3. Namkum
4. Ramgarh

Rajasthan

1. Alwar
2. Jaipur
3. Barmer
4. Jodhpur
5. Kota
6. Nasirabad
7. Udaipur
8. Ganganagar
9. Suratgarh
10. Bikaner

Maharashtra

1. Lonavala
2. Ahmednagar
3. Aurangabad
4. Devlali
5. Kamptee
6. Khadakvasla
7. Kirkee
8. Pune (3)
9. Bombay
10. Pulgaon

Andhra Pradesh

1. Golconda
2. Secunderabad
3. Hyderabad

4. Vishakhapatnam

Tamil Nadu

1. Avadi
2. Madras
3. Wellington
4. Coimbatore

Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Cochin
3. Trivandrum

Karnataka

1. Belgaum

Goa

1. Panaji

Andaman & Nicobar

1. Port Blair

Orissa

1. Chilka

West Bengal

1. Binaguri
2. Calcutta
3. Kalimpong
4. Lebong
5. Panagarh
6. Barrackpore
7. Siliguri
8. Hashimara
9. Kalai Konda

Assam

1. Dinjan
2. Silchar
3. Guahati

4. Tejpur

5. Jorhat

6. Missamari

Meghalaya

1. Shillong

Tripura

1. Agartala

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Tonga

Mizoram

1. Aizwal

Sikkim

1. Gangtok

Nagaland

1. Kohima
2. Dimapur

[Translation]

Small Scale Industrial Sector

3000. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of employment opportunities generated by the Small Scale Industrial Sector during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of export made by this sector during the above period;

(c) the value of export so made vis-a-vis total export of the country; and

(d) the steps taken for technological upgradation of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The estimates of employment in the small scale (SIDO) sector during the last three years i.e. for the years 1990-91, 1991-92

and 1992-93 are 125.30 lakh, 129.80 lakh and 134.06 lakh persons respectively. Increase over the preceding year for the above mentioned period was 4.8%, 3.6% and 3.3% respectively.

(b) and (c). Total export made together with export made by small scale sector in terms of value for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 was as follows:-

Year	Total Export made (Value Rs. Crores)	Export made by SSI (Value Rs. Crores)	Percentage share of SSI Sector
1990-91	32553.84	9664.15	29.68
1991-92	44041.81	13883.34	31.52
1992-93	53350.54	17784.82	33.34

(d) SIDO as an apex body of Govt. of India has taken up the programme of Technology upgradation with an intention to imbibe technological innovative practices for increasing their productivity and competitiveness in Small Scale Sector for the past one to two decades. Most of the Small Scale units individually may not have access to technological developments. SIDO has therefore taken up a programme of technological development and quality Management for the sustenance of small scale sector.

The Technology upgradation Programme of SIDO encompasses the following components:—

- (i) Identification and documentation of new and high-tech areas.
- (ii) Organising awareness programme for dissemination of technology information.

- (iii) Prototype development and technical consultancy.
- (iv) Organising tie-up arrangement for technology transfer.
- (v) Exposure to the international quality system certifications. ISO 9000 etc.

During 1993-94 the following Technology Upgradation and Quality Management Programme have been initiated:—

- (1) Awareness Programme for Technology Upgradation through SISIs,
- (2) Awareness Programme on ISO 9000/BIS 14000 through Regional Testing Centres,

(3) Technological Upgradation Studies through outside consultants and through in-house expertise of SIDO Technical Officers in respect of the following groups of Industries:—

- (i) Rolling Industry
- (ii) Electrical Wiring Accessories
- (iii) Lighting Luminaires
- (iv) Medical & Surgical Rubber and Plastic Products
- (v) Adhesives based on Rubber P.V.A. and P.U.
- (vi) Evaporative Air Coolers.

[English]

Joint Venture in Electronics with France

3001. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand relation with France in the field of electronics;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with France for the above purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) At present, there is no proposal to expand relation in the field of electronics between the Government of India and France.

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

Bangalore Unit of HMT

3002. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore has now become a loss-making unit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to restructure its operations and expand its marketing and distribution network?

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 Limited, Bangalore has been a profit making Company. However, during the first six months of 1993-94 the provisional loss of the Company is Rs. 75.28 crores due to stiff competition, product obsolescence, high cost of manpower and other overheads, demand sluggishness and increase in inventories. HMT is not a sick unit under the provisions of the Sick Industries Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(c) The Company has initiated action to implement the recommendations of Japan International Cooperation Agency. Govt. has also approved, in principle the conversion of the individual business groups of HMT Limited into joint venture Companies with international partners, who may have majority equity shareholding if it is in the HMT's interest.

New Sources of Energy

3003. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to introduce/identify new sources of energy in view of the fact that hydroelectric and nuclear plants are more accident prone and cause extreme damages; 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). The Minister of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is promoting the development and utilization of non-conventional energy devices, like, biogas, improved chulhas, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic systems, biomass gasifiers, wind pumps and power generators, small hydro power units, alternate fuel systems for surface transportation etc. and other new technologies based on hydrogen energy, ocean energy and chemical sources of energy.

Various incentives such as accelerated depreciation, sales tax and excise duty exemption, customs duty concessions, tax holiday, wheeling,

marketing and purchase of power generated by private entrepreneurs and supported demonstration projects to expand awareness of these technologies have been introduced. Information campaigns and public awareness programmes have been undertaken. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd., (IREDA) under the Ministry provides soft loans to manufacturers and users of various non-conventional energy systems. Entrepreneur development campaign, market promotion through involvement of industry, financial intermediaries and service companies etc. are also being taken up through IREDA.

Colour T. V. Industry

3004. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of colour T.V. Industry in the country;

(b) the steps envisaged to give further boost to this industry;

(c) the production of each colour T.V. manufacturer with its brand name and quantity produced during 1993;

(d) whether any multinational company has made any proposal to manufacture colour TVs independently or in joint venture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The production of Colour TV in the country during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Production (Nos)
1991	8.8 Lakhs
1992	8.3 Lakhs
1993	10.5 Lakhs

(b) Measures taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of TV industry are given in the *Statement-I*

(c) The names of Colour TV (CTV) manufacturing units and the brand name used, alongwith number of CTV sets manufactured by each during the year 1993 as reported to the Department of Electronics are given in *Statement-II*.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Measures taken/initiated by the Government to give Boost to the Growth of TV Industry

I. General Policy and procedural measures:

Licensing:

- (a) The entire electronics industry has been exempted from the locational limitations imposed on other industries.

(b) Existing units are permitted to manufacture any article without additional investment under broad-banding subject to certain conditions.

(c) Government decided to discontinue with the imposition of the additional conditions in Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence in the case of colour TV Industry.

Import and Export Policies:

- (a) The Exim Policy allows free import of inputs except a few items covered under the negative list.
- (b) The exporter of TV sets are now eligible for import licences to import electronic items covered under the negative list. The value of import licence will be limited to 30% of the FOS value of export realisation.

Fiscal Policies:

Central Excise Duty on Colour TVs and Colour Picture Tubes (a major input for CTV) has been rationalised to a level of 20% advalorem in place of a fixed rates on various sizes, types and specifications.

Electronic Hardware Technology Parks:

Government has announced the Electronic Hardware Technology Parks Scheme to attract major international

electronic companies to establish global scale manufacturing facilities incorporating the latest technology. This will also help Indian enterprises to attain global scales of operations and thereby enhance their product and process quality and international competitiveness.

(b) To assure consumers quality production, B&W TV and CTV Certification Schemes have been introduced.

(c) Technology Development Project have been initiated by the Technology development Council with a view to promote innovation, product design and development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy industry.

(d) Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R&D in well identified areas which is also a measure for developing self-reliant industrial base.

(e) A number of Centres for Electronic Design and Technology (CEDTs) have been set up in various parts of the country with the basic objective of importing training with emphasis on aspects such as design, product development, technology and manufacturing processes with due regard to quality control, reliability maintenance etc.

(f) Six months Service Technician Training Programme for repair and maintenance of common consumer electronic products has been initiated in 101 ITIs.

Velocity of Business:

Action has been initiated for improving the velocity of Business in the Electronics Industry. It aims at removing procedural bottlenecks pertaining to licensing customs infrastructure etc. to speed up the development of Electronics Industry.

III. Infrastructure and Other Facilities:

Applications of Electronics:

(a) For developing awareness of quality a network of standardisation, testing and quality control laboratories have been set up. Some of these laboratories are authorised to test and certify for international and national quality standards. This must help in the export of electronic products.

STATEMENT-II

Manufacture-wise Colour TV Production During 1993

Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity (In Nos)
+1. Assam Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd. Guwahati	Amtron	300
2. BPL Ltd, Bangalore	BPL-India	235,226
3. BPL Ltd, Palghat	BPL-India	2
4. BPL Sanyo Utilities & Appliance Pvt Ltd, Delhi	BPL-India	28,186
5. Calcom Vision Ltd, New Delhi		2,368
+6. Cauvary Electronics Ltd, Bombay	Bush	910
7. Central Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad	CEL	900
8. Dynamic Electronics Ltd, Bangalore	BPL-India	20,000
+9. Dynavision Ltd, Madras	Dyanora	4,600
10. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, Hyderabad	ECIL	15,653
11. Instavision Systems (I) Pvt Ltd, Ahmedabad		8
12. Jupiter Radios (Regd), New Delhi	Texla	10,917
13. Kalyani Sharp India Ltd, Pune	Optonica	61,967
+14. Kejriwal Electronics Ltd, Calcutta	Oscar	1,300
+15. Konark Television Ltd, Bhubaneshwar	Konark	2,100
16. Mirc Electronics Ltd, Bombay	Onida	108,371
17. Monica Electronics Ltd, New Delhi	Onida	43,550
18. Onida Saka Ltd, New Delhi	Onida	9,5171
19. Onida Savak Ltd, Noida	Onida	26,687
20. Panorama Electronics Pvt Ltd, Calcutta	Panorama	202
21. Philips India Ltd, Calcutta	Philips	89,827
22. Ra-Veltronics, Madras	Sakthi	29
+23. Raletronics Ltd, Bangalore	Bush	12
24. Salora International Ltd, Kashipur	Salora	4,853
+25. Salora International Ltd, New Delhi	Salora	3,800
+26. Solidaire India Ltd, Madras	Solidaire	6,000
27. Super Cassette Industries Ltd, Noida	T-Series	NA

Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity (In Nos)
+28. Television & Components Ltd, Gandhinagar	Crown	37,000
29. Texla Electronics, Ludhiana	Texla	28,293
30. Tolaram Electronics Pvt Ltd, Bombay	Pantronic	1
31. United Diamonds Ltd, Bhopal	United	21
32. Uptron India Ltd, Jaunpur	Uptron	11,000
33. Uptron India Ltd, Lucknow	Uptron	7,000
+34. Video Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad	Crown	2,3000
35. Videocon International Ltd. Ahmednagar	Videocon	43,588
36. Videocon International Ltd, Chitegaon	Videocon	108,771
37. Videocon International Ltd, Gandhinagar	Videocon	17,872
38. Venugopal Engineering Pvt Ltd, Noida	Videocon	550
39. Videocon International Ltd, Bhopal	Videocon	8,626
40. Venugopal Engineering. Mohali	Videocon	5,984
41. Videocon VCR Ltd, Bhalgaon	Videocon	14,850
42. Videocon International Ltd, Jaipur	Videocon	4,555
43. Videocon International Ltd, Bangalore	Videocon	12,158
44. Sohan Finance Pvt Ltd, Calcutta	Videocon	7,679
45. Dome Bell Investments Pvt Ltd, Noida	Videocon	42,812
+46. Webel Nicco Electronics Ltd, Calcutta	Webel Nicco	900
+47. Weston Electroniks Ltd, New Delhi	Weston	13,414

+Production for these units estimated based on 9 months data available.

Automobile Policy

3005. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the automobile policy for the purpose of giving thrust to export of automobiles;

(b) the total licensing capacity for automobiles in the country in relation to their demand in the domestic market;

(c) whether there is a slump in the motor-car market of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to give relief to the automobiles manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The automobile sector has already been totally de-licensed and import of technology is being permitted liberally to promote exports in this sector.

(b) With the delicensing of the automobile industry, there is no capacity restraint for the manufacturers in this sector.

(c) and (d). While there was some decline in production and sales of motor cars during 1991-92 and 1992-93, the production and sales of cars during the current year have shown a significant improvement. The sales of cars during the period April-93 to January-94, as reported by Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers have been 1,72,636 as compared to 1,33,652 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Land for Hospitals

3006. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for setting up some additional peripheral hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi has been made available by DDA;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the land is likely to be made available by DDA for the purpose?

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). DDA has reported that, based on the provisions of Master Plan for Delhi, State for General Hospitals and Intermediate Hospitals are provided in the Land Development Scheme of DDA.

(c) DDA has further reported that lands for hospitals are developed in phases and are available for allotment from time to time. As and when a request for allotment is made, it is processed accordingly.

National Renewal Fund

3007. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to extend the scope of the National Renewal Fund so as to cover the public sector enterprises of the State Government also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued for disbursement of the funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to provide compensation through the NRF for workers affected by the closures of public and private units following the decision of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(f) 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 (f). An amount of Rs. 140.05 crores has been allocated to the National Renewal Fund for Voluntary Retirement Scheme in State Public Sector Undertaking and workers' compensation packages in the event of closure/rehabilitation. Granting assistance from National Renewal Fund to State Governments or industrial units will be taken up only after finalisation of the modalities.

Inspection of Kendriya Bhandar

3009. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on August, 25, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 4354 regarding inspection of Kendriya Bhandar and state:

(a) the number of times the stores were inspected in each of the last 12 months;

(b) the details of the stores inspected month-wise;

(c) the details of the observations made by the inspecting officers;

(d) the action taken thereon by the management;

(e) the details of the shortcomings pointed out and were thus removed; and

(f) if the shortcomings still persist, the reasons therefor?

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 number of times the stores of Kendriya Bhandar were inspected in each of the last 12 months by the inspecting officers is as follows:

March '93	33
April '93	51
May '93	43
June '93	51
July '93	52
August '93	38
September '93	52
October '93	57
November '93	38
December '93	38
January '94	39
February '94	42

(b) *Statement* is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). Departmental inspections are carried out by senior officers of Kendriya Bhandar with a view to monitor activities and performance of the stores and to ensure availability of goods, display of correct prices, weight of packed items, observance of opening and closing time, maintenance of complaint book and accounting records, deposit of cash receipts in bank, adequacy of staff etc., other matters reported by inspecting officers relate to civil and electrical maintenance in the stores, weighing machines introduction of new products, etc. Observations made by the inspecting

officers during the period therefore related to the above matters.

Copies of inspection reports are sent to the various departments in Kendriya Bhandar for follow-up action.

(f) Follow-up on the suggestions emerging out of inspections are a continuous process. If any shortcomings are brought to the notice of the management necessary action is taken to rectify them.

STATEMENT

(Inspection of Kendriya Bhandar Stores)

Statement Showing Details of The Kendriya Bhandar Stores Inspected Month-Wise from March 1993 to February, 1994

1. March, 1993

A. Block, Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, C.R. Park, C.G.O-Complex, C.R. Building, Mahipalpur (I.A.A.I), Kali Bari Marg, Kastruba Nagar, Lodi Road, Jal Vihar, Mall Road, Moti Bagh-I, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W), North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Pushp Vihar-IV, Pitampura, Patpar Ganj, Depot, Pragati Vihar, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-V, R.K.P-VII, R.K.P-IX.A, R.K.P-IX.B, R.K.P (West), S.N-'B' Block, S.N-'H' Block, U.P.S.C, Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-III, Prem Nagar

2. April, 1993

Asia House, A.S.I, B.B.M.Depot, Curzon Road, C.G.O-Complex, D.I.Z, F.C.I, I.N.A, Mahipalpur, I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kasturba Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Krishi Vihar, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, N.T.C, Jal

Vihar, Moti Bagh-I, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W.), Manesar, Netaji Nagar, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Nauraji Nagar, Pandara Road, Patel Dham, Pushp Vihar-I, Pushp Vihar-IV, Pitampura, Peshwa Road, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P-I, R.K.P-II, R.K.P-III, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-V, R.K.P-VII, R.K.P-IX, R.K.P-IX B, S.N-B Block, S.N-'H' Block, Sadiq Nagar, Timarpur, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-III, M.S.U-IV, Prem Nagar,

3. May, 1993

A Block, Asia House, A.S.I, Bapa Nagar, Curzon Road, C.G.O Complex, C.R. Building, D.I.Z, F.C.I, Hari Nagar, I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kali Bari Marg, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, N.T.P.C, Jal Vihar, Mall Road, North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Pandra Road, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-V, R.K.P-VII, R.K.P-IX A, R.K.P-IX B, R.K.P (W), S.N-'B' Block, S.N. 'H' Block, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar, Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-II, M.S.U-III, Prem Nagar.

4. June, 1993

A. block, Asia House, Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, B.B.M Depot, Curzon Road, C.G.O Complex, D.I.Z Area, F.C.I, Hari Nagar, I.N.A, I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kali Bari, Kidwai Nagar, Kalkaji Depot, Krishi Vihar, Krishi Kunj, N.T.P.C, Jal Vihar, Moti Bagh-i, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W), Netaji Nagar, North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Nauraji Nagar, Patel Dham, Pushp Vihar-I, Pushp Vihar-II, Pitampura, Peshwa Road, Pragati Vihar, R.K.P-I, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-III, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-V, R.K.P-VII, R.K.P-IX A, R.K.P-IX B, S.N.'B' Block, S.N.'H'Block, Sri Niwasपुरी, Timarpur, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar, Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-II, Prem Nagar.

5. July, 1993

A. Block, Asia House, A.S.I. Bapa Nagar, B.B.M. Depot, Curzon Road, C.R. Park, C.R. Building, D.I.Z. Area, F.C.I., Hari Nagar, I.N.A., I.A.R.I. (Pusa), Kali Bari, Kasturba Nagar, Krishi Vihar, Krishi Kunj, N.T.P.C., Jal Vihar, Mall Road, Moti Bagh-I, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W.), Netaji Nagar, North Block, N.C.E.R.T., Nanakpura, Nauraji Nagar, Pandara Road, Pushp Bhawan, Patel Dham, Peshwa Road, Patparganj Depot, Raisina Road, R.K.P.-I, R.K.P.-II, R.K.P.-III, R.K.P.-IV, R.K.P.-V, R.K.P.-VII, R.K.P.-IX, R.K.P.-IX B, R.K.P. (W), S.N. 'B' Block, S.N. 'H' Block, Timarpur, U.P.S.C., Vasant Vihar, M.S.U.-I, M.S.U.-II, N.S.U.-III, Prem Nagar.

6. August, 1993

A. Block, A.S.I., Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, B.B.M. Depot, C.G.O. Complex, C.R. Building, Kali Bari, Kalkaji, Lodi Road, N.T.P.C., Jal Vihar, Mall Road, Netaji Nagar, North Block, N.C.E.R.T., Nauraji Nagar, Pandara Road, Pitampura, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P.-IV, R.K.P.-V, R.K.P.-VII, R.K.P.-IX A, S.N. 'B' Block, S.N. 'H' Block, Sri Niwaspuri, Timarpur, U.P.S.C., Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U.-I, M.S.U.-II, M.S.U.-IV, Prem Nagar.

7. September, 1993

A. Block, Asia House, A.S.I., Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, B.B.M. Depot, Curzon Road, C.R. Park, C.G.O. Complex, C.R. bldg, D.I.Z Area, F.C.I., Hari Nagar, I.N.A., I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kalkaji Depot, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, N.T.P.C, Jal Vihar, Mall Road, Minto Road, Moti Bagh-I, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W), Netaji Nagar,

North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Nauraji Nagar, Pandara Road, Pushpa Bhawan, Patel Dham, Pitampura, Peshwa Road, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P.-I, R.K.P.-II, R.K.P.-III, R.K.P.-IV, R.K.P.-V, Sri Niwaspuri, Timarpur, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-II, M.S.U-IV, Prem Nagar.

8. October, 1993

A. Block, Asia House, Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, B.B.M. Depot, Curzon Road, C.G.O. Complex, C.R. Building, D.I.Z Area, F.C.I, Hari Nagar, I.N.A, I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kali Bari Marg, Kasturba Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Kalkaji, Krishi Vihar, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, N.T.P.C, Jal Vihar, Mall Road, Minto Road, Moti Bagh-I, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W), North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Nauraji Nagar, Patel Dham, Pushp Vihar-I, Pushp Vihar-IV, Peshwa Road, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P.-I, R.K.P.-III, R.K.P.-V, R.K.P.-VII, R.K.P.-IX A, R.K.P.-IX B, R.K.P. (W), S.N. 'B' Block, S.N. 'H' Block, Sadiq Nagar, Sri Niwaspuri, Timarpur, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-II, M.S.U-IV, Prem Nagar.

9. November, 1993

Asia House, A.S.I, Andrews Ganj, Curzon Road, C.R. Park, C.G.O. Complex, D.I.Z Area, F.C.I, Hari Nagar, I.N.A, I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kidwai Nagar, Kalkaji Depot, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, Mall Road, Minto Road, Krishi Vihar, Netaji Nagar, N.C.E.R.T, Pandara Road, Pushpa Bhawan, Pitampura, Peshwa Road, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P.-I, R.K.P.-II, R.K.P.-III, R.K.P.-IV, Sadiq Nagar, Sri Niwaspuri, U.P.S.C, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-II, M.S.U-III, M.S.U-IV,

10. December, 1993

A. Block, Asia House, Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, C.R. Park, C.G.O. Complex., C.R. Building, Hari Nagar Depot, I.A.R.I. (Pusa), Kali Bari Marg, Kalkaji Depot, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, Mall Road, Minto Road, Moti Bagh-I, Moti Bagh-II, Moti Bagh (N.W.), North Block, N.C.E.R.T., Pandara Road, Pushpa Bhawan, Patel Dham, Pitampura, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P.-I, R.K.P.-II, R.K.P.-III, R.K.P.-IV, R.K.P.-V, Sri Niwaspuri, Vasant Vihar, Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U.-I, M.S.U.-IV.

11. January, 1994

A. Block, A.S.I, Andrews Ganj, Bapa Nagar, C.G.O. Complex, C.R. Building, Hari Nagar Depot, Kali Bari, Marg, Kidwai Nagar, Kalkaji Depot, Krishi Vihar, Krishi Kunj, Lodi Road, N.T.P.C, Jal Vihar, Mall Road, Minto Road, North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Patel Dham, Pitampura, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P-I, R.K.P-II, R.K.P-III, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-V, Sadiq Nagar, Sri Niwaspurai, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-I, M.S.U-II, M.S.U-IV, Prem Nagar.

12. February, 1994

A. Block, Asia House, Bapa Nagar, C.G.O.Complex, C.R.bldg, D.I.Z Area, Hari Nagar Depot, I.A.R.I (Pusa), Kali Bari Marg, Kasturba Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Kalkaji Depot, Krishi Vihar, Krishi Kunj, N.T.P.C, Jal Vihar, Mall Road, North Block, N.C.E.R.T, Nanakpura, Patel Dham, Pitampura, Peshwa Road, Patparganj Depot, Pragati Vihar, Raisina Road, R.K.P-I, R.K.P-II, R.K.P-III, R.K.P-IV, R.K.P-V, R.K.P-VII, R.K.P-IX A, R.K.P-IX B, R.K.P (W) Sadiq Nagar, Sri

Niwaspuri, U.P.S.C, Vasant Vihar, Yojna Bhawan, M.S.U-IV, Prem Nagar.

Abbreviations Used as Follows:-

1. R.K.P = Rama Krishna Puram
2. A.S.I. = Archaeological Survey of India
3. B.B.M Depot = Banda Bahadur Marg Depot
4. C.R. Park= Chitranjan Park
5. F.C.I.= Food Corporation of India
6. M.S.U= Mobile Sale Unit
7. N.C.E.R.T. = National Council for Education Research and Training.
8. N.T.P.C= National Thermal Power Corporation
9. S.N=Sarojini Nagar

Recommendations of Bar Council of India

3010. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has made various recommendations to the Union Government in order to strengthen the common men's faith in the judicial system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

(c) the details of investment proposals received, processed and approved so far category-wise; and

Private Participation in Infrastructural Sector

3011. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a policy decision to allow private participation in infrastructural sector such as power, surface transport and civil aviation, communication, steel, coal and heavy industries;

(d) the estimates of investment from abroad/multinationals in infrastructural sector during the Eighth Plan alongwith the proposals under consideration of the Government to attract foreign investment in this Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The requisite details are given in the *Statement* annexed.

STATEMENT

Power:

The Government has taken a policy decision to allow private participation in power sector. Statements in respect of Power on the States Private Sector proposals along with the cleared projects is attached.

As on 25.01.94

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
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I. New Power Projects

1.	Jegurupadu GBPP/ (Godavari) Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. (NRI)	235.00 (Gas)	827.00	GVK Industries. USA
2.	Kakinada GBPP/ (Godavari) Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. (NRI)	208.00 Gas	748.43	Spectrum Power General Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
3.	Visakhapatnam TPS/ Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. Indian JV	1000.00 (2x500) (Coal)	3000.00	Ashok Leyland & National Power (U.K.)
4.	Krishnapatnam TPS/		1000.00 (2x500) (Coal)	3500.00	Under Bidding
5.	Ramagundam TPS/ Andhra Pradesh		500.00 (2x250)	1750.00	Under Bidding
Total : Andhra Pradesh			2943.00	9825.43	
6.	Kameng HEP/ Arunachal Pradesh	Indian/ Forgn.	600.00 (Hydel)	1800.00	Intercorp Industries Ltd. Snowy Mountains Engg (Australia)
7.	Kharsang GBPP/ Arunachal Pradesh	Forgn./ Indian JV	48.00 (Gas)	168.00	Intercorp Industries Ltd. Snowy Mountains Engg (Australia)
Total : Arunachal Pradesh			648.00	1968.00	
8.	Karbi Langpi HEP/ (Lower Barapani) Assam	Indian	100.00 (Hydel)	300.00	Bharat Hydro Power Corp. Subhash Projects & Mktg Ltd.
9.	Amguri GBPP/ Assam	Forgn.	360.00 (Gas)	128.00	Northern Engineering I USA/Agra Industries
10.	Adamtilla Open Cycle/ Assam	Indian	15.00 (Gas)	52.50	DLF Power Corp Ltd.
11.	Bashkandi Open Cycle/ Assam	Indian	22.50 (Gas)	78.75	DLF Power Corp Ltd.
Total : Assam			497.50	1711.25	
12.	Chandil TPS/ Bihar	Indian	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1637.00	RPG Enterprises
Total : Bihar			500.00	1637.00	

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
13.	Bawana GBPP Delhi		800.00 (Gas)	2000.00	Bid Under Evaluation.
	Total : Delhi		800.00	2000.00	
14.	Faguthan GBPP/ Gujarat	Forgn./ Indian JV	654.70 (Gas)	2178.14	Gujarat Torrent Energy Corpn. Ltd./Siemens Germany
15.	Lignite Based TPS/ Gujarat	Forgn.	250.00 (Lignite)	875.00	Eisenberg Group of Co. Israel
	Total : Gujarat		904.70	3053.14	
16.	Hissar TPS/ Haryana	Forgn.	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1000.00	Cogentrix Inc. USA
17.	Yamunanagar TPS/ Haryana	Forgn.	1000.00 (4x250) (Coal)	3500.00	Eisenberg Group of Co. Israel
	Total: Haryana		1500.00	4500.00	
18.	Ghanvi HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	22.50 (Hydel)	40.00	Punjab Power Genera- tion Machines Ltd.
19.	Uhi-III HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	70.00 (3x23.4) (Hydel)	176.77	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Delhi
20.	Bapa HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	300.00 (Hydel)	547.00	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
21.	Hibra HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Forgn.	231.00 (Hydel)	708.50	Harza Engineering Co. USA
22.	Dhamwari HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Forgn.	70.00 (Hydel)	245.00	Harza Engineering Co. USA.
23.	Karchham-Wamgtu/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	900.00 (Hydel)	3150.00	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
24.	Neogal HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	12.00 (Hydel)	42.00	OM Power Corporation New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
25.	Allain-Duhangan HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	192.00 (Hydel)	672.00	Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd
26.	Malana HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	86.00 (Hydel)	301.00	Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.
Total: Himachal Pradesh			1883.50	5882.27	
27.	Mangalore TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn.	1000.00 (Coal)	5088.00	Cogentrix Inc USA
28.	Managalore TPS/ Karnataka	Indian Forgn.	300.00 (Coal)	900.00	Jaiprakash Industries L National Power (U.K.)
29.	Almatti Dam HEP/ Karnataka	Forgn. Indian JV	600.00 (Hydel)	1800.00	Asia Power Co. Ltd. (TAPCO) USA. Karnataka Power Corporation
30.	Hospet TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn.	500.00 (1x500) (Coal)	1350.00	Hok Intercontinental Ltd./U.S.A.
31.	Raichur St. -V TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn./ Indian JV	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1000.70	Public Power Int. Inc (North East Energy) USA Karnataka Power Corpo.
Total : Karnataka			3900.00	10138.70	
32.	Thrikkaripur TPP/ Kerala	Forgn.	420.00 (2x210) (Coal)	1480.00	M.A.Al-Mazroui Gen Trading Est. USA Scepture Power Co. USA
33.	Kuthungal HEP/ Kerala	Indian	20.00 (Hydel)	35.05	Indsil Electrosmelts
34.	Boothathankettu HEP/ Kerala	Indian	16.00 (Hydel)	25.00	Silcal Metalurgic (P)
36.	Ullunkal HEP/ Kerala	Indian	6.00 (Hydel)	13.55	Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd.
36.	Karikkayam HEP/ Kerala	Indian	12.00 (Hydel)	30.00	Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
37.	Parapole HEP/ Kerala	Indian	9.00 (Hydel)	13.21	Ideal Projects & Serv. (P) Ltd
38.	Chathankottunada-II/ Kerala	Indian	7.00 (Hydel)	4.94	Ideal Projects & Serv (P) Ltd.
39.	Anakkayam HEP/ Kerala	Indian	8.00 (Hydel)	29.10	Ideal Projects & Serv. (P) Ltd.
40.	Chembukkadavu-II/ Kerala	Indian	9.00 (Hydel)	12.85	Ideal Projects & Serv (P) Ltd
41.	Palchuram HEP/ Kerala	Indian	3.50 (Hydel)	4.72	Ideal Projects & Serv. (P) Ltd
42.	Vilangad HEP/ Kerala	Indian	7.00	10.59	Ideal Projects & Serv. (P) Ltd
43.	Western Kallar HEP/ Kerala	Indian	5.00 (Hydel)	6.95	Ideal Projects & Serv. (P) Ltd
Total : Kerala			522.50	1664.96	
44.	Pench TPS/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	420.00 (2x210) (Coal)	1273.23	Century Power \$
45.	Maheshwar HEP/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	400.00 (10x40) (Coal))	1073.00	S Kumars
46.	Korba West Extn. U-5&6 TPS/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	420.00 (2x210) (Coal)	977.57	Mukand Ltd
47.	Bhilal Captive TPS/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian/ JV	500.00 (Coal)	1200.00	Steel Authority** of India Ltd
48.	Tawa HEP/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	12.00 (Hydel)	20.00	HEG Ltd
Total : Madhya Pradesh			1752.00	4543.80	

\$ Century Power has withdrawn from the Project.

** NTPC was previously associated. They have now disassociated with the Project.

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
49.	Dabhol CCGT (LNG)/ Maharashtra	Forgn.	2015.00 (LNG)	9051.27	Enron Power Development Corporation & General
50.	Khaperkheca TPS Units 5 & 6/ Maharashtra	Forgn.	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1632.00	Arance Line Shipping Co. Malta R R Associates
51.	Barge/Ship Mounted/ Maharashtra	Indian	110.00 (1x110) (LSHS)	395.00	Mega Power Pvt.Ltd. (Confidence Shipping Co. Ltd. Maharashtra
52.	Bhivpuri PSS/ Maharashtra	Indian	90.00 (1x90) (Hydel)	89.87	Tata Electric Co.
53.	Khaperkheda TPS Units 3 & 4/ Maharashtra		500.00 (2x250) (Hydel)	1750.00	Offers under Appraisal
54.	Nagathone GBPP/ Maharashtra		410.00 (Gas)	1345.00	Offers under Appraisal
55.	Umred TPS Maharashtra	Forgn./ Indian JV	1000.00 (Coal)	3000.00	Ispath Alloys Ltd/ Mitsui (Japan)
Total : Maharashtra			4625.00	17353.14	
56.	Talcher TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1500.00	Spectrum Technologies USA
57.	Kamalanga (Dhankanal TPS) Orissa	Forgn.	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1500.00	International Equity Partners, L.P. USA
58.	Ib Valley TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	420.00 (2x210) (Coal)	2025.60	A E S Corporation. USA
59.	Ib Valley TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	3000.00 (Coal)	10500.00	Eisenberg Group of Cos. Israel
60.	Duburi TPS/ Orissa	Forgn./ Indian	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1548.00	Kalinga Power Corp./ North East Energy Services Inc.USA

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
61.	Lapanga TPS Orissa	Forgn.	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1750.00	Pioneer Energy Inc. USA. Duke Engineering Services
62.	Neraj TPS Orissa	Indian	1000.00 (4x250) (Coal)	3500.00	Ispat Alloys Ltd. Calcutta
Total : Orissa			6420.00	22323.60	
63.	Panaingsar TPS Rajasthan	Forgn.	240.00 (2x120) (Lig)	585.73	Coleman & Associates (Australian Consortium)
64.	Chittorgarh TPS/ Rajasthan	Indian	500.00 (1x500) (Coal)	1036.20	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd
Total : Rajasthan			740.00	1621.93	
65.	Cujjalore TPS/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn.	1000.00 (2x500) (Coal)	2000.00	International Contracting & Marketing Corpn. USA
66.	Pilaiperumalnallur CCGT. Tamil Nadu	Forgn.	300.00 (2x100) +1x100 (Gas)	429.49	P Vijaykumar Reddy. MAKOWSKI Associates USA
67.	Zero Unit (NLC)/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn. (NFI)	210.00 (1x210) (Lig)	750.00	ST Power Systems Inc. USA
68.	Srimusham Lignite TPS Tamil Nadu	Indian	250.00 (1x250) (Lig)	900.00	TICAPCO (GM Swamy Associates)
69.	Jayamkondam Lignite TPS/ Tamil Nadu	Indian/ Forgn.	1500.00 (3x500) (Lig)	4500.00	Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corporation Ltd. (TIDCO)/Mcnally Bharat Ltd & Siemens. Germany
Total : Tamil Nadu			3260.00	8479.49	
70.	Vishnuprayag HEP/ Uttar Pradesh	Indian	360.00 (3x120) (Hydel)	612.88	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
71.	Rosa TPS, Uttar Pradesh	Forgn./ Indian	750.00 (3x250) (Coal)	2625.00	Indo-Gulf Fertilisers & Chemicals/Power Gener- ation U.K.
Total: Uttar Pradesh			1110.00	3237.88	
72.	Suwardighi TPS/ W. Bengal	Forgn./ Indian JV	1000.00 (2x500) (Coal)	2000.00	Development Consultant Pvt. Ltd CMS. USA General & WBSEB
73.	Dankuni GBPP/ W. Bengal	Forgn. (NRI)	20.00 (Gas)	40.00	Spectrum Technologies USA
74.	Gouripore TPS/ W. Bengal	Indian	135.00 (2x250) (Coal)	500.00	Brila Technical Services
75.	Dallagarh TPS/ W. Bengal	Indian	500.00 (2x250) (Coal)	1671.48	CESC Ltd Calcutta
Total : West Bengal			1655.00	4311.48	
Total-Northern Region			6033.50	17242.08	
Total-Western Region			7281.70	24949.08	
Total-Southern Region			9625.50	30108.58	
Total-Eastern Region			8575.00	28172.08	
Total-North-Eastern Region			1145.50	3679.25	
All India Total :			32661.20	104151.07	

List of CAI Cleared Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Approx. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
1.	Jagdeep GBPP/ Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. (NRI)	235.00 (1x112 GT) +1x60ST) (Gas)	866.00	GVK Industries USA

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Approx. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
2.	Godavari GBPP/ Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. (NRI)	200.00 (Gas)	654.85	Spectrum Power Generation Ltd/CHS Energy, USA & NTPC
3.	Vishakhapatnam TPS/ Andhra Pradesh	Forgn./ Indian JV	1000.00 (2x500) (Coal)	3000.00 (July 92)	Ashok Leyland & National Power, U.K
4.	Dabhol CCGT (LIG) Maharashtra	Forgn.	1920.00 (Gas)	7800.00	Enron Power Development Corporation & General Electric Corp. USA
5.	Ib Valley TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	420.00 (2x210) (Coal)	1000.00	A E S Corporation, USA
6.	Zero Unit (NLC)/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn. (NRI)	210.00 (1x210) (Lig)	750.00 (Dec 91)	ST Power Systems Inc. USA
7.	Mangalore TPS	Forgn.	1000.00	3000.00	Cogentrix Dev. Co. USA

Roads Wing:

So far as the part (a) the question under reference *inter-alia* on surface transport is concerned, the Government has been intending to involve private sector in the construction, maintenance and operation of fee based facilities on National Highways. However, the final decision on this issue is yet to be taken. It is, therefore, premature to indicate the position in respect of part (b) of the question. Reply to parts (c) and (d) may be treated as NIL.

Transport Wing:

The Planning Commission have recommended to the State Government the following guidelines while formulating the States Annual Plans of Road

Transport Sector:—

- (i) operational efficiency of the SRTUs must improve;
- (ii) STRUs should gradually make room for private sector except in area where private sector is unlikely to come
- (iii) there should be no expansion of STRUs.

2. The Government of India is in agreement with the approach initiated by the Planning Commission.

Shipping Wing:

So far Shipping sector is concerned, it is already open to the private sector. At

present, there are 65 shipping companies registered with the Directorate General (Shipping), Bombay. Out of these, 56 companies are in the private sector having 246 vessels aggregating to 51.23 lakh DWT. Shipping companies in the public sector including the Shipping Corporation of India and other Government Departments have 192 vessels aggregating to 52.25 lakhs DWT. Proposals for ship Acquisition are received from private companies as an ongoing process and these are considered by the Ship Acquisition Licensing Committee which normally meets once every month.

Ports Wing:

(a) & (b). So far as Indian Ports are concerned Govt. have taken a decision to obtain private participation in various areas of Port functioning and infrastructure development.

(c) & (d). So far the following proposals have been approved:—

- (i) Leasing of two berths at Haldia Dock System of Calcutta Port to M/s TISCC and M/S SAIL;
- (ii) Arrangement for leasing/ managing the berths by a private company in Bombay ports;
- (iii) Maintenance and operation of floating crafts by a private party at JNPT.
- (iv) Leasing of water front and land at Goa for setting up dry docks by a private entrepreneur.
- (v) Leasing of docks and adjoining land at Calcutta Port.

A proposal for leasing of the container terminal of JNPT and another proposal of provision of private equipment at Kandla port are under active consideration of the Government.

Ports have tentatively identified the projects worth of about 43,000 million for private investment. It is, however, very difficult to give an actual estimate for such an investments it will depend on the willingness of the private parties to participate in such facilities.

Communication: Nil

Steel:

(a) & (b) As per the new Industrial Policy announced by Ministry of industry, in July, 1991 and amendments thereof:—

- (i) 'Iron and Steel' has been removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector and also exempted from requirements of compulsory licensing. No industrial licence is therefore, required for the establishment of iron & steel plants of any capacity in the private sector barring certain locations.
- (ii) Iron and Steel industry has been included in the list of 'high priority' industry where there is a provision for automatic approval for foreign equity investment upto 51% provided that the foreign equity covers the cost of imported capital goods.

In addition, Price & Distribution Controls have been removed from January, 1992 with a view to make the industry more competitive and responsive to market forces.

A set of 'Guidelines for Entrepreneurs in Iron & Steel Industry' were issued in October, 1992. The guidelines provide entrepreneurs comprehensive information on the policy framework, projections, availability of essential raw materials, infrastructural facilities, possible locations, technological capabilities existing within the country, requirement of environmental clearance for iron and steel projects etc.

(c) In view of the delicensing of Iron and Steel sector over 1000 industrial entrepreneurs memoranda have been filed by the prospective entrepreneurs indicating their interest to set up such plants. No formal approval is required to set up such products barring in certain locations.

(d) No estimates of foreign investment in iron and steel sector have been made for the 8th Plan period. However, the proposals involving foreign investment including NRI of Rs. 863 (USA 274 million) have been considered/are under consideration, details of which are given in *Statement* enclosed.

Statement Showing Foreign Equity Participation in Indian Steel Industry

Sl. No.	Name of the Company & Location	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture & Capacity	% Foreign Equity Share & Amount & Project cost	Remarks
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Steel (EAF based or Steel Processing)

1.	M/s. Monica Metals Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	M/s. VNIETO All Union Scientific Research Institute, Russia.	Special Alloy Steel of High Purity of Electrostage Melting and Refining Process. Capacity -600 TPA	24% (Rs. 14.4 lacs) Project cost Rs. 2.04 crores	
2.	M/s. Piyush Steels Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat.	M/s. Mukesh K. Patel & Mr. Hari Kishan M. Patel (NRIs) London, U.K.	Low Carbon Steel Wires Not plated or Coated Capacity 50,000 TPA	12% (Rs. 120 lacs) Project cost Rs. 2362 lacs.	
3.	M/s. Usha Martin Industries Ltd., Ranchi, Bihar	M/s. Martech Ltd., (Formerly, Martin Block & Co. Ltd., U.K.)	All Types of Steel Wires, Wire Ropes Wire Strands Including locked coil Ropes.	From. 5.18% (Rs. 45.73 lacs) . 29.25% (Rs. 345.73 lacs). Project cost-proposal is for enhancement in existing equity	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company & Location	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture & Capacity	% Foreign Equity Share & Amount & Project cost	Remarks
4.	M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Ispat Maxicana Mexico	HR Coils Capacity 2 Million TPA	25% (Rs. 150 crores) Project cost Rs. 2500 crores (Approx.)	

Processed Scrap

5.	M/s. Tara International Khopoli, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)	M/s. F.K.K.L., Japan	Processed Scrap 1200 TPA	23.08% (Rs. 6 lacs) Project cost (Rs. 87 lacs)	
6.	M/s. Volvo Scrap Recycling (P) Ltd., Mahura, Bhavnagar.	NRI Investment	Processed Scrap 12,000 TPA	25% (RS. 6.25 lacs) Projects cost Rs. 66 Lacs	
7.	M/s. Flobar India Ltd., Maraimalai Nagar, Chingalpattu	NRI Investment	Processed Scrap 35,000 TPA	3% (Rs. 10 lacs)	FIPB considered this case on 12.2.94 & approved

Steel (Blast Furnaq Based)

8.	M/s. Orind Steels Ltd., Keonjhar, Orissa.	M/s. Gold Star Investment Ltd., Dubai, USX Engineers & Consultants Inc. USA-to Enter Into Foreign Investment Agreement.	Hot & Cold Coils/Sheets., etc. Capacity 7,00,000 TPA (CRC-Phase-I) 10,00,00 TPA (HRC/CRC-Phase-II)	44.44% of the Total Ceiling (Rs. 400 Crores) Project cost Rs. 1650 crores (Rs. 646 crores for Phase-I)	
9.	M/s. Kalinga Steels India Ltd., Near Daitari, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa	Dr. Swraj Paul Caparo Group Ltd., London.	HR Coils & Pig Iron Cap 1.5 Million TPA HRC 0.42 Million TPA of Pig Iron (Revised: 1.25 MTPA HRC)	16.88% (Rs. 270 crores) Project cost Rs. 6900 crores. (Revised : 4640 Crs.)	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company & Location	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture & Capacity	% Foreign Equity Share & Amount & Project cost	Remarks
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Pig Iron

10.	M/s Mid-East Integrated Steels Ltd., Kalinga, Nagar Industrial Unit, Orissa	M/s China Metallurgical Import & Export Corporation, China	Pig Iron Cap-05 Million TPA	5% (Rs. 625.81 Lacs) NRI Holding 15.62% (Rs. 1846.36 Lacs) Project cost Rs. 220 Crs. Revised: 307 Crs.	Intent to manufacture steel the in IIInd Phase
11.	M/s. Lanco Ferro Ltd., Vill. Panchagunneri, Distt. Chittoore, A.P.	M/s. Tata Korf Engg. Services Ltd	Pig Iron Cap-90,000 TPA	10.15% (Rs. 2.32 Cores) (Project Cost =Rs. 54 Crs.)	Total investment by *M/s. Asian Finance & Investment Corpn. Ltd., & NRI (Repatriable; would be Rs. 7.32 crores, which is 32.04% of the total equity. Proposal was considered in FIPB meeting held on 22.1.94 & was cleared. It is yet to be approved by Empowered Committee

Sponge Iron-Hot Briqueted Iron

12.	M/s. Kalyani Konkon Sponge Pvt. Ltd.,	(i) M/s. Davy Mackee Corp. USA (ii) M/s Hyisa SA DECV. Mexico.	Sponge Iron/Hot Briqueted Iron Capacity-7.5 Lacs TPA	2.17% (Rs. 62 lacs)	Project has since been dropped.
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Refractories

13.	M/s. Alumina Products India Ltd., 24-Parganas, West Bengal	M/s. Alcoa International Holdings Company, Inc. USA	Tabular Alumina Magal Spinel Calcined Aluminas Reactive Aluminas 10,000 TPA	60% (Rs. 300 Lacs) Project cost- Rs. 840 Lacs.	
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Sl. No.	Name of the Company & Location	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture & Capacity	% Foreign Equity Share & Amount & Project cost	Remarks
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14.	M/s. India Magnesia Product Ltd., Salem, Tamil Nadu.	M/s. LHRMAG. AG Switzerland.	High Quality Sintered Magnesia 30,000 TAP	1.6% (Rs. 2 crores) Project cost Rs. 250 crores.	
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Total Foreign Equity=Rs. 862.68 Crores
Including NRI Investment US\$ 273.8 Million
(US\$ Exchange Rate Rs. 31.5)

Coal

(a) Coal mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been amended with 9.6.1993 to allow private sector participation in coal mining for captive consumption for power generation, washing of coal obtained from a mine and for other end used to be notified from time to time in addition to the existing provision for Iron and Steel. It includes foreign participation subject to fulfilment of other requirements.

(b) Requests for development of captive coal mining by power generating companies and companies engaged in the manufacture of Iron and Steel for their end use are considered by a Screening Committee constituted by the Minister of Coal which comprises of members from Minister of Power, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Railways, State Governments, CIL, Coal Companies etc.

(c) In relation to power sector, applications have been received from 15 power generating companies for identification of captive blocks. Captive blocks have been identified for 10 of

these power generating companies. In the iron and steel sector, applications have been identified for 3 of these companies. These companies would be undertaking survey, preparation of mine plan and other formalities for sanction of Mining lease.

(d) As regards to the mine development, the estimates of Investment proposals are not available in the absence of finalisation of mine plans by the private parties.

Heavy Industry

The Government has approved in principle only in case of HMT the proposal to convert the individual business groups of HMT into Joint Venture companies with the International partners. The joint venture partners may be allowed to have the majority equity shareholdings if it is in the interest of HMT Ltd.

No specific proposal for any joint ventures has been received so far in persuation to such approval.

**Recovery of Unpaid Due from
Allottees of Flats/Plots**

recover the dues and the recovery of unpaid dues likely to be affected?

3012. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that various steps to augment recoveries from the allottees of flats, including use of Cable T.V., are considered from time to time.

(a) whether DDA proposes to use cable TV network to recover the unpaid dues from the allottees of flats/plots;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of unpaid dues at the end of the financial year 1991-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) the reasons for non-recovery of the dues; and

(d) the estimated amount likely to be spent by DDA for using cable TV to

(b) The year-wise break up of the amount due to DDA from defaulting allottees is not readily available. The amount of hire purchase instalments yet to be recovered, scheme-wise is as under:—

1. General Housing Scheme	Approx. Rs. 1194.00 lakhs (as on 31.12.93)
2. New pattern Registration Scheme	The New pattern Registration Scheme is on Computer since its inception. According to DDA, an amount of Rs. 16326 lakhs was recoverable as on 31.12.93 on account of hire-purchase instalments.

(c) Following are the major causes for non-recovery of dues:—

(i) General reluctance of the allottees in making timely payments.

(ii) Delay in updating of accounts of individual allottees.

(iii) Change of hand of flats from the original allottees to General Power of Attorney holders, etc.

(d) As per preliminary examination, estimated cost for using cable T.V is likely to be Rs. 3.20 lakhs approximately. It is not feasible to anticipate the ultimate recovery of unpaid dues as a result of use of cable T.V.

Movement of Fertilisers

3013. DR. SUDHIR RAY Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Fertiliser has the primary responsibility of moving controlled fertilisers to various States and Union Territories under the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973;

(b) whether the Government are aware of artificial scarcity of fertilisers being created by hoarding etc; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific case of scarcity of fertilisers on account of hoarding has come to the notice of the Government of India.

Pollution Hazards

3041. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientists have developed a technology recently which eliminates pollution hazards posed by spent wash from distilleries;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to field valuable potash and help generate power; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Several alternative technology routes have been developed since 1980s directed towards elimination of pollution hazards posed by spent wash from distilleries.

(b) and (c). Recently, some processes, have been developed and these have potential for power generation.

These, however, do not adequately address potash recovery.

Vasantdata Sugar Institute, Pune, has developed a process called DIEG (Drying Incineration and Energy Generation) where coke like material is obtained which is used in boiler to produce steam.

M/s. Zucker Gasification Co-generation Ltd., Pune, also has developed a process based on gasification of mixture of spent wash and bagasse to produce gas which can be used to drive gas turbine to generate power.

There is one more process developed by M/s Consafe Scientific India Ltd, Pune, in which the spent wash is thermally hydrolysed under pressure to generate coke which in turn can be used in generation of steam.

Hill Area Development Programme

3015. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group set up under the Hill Area Development Programme has made recommendations towards development of a National Policy for integrated development in the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) The main points and recommendations of the report of the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission to formulate a National Policy for Integrated Development of the Himalayas are being discussed in the Planning Commission. The Government has yet to take a final view on the report and the process of action is underway.

Surplus Workers in Public Sector Undertakings.

3017. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of workers rendered surplus in public sector undertakings during 1992 and 1993; and

(b) the number of surplus workers, benefited or likely to be benefited from the National Renewal Fund during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No firm estimates of the number of workers rendered surplus in the PSEs during 1992 and 1993 have been maintained centrally. However, during 4 year-period ending 31.3.1993, 88,371 employees opted for voluntary retirement in 120 PSEs.

(b) The number of workers who have benefited from National Renewal Fund while opting for voluntary retirement during the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94 (as on 28.2.1994 for which figures are available) was of the order of 62,875.

Gross National Product

3018. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Gross National Product (GNP) has declined in 1991 and 1992 according to World Bank estimates;

(b) whether this decline has been more in goods or in services; and

(c) if so, whether there has been any recovery in GNP during 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c), According to World Bank publication 'World Bank Atlas' India's Gross National Product (GNP) in terms of US dollars shows a decline in 1991 and 1992; information on sectoral estimates and for the total GNP for 1993 in US dollars has not become available.

As per National Accounts Statistics published by Govt. of India, the GNP of the country in Rupee terms has shown an increase in 1991-92 & 1992-93 and is likely to increase in 1993-94 also.

Investment by Singapore

3019. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present investment level of Singapore in India, sector-wise; and

(b) the extent to which this investment is likely to increase in view of the visit of the Prime Minister of Singapore to India in January, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). During the year 1993, foreign investment proposals from Singapore amounting to Rs. 667.4 millions have been approved. In general, the Singapore companies have invested in sectors like Industrial Information Technology, ship-breaking, Re-rolling, Warehousing, Air-conditioning and Hotel industry etc. Interaction between the two countries in the economic sphere, particularly, at the time of Singapore Prime Minister's visit in January, 1994, have convinced the

Singapore companies of vast opportunities available in India and a greater flow of investment is expected during 1994-95.

Amendment to Patents Act, 1970

3020. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to amend or totally repeal the Indian Patents Act, 1970 as a sequel to signing of GATT; 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). As the Uruguay Round agreement requires members to bring their laws and regulations into conformity with their obligations under the agreement, we will be required to amend the Patents Act, 1970, in accordance with the provisions of agreement of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. These would be mainly in Respect of the scope of patentability, term of protection, compulsory licensing provisions, etc.

Entry of Multinationals

3021. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian industrialists in a recent meeting with him have complained of the red carpet treatment to the multinationals;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints made by them; and

(c) whether the research in drugs is intense and result oriented; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

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 New Industrial Policy 1991 is an important corner-stone of the major programme of economic reforms which seeks to move India rapidly into the global economy, make Indian industry internationally competitive, ensure optimal utilisation of human resources and transform India into a major partner of the developed and developing nations. Suggestions for and against the policy are received from a number of quarters including the Indian Industrialists. Government constantly reviews the policy framework in the light of the suggestions received keeping in mind the interests of the Nation at large.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Out of thousands of products in R&D 40 to 60 new drugs (New Chemical Entities) are introduced in the international market every year. These drugs belong to various therapeutic categories, the major being anti-infectives, neurologicals, cardiovascular, anti cancer etc. The local manufacturers introduce some of these new drugs in the country, keeping in view the local disease pattern and the therapeutic advantages over the existing drugs. The introduction of New drugs in India needs specific approval of Drugs Controller (India).

Production of Drugs

3022. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest drugs invented and produced in developed countries are introduced in India in local patent form after the passage of few years;

(b) if so, the details of the latest life saving and psychotherapy drugs invented and produced in developed countries but yet to be manufactured in India;

(c) and (d). Basic research is the major activity in pharmaceutical R&D. This research which ultimately leads to the discovery and development of a new drug molecule is a complex, multidisciplinary, risky, expensive and time consuming activity.

[Translation]

Chemical Insecticides

3023. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the producers of chemical insecticides in the country and the quantity and value produced during 1992-93, item-wise;

(b) the import value of the ingredients being utilised in the manufacture of these insecticides; and

(c) the value of the other insecticides exported and imported during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Chemical pesticides are produced and formulated by more than 700 units in the country. Production of technical grade pesticides in the organised sector during 1992-93 was 76,933 tonnes. Itemwise information relating to the quantity is given in the *Statement*. Itemwise value of production is not maintained.

(b) Government does not control the import of chemicals used specifically for the manufacture of pesticides. Thus separate information about the value of such chemicals is not maintained.

(c) The data on imports and exports is published in the monthly Statistics on Foreign Trade by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Calcutta, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93
IV Pesticides & Insecticides		
Insecticides		
1.	B.H.C.	
1.	Hil	1983
2.	Kanoria Chem	18042
3.	South-Pest. Corp.	1201
4.	Tata Chem Gujrat	2623
	Total	<u>23851</u>
2.	D.D.T.	
1.	Hil	6722
	Total	<u>6722</u>
3.	Malathion	
1.	Cyanamid India	1976
2.	Ficom Org.	1091
3.	Hil	434
4.	Ind. Farmers Fert	27
5.	Khatau Junker	561
6.	Shivalik R Sayan	9
	Total	<u>4098</u>
4.	Parathion (Methyl)	
1.	Bayer (I)	2147
2.	Voltas	0
	Total	<u>2147</u>
5.	Feenitroth Ion	
1.	Bayer (I)	16
	Total	<u>16</u>
6.	Dimethoate	
1.	Khatau Junker	231

Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93	Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93
	2. Rallis Ind.	1335	11.	Sudershan Chem	573
	3. Shaw Wallace & Co. Cal.	432	12.	United PHosphorus	419
	4. Shivalik Rasayan	180	13.	Janpech Pest	1054
	Total	<u>2178</u>	14.	Voltas	27
7.	D.D.V.P.		15.	National Agrochem	429
	1. Hind Cibageigy	755	Total	<u>6211</u>	
	2. Khatau Junker	57	10.	Phusphamidon	
	3. Nocil	168	1.	Hind Cibageigy	1307
	4. Pest Ltd.	281	2.	Khatau Junker	37
	5. Bulershan Chem	434	3.	Nocil	414
	Total	<u>1695</u>	4.	Sudershan Chem	428
8.	Quinalphos		Total	<u>2186</u>	
	1. Guj Insec. Ltd.	718	11.	Phorate	
	2. Sandoz Ind	1015	1.	Cyanamid India	1363
	3. Sudershan Chem	184	2.	Pest Ind.	916
	4. Arlabs	273	3.	Voltas	886
	Total	<u>2190</u>	Total	<u>3163</u>	
9.	Monocrotophos		12.	Ethion	
	1. Bharat Pulverising	0	1.	Pest Ind.	37
	2. Guj Insec. Ltd.	0	2.	Rallis Ind.	160
	3. Hil	54	3.	Shaw Wallace & Co. CAI	235
	4. Hind CIB. Geigy	1294	4.	Votas	145
	5. Khatau Junker	499	Total	<u>577</u>	
	6. Lupin Lab	232	13.	Endosulphan	
	7. Nocil	1026	1.	Bharat Pulverising	758
	8. Pest ind.	309	2.	Excel Inds.	4951
	9. Rallis Ind	229	3.	Hil	1114
	10. Shaw Wallace & Co. Cal.	17	Total	<u>6823</u>	

Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93	Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93
14.	Fenvalarate		18.	Chlorpyrifos	
1.	Bharat Pulverising	36	1.	Lupin Lab	8
2.	Guj Insec. Ltd.	273	2.	Vantech Pest	48
3.	Rallis Ind	193		Total	<u>56</u>
4.	Searie (I)	330	19.	Phosalone	
5.	United Phosphorus	83	1.	Voltas	568
6.	Arlabs	81		Total	<u>568</u>
7.	Sumex Chem	34	20.	Metasybtox	
	Total	<u>1030</u>	1.	Bayer (I)	346
15.	Cyperemathrin			Total	<u>346</u>
1.	BASF India		21.	Abate	
2.	Bharat Pulverising	40	1.	Cyanamid India	299
3.	Gharda Chem	325		Total	<u>299</u>
4.	Guj Insec. Ltd.	96	Fungicides		
5.	ICI India Ltd.	103	22.	Captan & Captafol	
6.	Nocil	103	1.	Rallis Ind.	605
7.	Rallis Ind.	102		Total	<u>605</u>
8.	Unitel Phosphorus	197	23.	Thiram (Thiocarbamate)	
9.	Sumex Chem	16	1.	J.K.B.M.	22
	Total	<u>976</u>		Total	<u>22</u>
16.	Anilophos		24.	Ziram (Thiocarbamate)	
1.	Gharda Chem.	340	1.	Hind Cibageigy	183
2.	Hoechest India	103		Total	<u>183</u>
	Total	<u>443</u>	25.	Carbendazim (Bavibtin)	
17.	Acephate		1.	BASF India	281
1.	Rallis India	98	2.	Guj Insec. Ltd	195
2.	Shaw Wallace & Co. Cal	234	3.	J.K.B.M.	74
	Total	<u>332</u>	4.	Paushak Ltd	158
				Total	<u>708</u>

Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93
26.	Calixin	
	1. BASF	196
	Total	<u>196</u>
27.	Mancozab	
	1. Indofil Chem	3599
	Total	<u>3599</u>

Herbicides

28.	2. 4-D	
	1. Agromore Pvt Ltd	11
	2. Atul Product	482
	3. Guj Chem Dist	43
	Total	<u>536</u>
29.	Butachlor	
	1. Guj. Narmada Valiey	151
	2. Hil	116
	3. Searie (I)	457
	4. Sudershan Chem	53
	5. Vantech: Pest	0
	6. Montari Ind.	203
	7. Siris India	516
	Total	<u>1496</u>

Weedicides

30.	Iboproturon	
	1. Gharda Chem	1242
	2. Hoechest India	573
	3. Paushak Ltd	166
	4. Arlabs	22
	5. Montari Ind.	107
	Total	<u>2110</u>

Sl. No.	Company Name	1992-93
31.	Basalin	
	1. BASF India	128
	Total	<u>128</u>

Rodenticides

32.	Zinc Phosphide	
	1. Excel Indus.	103
	2. United Phosphorus	168
	Total	<u>271</u>

Fumigants

33.	Aluminium Phosphide	
	1. Excel Inds.	362
	2. United Phosphorus	677
	Total	<u>1039</u>
34.	Methyle Bromides	
	1. Tata Chem Gujarat	51
	Total	<u>51</u>

Allotment of Flats in Chanakyapuri

3024. SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4506 on August, 25, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received report from C.B.I. in regard to allotment of house to the sons of influential persons in Chanakyapuri;

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

(c) the details of the consultation held with the Minister of Home Affairs in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty?

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), Even though a note was received from C.B.I., a final view has not been taken in the matter. The note is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

Indian Rare Earths

3025. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand and modernise the Indian Rare Earths factory at Manavalakurichi, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Manavalakurichi Plant of India rare Earths Limited has already been modernised at

an approximate cost of Rs. 10 crores. The Zirconium Plant at Manavalakurichi is being marginally expanded to increase the production of dry frit and other value added Zirconium products.

Expeditions to Antarctica

3026. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic benefit has been accrued from the 13 expeditions made by the Indian Scientific teams to Antarctica; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The objective of the Indian Antarctic Programme is scientific research in the fields of atmospheric sciences, global climate, environment, biology, oceanography, glaciology, geology, geophysics, geomagnetism, physiology and the study of solar terrestrial processes. The Environmental Protocol to the antarctic Treaty prohibits any activity relating to mineral resources except scientific research. The economic benefits of the antarctic programme are, therefore, indirect and are as follows:

- (i) Manpower development in designing and constructing structures and essential support systems for extreme cold conditions.

- (ii) Potential to exploit krill resources which are abundant in antarctic waters, based on techno-economic feasibility.
- (iii) Development of expertise in both government as well as private sector in rendering logistic support in extreme cold and harsh conditions, including helicopter support, overland transportation and communication facilities.
- (iv) Strategic information on effects of climate and geomagnetism on human physiology and their behavioural pattern.
- (v) Strategic presence in a continent which is declared to be solely used for peaceful purposes and promotion of international cooperation and goodwill among member countries.
- (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) An amount of Rs. 27.20 crores has been incurred for renovation. This includes expenditure on Electrical and Horticultural work also.

(b) & (c). The initial estimated cost was Rs. 12.02 crores. Due to various factors such as cost escalation, lesser provision in the original estimate, inclusion of fresh items especially for fire safety etc., security items and additional items to provide improved specifications and facilities, the revised sanctioned cost of the project was Rs. 24.79 crores. The total expenditure of Rs. 27.20 crores actually incurred is within the permissible variation of 10% of the sanctioned cost.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Renovation of Vigyan Bhavan

3027. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for renovation of Vigyan Bhavan;

(b) whether the expenditure has been increased from the actual estimated cost of the project;

(c) if so, the initial estimated cost and the reasons for enhancement of the cost thereof;

(d) whether the entire project was completed in a time bound manner; and

Plan Outlay of Delhi

3028. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay allocated for Delhi during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of annual plan allocated and utilised for the Year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Plan outlay allocated for Delhi during the Eighth Plan at 1991-92 prices and

those allocated and utilised for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 at current prices are as under:—

(Rs. in cores)

Plan	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	4500.00	—
Annual Plan (1992-93)	920.00	911.07
Annual Plan (1993-94)	1075.00	980.00*
Annual Plan (1994-95)	1560.00**	—

* Anticipated

** Agreed Outlay

Construction of Border Roads

3029. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of border roads in the country is running behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the roads constructed during 1993-94;

(d) whether the proposal to widen the border road from Badrinath to Mana in the border area of Uttar Pradesh is still under consideration of the Government; and

(e) if so, the time likely to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the works Plan of 1993-94, 700 Kms of formation cutting, 1400 Kms of surfacing works, permanent works costing Rs. 100 crores and bridge construction costing Rs. 19 crores are under execution. 477 Kms of formation cutting, 1317 Kms of surfacing works, permanent works costing Rs. 92.13 crores and bridge construction costing Rs. 14.01 crores have been completed by end of February, 1994.

(d) The Uttar Pradesh Government have conveyed their cost acceptance for road improvement works in the sector Km 264.6 to Km 323.6, which includes road portion Badrinath to Mana.

(e) The works are expected to be completed by the end of 1997, subject to timely release of funds by the State Government.

Industries in Western States

3030. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries set up in Western States during last two years, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount outstanding on account of transport and capital subsidy against each of these States;

(c) the total amount of subsidy provided so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount of subsidy is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (s) Industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned and the Central Government supplements such efforts wherever possible. Details of industries set-up in Western States during last two years are not maintained by Government of India. However, the number of Letters of Intent (LOIs), Industrial Licences (ILs) issued and Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEMs) filed for Western States during 1992 & 1993 are given below:—

States	1992			1993		
	LOI	IL	IEM	LOI	IL	IEM
1. Goa	8	2	25	14	4	34
2. Gujarat	120	23	809	76	21	589
3. Maharashtra	98	29	851	86	23	1347
4. Rajasthan	26	1	302	15	1	198

(b) to (d). The Transport Subsidy Scheme is not applicable to the Western States of India. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was discontinued with effect from 30.09.1988. The total amount of subsidy disbursed to the Western States under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is as follows:—

States	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1. Goa	42.71
2. Gujarat	62.73
3. Maharashtra	42.64
4. Rajasthan	76.61

Eligible claims worth Rs. 38,84,427/- are pending in respect of State of Goa and Rajasthan on account of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which will be reimbursed when funds become available.

Drinking Water Schemes of Madhya Pradesh

3031. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the number of schemes accorded approval for providing drinking water to urban areas in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated for the implementation of these schemes, scheme-wise; and

(c) the towns and cities of the State for which these schemes have been cleared?

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) During the last three years 12 urban water supply

schemes were cleared from technical angle.

(b) Urban water supply is a State subject and project proposals are planned, designed and executed with State Plan funds. Therefore, the question of providing/allocating funds from the Central Government does not arise.

(c) Statement of the project cleared from technical angle indicated the towns and cities of the State of Madhya Pradesh may please be seen below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Tech. approval
1.	Augmentation of Sagar Water Supply Scheme-Distt. Sagar.	3709.00	5.4.90
2.	Interim Water Supply Scheme for Dewas town from Narbada Project Distt., Dewas.	175.50	29.8.90
3.	Augmentation of Water Supply to Barwaha town-Distt. Khargone.	65.57	12.7.91
4.	Biaora Water Supply Scheme, Biaora Distt.	598.00	29.7.91
5.	Project for Improvement of Water Supply system for Gwalior Town (Phase-I)	1396.00	13.8.91
6.	Revised Rewa water Supply Augmentation Scheme, Distt Rewa.	1583.00	9.9.91
7.	Project for Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Gwalior town (phase-II)	548.00	13.9.91
8.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme of Sanawad town-Distt. Khargone	53.00	3.10.91
9.	Guna Water Supply Augmentation Scheme, Distt. Guna.	1535.00	10.1.92
10.	Project for Water Supply to Shivpuri town from Sindh River Distt Gwalior.	2013.50	13.3.92

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Tech. approval
11.	Sarangpur Water Supply Scheme, Distt Rajgarh.	60.00	15.10.91
12.	Project for Augmentation and Improvement of Raipur Water supply system, Distt. Raipur.	2805.00	7.9.1993

[English]

Grants to Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

3032. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDIN:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary grants to CSIR and to Various national laboratories and institutes thereunder have been going down in absolute and relative terms;

(b) if so, the total grants to them, actual as well as corrected, at constant prices in 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1993-94;

(c) the average annual income of CSIR from its internal resources such as publications, research contracts and patents; etc;

(d) whether the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee for the commercialisation of CSIR's research output have been accepted by the Government; and

(e) if so, the annual income likely to be generated by such commercialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Average annual income (receipts) of CSIR during 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as follows:

	<i>(rupees in crores)</i>		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Publications	0.81	0.47	0.12
2. Research Contract	62.64	75.85	81.25
3. Patents	1.25	0.97	0.48
4. Others	27.6	33.47	48.62

(d) and (e). Although the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee for commercialisation of CSIR's research output have been accepted in principle by the Government Body of CSIR, a few of these require to

be gone into more thoroughly from the point of view of legal and tax implications which may arise with the implementation of these recommendations. Since the recommendations have been accepted recently, it is too early to estimate the annual income by way of such commercialisation.

Centrally Sponsored AUWSP

3033. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the achievements made under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme in different States and Union Territories;

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

(c) the Central assistance given under the Programme, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The clearance of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has been obtained very recently (23rd February, 1994). The proposals received from the States/UTs are being processed for sanction of the individual schemes and release of the Central share. Hence, the stage for conducting any study on the achievements under this programme has not been reached. There is a provision of Rs. 12 crores for the year 1992-93 towards the Central assistance and the

same will be released to the States/UTs by the close of the financial year 31.3.94. So far, no amount has been released.

[*Translation*]

Medicinal Items in Ocean

3034. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several medicinal items are found in ocean; and

(b) if so, the action taken for exploitation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Marine fauna and flora have significant potential with regard to the potent biological activity i.e. antiviral, antiinflammatory, antifungal etc. from their extracts.

(b) This Department initiated a National Project on "Development of Potential Drugs from the Ocean" in November 1990. The Central drug Research Institute, Lucknow, was selected to coordinate the activities of 10 participating laboratories and institutions. Various marine fauna and flora are collected, identified and their extracts are screened for potential bioactivity for development of pharmaceutical drugs in future.

During the first phase of the project, 646 marine flora (156 samples) and fauna (490 samples) were identified, screened for their bioactivity upto March 1993. Further work with regard to the development of potential drugs is continuing in respect of organisms having promising bioactivity. More than 100 marine flora and fauna are likely to be screened and characterised for their bioactivities during the current year.

[English]

Rural Indebtedness

3035. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to protect the rural people particularly the small and marginal farmers from rural indebtedness;

(b) whether the small and marginal farmers are particularly falling in the debt trap due to crop failure;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to rescue such farmers; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the major poverty alleviation programme of the Central Government for the benefit of the rural poor living below the poverty line. Under the programme, the target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc. whose annual family

income falls below the cut-off line of Rs. 8,500/-. Under the scheme, the beneficiary families are provided Government subsidy and bank credit to take up self-employment activities. Further, to meet the small consumption needs of weaker sections of the society, a scheme for providing assistance towards risk fund for consumption credit is also under operation. The risk fund is established at the level of financing banks and cooperative societies in regard to issue of loan for consumption purposes to all IRDP beneficiaries, namely, small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural workers, etc. Each borrower is entitled to get the loan amounting to Rs. 1000/- and the expenditure on the scheme is shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State Government.

Besides IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is also another poverty alleviation programme of the Union Government. The basic objective of JRY is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons both men and women in the rural areas. Under Million Wells Scheme (MWS), which is a sub-scheme of JRY, open irrigation wells are also provided to the small and marginal farmers below the poverty line at free of cost. From 1993-94, 30% of the total allocation under JRY has been earmarked for MWS to help small and marginal farmers.

[Translation]

Drugs Under Patent Laws

3036. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of essential and life saving drugs covered under Patent Laws as per the International Drug List; and

(b) the time by which the period of Patent Laws will be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

UNICEF Aid Under UBSP

3037. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the UNICEF has given substantial aid under the programme of Urban Basic Services for the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Under the Master Plan of Operations 1991-95, UNICEF will provide US \$ 9.00 million for specific key-result areas viz., Training, Management Capacity Building,

Communication and Extension, Support to Non-Government Organisations, Urban Studies and Policy Research, etc. for the programme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor. Till 1993, a sum of US \$ 3.1 million of UNICEF aid has already been utilised.

Allotment of C-II Government Accommodation

3038. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether C-II Government accommodation has been allotted to non-eligible persons including, Police Officers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any C-II accommodation sanctioned on out of turn basis during the last two years has not been allotted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) During the current allotment year no such allotment has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Nine such sanctions are pending who would get allotment when their turn matures.

[Translation]

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

Agro Based Units in Gujarat

3039. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign investment proposals received for setting up agro based industries in Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) the details of the proposals approved during the above period; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Details of foreign investment proposals approved for setting up agro based industries in Gujarat during 1992 were not maintained. However, details of proposals involving foreign direct investment approved during 1993 & January 1994 for setting up agro based industries in Gujarat are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Nature of collaboration
1.	M/s. Anoop Kothari, New Delhi	M/s. Dalsem Veciap, Holland	White Button Mushrooms	Financial

The project has been approved only in January 1994. It is too early to expect its implementation.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The nutrient-wise details of production of fertilizers during the last 5 years (from 1988-89 to 1992-93) are as under:—

Name of the Nutrients	('000 MT)				
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Nitrogen (N)	6712.0	6747.3	6993.1	7301.3	7430.3
Phosphates (P)	2252.0	1795.8	2051.9	2562.1	2306.2

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

3040. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizers have declined in the recent years; and

The decline in production of phosphatic fertilizers during 1989-90 and 1990-91 was due to non-availability of phosphoric acid which is largely imported. In 1992-93, the decline in production of phosphatic fertilizers was due to reduced off-take on account of increase in prices in the open market, as also availability of imported DAP at rates much cheaper than the indigenous cost of production.

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of Underground Water

3041. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Desert Development Project have prohibited use of underground water for Cattles in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to instal tubewells for this purpose; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The Desert Development Programme (DDP) does not at present permit exploitation of groundwater because it contributes to the exploitation of already shrinking groundwater resources. However, it provides for construction of water harvesting and storage structures for

cattle and sheep, and construction of small tanks to meet the drinking water requirement of animals.

[*English*]

Penicillin Manufacturing Capacity

3042. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to upgrade the manufacturing capacity of penicillin and make it available at cheaper rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether penicillin is being imported at present; and

(d) if so, the foreign exchange spent thereon during the each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Technology improvement is a continuous process. Even though no formal proposal has been received by the Government, some private sector companies have indicated their interest in collaborating with the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., for production of Penicillin.

(c) and (d). Imports of Penicillin are governed by the provisions of the Imports & Exports Policy, 1992-1997. To the extent information is available the c.i.f. value of imports of penicillin (First Crystals) during the last three years was as following:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Value
1990-91	20.96
1991-92	35.05
1992-93	35.82

[Translation]

Women and Children Development Programme

3043. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made toward development of women and children scheme in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether it is declining during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The progress made towards Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) during the last three years in Uttar

Pradesh is given as under:—

Year	Target No. of groups	Groups formed
1990-91	1302	1335
1991-92	1350	1345
1992-93	1140	1281

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers

3044. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since agreed, in principal, to compensate the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) of the loss incurred by it due to the appreciation of Kuwaiti Dinar (KD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss so far incurred by RCF on this account;

(d) whether RCF proposes to return the loan of KD taken from Kuwaiti alongwith interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Government have decided to provide a compensation of Rs. 150.88 crores to Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) for the loss arising from payment of enhanced interest and principal amount on Kuwaiti Dinar loan on account of exchange rate fluctuations.

(d) and (e). RCF has already repaid the Kuwaiti Dinar loan alongwith interest on 16.12.1993.

Sickness of Small Scale Industries

3045. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Small Scale Industrial Units registered with the Government as on February 28, 1994; State/Union territory-wise;

(b) the number of Small Scale Industrial Units out of them declared sick, State/Union territory-wise;

(c) the number of units lying closed at present, State/Union territory-wise;

(d) the reasons for their sickness; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to overcome their sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO RURAL

INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the information furnished by various State/UT Directorate of Industries, There were 16,37,812 small scale units registered up to 31.12.1992 (latest available). A *Statement* showing the cumulative number of small scale industrial units falling under the purview of Small Industrial Development Organisation and registered with respective State/UT is given below.

(b) State/UT-wise distribution of sick small scale industrial units as at the end of 31st March, 1992 as per the Reserve Bank of India is given in *Statement-II*.

(c) any specific study to find out State/Union Territory wise number of units lying closed at present has not been under-taken. However, based on the results of the 2nd all India census of SSI units conducted by DC(SSSI) during 1989-91, State/UT-wise position with regard to number of units found closed at the end to 31st March, 1988 is given in *Statement-III*.

(d) The main reasons for the sickness of small scale industrial units as revealed by the findings of the 1st All India Diagnostic Survey of SSI units conducted during 1982-83, were: Lack of finance, Marketing problems, Non availability of raw materials, shortage of power & other sources of energy, labour trouble, Faulty/obsolete technology, high rate of taxes, Transport bottlenecks. personal factors and other reasons.

(e) Measures for the rehabilitation of viable sick units are being taken on regular basis through State Level Inter-Institutional Committee and State Level Rehabilitation Committee. Banks are also helping to rehabilitate viable sick units on regular basis.

STATEMENT-I

Cumulative number of SIDO Units Registered on Permanent basis with State/UT Directorates as on 31.12.1992

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of SIDO Units Registered as on 31-12-1992
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107312
2.	Assam	14354
3.	Bihar	83782
4.	Gujarat	94879
5.	Haryana	79953
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12165
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	22653
8.	Karnataka	88513
9.	Kerala	86595
10.	Madhya Pradesh	184245 (E)
11.	Maharashtra	68003
12.	Manipur	4310 (E)
13.	Meghalaya	1617 (E)
14.	Nagaland	642
15.	Orissa	16505 (E)
16.	Punjab	134337
17.	Rajasthan	64437
18.	Tamil Nadu	133807
19.	Tripura	5665
20.	Uttar Pradesh	247907
21.	Sikkim	224
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	571
23.	West Bengal	142508 (E)
24.	Mizoram	2638
25.	Goa	5381
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	852

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of SIDO Units Registered as on 31-12-1992
27.	Chandigarh	2844
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	306
29.	Delhi	26606
30.	Lakshadweep	184
31.	Pondicherry	3517
32.	Daman & Diu	440 (E)
Total		1637812

E = Estimated.

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-Wise Distribution of Sick Small Scale Industrial Units as at the end of March, 1992

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sick Units*
1.	Assam	5317
2.	Meghalaya	68
3.	Mizoram	1
4.	Bihar	7823
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
6.	West Bengal	32022
7.	Nagaland	2039
8.	Manipur	2277
9.	Orissa	8415
10.	Sikkim	75
11.	Tripura	670
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22
13.	Uttar Pradesh	94150
14.	Delhi	4705

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sick Units*
15.	Punjab	5485
16.	Haryana	3467
17.	Chandigarh	342
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	769
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1481
20.	Rajasthan	14420
21.	Gujarat	6581
22.	Maharashtra	20153
23.	Daman & Diu	41
24.	Goa	1066
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
26.	Madhya Pradesh	22333
27.	Andhra Pradesh	29586
28.	Karnataka	17316
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Tamil Nadu	9797
31.	Kerala	14883
32.	Pondicherry	216
Total		245575

* These Includes Non SIDO Units Also

Source:- Reserve Bank of India Report.

STATEMENT-III

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Units Found Closed/Non-Traceable*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15177
2.	Assam	3320
3.	Bihar	17018
4.	Gujarat	21623

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Units Found Closed/Non-Traceable*
5.	Haryana	22319
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3378
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4700
8.	Karnataka	17132
9.	Kerala	11830
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44436
11.	Maharashtra	13894
12.	Manipur	361
13.	Meghalaya	153
14.	Nagaland	83
15.	Orissa	5315
16.	Punjab	39954
17.	Rajasthan	19433
18.	Tamil Nadu	25143
19.	Tripura	603
20.	Uttar Pradesh	41150
21.	West Bengal	44411
22.	Sikkim	36
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	106
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	42
25.	Chandigarh	640
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33
27.	Delhi	7425
28.	Goa	1000
29.	Mizoram	306
30.	Pondicherry	830
31.	Daman & Diu	46
Total		361897

Note: Union Territory of Lakshadweep had no registered unit as no 31-3-1988.

* These units have been closed down during a span of 15 years i.e. from 1.1.1973 to 31.3.1988.

Expansion of Bharat Earth Movers Limited

3046. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the Bharat Earth Movers Limited presently;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand the Bharat Earth Movers Limited; and

(c) if so, the details of the action plan in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 16,510.

(b) and (c). The company does not have any plans to open new production units. However, in order to achieve optimum capacity utilisation it has plans to diversify its products profile and take up the manufacture of new items in the earth moving, railways, defence, energy and automation sectors. Some of these are: walking dragline, rope shovel, road header, long wall system, robots, crash fire tenders, PMS bridges, rail bus etc. To increase its exports and domestic market share the company plans to upgrade its technology through inhouse research and development and fresh foreign collaboration.

Production of Fertilizers

3047. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

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

(a) whether there has been decline in the fertilizer production vis-a-vis targets fixed, since last year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The details of targets of production in terms of nutrients and the production level to be achieved during the year 1993-94 are as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Fertilizer Nutrients	Production target	Likely production
Nitrogen	78.00	73.20
Phosphate	22.00	18.30

The shortfall in production of nitrogenous fertilizers has been mainly due to reduced availability of nitrogen through DAP and complex fertilizers, restrictions on gas supply and poor performance of the old and sick units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. The shortfall in production of phosphatic fertilizers has been due to poor off-take consequent on increase in their prices after price de-control with effect from 25.8.1992 and availability of imported DAP at cheaper rates.

For increasing the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, efforts have been made to ensure adequate supply of gas to the fertilizer sector. For increasing the production of phosphatic fertilizers, a special concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne is being given during 1993-94 on the sale of indigenous DAP and proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and SSP.

Allocation Under Minimum Need Programme to Assam

3048. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Assam under the Minimum Needs Programme during each of the last three years and during the current year;

(b) the total amount utilised/unutilised so far by the Government of Assam; and

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of funds, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The approved outlays and revised outlays under Minimum Needs Programme in Assam during 1990-91 to 1993-94 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Approved outlay under MNP	Revised outlay under MNP
1990-91	10338	11557
1991-92	14738	13558

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Approved outlay under MNP	Revised outlay under MNP
1992-93	16507	16586
1993-94	17712	17142 (proposed)

(c) In 1991-92. Assam Government has allowed to utilise upto 10 per cent of the allocated Central assistance to meet the deficit in non-plan account.

Small Scale Industries

3049. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds to Maharashtra State for the development of Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the allocation made for this purpose during the current Five Year Plan period is less as compared to the allocation made in the previous Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no specific proposal from Government of Maharashtra State for allocation of more funds for the development of small scale industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Eighth Plan approved outlay for Village and Small Scale Industries is Rs. 22578 lakhs as against Rs. 6300 lakhs in the Seventh Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Plants by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

3050. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Fertilizer plants set up by the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT);

(b) whether all these plants are given dividend;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of those plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Details of fertilizer plants of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) are given below:

Sl. No.	Location	Item	Installed capacity ('000mt)
1.	Udyogamandal, Kerala.	(i) Ammonium Sulphate	225.00
		(ii) Factamfos 20:20	148.50
2.	Cochin, Kerala	(i) Complex fertilizers	485.00
		(ii) Urea	330.00

(b) and (c). FACT has not declared any dividend and the profits earned wears utilized for funding modernisation/expansion programmes implemented by the company over the years.

(d) Following steps have been/are being taken to improve the performance of FACT:

(i) Better control of plant operation and maintenance, the production and consumption efficiency are improving.

(ii) FACT is a MOU signing company. They got excellent rating in 1992-93. Government also reviews the overall performance of the company on quarterly basis.

(iii) FACT is implementing its 900 tonnes per day ammonia plant project at Udyogamandal at an estimated cost of Rs. 618.43 crores. This will replace the old and inefficient ammonia plant.

- (iv) A revamp Project for ammonia plant in Cochin Division is under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.15 crores.

Development of Bio-Pesticides

3051. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recommendations made at (i) the two-day symposium on 'Strengthening of R&D Economy Interface' and (ii) the seminar organised by the Zaheer Science Foundation in collaboration with the Central Leather Research Institute, the Madras Science Association and the National Research Development Corporation both held at Madras in February, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made at the aforesaid symposium and the seminar; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the recommendations particularly about the development of bio-pesticides in shortest possible time, patenting of organisms and plants and the funding of the R&D Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Government is

aware that a two-day symposium and seminar on "strengthening the R&D economy interface" was held at Central Leather Research Institute, Madras on 25th & 26th February, 1994. The issues relating to promotion of biotechnology applications, new economic reforms, competitive industrialisation, technology innovation and public visibility of science, are reported to have been discussed. Zaheer Science Foundation is in the process of releasing a document with full recommendations for necessary action by the Government, industry and other agencies.

Cases Against Employees of Kendriya Bhandar

3052. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given on March 9, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2177 regarding cases against employees of Kendriya Bhandar and state:

(a) the details of the cases of shortages that have taken place between March 1, 1988 to January 31, 1994 in the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) the action taken in each of the cases;

(c) the reasons as to how these cases took place even after taking precautionary measures;

(d) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to put a stop to these cases at once; and

(e) the details of the Section 20(2)(iii) of the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954 as amended?

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) 225 cases of shortages have been established between 1.3.1988 to 31.1.1994 in Kendriya Bhandar involving an amount of Rs. 13.27 lakhs.

(b) Recoveries have been initiated against the concerned employees and an amount of Rs. 7.26 lakhs has already been recovered. The remaining recoverable amount is in the process of being recovered.

(c) Shortages occur either due to pilferage in the self-service stores or due to handling of goods mostly by the customers. Such shortages are inherent in any retail business.

(d) A Shortage and Damages Allowance of 0.3% of the turn over has been provided to the employees, beyond which limit the Kendriya Bhandar employees have been made accountable for any shortages and damages. Steps have also been taken for the display of goods in stores in a manner that the staff keeps an eye thereon and by regulating the exit points of the customers to facilitate on-the-spot detection of such cases.

(e) A copy of Section 20 of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 as amended is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Delhi Shops & Establishments Act & Rules Alongwith Allied Labour Laws 1993

20. Deductions which may be made from wages:— (1) The wages of an

employed person shall be paid to him without deduction of any kind except these specified in sub-section (2).

Explanation:— Every payment made by the employed person to the employer or his agent or the manager shall for the purpose of this Act be deemed to be a deduction from wages.

(2) Deductions from the wages of an employee shall be of one or more of the following kinds, namely:—

- (i) Fines;
- (ii) Deductions for absence from duty;
- (iii) Deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default;
- (iv) Deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer;
- (v) Deductions for such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Government may by general or special order authorise;

Explanation:— The words 'amenities and services' in this clause do not include the supply of tools and protectives required for the purpose of employment.

- (vi) Deductions for the recovery of advances or for adjustment of

over-payments of wages, provided that such advances do not exceed an amount equal to wages for two calendar months of the employed person and, in no case, shall the monthly instalment of deduction exceed one-fourth of the wages earned in that month.

- (vii) Deductions of income-tax payable by the employed person;
- (viii) Deductions required to be made by order of a Court or other competent authority;
- (ix) Deductions for subscription to, and for repayment of advances from, any provident fund to which the Provident Fund Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952) applies or any recognised provident fund as defined in section 2 (38) of Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) or any provident fund approved in this behalf by the Government during the continuance of such approval;
- (x) Deduction for payment to co-operative societies or to a scheme of insurance approved by the Government.

(3) any employer desiring to impose a fine on an employed person or to make a deduction for damage or loss caused by him shall explain to him personally and also in writing the act or omission or the damage or loss, in respect of which the fine or deduction is proposed to be imposed or made, and give him an opportunity to offer any explanation in the presence of another person. The amount

of the said fine or deduction shall also be intimated to him.

(4) The amount of fine or deduction mentioned in sub-section (3) shall be such as may be specified by the Government. All such deductions and realizations thereof shall be recorded in a register maintained in a form as may be prescribed.

(5) The amount of fine imposed under sub-section (3) shall be utilised in accordance with the directions of the Government.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1937 (IV of 1936).

Changes in Companies Bill, 1993

3053. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India has urged the Government to bring suitable changes in the Companies Bill;

(b) if so, the details of the changes sought;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring suitable changes in the Companies Bill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India have made a number of suggestions for changes in the Companies Bill, 1993 which *inter alia* include classification of companies, intercorporate loans & investments, Managerial remuneration to relatives of Directors loans to Directors, revision in the rates of depreciation, transfer of profits to Reserves, declaration of dividend, deposits, conversion of loans into equity, investors' protection, voting rights of Trustees, credit rating appointment of sole selling agents, penalties, dominant undertakings etc.

(c) and (d). Changes have been made in the rates of depreciation in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956, as also in schedule XIII to the said Act relating to appointment of managerial personnel and payment of managerial remuneration *vide* Notification GSR No. 756(E) dated 16th December, 1993 and No. 48(E) dated 1st February, 1994 respectively. The other suggestions have been examined and necessary changes, if deemed fit, will be made in the Companies Bill, 1993.

National Manpower Utilization Plan

3054. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by the Institute for Defence Analyses-Affordable Credible Defence of India has proposed a national manpower utilization plan by which retiring defence personnel would take a lateral transfer to State and Central Government department and Organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, which is an autonomous Society, in its February, 1994 issue of its monthly publication named "Strategic Analyses" has published an article "Affordable Credible Defence of India" authored by the Director of the Institute. The views expressed in this Article are the personal views of the author. In this Article the author has dwelt upon a comprehensive restructuring of the Defence policy. In that context, and as part of this re-structuring, the author feels that there is a strong case for a national manpower utilization plan which could provide for initial training and employment in defence, followed by a lateral transfer to state and Central Government departments and organisations. It is not customary for Government to react to views expressed in such articles. Moreover this suggestion cannot be viewed in isolation of the other thoughts and suggestions of the author.

Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee

3055. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the problems being faced by the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee at present; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring about improvement in the functioning of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Joint Parliamentary Committee on fertilizer Pricing recommended, *inter alia*, that the working of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) should be examined by a Committee of Experts. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, M/s. Marketing and Development Research Associates (MDRA), New Delhi, have been entrusted with a study on the working of the office of the FICC.

[Translation]

Bio Gas Based Projects

3056. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared a 500 KW capacity bio-gas based project at Kutch in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Central financial assistance proposed to be provided for the project;

(d) the quantum of energy likely to be generated annually; and

(e) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

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). No, Sir. However, in response to a proposal from Gujarat Energy Development Agency, the Ministry has conveyed its 'in principle' approval to fund the hardware cost of a 500 KW biomass gasifier based grid connected power project in Kutch district of Gujarat. The balance cost is to be met by the State. A firm proposal along these lines is yet to be received.

(c) Central assistance is tentatively estimated at Rs. 93.5 lakhs.

(d) About 26 lakh units of electricity are expected to be generated annually.

(e) The project is likely to be completed in 18 months; after its commencement.

[English]

Titanium Factory

3057. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a Titanium factory by the Indian Rare Earths Limited in the country; and

(b) if so, its proposed location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). No. Sir, However, Indian Rare Earths Limited has proposals for expanding/setting up of mining and beneficiation plants for Titanium bearing minerals like Ilmonite, Rutile Leucoxene, etc. in the States of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

signed with foreign countries during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries with whom such agreements have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

Agreement for Import/Export of Fertilizers

3058. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agreements for import/export of fertilizers have been

(b) Government of India has signed the following bilateral agreements for import of fertilizers during the last three years:—

Year	Country/ Community	Commodity	Value
1991	France	MOP, NPK	FF 150 Million
1991	Japan	DAP	Yen 600 Million
1992	Canada	MOP	C \$ 72 Million
1992	EEC	NPK	ECU 28.70 Million
1992	Germany	MOP	DM 50 Million
1992	Japan	Urea	Yen 600 Million
1993	Germany	MOP	DM 60 Million
1993	Japan	Urea	Yen 700 Million

No agreement for export of fertilizers has been signed by Government of India with any country.

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a long term policy for fertilizer; and

Fertilizer Policy

(b) if so, the details thereof?

3059. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Controlled fertilizers are sold at statutorily fixed prices. The prices are kept low to encourage greater use for increased agricultural production. The difference between the cost of production as assessed by Government for each unit and the selling price is borne by Government as subsidy. In the case of controlled fertilizers which are imported the difference between the imported price and the selling price is met as subsidy by the Government. No change in this policy is being envisaged for the present.

Super Computer

3060. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has achieved a break-through in developing parallel processing technology for super computer;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the major research institute involved therein; and

(d) the manner in which it is likely to be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) Pune a Society under the Department of Electronics. Government of India has developed a 528 node parallel processing super computer delivering peak performance exceeding 1 Giga Flops. In addition Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRODO) Hyderabad; Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Bombay; Centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT), Bangalore and National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore have also developed parallel processing machines.

(d) The super computers developed in the country are likely to be used for various applications which require massive data processing at very high speed such as for weather forecasting, image processing, medical imaging, computational fluid dynamics, computer aided design, molecular modeling and drug design, signal processing, astronomy, graphics and scientific visualisation etc.

Legal Aid Programme

3061. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civil and Criminal cases decided by the High Courts and the Supreme Court in which legal aid was given during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such cases still pending in which legal aid was given; and

(c) the total amount spent by the Government on this programme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

3062. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100% grants are given to the State Government for implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

(b) if so, the funds allocated to different States for the purpose during the last three years:

(c) whether the scheme proposed to be continued during 1994-95;

(d) if so, the funds proposed to be enhanced for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Central assistance under ARWSP is given to the States subject to matching provision/expenditure under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

(b) The funds allocated to different States under ARWSP during the last three years are given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The allocation under ARWSP is proposed to be increased to Rs. 718.58 crores in 1994-95.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Funds in Respect of A.R.W.S.P.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Allocation		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2301.00	2547.00	2547.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	417.00	462.00	462.00
3.	Assam	1370.00	1370.00	1370.00
4.	Bihar	2710.00	2999.00	2999.00
5.	Goa	50.00	55.00	55.00
6.	Gujarat	1464.00	1633.00	1633.00
7.	Haryana	867.00	999.00	999.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Allocation		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	640.00	642.00	642.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1913.00	1916.00	1916.00
10.	Karnataka	2116.00	2342.00	2342.00
11.	Kerala	1076.00	1191.00	1191.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2547.00	2819.00	2819.00
13.	Maharashtra	3063.00	3390.00	3390.00
14.	Manipur	308.00	308.00	308.00
15.	Meghalaya	420.00	420.00	420.00
16.	Mizoram	117.00	129.00	129.00
17.	Nagaland	422.00	422.00	422.00
18.	Orissa	1206.00	1335.00	1335.00
19.	Punjab	383.00	424.00	424.00
20.	Rajasthan	3666.00	4183.00	4183.00
21.	Sikkim	372.00	372.00	372.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1824.00	2019.00	2019.00
23.	Tripura	350.00	350.00	350.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4268.00	4724.00	4724.00
25.	West Bengal	1648.00	1824.00	1824.00
26.	A & N Islands	40.00	40.00	40.00
27.	Daman & Diu	20.00	22.00	22.00
28.	Lakshadweep	10.00	10.00	10.00
29.	Pondicherry	26.00	26.00	26.00
30.	Delhi	13.00	14.00	14.00
31.	D & N Haveli	12.00	13.00	13.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		35639.00	39000.00	39000.00

Schemes for Industrial Sector

3063. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need for more fiscal reforms and better infrastructure support to sustain higher performance and production in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any measures in this regard; 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) to (c). Yes, Sir. One of the major tasks which the Budget 1994-95 seeks to address is to provide a major stimulus for a strong industrial recovery. The measures proposed include, lowering of peak tariffs, rationalization of duty structure, incentives for capital goods sector and increased plan outlay for infrastructure development.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Investment in Uttar Pradesh

3065. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from the Non-Resident Indians/Foreign Investors in regard to setting up of industrial units in Uttar Pradesh since 1992, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded approval to any of these proposals; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The details of the setting up of Industries in Uttar Pradesh with foreign investment during 1992 have not been maintained. However, during 1993 till 28.2.94, 20 proposals involving a foreign investment of about Rs. 27 crores, have been approved by the Government.

During 1.1.1992 till 28.2.94, 27 approvals entailing NRI investment of about Rs. 56 crores have also been approved by the Government.

The sectors covered include automobile parts, investment in shares and securities, leather footwear, plastic moulded goods, sugar, computer software, etc.

[*English*]

Transfer of Land in Bombay

3066. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken to transfer of salt land in Bombay from the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Urban Development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to decision of Committee of Secretaries, in 1986, land measuring about 5356 acres was transferred from the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Urban Development. However, these lands are under encroachment and litigation about ownership, termination of licences for salt manufacture and utilisation thereof is going on, which is being defended by the Ministry of Industry through the Salt Department. So far Ministry of Urban Development could take over physical possession of 98 acres of land. Several discussions have been held with Ministry of Industrial Development and other concerned agencies to finalize modalities for taking over the rest of the land and pending court cases.

Million Wells Scheme in Orissa

3067. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Million Wells Scheme is being implemented in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of wells dug in Orissa under the Scheme so far;

(c) the assistance provided to the State for digging well under the Scheme; and

(d) the target fixed for this purpose during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 76,536 wells have so far been dug in Orissa, since the inception of this scheme in 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 149.77 crores have been provided to the State of Orissa under this scheme till now.

(d) Government of Orissa has fixed a target of Rs. 1,17,845 for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

National Awards for Scientists

3068. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientists have been selected for the National Research Development Corporation Republic Day Awards, 1994 for innovative inventions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise together with the nature of inventions made by each of them;

(c) whether the award carries any cash award alongwith citation certificate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to encourage some more groups to make such achievements; and

(f) if so, the details of the steps taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir, a number of inventors of various

organisations have been selected for the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) Republic Day, 1994 Awards for innovative inventions.

(b) Name of the inventors are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Inventor (s)	Address	State	Name of invention
1.	Sh. C.V. Solanki Sh. H.V. Solanki	M/s. Solsons 703, Hemkunt, Opp. Capital Comm. Centre, Near Nehru Bridge, Ashram Road Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Automatic self Adjusting Spanner/ Wrench
2.	Sh. G.S. Bhuvaneshwar Sh. O.S. Neelkantan Sh. C.V. Murlidharan	Sree Chitra Tirunal Instt. for Medical Science & Technology Poojapuram Trivandrum	Kerala	Chitra Heart Valve Prosthesis
3.	Sh. Prakash P. Gupta Sh. S.C. Rastogi	Thermal Testing ISRO, Satellite Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka	Spaceworthy Passive Radiant Cooler for Very high Resolution of payload of INSAT 2 Satellite
	Dr. Indira Rajagopal	Materials Science Divn., National Aeronautical Lab., Bangalore	Karnataka	—do—
	Dr. A. K. Saxena	Optonics Divn. India Instt. of Astrophysics Koramangala Bangalore	Karnataka	—do—
4.	Sh. J.P. Kaushish Sh. Bhagwan Das Sh. S.K. Saini Sh. D.K. Gautam Sh. Mahendra Pal	Central Building Research Institute Roorkee	U.P.	An affordable Mini Crane for Builders
5.	Sh. G.R. Thomas	M/s. Gerrard Plasma Systems Pvt. Ltd., Shamrock	Maharashtra	Air Plasma Cutting Welding Equipment

Sl. No.	Name of Inventor (s)	Address	State	Name of invention
		Plot No. 70, TPS IV 1st Road, Bandra (W) Bombay		
6.	Sh. N. Sivasubramaian	Beryllium Machining Facility BARC, Vashi Complex Bombay	Maharashtra	Development of Beryllium Components for Strategic Application
7.	Sh. H. Thomas	Plasma Cutting Equipment Pvt. Ltd. 7/3, Manohar Apts., Flat No. 6 off Carve Road Pune	Maharashtra	Air Plasma Cutting cum TIG cum MMA Welding System
8.	Ms. L. Ramachandran Sh. S.K. Athithan Sh. P.M. Varkey Dr. V.N. Krishnamurthy	PED/PPC, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Building Block Technique for Solid Propellant Grains
9.	Dr. S.C. Gupta Sh. R. Rajaraman Sh. K.R. Sulaiman Sheriff	High Voltage Dept., BHEL, Corp R&D Divn., Vikas Nagar, Hyderabad	A.P.	Spark Gap for Protection of services Capacitance in 220 KV Transmission Systems
10.	Dr. C.K. Gupta Sh. D.K. Bose	Materials Group Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Trombay, Bombay	Maharashtra	Boron Technology

(c) Yes, Sir. The award carries cash award alongwith citation certificates.

(d) The details of the awards are given in the statement attached: Statement-I

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) NRDC is planning to give wide publicity to Invention Promotion Programme to stimulate the spirit of inventiveness not only among scientific

and technical personnel and industrial workers but also among technicians, artisans, craftsmen and the emerging youth force in the community. NRDC has also increased the maximum amount of award from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 75,000/- to attract good inventions for award. To encourage small and medium scale industries to generate new products/processes for the conversion of such ideas into commercially viable technologies and to promote the commercialisation of those technologies

as speedily and effectively as possible. National Research Development Corporation proposes to introduce the Small and Medium Industries Innovation Programme Exclusively for small and medium scale industries. The Scheme envisages providing Rs. 50,000/- to selected proposals in the Phase I to convert ideas into product/new technology. In Phase II the selected

Proposals of Phase I shall be evaluated and shall be awarded Rs. 5 lakhs each for further development. In Phase III the awardee will generally seek venturer capital or Normal Assistance from financial institutions.

The details of the Scheme are given in *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

National Research Development Corporation

(Republic day 1994 Awards for the group of R&D Institutions)

Sl. No.	Name of Inventors	Address	Title of Invention	Amount (Rs.)
1. (a)	Shri G.S. Bhuvaneshwar	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Poojapuram, Trivandrum-695012 Kerala	Chitra Heart Valve Prosthesis	75000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri O.S. Neelkantan Engineer "E"			
(c)	Shri C.V. Murlidharan			
2. (a)	Shri Prakash P. Gupta Head	Thermal Testing. ISRO Satellite Centre Bangalore-560017	Spaceworthy Passive Cooler for very high Radiant resolution of payload of INSAT-2 Satellite	40000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri S. C. Rastogi Engineer "SF"	Karnataka		
(c)	Dr. Indira Rajagopal Deputy Director	Materials Science Divn. National Aeronautical Laboratory Bangalore-560017 Karnataka		
(d)	Dr. Ajay Kumar Saxena Head	Optonics Divn. Indian Instt. of Astrophysics, Koramangala Bangalore-560034 Karnataka		

Sl. No.	Name of Inventors	Address	Title of Invention	Amount (Rs.)
3. (a)	Shri J.P. Kaushish Scientist "F"	Central Building Research Institute	An Affordable Mini Crane for builders	30000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri Bhagwan Das Scientist "C"	Roorkee-247667 Uttar Pradesh		
(c)	Shri S.K. Saini Scientist "C"			
(d)	Shri D.K. Gautam Scientist "C"			
(e)	Shri Mahendra Pal STA			
4. (a)	Shri Nagaswami Sivasubramanian Manager	Beryllium Machining Facility, Bhabha Atomic	Development of Beryllium Components for strategic application	25000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri Beant Prakash Sharma Dy. Manager	Research Centre Vashi Complex Bombay-400705		
(c)	Shri Ved Prakash Sharma Dy. Manager	Maharashtra		
5. (a)	Ms. Lalitha Rama- chandran	PED/PPC, VSSC Thiruvanan- thapuram-695022	Building Block Technique for solid propellant grains	25000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri S.K. Athithan	Kerala		
(c)	Shri P.M. Varkey			
(d)	Dr. V.N. Krishnamurthy			
6. (a)	Dr. S.C. Gupta Sr. Manager	High Voltage Deptt. BHEL, Crop. R&D	Spqrk Gap for Protection of Series Capacitance in 220 Kv Transmission System	15000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri R. Rajaraman Manager	Divn., Vikasnagar Hyderabad,		
(c)	Shri K.R.. Sulaiman Sheriff Tech. Asstt.	Andhra Pradesh		
7. (a)	Dr. C.K. Gupta Director	Materials Group, Bhabha Atomic	Boron Technology	15000.00 Jointly
(b)	Shri D.K. Bose Head	Research Centre Trombay Bombay-400085 Maharashtra		

STATEMENT-II*Small and medium Industries Innovation Programme*

With the introduction of the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991 encompassing liberalization of import of technology, deregulation and decontrol, opening of the economy to multinationals by allowing them to have 51% foreign equity and dereservation of many items earlier reserved for the small scale sector, the business of small scale industries is being adversely affected. If suitable measures are not taken by Government for improving the health of small scale industries, their very existence can be jeopardised in the next few years. One of the measures proposed to enable small and medium industries to withstand the onslaught of multinationals is to provide incentives to embalm such industries to become technically strong, cost competitive and quality conscious. Towards this end the Corporation proposes to introduce the Small and Medium Industries Innovation Programme exclusively for small and medium scale industries.

Methodology

To improve the health of small and medium industries, the Corporation proposes to introduce the Small & Medium Industries Innovation Programme during 1994-95. The programme is envisaged in three phases.

Phase-I

In phase I, the Corporation would invite proposals on innovative ideas from small and medium scale industries. These proposals would be assessed in-house in

the first instance. The screened proposals would then be evaluated by outside experts and such evaluation presented to a High Powered Committee to determine whether the idea proposed is technically and commercially feasible.

The Corporation proposes to select 60 proposals for award in the first year. Each successful proposal would be awarded Rs. 50,000/-.

The awardees would be given 12 months time to convert their ideas into a new technology/product to be eligible for assistance under Phase II of the programme.

Phase II

In the second year, proposals will be invited from Phase I awardees. The proposals must contain abstracts of the phase I award and a detailed description of the work done to determine whether sufficient progress has been made to justify a larger Phase II effort. The evaluation will be done by outside experts in the relevant fields and the decision whether or not to give a Phase II award would be taken by the same High Powered Committee.

The Corporation proposes to select 10 proposals for Phase II awards in the second year. Each successful proposal will be awarded Rs. 5 lakhs.

Phase III

In the phase III of the programme the awardee will generally seek venture capital or normal financial institution assistance. However, the Corporation may also provide financial assistance to awardee in Phase III on a case to case

basis taking into consideration the importance of the project.

Unauthorised Constructions in DDA flats

3069. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of owners of DDA flats in Lawrence Road and Shalimar Bagh, Delhi have unauthorisedly constructed additional rooms and other structures;

(b) if so, whether such additions/alterations are permissible under DDA building bye-laws and allotment rules;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct a survey to find out such owners and officers of DDA negligent of their duties, in this regard; and

(d) the action contemplated against the owners and the DDA officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that some instances of unauthorised construction have come to the notice of DDA in Lawrence Road and Shalimar Bagh.

(b) Construction of additional rooms is not permitted. However, certain minor alterations are permitted/condonable.

(c) and (d). A detailed survey of all the DDA flats has not been undertaken. The field staff responsible for detection is limited and has the responsibility for over-seeing very large areas. Whenever, an unauthorised construction is detected, appropriate action is taken under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. Whenever the prima facie involvement/negligence of a DDA official in such unauthorised construction has come to light, suitable departmental inquiry has been initiated.

Central Assistance to Maharashtra

3070. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested to the Union Government for the Central assistance for the economic development of the State;

(b) if so, the assistance sought by the State Government and the assistance provided by the Union Government during the last three years;

(c) the Central assistance provided for this purpose during the year 1993-94;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to provide more assistance to the States; and

(e) if so, the time by which the assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). No, Sir. However, the Government of

Maharashtra had requested for Central Plan assistance for Bombay city and Bombay Municipal Corporation. Central Plan allocation in 1992-93 State Plan included Rs. 20 crores for Bombay city. The Central Plan Assistance in 1993-94 State Plan included Rs. 50 crores for Bombay Metropolitan city and Rs. 20 crores for Bombay Municipal Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Problem in Backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh

3071. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any scheme from Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to drinking water problem in the backward districts of the State;

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

(c) the amount allotted to Madhya Pradesh for drinking water during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). The details of the schemes received from Government of Madhya Pradesh are as follows:—

Sl. No. Schemes	Amount approved/ estimated cost in Lakhs of Rupees
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1. Drinking Water for 17 villages of Baiga Scheduled Tribes in Bilaspur districts	57.90
---	-------

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Amount approved/ estimated cost in Lakhs of Rupees
2.	Water supply to Pando Janjati villages in Surguja district.	122.93
3.	Integrated project for drinking water supply for Baster district.	1244.93
4.	Ghatia project for Scheduled Caste population in Ujjain District.	341.50
5.	Tamia/Sunsar project for Scheduled Tribes population Ghhindwara district.	439.11
6.	9 schemes for drinking water supply for small towns with population less than 20,000.	800.60
7.	Augmentation of water supply to Raipur town.	3254.00

The schemes at S. No. 1-3 & 7 were approved by the Central Government. The schemes at Sl. No. 4-5 were returned to the State Government for technical clearance under the powers delegated to the states. The schemes at Sl. No. 6 are under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) The amount released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for drinking water during the last two years of 1991-92 and 1992-93 was Rs. 4381.00 lakhs and Rs. 3143.33 lakhs respectively.

Shortage of Fertilisers*[English]*

3072. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of fertilisers in various parts of the country due to which farmers are facing problems;

(b) whether the Government propose to take any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) to (c). Except for occasional and localised shortages, the availability of major fertilisers in the country has, by and large, been satisfactory. The availability of urea during Rabi 1993-94 in the States of Bihar and west Bengal has been under some strain due to production constraints in and temporary closures of some of the plants which service these areas. In order to make good the shortfall, arrangements were made to augment supplies from alternative indigenous sources and imports. The availability of fertilisers, particularly controlled fertilisers, is closely monitored by the Government in coordination with the manufacturers, handling agents and State Governments. Measures are taken to ensure adequate and timely supply of fertilisers in the different States of the country.

Madras Fertilizers Limited

3073. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual turnover of the Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL);

(b) whether the Government have a proposal for the expansion of this undertaking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) The Annual turnover of Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) during the year 1992-93 was Rs. 430.93 crores.

(b) and (c). Government had approved the revamping of MFL's plants at an estimated cost of Rs. 487.47 crores on 1.1.1993. On completion of the revamping project, the capacity of ammonia would increase from 750 to 1050 MT per day, and that of urea from 885 to 1475 MT per day, besides savings in energy consumption.

British Engineering Companies

3074. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some leading engineering companies of the United Kingdom have shown keen interest in extending their activities in India;

(b) if so, the details of these companies;

(c) whether some of these companies have already made some investments in the past;

(d) if so, the details of their activities; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government to the entry of these companies in the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Details of the sector-wise approvals granted with companies of the United Kingdom in engineering industries, including others are given in the *Statement* attached.

Details of these approvals, viz., name of the Indian Companies, name of the companies of the United Kingdom, nature of collaboration published by the Indian investment Centre as a supplement to their monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

STATEMENT

Industry Wise Break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases Approved by The Government for U.K. Companies from 01/08/91 to 31/12/93

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Total			
		Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount
1.	Metallurgical Industries	23	14	9	30400.06
2.	Fuels	5	1	4	2016.54
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating plants	3	3	0	0.00
4.	Electricals Equipment	79	47	32	4592.58
5.	Telecommunications	4	3	1	25.00
6.	Transportation Industry	23	16	7	9415.02
7.	Industrial Machinery	58	44	14	1118.58
8.	Machine Tools	4	3	1	20.00
9.	Agricultural Machinery	2	2	0	0.00
10.	Earth-Moving Machinery	3	3	0	0.00
11.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering I	23	16	7	434.46

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Total			Amount
		Total	Tech	Fin	
12.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	3	1	2	28.88
13.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	2	0	2	25.51
14.	Industrial Instruments	17	14	3	54.04
15.	Scientific Instruments	2	1	1	250.71
16.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	68	46	22	7811.60
17.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	1	1	0	0.00
18.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	4	2	2	631.01
19.	Textiles (Includ. Dyed, Printed or Process)	12	4	8	1860.00
20.	Paper and Pulp Including Paper Products	7	7	0	0.00
21.	Fermentation Industries	3	0	3	3509.00
22.	Food Processing Industries	15	7	8	1119.18
23.	Soaps, cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	1	0	1	25.00
24.	Rubber Goods	10	6	4	108.91
25.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	9	3	6	1267.00
26.	Glass	1	1	0	0.00
27.	Ceramics	15	9	6	788.36
28.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3	3	0	0.00
29.	Consultancy Services	13	6	7	679.30
30.	Miscellaneous Industries	46	12	34	10573.77
Total		459	275	184	76754.50

Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre

Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)
at Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu; and

3075. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether the Government
propose to increase the activities of the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTI-

LIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The activities at Mahendragiri relate to the testing of Launch Vehicle propulsion liquids and form part of the larger Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) which has its headquarters at Trivandrum. The activities at the Mahendragiri facilities of the LPSC have increased in recent months because of the need for testing Liquid and Cryogenic Engines for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Projects of the Department of Space.

Pharmaceutical Companies

3076. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the leading pharmaceutical companies and hundreds of small scale drug units are increasingly marketing their formulations under generic names to escape the stringent drug price control order;

(b) the details of these companies in the organised sector;

(c) its impact on the present rise in the out-turn of the generic drugs market; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to do away with the marketing of branded products and promote the generic products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTI-

LIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Marketing of formulations under generic or brand name by a pharmaceutical company is dependent on the marketing strategy, in respect of the product or products, adopted by that company from time to time. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1987 the single ingredient formulations based on price controlled bulk drugs specified in the Second Schedule and sold under the generic name are exempt from price control in order to promote usage of generic name.

Power from Coastal Waves

3077. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have achieved success in harnessing power from waves on the coastal wind belts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to generate non-conventional energy on the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). An experimental 150 KW oscillating water column wave power

Project has been set up at Vizhinjam near Trivendrum on Kerala coast by the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under the aegis of the Department of Ocean Development. At the present stage of research and technology development, the Project is not cost effective vis-a-vis power available from other conventional means in the Coastal region another Pilot Project for harnessing wave power of 1 M.W. using the principle of wave induced small hydro is being considered for Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Project Report is under preparation by a Swedish concern which will absorb the technology and financial risks under build, own and operate basis for sale of Power to Andaman & Nicobar Administration.

(c) and (d). Extension of these waves power technologies to other locations on the Indian coast will be considered after the technical feasibility and economic viability of the experimental and pilot Projects have been proven during extensive trials.

Joint Venture in Defence Production

3078. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ordnance factories with certain private companies have set up joint units in the field of production and sale of defence products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the joint ventures also propose to export those products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of Various Projects

3079. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the implementation of various projects under the Ministry of Industry;

(b) if so, the total number of such projects;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete them expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Details of projects costing above Rs. 20 crores under implementation by the PSUs under the Ministry of Industry are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project	Cost (anticipated) (Rs. crores)	Date of original approval	Original schedule of completion	Delay in Completion over original schedule	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. Offshore Project of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

45.06

04/85

12/87

—

There has been no expenditure on the project since March '86 as there has been uncertainty regarding receipt of orders.

2. Yerraguntala One Million tonnes project of Cement Corpn. of India.

307.00

04/81

9/86

—

Shortage of funds and dispute with contractors has affected progress of the project. It has now been decided that the project is unviable and Govt., should not proceed with the project.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| 3. Optical Fibre project
Allahabad of Hindustan
Cables Ltd. | 51.47 | 07/88 | 1/94 | 2 months | The project with a cost of Rs. 46.88 crores (revised) was approved on 6.7.88 for implementation in 66 months in 3 phases. It is slated for completion now in 3/94 which would mean a delay of 2 months. Time overrun has been due to rescheduling of the delivery by foreign suppliers and also due to law and order problem in Allahabad resulting in imposition of curfew in Nov./Dec. 1990. |
| 4. Conversion form Paper
Core to Jelly filled
Cables by Hindustan
Cables Ltd.
at Hyderabad | 36.36 | 09/90 | 11/92 | 16 months | Delay was due to delayed go-ahead by Asian development Bank who are part funding the project. Project is now likely to be completed by March, 94. |

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Delay was due to delayed go-ahead by Asian Development Bank who are part funding the project. Project is now likely to be completed by March, 94.

16 months

11/92

09/90

32.03

5. Conversion form Paper Core to Jelly filled Cables by Hindustan Paper Core to Jelly Cables Ltd. at Rupnarainpur Unit-III.

—do—

15 months.

11/92

09/90

48.89

6. Conversion from Paper Core to Jelly filled Cables by Hindustan Cables Ltd. at Rupnarainpur-Unit-I.

It has been decided to execute the project in non-government sector for which bids are being invited.

—

10/93

10/89

622.30

7. U.P. Newsprint Project by NEPA Ltd.

8. Modernization of Kankinara Unit of Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	102.98	02/88	3/91	28 months	Purchase orders on foreign suppliers were delayed due to delay in receipt of import licence. Steps taken include expediting the clearances tying up of funds and expediting the deliveries. The project has since reported completion of trial runs.
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Representation of People Act

3080. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Representation of People Act,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the said Act for checking entry of people having criminal record form poll fray;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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). As and when proposals on Electoral Reforms are finalised, amendments to the two Representation of the People Acts as may be necessary, will be made.

(c) to (e). Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 already makes provision for disqualification of persons convicted for offences mentioned therein. No further proposals in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Clerks Grade Examination for Handicapped

3081. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies for clerks against one percent exclusively reserved quota for hearing impaired as reported by staff selection Commission for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992;

(b) the number of hearing impaired candidates appeared in the said examination in 1991 and 1992 separately;

(c) the number of hearing impaired included in the merit lists for appointment as Lower Division Clerks on the basis of the above mentioned examinations, year-wise;

(d) whether the staff selection commission adopts separate relaxed standards for hearing impaired and orthopaedically handicapped, being the two different categories of physically handicapped; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to fill up such vacancies reserved for the hearing impaired and carried forward from previous three years?

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) Separate vacancies for hearing handicapped candidates were not reported to the Commission for the Clerks Grade Examination, 1990. However, for Clerks Grade Examination, 1991 and 1992, figures are as below:

Clerks Grade Examination, 1991	35
Clerks Grade Examination, 1992	57

(b)

Clerks Grade Examination, 1991	804
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Clerks Grade Examination, 1992	1,000
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(c)

Clerks Grade Examination, 1991	17
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Clerks Grade Examination, 1992	17
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(d) and (e). Staff Selection Commission does adopt separate relaxed standards for Hearing Handicapped and orthopaedically Handicapped candidates.

District Industry Centres in Orissa

3082. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Industry Centres have not been set up in the newly created districts in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which these centres are likely to be set up in these districts; and

(d) the various works done during the last three years in the various district industry centres of the State?

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). The scheme of D.I.C. has been transferred to the states. It is for the Government of Orissa to set up D.I.Sc. in their newly created districts.

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

Industrial Park in Maharashtra

3083. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for allotment of Industrial Park; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Installation of Tube-Wells in Madhya Pradesh

3084. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought financial assistance to instal new tube-wells in rural and drought hit areas, especially in tribal and backward areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the total number of tube-wells installed so far in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). The details of the schemes received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for technical clearance are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Amount approved Estimated cost
1.	Drinking water for 17 villages of Baiga Scheduled Tribes in Bilaspur Districts	57.90
2.	Water supply to Pando Janjati Villages in Surguja district.	122.93
3.	Integrated project for drinking water supply for Baster district	1244.93
4.	Ghatia project for Scheduled Caste population in Ujjain district.	341.50
5.	Tamia/Sunsar project for Scheduled Tribes population in Ghhindwara district.	439.11

The schemes at Sl. No. 1-3 were approved by the Central Government. The expenditure in respect of the schemes at Sl. No. 1-2 will be met out of

Rs. 46 crores released to the State Government in 1993-94 under ARWSP. The expenditure in respect of Baster Project will be met out of ARWSP funds released to the State Government on year-to-year basis. The remaining two schemes at Sl. No. 4-5 were returned to the State Government for technical clearance under ARWSP under the powers delegated to States.

(c) The number of tube-wells installed under each scheme is not monitored at the level of Central Government. However, the State Government had informed that upto 30.9.93, 2,56,397 tube-wells had been installed under various schemes.

[English]

Availability of Gas and Naphtha

3085. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost at which Gas and Naphtha is made available to fertilizer industry in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to ensure availability of Gas and Naphtha to fertilizer industry at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). At present the price of natural gas supplied to fertiliser plants at landfill

point is Rs. 1750.00 per thousand cubic metres, excluding royalty, taxes and transport charges, For gas supplied on HBJ pipeline, transport charges @ Rs. 850.00 per thousand cubic metres are payable. The price of gas in the North East region is Rs. 1000/- per thousand cubic metres, with a discount upto a maximum of Rs. 400/- per thousand cubic metres on a case-to-case basis. A concessional price of Rs. 3723 per tonne ex-storage point (excluding taxes and duties and cost of transportation) is available for Naphtha supplied for fertilizer use.

Guidelines to Chemical Processing Industries

3086. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently recommended some guidelines for improvement of safety control system in chemical processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government against those chemical processing industries which violate these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The safety in Chemicals Processing Industries is governed by the provisions contained in the Factories Act.

The guidelines for improvement and safety control system are issued from time to time and implementation is with the State Government.

MOU Between HAL and Fokker

3087. SHRI SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Fokker of the Netherlands have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding for setting up a maintenance and service centre in India;

(b) if so, the details of location thereof;

(c) whether MOU is also to cover maintenance of Fokker aircraft in operation in India by private airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Kanpur has been provisionally selected for setting up of the facility.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A memorandum of understanding has been signed between Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Fokker aircraft B.V. Netherlands, on 24 February, 1994 which, starting July 1994, appoints HAL as the authorised agency to carry out maintenance and servicing of Fokker F-27 aircraft, with a provision for extension to maintenance of F-50 aircraft, operating in India and the Asia-Pacific region.

Million Wells Scheme

3088. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Million Wells scheme;

(b) whether those objectives have been achieved;

(c) if so, the number of wells dug during the last three years under that scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised for this purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):
(a) The objective of the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to the small and marginal farmers among the rural poor. Where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, the MWS resources can be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation like water harvesting structures, irrigation tanks and development of lands. Atleast two thirds of the allocation for MWS is to be spent for benefiting persons belonging to SCs/STs & the category of freed bonded labourers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A *Statement* is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93				
		Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture			
			No. of Wells Dug		No. of Wells Dug		No. of Wells Dug			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3833.24	3838.76	3388.00	3833.24	4019.84	12755.00	3738.64	4267.46	11457.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.14	0.00	0.00	66	0.00	0.00	64.50	17.80	0.00
3.	Assam	1022.93	242.33	309.00	1022.93	174.71	629.00	1225.93	370.29	1162.00
4.	Bihar	7693.36	6878.67	17886.00	7693.36	7754.30	50836.00	9178.10	10149.84	50689.00
5.	Goa	71.45	0.00	0.00	71.45	0.00	0.00	1.88	1.30	12.00
6.	Gujarat	1618.14	800.36	3331.00	1318.14	1855.14	6364.00	2270.21	1788.88	4874.00
7.	Haryana	385.36	132.47	264.00	385.36	353.50	394.00	432.60	427.54	963.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	227.06	101.76	165.00	227.06	189.15	48.00	250.94	185.35	34.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	322.30	5.30	165.00	322.30	284.40	1440.00	314.35	158.66	725.00
10.	Karnataka	2411.94	1340.54	1960.00	2411.94	2372.19	1817.00	2875.55	2678.56	3803.00
11.	Kerala	1279.24	307.91	444.00	1279.24	376.06	1742.00	1531.86	583.79	3893.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5260.50	2339.23	1743.00	5280.50	7137.67	30729.00	6258.46	6093.02	43396.00
13.	Maharashtra	4084.98	2106.78	5754.00	4084.98	1843.35	7997.00	4266.64	1558.11	6739.00
14.	Manipur	84.76	6.75	35.00	84.76	26.72	108.00	89.28	39.77	189.00
15.	Meghalaya	99.19	2.31	12.00	99.19	57.52	413.00	96.74	67.76	788.00
16.	Mizoram	41.78	97.83	711.00	41.78	46.58	329.00	48.90	40.44	322.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocation	Expenditure	No. of Wells Dug	Allocation	Expenditure	No. of Wells Dug	Allocation	Expenditure	No. of Wells Dug
17.	Nagaland	106.31	23.80	238.31	106.31	0.00	0.00	125.55	77.40	774.00
18.	Orissa	2618.99	1127.92	6183.00	2618.99	2621.64	21354.00	2701.39	3101.41	21126.00
19.	Punjab	335.13	2.00	0.00	335.13	0.00	0.00	396.51	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	2561.05	1794.75	5309.00	2945.69	2945.69	11500.00	3031.65	1797.14	9973.00
21.	Sikkim	38.71	27.33	35.00	38.71	0.00	0.00	46.39	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3444.74	260.98	274.00	344.74	1346.76	2872.00	4030.11	2348.16	7162.00
23.	Tripura	110.19	104.93	637.00	110.10	57.88	354.00	130.77	64.72	716.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10218.65	3767.97	2777.00	10218.02	12541.02	8780.00	12064.32	12218.46	5437.00
25.	West Bengal	4357.39	2632.86	4789.00	4357.39	3459.36	11792.00	5184.78	5349.78	6718.00
26.	A & N Island	31.31	0.00	0.00	31.31	7083	5.00	30.54	0.00	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	17.00	2.85	0.00	17.00	22.33	20.00	18.21	8.01	30.00
28.	Daman & Diu	36.84	0.00	0.00	36.84	0.00	0.00	9.77	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	15.70	0.00	0.00	15.70	0.00	0.00	15.31	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	30.65	7.87	4.00	30.65	24.12	10.00	35.18	10.98	13.00
	Total	52444.94	27974.26	56433.00	52444.94	49518.50	172328.00	60465.06	533404.36	180995.00

IFFCO

3089. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any assistance for setting up of some projects of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO):

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance so provided; -

(c) the manner in which the assistance is likely to be spent; and

(d) the extent to which Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited is likely to achieve its production target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) : World Bank assistance totalling US \$ 215.72 million has been utilised for various projects of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO).

(d) IFFCO will be able to achieve the overall production targets for the year 1993-94.

Carcinogenic Chemicals

3090. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to ban import, production, distribution and use of chemicals which are suspected to be carcinogenic (cancer producing substances) and have been banned by U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the details of such chemicals which are still in use in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) : The Govt. of India have subscribed to the London Guidelines which require the taking of informed decision about banning/restricting imports of chemicals determined to be toxic/hazardous. The decision is to be based on material provided through decision guidance documents from the United Nations Environment programme's International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals in Geneva. At present the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, the Designated National Authority of Chemicals, has received intimation/guidance documents in respect of the following chemicals:—

1. Crocidolite (carcinogenic on human & test animals).
2. Polybrominated Biphenyls.
3. Polychlorinate Biphenyls.
4. Polychlorinated Terphenyls.

5. Tris (2,3-Dibromopropyl) Phosphate.

A final decision regarding the ban of import and/or other restrictions is under consideration.

(b) There is no paucity of funds for publication of research work of the Institute, as reported in the news item.

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

[Translation]

[English]

Central Building Research Institute

3093. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "No funds to Public Research on New Building Techniques" which appeared in the Indian Express dated January 17, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Central Building Research Institute has the required amount for publication of its research work;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to earmark sufficient funds for the publication of its research works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

Level of Unemployment

3094. SHRI SÁNAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-
DIN:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the recent UNDP report that the level of unemployment and the incidence of poverty has increased in the country since 1991 and the public expenditure on anti-poverty programmes has been cut down and that the employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes operative since the 1980s have been reversed; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). UNDP Report "India: Employment, Poverty and Economic Policies" (December 1993) states that stabilisation measures have involved cuts in public expenditure on anti-poverty programmes; as such, the employment generation and poverty alleviation processes, operative in the eighties, have been reversed in the course of stabilisation; and both the level

of unemployment and incidence of poverty have very probably increased since 1991. The report, however, also admits that "this cannot be empirically confirmed". Comprehensive estimates of incidence of poverty are not available for periods subsequent to 1987-88. Employment growth is estimated to have been low, about 1% during 1991-92, due primarily to the decline in the rate of growth of GDP, and has risen to 2% during 1992-93. There is no reversal in the process of employment generation and anti-poverty programmes started in the eighties. Instead, greater emphasis is being given to such programmes in the Eighth Plan. Public expenditure on anti-poverty programmes has also increased during 1993-94 and is expected to be higher during 1994-95. For instance, the Central Plan outlay for the major Centrally Sponsored poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas has risen from Rs. 2436.20 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 4560 crores during 1993-94 and further to Rs. 5730 crores during 1994-95.

[Translation]

Communication System in Army

3095. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ultra modern communication system Army Radio Engineering Network (AREN) has since been introduced in areas of strategic importance;

(b) if so, the specification thereof;

(c) whether the said system is fully indigenous one; and

(d) the extent to which the capability of the Indian Army is likely to increase as a result of introduction of the said system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is annexed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The availability of automated, secure and electronically survivable communications to Commanders during actual combat is considered to have a force multiplier effect, leading to a decisive edge in battle.

STATEMENT

AREN is a multi-axial, fully automated, responsive, survivable and secure means of communication to replace hierarchical and linear system of communication. The system involves two level switching and comprises interlinked communication nodes (centres), established to form a grid with a view to cover specific operational areas. Formation headquarters move and deploy as per tactical plan. For communications, these formation headquarters 'hook' themselves to the 'communication centre' already functional in their proximity. Major communication elements forming the grid are therefore divorced from field formation headquarters thus making them lighter and facilitating speedy movement of field forces within the tactical battle area without affecting their communication support. The fielding of the system for our strategic formations commenced in 1989 and has since progressed well.

Financial Aid for Eradication of Poverty

3096. SHRI N.J. RATHAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for the eradication of poverty to seek financial aid from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure of the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Dues of Licence Fee/Damage Charges

3097. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrear on account of licence fee/damage charges of Government accommodation against each of the Minister as on March 31, 1993; and

(b) the amount recovered during 1993-94 from each of such Minister?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sindri Fertilizer Plant and Projects and development India Limited

3098. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received several representations regarding alleged large scale misutilisation of funds and corruption in the Sindri Fertilizer Plant and in the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL);

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). A representation has been received containing certain allegations regarding financial irregularities in the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.'s Sindri unit and in Projects & Development India Ltd. These allegations are being looked into.

CMs Conference for Central Projects

3099. DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI S.B. SINDNAL:

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

(a) whether implementation of the Central Projects has been reviewed by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a committee has been formulated under the chairmanship of Dy. Chairman of Planning Commission to suggest ways and means for ensuring implementation of the 360 public sector undertaking projects;

(d) if so, the details of suggestions made by the committee;

(e) to what extent the suggestions made by the committee have been communicated to State Government; and

(f) whether any time bound programme has been formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister reviewed the Implementation of Central Sector projects on the 14th February, 1994 and expressed concern at the inordinate delay in completion of the projects and desired specific action to be taken to cut down delays.

(c) A Group of Ministers has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission to suggest specific measures to be taken to reduce delays on account of various factors and expedite implementation of the projects. The Group held its first meeting on 7.3.1994.

(d) to (f). The Group is to finalise its suggestions within one month.

CBI Cases against Retired Government Officers

3100. SHRI RAM KISHORE RAI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the press reports appeared in 'Bandematram' dated January 10, 1994 wherein the Prime Minister has stated that CBI enquiry may be conducted against the Senior officers (Retired) who have joined private companies without prior permission of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such retired officers who have joined private companies without permission during the last two years and in 1994 till date; and

(c) whether the Government propose to issue any fresh instructions in regard thereto?

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 Prime Minister has not given any directions to the intelligence agencies to inquire into the cases of senior officers

(Retired) taking up private employment with foreign and Indian companies as reported in 'Bandematram' dated January 10, 1994.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Clear and explicit instructions already exist, in the matter. According to the All India Services Rules and the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, members of the All India Services and Group 'A' Central Government servants respectively are required to obtain the permission of Government, if they wish to accept commercial employment within a period of two years from the date of their retirement.

Joint Venture by Maruti Udyog Limited

3101. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited have entered into an agreement with Non Resident Indians for manufacture of the components for the Maruti vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have approved this agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited

(MUL) has signed an Agreement with M/s. Caparo Group Ltd. located in the U.K. and owned by Mr. Swraj Paul who is an NRI and MR. M.D. Jindal who is an Indian National and is also associated with Maruti as a Joint Venture partner, for setting up a Joint Venture Company. This new project incorporated as Caparo Maruti Limited will be supplying Body Press panels to Maruti. This project will have an approximate investment of Rs. 3700 lakhs. The project will have a debt-equity ratio of 2:1. The break-up equity among joint venture partners will be as follows:—

Caparo = 60%,

MUL = 20%,

Jindal = 20%

(c) and (d). Caparo Maruti Limited has obtained necessary approvals from Government of India. The project is expected to be completed by April, 1995.

Committee on Fertilizer Industry

3102. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a committee/working group to study the working of fertilizer industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the committee/group, if any; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing, M/s. Marketing and Development Research Associates (MDRA), New Delhi, have been entrusted with a study on the working of the office of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC). The report of M/s. MDRA has not yet been received.

Scrutiny of Recommendations of NDC

3103. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committees of the National Development Council on population, employment, literacy and micro-level planning were scrutinised at the meeting of the NDC held in Delhi on September 18, 1993; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations and decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. In the 46th meeting of the National Development Council held on 18th September, 1993, the reports of NDC Sub-Committees on population,

employment, literacy and micro-level planning and involvement of people at grass-root level were discussed.

(b) The requisite information is given in the *Statement* annexed.

STATEMENT

The 46th meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) endorsed the recommendations of its Sub-Committees on Population, Literacy, Employment and Micro-level planning and directed the nodal Ministries viz. Health and Family Welfare for population. Human Resource Development for Literacy and Planning Commission for Employment and Micro-level Planning to initiate further action. The salient features of the recommendations of NDC Sub-Committee on population, employment, literacy and micro-level planning and involvement of people at grass-root level are as follows:

Population

1. Strengthening of infrastructure for the delivery of primary health care and family welfare services both in rural and urban areas should be undertaken by providing physical facilities, filling up of vacant posts and ensuring supply of essential drugs, dressings and other consumables.
2. Facilities for medical termination of pregnancy/sterilisation should be created at every primary health centre and community health centre.
3. An integrated programme for all developmental activities

- including family welfare should be worked out to achieve intrasectoral coordination.
4. Panchayats should be involved in planning and implementation of different developmental activities aiming towards achieving combined goals with special reference to programmes aimed at women development and family planning.
 5. Mechanism should be developed for purpose of formulation of national population policy directives, plan of action, over-viewing and monitoring the programme and obtaining support from all sections from within and outside the Government. Similar mechanism should be developed at State and District levels.
 6. Differential approach in programme formulation and implementation should be adopted to meet area specific requirements with particular reference to poorly performing districts.
 7. Mechanism for securing commitment and support of leadership including people's elected representatives and religious leaders should be developed. This organised sector and Associations of professionals, trade & industry, journalists, NGOs, etc. should be involved for population control efforts.
 8. Steps should be taken so as to achieve raising the age at marriage, literacy status of women and removal of gender gap.
 9. The quality and outreach of Maternal & Child Health services should be further strengthened.
 10. Environmental concerns, movements and programmes should be suitably linked up with population control programmes.
 11. Poverty alleviation schemes administered by Central and State Governments should be used as effective instruments for propagating family welfare programmes.
 12. The Committee has also recommended additional financial allocations to family welfare programmes so that the new initiatives recommended by the committee can be implemented.
 13. A set of incentives and disincentives have also been recommended by the Committee with the provision that legal and administrative implications of these be got examined once these are accepted in principle.
 14. The Committee has also recommended formulation of a National Population Policy and development of necessary

mechanism for its expeditious and effective implementation.

15. Planning Commission should overview the family welfare programme implementation and monitor its progress and related activities e.g., literacy, rural development, employment, nutrition, environment, etc. in an integrated way and a suitable mechanism should be developed for the same.

Literacy

One of the main recommendations of the NDC Committee on Literacy was for exploring the possibilities of raising financial resources through levying of the cess and the like. The detailed recommendations of the report are as follows:

2. A purposeful networking of various Government and non-Government institutions working for development and/or adult education at the grass-roots level needs to be effected through the micro-planning techniques. To start with, pilot projects for collaborative micro-planning may be launched by way of action-research in selected areas with the participation of the local people. Voluntary agencies should be encouraged and assisted to launch micro-planning projects for AE and related activities.
3. Existing administrative and financial procedures should be

so modified that they help strengthen NGOs and facilitate Government and NGO collaboration and fruitful interaction for promoting literacy and further education on a continuing basis.

4. All the State Government and UT administrations should formulate detailed district by district Action Plans for their respective States/UTs to eradicate illiteracy as fast as possible and in any case by the 2000 A.D.
5. Members of Parliament and State Legislatures should be involved in the preparation and implementation of time-bound plans for eradication of illiteracy and universalization of primary education in so far as their respective constituencies are concerned.
6. In educationally backward district where voluntary instructors are in short supply and learners are many, the approach in such districts should be to identify blocks having favourable circumstances for literacy so that the literacy campaign in them can achieve success within a reasonable period. The demonstrations effects of such blocks would serve as an example to other backward blocks and also provide them with the preparatory time necessary for gearing up for campaigns.

7. The problem of weaker sections of the society especially women. SC/STs, backward classes and minorities creating structures and facilitating mechanisms but also by organising special consultations with voluntary agencies involved in adult education work.

8. In order to expand the provision of post literacy and continuing education programmes, the possibility of utilising open learning techniques as recommended by the Core Group on Open Education set up by Planning Commission, should be explored.

Employment

The NDC Sub-Committee on Employment highlights the trends in employment and unemployment situation in the country. It recommends that direct employment generation on the basis of Government sponsored programmes, though necessary in the short run and medium term, should have a progress declining role in overall employment generation over the years. A vigorous pursuit of employment oriented growth strategies, policies and special employment programmes would provide the lasting solution to the problem of unemployment in the long run.

Micro-level planning and involvement of people at grass-root level

The recommendations of the report of the NDC Committee on Micro-level Planning include extension of planning to sub-district level; integration of bodies

concerned with rural development and adoption of panchayat institutions for micro-level planning; transfer of programmes and activities along with financial resources to micro-level institutions; involvement of non-Government organisations; emphasis on people's participation; etc.

Land Reform Laws

3104. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to include land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution under the Law Reform Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether final decision has also been taken to implement the same in certain States;

(d) if so, the names of those States;

(e) whether the Government propose to give some relaxation in land ceiling to those companies which would utilise the land for producing the export products; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to include 27 land reforms laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution under the Land Reforms Programme.

(b) The reasons for deciding on the inclusion of land reforms laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution are to give protection to these laws from being challenged in the Courts on grounds of violation of fundamental rights enshrined in part III of the Constitution.

(c) and (d). The States of which the land reforms laws are proposed to be included in the Ninth Schedule are Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(e) and (f). Exemptions are already provided under the guidelines on ceiling of agricultural holdings drawn up on the basis of the conclusions arrived at in the Chief Minister's Conference held in July, 1972.

Transport Development Project

3105. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a Transport Development Project to Rs. 2,300/- crores in which about Rs. 1400 crores have been set aside for local railways;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has agreed to assist the project;

(c) whether the Government have finally approved the schemes for the development of local railways; and

(d) the particular of the Mumbai (Bombay) local Railways (Western Railways and Central Railways) projects included in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) to (d). The Bombay Urban Transport Project-II has been prepared by Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority in November 1991. As per this project proposal, the total cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 2248 crores including the cost of the Suburban Railway projects at Rs. 1304.86 crores. Preliminary discussions with the World Bank Authorities had indicated that they may consider the funding of the Project if the funding of the Suburban Railway component of the project can be tied-up resources.

A meeting was held on 17.12.93 between the Union Railway Minister and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to sort out the issue relating to the funding of the Suburban Railway Projects in Bombay. It was then agreed that the cost of the Suburban Railway Projects would be shared between Ministry of Railways and the Government of Maharashtra in the ratio of 50:50. The specific projects relating to Suburban Projects were also discussed and the list of these projects was also revised. The revised cost of the projects is now estimated at Rs. 1526.57 crores. Accordingly the Ministry of Railways have requested the Planning Commission to provide additional funds to meet 50 percent of these projects.

The proposed Railway Projects are as under:—

- (i) Borivili-Virar quadrupling of tracks.
- (ii) Provision of additional tracks between Andheri and Goregaon.

- (iii) Provision of a part of the sixth corridor between Carnac Bundar (Ballared Estate) and Ravli Junction.
- (iv) Bandra-Kurla Rail Link.
- (v) Provision of the part of the sixth corridor from Ravli Junction to Bhandup.

Consequent upon the above the project report is under revision by the State Government. The Question of taking up the matter for World Bank assistance will arise only after revision of the Project Report.

Capital Investment in Agriculture Sector

3106. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the quantum of capital investment made in agricultural sector during the last three years;

(b) whether adverse circumstance had been existing for investment in agricultural sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the gross decline in agriculture investment as compared to last decade; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The quantum of investment made in agriculture sector during the last three years both at current and constant prices are given as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	At current prices	At constant prices (1980-81)
1990-91	11674	4595
1991-92	13338	4581
1992-93	15633	4567

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The average gross agriculture capital investment at 1980-81 prices for the last decade (1980-81 to 1989-90) was Rs. 4382 crores per annum, as compared to the average gross capital investment for the first three years of the current decade (1990-91 to 1992-93) Rs. 4581 crores per annum.

(e) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a significant shift in investment is proposed in favour of thrust areas like horticulture, fisheries, rainfed farming, creation of infrastructure for minor irrigation, post harvest management, etc. under agriculture and allied sector.

Poisonous Material in Bay of Bengal

3107. DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Flag-Carrier Ship is disposing off a large quantity of poisonous industrial materials in the Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the other countries which have dumped their industrial waste in Indian territorial water so far alongwith the locations thereof and quantity and type of waste dumped; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) During the last three years no instance of dumping of poisonous industrial materials in the Bay of Bengal has been reported or noticed by the Indian Coast Guards, who maintain constant surveillance over the maritime zones of India.

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

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an Islamic encyclopedia has been published by this Shalimar Book Agency of Calicut, Kerala. It contains a map of Islamic countries. I have got a

copy of it with me. Jammu and Kashmir has been shown as a part of Islamic countries in it. There is more information in it which creates misunderstandings. A motion regarding Jammu and Kashmir was passed in this House under your leadership which said that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. Recently, a delegation of our country under the leadership of hon. Vajpayeeji went to participate in the Human Rights conference of U.N.O. It did an excellent work there. We greet all of them including Vajpayeeji. It is a very serious matter that such a voice is being raised on such an occasion that Jammu and Kashmir is not a part of India. The Education Minister of the State Government published the encyclopedia. I would like that the Government should make a Statement on it forthwith and ban the book. The House may be informed as to what steps the Government is taking in this matter.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The Government must come out with some statement on it. It is a serious matter.

[English]

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): He mentioned about the Education Minister who was on the Board. Normally, those things may not be brought to the notice of the Education Minister. It is, of course, a matter for the Government to look into. But bringing the name of the Education Minister who only happens to be a Member in the Managing Committee or Sub-Committee is not fair.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): We will have

to find out the proper position. Then I will state what action the Government is able to tell the House. taking to get them released?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when TADA was enacted, it was decided that it will be used solely against the terrorists but I am constrained to reiterate with a heavy heart in this House that it is being misused, throughout the country, particularly against the minorities. I had recently been to Bombay between 10-12th of the month and I came to know that nearly 400-500 people have been detained under TADA there in the Dogri, Payadhoni, Baikula and Dharavi police stations. It is unfortunate that poor and innocent people are being arrested. People are arrested for a day under section 151 and for 14 days under section 3 and then detained by using TADA. Same is the case in Delhi. I, therefore, seek a reply from the hon. Minister as to why the same people who have rendered assistance during communal riots have been arrested under TADA.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Tell me one such name. I have information about this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government will tell that. I have not asked from you. The guilty is always on guard.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): You are having beard. So how can we be accused of having straw in the beard?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand, through you, that the Government should conduct an inquiry about the innocent people arrested under TADA and the hon. Minister should

[English]

SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE (Kopergaon): The mills based on annually renewable agricultural residues like Bagasso, Rice Straw, Wheat Straw, Jute, Jute Waste were enjoying exemption from payment of excise duty till 28th February, 1994. The Government had primarily given this exemption as a measure to protect the environment and particularly in view of the fast depletion of forest resources.

The Budget proposals have given over-riding importance to imported raw-materials over the indigenous waste materials as the rate of duty for paper manufactured out of imported raw-materials to the extent of 50 percent or mills using waste materials to the extent of 75 percent in the pupling is having some rate of duty of 10 percent.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to restore the excise duty exemption to paper made out of annually renewable agricultural residues mentioned by me earlier and also to limit the MODVAT credit to the extent of Rs. 800/- per Metric tonne as in the past.

Unless this is done, I am afraid the sector which has been producing more than 7.7 lakh tonnes of paper in the rural areas will be closed which will throw lakhs of people out of employment and the farmers who used to get additional income will be deprived this.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I call Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar to speak. You have to speak on the reported notice to commit self-immolation - not on the second topic.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for inviting the attention of the House to a very important issue.

Thousands of teachers and employees belonging to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been sitting on dharna and staging demonstrations for the past many months in support of their demands. On 17th January, they staged dharna at all headquarters and organised a rally in Delhi on 31st January but it is regretted that no attention has been paid towards their problem. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has expressed its inability to concede to their demands. Only the Minister of Education can intervene in such a situation. Action is unnecessarily being taken against the members of the joint committee. Recently nearly 150 applicants of the Sangathan were denied interview by manoeuvring administrative frauds. Promotions due to people have been stopped as well. Therefore, I would like that the Government should pay attention to it and the hon. Minister of Education should talk to the employee's representatives and solve their problems.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present Boilers Act is proposed to be amended. For this purpose, there is a Bill which is being

introduced in the current session of Parliament. The proposed amendment stipulates energy audit of efficiency by a third party agent.

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself will decide what kind of law should be there.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: At present, all the cottage and small-scale industries are using second-hand boilers after getting than materially and chemically tested and approved by Government approved agencies. They are in good condition. But if we introduce this amendment, then they have to buy new boilers and every cottage and small-scale industry will be affected.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it should not be done this way because the Bill will be before us. I allowed you and you made the point.

[Translation]

SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN (Betul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a news item published in yesterday's newspapers which says that a famous sports person of our country was compelled to sell off gold medals won by him in Olympic games while representing India. You must be aware how difficult it is for India to win a gold medal in an Olympic game and how much labour a sports person has to put in. One of our sportsmen from Punjab, Shri Jagjit Singh had won gold medals in Asian games held abroad. Do you know what is his condition today? It is not good at all. That is what we came to know through yesterday's newspapers. I want to know whether the Government has taken notice

of the above news item. It is a matter of shame for all of us if it has not taken any notice of it. What is happening in our country of 85 crore people. Our performance is very poor in the Olympic games and on the other hand, our sportsmen, who brought honours to India, earned a name and won gold medals, are in such a miserable condition these days. Therefore, will the Government provide him some employment because that great sportsman is starving today and is compelled to sell off his gold medals? If the conditions of the sportsmen of India deteriorates to such an extent, does it not prove that all big plans and schemes have failed? Will the Government consider to dismiss our Indian Hockey Federation which is a responsible agency? You know that the identity of a country is established at two places — one, in the war field where the country is crowned with the victory won by its forces and secondly in the sports-field where sportsmen either win or loose. The head of India hangs in shame by what has been published in yesterday's newspaper about the plight of Jagjit Singh.

I would like to know as to whether the Government will fix some responsibility for this and what steps the Government propose to take in this regard...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We would like to know what has really happened. And if what is reported is true, we would like, the House would like the Government to help the champion.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): Thanks to the Prime Minister for the allotment of Rs. 1 crore wherein the Members of Parliament could oversee a

project of Rs. 1 crore as the Constituency Development fund. In order to identify the project, I undertook a *pad yatra* for the welfare of the weaker sections. Throughout my constituency in Madras, I walked in the slums. Here I would like to appeal to all Members to Parliament to consider this social menace in a very serious manner. Nearly 62 percent of the population is living in slums. everybody goes to the slums...

MR. SPEAKER: What is this Mr. Anbarasu?

SHRI R. ANBARASU: What I want to say here is, every Government, every successive Government forget about the pathetic conditions of the slum dwellers especially in all metropolitan cities.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You could have raised it while discussing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address or you can raise it while discussing the Budget itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, the welfare of the poor is forgotten; 62 percent of them are living in the slums...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to raise it in the Zero Hour. If you are so serious, you should have raised it while

discussing the President's Address. Shri Anbarasu, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since when the Congress Government has come into power in Madhya Pradesh the law and order situation has deteriorated. There is Goonda raj instead of rule of law. A person was hanged there, at one place.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let it not be done this way. Please take your seat. I am not allowing these kinds of things... *(Interruptions)..*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, they are making a mockery of Law and order system, how this will go on.. *(Interruptions)...*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a Magistrate's court; this is not a police station. Please sit down. If you really want to help the Adivasis, you may either go to the police station or to the court.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Hon. Speaker, Sir, some people from

Burma who were carrying sophisticated arms kidnapped 8 person alongwith some Indian police personnel and 5 trucks from Morachian village in Chandel district of the Indian side and it is a matter of great concern that 8 days have passed but the Government of India have not made any request to the Government of Burma to return those people. I submit that the Government should ask the Government of Burma to return them.

MR. SPEAKER: Such negotiations must have held between them.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to say that you have given me a chance to speak first time in the session and I am grateful to you.

Through you, I would like to say that a Central University in the name of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar has been set up at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh but no classes have been started in that University yet. You would be surprised to know that I was the person who raised this issue in this House last year, and that time this University was taken under the charge of Central Government. But I am saying with heavy heart the no sincere efforts have been made till now for starting the classes there. The Union Government has taken over this University on 14th April last year. I request the Government that appointment of professors special officers and teachers, non-teaching officer and other employees should be done there before 14th April of this year. So that teaching can be started there which has not been started till now.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH

(Adoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with an esteem spirit of confidence and gratitude, I beg to draw your kind attention towards the following few points which really need the Government's attention immediately.

Sir, in 1985, 500 daily wage conductors were recruited by the DTC from Scheduled Caste community only. As per the conditions, they were to work for six months on daily wages; thereafter, they would be put on one year probation and after that, their services were likely to be regularised. After some time, that period of duration of daily wage-conductors was increased.

MR. SPEAKER: The matters relating to DTC shall have to be raised in the Delhi Legislative Assembly, I suppose.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY

(Katwa): I believe that the highest law-making body of the country must take note of this fact the Supreme Court of our country has in a landmark judgment made two very important things clear for the people of this country.

One is, it has very categorically mentioned that secularism is the basic feature of the Constitution and nobody can claim to be a political party and at the same time a religious party.

We commend this very important judgment that has come from Supreme Court. Another aspect of the judgment is that the application of article 356 should be made very sparingly and not at the sweet will of the ruling party at the Centre. A lesson must be drawn by the ruling party of this country. We must obey the directions given by the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER: It goes without saying.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

The whole House must commend this judgment and follow it in practice.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA

(Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nearly 2 lakh farmers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, who are engaged in opium cultivation are facing a lot of difficulties these days. This is because of a order issued by Narcotics Department, which has been issued in the middle of the season. Previously it was decided that they will take 40 kilo per hectare But in the middle of the season, it is being said that they will take 65 kilogrammes. In this way all the farmers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan who are cultivating this are badly affected. Opium is a produce through which we earn foreign exchange. The 70 thousand farmers of my constituency, Mandsaur, 40 thousand farmers of the Constituency of Shri Jaswant Singh ji, 10 thousand farmers of the constituency of Shri Jetiya, nearly 25 thousand farmers of the constituency of Shri Dau Dayal Joshi and more than 2 lakh such other farmers are affected by this order.

I request the Government that they should reconsider this. If this Policy would have been declared earlier then the farmers would have ready to give that much produce. But by declaring it in the middle of the season it has put them in a very difficult position. They have been told that their licences will be cancelled and will not be renewed. A high level committee is considering it and they have not given their final decision in this regard. In view of this decision of Government is

not correct. I demand that the Government should reconsider this.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House through you to the serious situation arising out of the return of the killer diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and plague in a very virulent form. The World Health Organisation has given a warning to many countries, especially the Asian countries. Over the years our country has been able to control these drug resistant tuberculosis, malaria and plague. We believe that this can be cured. The latest warning about the drug resistant tuberculosis, malaria and plague should alert us to the danger. Since the people of our country do not maintain a high level of hygiene, they will become an easy prey of these diseases. This will definitely bring disaster to this country. I urge upon the Government to take special notice of this because WHO has given a warning to all the countries, especially in the Asian region. I request the Government to take note of this situation and necessary steps, so that these diseases can be cured with proper medicines and other precautions.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I raise this point today because Shri Eduardo Faleiro, who is in charge of drug and pharmaceuticals, is here. Three of the very important and the long-standing establishments in West Bengal under his Ministry — Bengal Chemicals, Bengal Immunity and Smith Stanistreet — have already been referred to BIFR. They are trying to revive them. Whatever revival scheme has been given is on the traditional lines of what they have been doing earlier. But the world has changed and everybody is now trying to go back —

not only in India, but the world over — to Ayurvedic and other Indian systems of indigenous medicines. Unfortunately they do not have any plan or vision to use these establishments for the promotion of Indian system of medicines. I find by enquiry that most of the Ayurvedic producers are very small companies. They do not have proper laboratory and testing facilities. But if these institutions which have been sent in their sick bed before the BIFR, are utilised for the promotion of Ayurvedic system, apart from whatever allopathic medicines they are making, this will be a wonderful opportunity for India to go in full steam ahead with the Indian systems of medicine. This will be an excellent export opportunity also. China is already doing this with their own indigenous system. The Minister should give an assurance on... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, there is a need to promote our traditional systems of medicine and indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurvedic, Unani and others. This point is well taken.

May I say here, Sir, that the Prime Minister himself has directed us, by that, I mean, both the Health Ministry which is really the nodal Ministry and our own Ministry, to promote these systems of medicine. This is one side of the matter. The other side is, as far as these companies are concerned, we shall see as to how they can be involved.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the population of Jain community is approximately one crore all over the country. They follow the principles of Lord Mahavira and Pashwanath and their culture and religion is based on those Principles. Pashwanath hills and temple is situated in Giridih in Bihar. The Government is taking action for their take over. As a result of this, the Jain community of this country are very much concerned about it. The Union Minister of Home Affairs should give a statement in this regard and assure that their religious and social legacy will be maintained and the worship place of Sumer Sirvarji temple will not be acquired. This is a question of faith. The followers of Jainism should be allowed to perform their religious rites in the same way as they were doing earlier and those temple should be kept under their control. We want that the Minister of Home Affairs should give a statement and clarify it. This is my humble request that under any circumstances the President should not give his assent to this proposal.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have visited that area. The issue raised by the hon. Member was not correct. So far as I have information that the Government of Bihar is making all efforts to make the area of Pashwanath more beautiful and better. The news of taking over is not correct... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: There is an Ordinance which has been submitted. (Interruptions) I have got the Ordinance.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a dispute between the two Jain Communities. Both the parties have requested the Government of Bihar intervene for a peaceful settlement of this dispute. As per one information there is no proposal to take over the properties. If the hon. Member says so then the Union Government should get the first hand information from the State Government in this regard and apprise the House of the same.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): As you know, the jute industry of our country is a major foreign exchange earner. Of late, this industry has been picking up with the growth of export potential. But, because of the Government's policy, this jute industry is being put into severe crisis. By the latest decision of the Finance Ministry to rationalise the Excise duty to 10 percent *ad valorem* in place of specific excise duty, the increase caused is to the tune of 115 percent on jute goods. Jute industry is concentrated in West Bengal; and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already drawn the attention of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise such matters at the time of discussing the Budget.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: So, I urge upon the Government to take suitable steps immediately to have the jute industry as a good foreign exchange earner and to protect thousands and thousands of jute workers. Thank you.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1994-95*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): On behalf of Shrimati Shiela Kaul, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Demand for Grants (Hindi and English Version) of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5538/94]

Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for 1994-95*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme implementation for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5539/94]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Development of Atomic Energy for 1994-95, Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working**of Shri Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum for 1992-93 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5540/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1992-93, together-with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sree

Chitra Tirunal Institute for
Medical Sciences and
Technology, Trivandrum, for
the year 1992-93.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5541/94]

**Notifications Under Companies Act,
1956, High Court Judges (Condition of
Service) Act, 1954, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.
BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) S.O. 2146 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1991 declaring Messers Pondicherry Mutual Benefit Fund Limited, Pondicherry to be a 'Nidhi'.
- (ii) S.O. 123 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1993 declaring Bliss Benefit Fund Limited, Madras, to be a 'Nidhi'.
- (iii) G.S.R. 163 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1993 declaring

certain companies mentioned in the Notification to be 'Nidhis'.

- (iv) G.S.R. 272 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1993 declaring certain companies mentioned in the Notification to be 'Nidhis'.
- (v) G.S.R. 291 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1993 declaring certain companies mentioned in the Notification to be 'Nidhis'.
- (vi) G.S.R. 292 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1993 declaring Incan Mutul Benefit Limited, Lucknow to be a 'Nidhi'.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5542/94]

- (2) A copy of the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 721(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1993 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Condition of Service) Act 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5543/94]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and

Company Affairs for the year
1994-95.

INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the
Table:—

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5544/94]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended on the 31st March, 1993 under section 638 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5545/94]

**Annual Report of the Controller
General of Patents, Designs
and Trade Mark for 1992-93**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Sir, on
behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to
lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Controller
General of Patents, Designs and Trade
Marks for the year 1992-93 under section
155 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5546/94]

**Annual Accounts and Review thereon
of the Coir Board, Cochin**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE
INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual
Accounts (Hindi and English
versions) of the Coir Board,
Cochin, for the year 1992-
93, together with Audit
Report thereon, under sub-
section (4) of section 17 of
the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and
English versions) regarding
Review by the Government
on the Audited Accounts of
the Coir Board, Cochin, for
the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English
versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the papers
mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5547/94]

**Annual Report and Review on the
Working of Aeronautical Development
Agency, Bangalore for 1992-93 and
statement of delay in paying these
papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions)
of the Aeronautical
Development Agency,
Bangalore, for the year
1992-93, alongwith Audited
Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5548/94]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5549/94]

- (4) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates for the year 1994-95 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5550/94]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2)

of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 4 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1994.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1994.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 6 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1994.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1994.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1994.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published

- in Notification No. G.S.R. 42 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1994.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R..43 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1994.
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 755(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1993.
- (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1994.
- (x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 95(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1994.
- (xi) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1994.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the period from the 1st January, 1992 to the 31st December, 1992.
- (ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's Advice.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5552/94]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—
- (i) Forty-second Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission referred to in Chapter VIII of the above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5553/94]
- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5551/94]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5554/94]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Rural Development for
1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):
Sir, 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 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5555/94]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Non-Conventional
Energy Sources for 1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTI-
LIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):
Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar. I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and
English versions) of the Ministry of Non-
Conventional Energy Sources for the year
1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5556/94]

[*Translation*]

**Review on the working of and Annual
Report of the Jammu and Kashmir,
Horticultural Produce Marketing and
Processing Corporation Ltd. Srinagar
for 1985-86**

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI
PATEL): I beg to lay the following papers
on the table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English
versions) under section 619(a)
of Companies Act 1956, read
with the clause (e)(4) in respect
of the proclamation regarding
Jammu and Kashmir State
made by the President on 18th
July, 1990.
 - (i) Review on the working of
the Jammu and Kashmir,
Horticultural Produce
Marketing and Processing
Corporation Limited,
Srinagar for 1985-86.
 - (ii) A copy of the annual report
of the Jammu and Kashmir
Horticultural Produce
Marketing and Processing
Corporation Srinagar for the
year 1985-86 along with
audited Accounts and
remarks of comptroller and
Auditor General thereon.
- (2) The statement (Hindi and
English versions) showing the
reasons of delay in laying the
papers mentioned in part(i)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5557/94]

12.30 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

(i) Fifth Report

[*English*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI (Shimla): Sir, I beg to lay
the Fifth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism on the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Standing Committee on Transport & Tourism on the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993.

12.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to Instal a High Power TV Transmitter at Berhampur in Orissa

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Sir, the innumerable people of Berhampur city and neighbouring areas like Chikiti, Chatrapur, etc., in the district of Ganjam, Orissa State have been experiencing a much-felt need in the vital field of TV reception.

The newly-installed low power transmitter in Berhampur is just unable to cater to the needs of the vast area it is required to serve. As a result, blurred and distorted images are viewed on the TV screen. Incidentally, Berhampur is the second largest city of Orissa population-wise and is a growing commercial centre. Poor quality of TV reception in the entire area is a genuine grievance of the local citizens.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to instal a high power TV transmitter in Berhampur expeditiously.

(ii) Need to Expedite Construction of Sports Complex at Nasik in Maharashtra

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Sir, Nasik in Maharashtra is growing very fast on account of Kumbhamela, large industrialisation and development of agriculture, especially horticulture and sugar. Its population has reached about ten lakh. There are about 77 sports clubs functioning in Nasik. Many renowned national sports men and women are from Nasik. As per the sports policy of Government of India, 'Catch them young', there is a need for setting up of a sports complex in Nasik. The State Government will be glad to provide the land for development of stadium. The SPDA Centre has been sanctioned in Nasik since long time, but till today, there is no activity to that effect.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to expedite the matter and start the work of the long-awaited sports complex at Nasik.

(iii) Need to declare certain road in Ranchi Region of Bihar as National Highways

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the desired development could not be achieved at Ranchi in Bihar State due to the lack of roads. This is a tribal dominated area, which is economically socially and educationally a very backward area. Therefore, the construction work of the following roads and bridges of this area

should immediately be started after incorporating these in National Highways.

1. The construction of road from Gola to a Ichagarh via Silli, Banta and Varindra and the bridges falling this road.
2. The construction of a road from Ranchi to Gola via Kuchu, Vodeya and a bridge over Jumar river near Vodeya.
3. The construction of a road from Chatra to Sataki via Riaka and a bridge on this road over Radu river.
4. The construction of a bridge over Radu near Patrahatu Silli.
5. The construction of a by-pass road in Ranchi which has a population over 10 lakh.
6. The construction of a road from Ranchi to Rai via Budhunu and a bridge on it.

I, therefore, request the Central Government that the above mentioned roads should be converted into National Highways in the public interest so that proper development of this area could be ensured.

(iv) Need to Celebrate Birth Anniversary of Saint Raghav Das and to Issue Commemorative Stamp on the Occasion

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Birth Centenary celebrations of Baba Raghav Das, a renowned freedom fighter of Eastern U.P. and North Bihar, are going to be started in

1995. Baba Raghav Das not only led the freedom fighting in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi but also contributed a lot towards upliftment of downtrodden, women education, general literacy, service to the lepers naturopathy and development of cottage industries. After independence, Babaji resigned from U.P. Legislature and played a vital role in Bhudan movement, village donation movement and Sarvodaya movement. He played a vital role in propagation of the national language all over India as a Publicity Secretary of Hindi Sahitya Sanmelan, Prayag. He was the Chairman of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in Uttar Pradesh and convener of many organisations of Sarvodaya family. Acharya Vinobaji was so much influenced to see his works that he called him the Hanuman of Bhudan movement.

I request the Union Government that the birth centenary celebrations of such a Saint and Yogi should be observed at national level with great pomp and show and the Government of India should release a postal stamp in his memoriam.

(v) Need to Control the Prices of Cotton Yarn in the country

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to increasing prices of cotton yarn in the country. No concrete steps have been taken by the Government to control these prices. Banning of cotton export is not the solution, as it deprives the cotton growers to get remunerative prices for their produce.

Regulating the market price of cotton yarn by other means like de-handling and preventing black marketing will help to stabilise the yarn price. If the rise in cotton yarn price is not controlled, more number of powerlooms in the country will become idle. In Tamil Nadu, thousands of employees depending on these sectors and also on the dyeing and processing units will lose their jobs.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take urgent steps to check the prices of cotton yarn in the country.

(vi) Need to Allocate Sufficient Funds for Doubling of National Highway between Nalamangala and Tumkur in Karnataka

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): The National Highway which connects Bangalore and Tumkur continues towards the northern part of Karnataka linking many important towns and cities including the historical town, Chitradurga. This National Highway is one of the most important Highways in the country. The traffic density on this road is the highest in South India. There is a proposal to make this Highway a double road between Bangalore and Tumkur as the number of accidents is increasing day by day on this road. The doubling of the road has been completed between Bangalore and Nalamangala but between Nalamangala and Tumkur there is no progress. In spite of our repeated requests, sufficient funds have not been allocated for completing this long pending work. Government employees, students studying in various educational institutions, businessmen and many others are completely dependant on this

road. It is also essential to check the accidents to save the precious lives of the people.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister of Surface Transport to look into this matter on top priority and to allocate sufficient funds in the financial year 1994-95 for completion of this work.

(vii) Need to ensure Disturbance Free Relay of Programmes from Mumbai Doordarshan

[Translation]

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE (Jalgaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Doordarshan has set up a LPT at Jalgaon, through which the people of this area can see relay programmes from Delhi along with Marathi programmes on Mumbai Doordarshan. But due to technical snag, the local people are unable to watch the programmes being relayed from Mumbai, clearly. As soon as the programmes on Delhi Doordarshan starts the telecast becomes clear.

I, therefore, request the Union Government that the technical snag should be removed immediately so that the people of Jalgaon should be able to watch the programmes being relayed from Mumbai Doordarshan.

12.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*:
DISAPPROVAL OF THE MINES
AND MINERALS (REGULATION
AND DEVELOPMENT) AMEND-
MENT ORDINANCE

AND

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULA-
TION AND DEVELOPMENT)
AMENDMENT BILL— *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up Agenda Items 16 and 17 together. Shri Bhogendra Jha was on his legs yesterday. He may continue his speech.

12.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ordinance No. 2 of 1994 was promulgated on 25th January, under the signature of the president. At that time, the decision regarding summoning the budget session of the Parliament had already been taken and this session started from 21st of February. This is another proof of the growing tendency of violating the rights of the Parliament by the Government. I do not accept that we will never require the Ordinance. It has become a practice that just before the commencing of session or after the adjournment of House, a number of ordinances are promulgated. I feel that there is a need to check such tendencies

to strike a blow on our Democracy and Parliament system. I, therefore, present a statutory motion to reject this Ordinance. I will request the House that by accepting this motion, we should collectively strike a blow on this tendency which is against the democracy. So that the tradition of Democracy could be strengthened. One of the aims behind the Ordinance, seems correct to me and that is the new fiscal policy, industrial policy which the Government has adopted for implementation. It was a day of honour for us when in 1972-73 the mines in the country were nationalized, I was also present in the House on that very day. At that time late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was the Mines Minister and there was a feeling that the owners of the mines will destroy the mines. Then with the help of their reliable officials they kept a close watch on the mines for the whole night and thus mines were nationalized so that nobody could destroy and loot the mines. Though the loot could not be checked completely but continuous efforts were made to check it and thus the mines were nationalised.

The need to nationalise these was not only on the basis of principles. Capitalists who own mines, operate these like any other industry for earning profits. Many a mine had been put in dire straits by them. Whenever extraction of any mineral from the mines is less than the costs incurred thereon then national property is tried to be endangered by resorting to indiscriminate mining for maximising gains in shortest possible time. All this was witnessed during the pre-independence era when most of the mine owners were Britishers. They destroyed our national wealth. Later on, this trend was continued by the Indian mine owners who fully exploited the labourers. Plight of coal miners was

especially worse than that of the bonded laborers. After nationalisation wages of miners were enhanced by three and a half times. Many rights were conferred upon them and they were recognised as respected productive citizens. Now once again under this new industrial and mineral policy the Government is going to hand over this national wealth to the private capitalists.

I do not want to reiterate that 1991 elections were not contested on these basis. The present Congress Government had not informed the public that national wealth will be put at the disposal of private and foreign capitalists. Therefore, I believe the Congress does not enjoy mandate on this issue. Electorate is being cheated by changing the entire financial systems in which private capitalists will work only for profits. Private capitals whether they be Indian or foreign have the same goal. Despite all the bunglings indulged into by officials of the public Sector or the Government the objective is industrial development of the country by exploiting national wealth. Though, he is striving hard for development despite all these bunglings yet such an onslaught is being launched against him.

I believe this Ordinance has been promulgated under the new industrial and mineral policy. If this is the basis then wide ranging discussion should be allowed in the Parliament. Enacting all this through Ordinance is highly improper. The Ordinance envisages that more powers will be conferred upon the State Governments, contracts will be given on regular basis, more foreign capital inflow and throwing open new vistas for latest technological transfers. To my mind the provisions of the Bill and the Ordinance are contrary. Many minerals are used in manufacturing bricks for mines and steel

mills. I would like to know whether for extracting clay the permission will have to be obtained from the Centre?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 14 minerals are found in Bihar for which unnecessarily permission from the centre has to be obtained. As far as my memory goes the Centre has never refused permission and but even upto one years time was taken in according permission. Delay in granting permission results in loss of national production. Therefore, who is responsible for it? To my mind this Bill will further increase delays. It is also possible that besides State Government officials the officials of the Central Government and Ministers also want their palms to be greased. Therefore, I would like to know which national interests it will serve? Gold mines are going to be handed over to the private sector. Though State Government are also democratically elected yet these can not give contracts without the permission of the Centre. All this results in wastage time. I urge the Government to struck off all such minerals from Schedule-I.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply will cover the discussions held between the officials of the Department and the representatives of the State Government and industrialists at the Central level on 7th March. One suggestion was given that for extracting minerals once the Centre accords permission mining work should start even through contracts. This was opposed by all the parties. After this the Government has come up with this piece of legislation by incorporating all the points. What is the propriety of all this? These things disturb Centre-State relations which is not in national interest and production will also be affected. Foreign trade in it is not a problem except that it might delay

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

decisions. Therefore, I urge to struck off all minerals from this list. Though, the Government has brought forward this Bill and has also promulgated an Ordinance, yet it must take notes of the fact that the direction is not right. Opposing everything through majority support will harm the nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, provision for royalty on minerals has been made in it. Royalty is paid on quantity basis and not on value basis. Value of minerals has increased manifold and many states are in dire straits. The States to which royalty is paid on the basis of quantity Bihar is the first. Despite repeated requests the Government is adamant. Therefore, I urge the Government to immediately announce that now the royalty will be paid on value basis and not on quantity basis. This way revenue earnings of the States are being adversely affected and the States are not able to go ahead with developmental works. Now this opportunity has come our way to do away with that policy. The Government has introduced the present legislation to confer more powers on the states. I urge the Government to make announcement today itself as it is now beyond toleration. This issue does not pertain to one State only but to Bihar, which is the worst sufferer, Orissa, West Bengal and many other states producing minerals. The Government should not remain unmoved since no violent agitations are being launched. It is wrong on the part of the Minister of Finance not to pay attention to the sufferings and also, in fact, to make wrong statements before the country that more powers are being conferred upon the States. This is not going to be tolerated in future when the Government itself is mobilising resources through it. I urge the Government to

accept two suggestion made at the meeting held on 7th March and attended to by officials of the States including Bihar for reducing the burden by striking off these minerals from schedule-I. Don't assume undue burden because it is not going to serve any purpose. I would like to reiterate that it may be of any help to some persons sharing the loot but it is not in the interest of the country. It is not going to boost production of minerals.

In addition I would like to strongly submit that the case of mica is also similar. Bihar alone is the world's largest exporter of raw mica. Iron ore is exported through Goa. India is no more a developing country but semideveloped country. India is first among the underdeveloped countries and last among the developed countries. Then why India is still exporting raw materials? I urge the hon. Minister to ponder over it if no decision has been taken. Like in the days of pre-independence era, India is still exporting raw materials. Now demand for mica from technical and other points has increased but still raw mica is being exporting, at the rates it used to be exported during British period. Therefore, I urge that export of iron-ore and raw mica should be stopped and instead products of iron-ore and raw mica should be stopped and instead products of iron-ore and mica should be exported. This will benefit the country and also to some extent mitigate labour crisis in the world, because there are surplus hands in India. Labour shortage is there both in USA and in Europe. Export of raw materials is a proof of our colonial mentality. Export of finished goods will definitely benefit the States as many will find jobs.

I would like to make one more submission that what is at present happening in the name of stability. Till the

operations were entrusted to the Public Sector alone time period of 6 months was given after granting permission and now concession are being given to the private sector by extending the duration to 3 years. It is also quite serious that the period of contract is going to be extended from 20 years to 30 years. Reasons for ignoring the interests of the Public Sector are not known. I would like to know whether the people of India will be able to safeguard the national property by opposing the Government and whether the Government will then be able to safeguard the national property?

13.00 hrs.

I feel giving concessions to the private sector on the ground that it will work efficiently will result in ownership threat. Whenever new discoveries are made in new areas reservation of ownership is undertaken by the State Governments. Therefore, how far it is justified that the State Government should seek permission from the Centre? Reserving ownership of such new areas where exploration is not to be done no way affects the Centre. There is no need for confrontation on this score. I fail to appreciate the need for obtaining permission for reserving the ownership of land where exploration is not to be undertaken and nor contracts are to be awarded. If the land use pattern is changed by the owner then what will happen? On the one hand efforts are being made to reduce red-tappism and on the other hand it is being increased.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, already doors have been opened for the entry of Indian and foreign capitalists. In this Bill many lacunae are there for their unrestricted entry. From the objects and reasons it is not clear at first reading, but

for their entry many avenues are there. Modern technology has been inducted in many mines. During the visit of the President of Poland many fruitful discussions were held. No such condition was put forth by the President of Poland or Polish Government that if doors are opened for the entry of private sector then only latest technology will be offered. In the light of all this display of such tendency by the Government is totally unjustified and dangerous. This will put the precious national wealth at the disposal of multi-national companies.

One after another blows are being inflicted on our economic sovereignty and independence. Though we may not be there tomorrow, but at least we can do the work of historical importance. Nobody knows about the future, but at least we should learn a tip or two from past experiences. In this background the doors are being opened for the entry of multi-national companies in the field of mining. Their entry has already been made possible in the field of operating airlines, but now permission has also been granted for setting up other industries. However by granting permission to operate in the field of mining free entry to operate underground has also been allowed.

It is the impression that they will invest in India? On the contrary drain of resources will be witnessed. They will come only for profits. Our leaders are not so duffer to not to appreciate such things. Till these things are tolerated they will continue to fully exploit such things. I feel this Government is gradually undermining the independence of India. Therefore, in toto I oppose this Ordinance. I have already submitted that the provisions of this Bill are contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance. In the

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

garb of rights of States and protection of mineral wealth—because it was destroyed by the private capitalists and foreigners—now if bigger exploiters come, then what will happen? India exports iron-ore to Japan. It won't be their objective not to destroy our property during exploration of iron-ore. Therefore, in anticipation of such a threat I oppose this Ordinance and urge the Parliament to disapprove it sternly to compel the Government to discard new anti-India policy of handing over national property to India and foreign capitalists. I believe the Government is being issued dictates from outside. It is the outcome of the policies of the IMF or the World Bank and Dunkel proposals.. (Interruptions)...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Shri Chandra Shekhar will oppose the Dunkel proposals.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): I do not want to oppose anything.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If name has been mentioned, then I would like to submit that when Shri Chandra Shekhar was not in the cabinet he had opposed this policy. I fully oppose this ordinance and also urge the House to reject it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware of the fact that this Act decides the legal

frame work for the development of minerals available in the country. In view of the fact that several sub-clauses of the main Act are of no utility any more and in the changing economic perspective it has become necessary that the mineral industry of India becomes strong so that it may be able to face the challenges of international competition successfully. For this, it is necessary to introduce the latest technology in this sector and more money be invested.

In order to expedite the development of Mining Industry it is also essential that the State Governments get more rights so that as it is possible they may take final decisions at their own level. Keeping these motives in view the sub-clauses of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act have been reviewed and some of its sub-clauses are proposed to be amended. These are being presented in the House for consideration through this Bill.

Keeping in view the fact that the delay in the implementation of these amendments in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 had been causing a hurdle in the development of minerals in the country, it was necessary to implement the proposed amendments immediately. Since, both the Houses—Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were not in session, the President promulgated the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) ordinance 1994 (No. 2 of 1994) on 25.1.94. The present Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill will take place of that ordinance.

The objectives of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development)

Amendment Bill, 1994 is to give more powers to State Governments, stabilise the period of mining lease, extend the period for granting prospecting license, adopt skilled technique and procedure and encourage individual capital in the field of Mines.

Through this Bill, 15 minerals included in first schedule of the Act so far are being excluded and the condition of getting prior approval for grant of prospecting licence or mining lease from the Central Government is also being reviewed. The minerals excluded so far are Apetite and phosphatic ore, Beraitus, Dolomite, Gypsum, Kyanite, Magnelite, Molybdenum, Nickel, Platinum and other expensive metals such as silimanite, silver, sulphur and its ores, tin, tungston and vanadium ore.

After excluding these the State Government will have to ask permission with regard to 11 non-atomic and non-fuel minerals only for prospecting licences or their renewal from the Central Government. These 11 minerals are Asbestos, Bauxite, Chrome ore, copper ore, Gold, Iron-ore, lead, limestone (except when it is used in kilns for the manufacture of lime as building material) Manganese ore, valuable stones and zinc.

Another objective of the Bill is to refix the limit of permitted foreign equity holdings in the mining companies. It has been proposed in the Bill that any company registered in India will have the right to get prospecting license or mining lease granted from the concerned State Government.

Heavy amount of capital investment is required to ensure scientific mining

because appropriate benefit on the capital investment is an uncompromising condition in every profession. Therefore, there is a proposal in the Bill that the minimum period for any lease will be 20 years. Similarly, the maximum period for mining lease has been extended to 30 years. At the same time the period for renewal of mining lease has been proposed to be fixed as 20 years. The renewal for every next 20 years will be done with the permission of the Central Government.

The time limit for prospecting licence has been extended from two years to three years. These licences may be further renewed as per the discretion of the State Governments, however, the total period of such licences would not be more than five years.

There is also a provision in the Bill that the orders once passed by the State Governments in regard to Minor minerals will not be subject to submission before the Central Government for revision. The State Governments will not have to seek the prior permission of the Central Government for cancelling the lease of minor minerals. The Bill will provide more rights to the State Governments to make checks and search with regard to minerals mined illegally, which will help in preventing illegal mining.

As per the earlier provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, if the mining work did not start within a year of lease deed or the mining work remained suspended for one year together, the lease was cancelled automatically. Keeping in view the time required for generating required resources for the modern and scientific mining, there is a proposal to extend the

[Shri Balram Singh Yadav]

[Translation]

period of cancelling the lease from one year to two years.

Besides, there is a proposal in the Bill that the rules formulated under minor minerals concession rules by the State Governments should essentially be placed on the table of the State Legislative Assemblies.

Some of the rules and conditions of lease sanctioned before the implementation of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 are different from those fixed in the Act. Due to certain legal hurdles these (rules and conditions) have not been amended according to the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The Bill proposes to remove the legal hurdles in the way of amending the conditions regarding the old leases.

I propose that this Bill may please be passed.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 (No. 2 of 1994) promulgated by the president on January 25, 1994".

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill. However, there prevails an extremely objectionable and suspicious situation, regarding which the hon. Minister should give clarification. Through the amendment made in the Section 5(2) of the Act, the people living in foreign countries... (Interruptions)... the foreigners can acquire the mineral wealth. We oppose this amendment through which alienation is being done from the back door. We are not against liberalisation but we are against alienation.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You continue your speech after Lunch.

*Now, the House stands adjourned to meet
at 2.15 P.M.*

13.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

14.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Twenty-Two Minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF MINES AND
MINERALS (REGULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE

AND

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULA-
TION AND DEVELOPMENT)
AMENDMENT BILL— *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Justice
Lodhaji may continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I was submitting about indigenisation and giving holding rights to foreigners. In the statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated "Section 5(1) has been amended to relax the restriction on foreigners holding equity in mining companies and to allow any company registered in India to apply for a prospecting licence of mining lease". It would be necessary to go through the Explanation to Sub-Clause 1 Section 5 of the Original Mines and Minerals Act, 1957, which is being amended. It says;

[English]

"In the case of a public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956, only if a majority of the Directors of the company are citizens of India and not less than 60 percent of the share capital thereof is held by persons who are either citizens of India or companies as defined in the said Act.."

[Translation]

It has been in vogue since 1956-57. Now, it has been done away with. Now, it is not needed to have 60 percent share holding nor a majority of Directors is needed in the company. All those companies which are registered under companies Act, are being allowed to have in possession all the rights regarding mines and minerals. It is a terrible situation. Today, if somebody from USA, Germany or from any other country plans to take over all the mines in Bihar, which help in running several big industries of our country, he can easily do so, for, all the obstructions have been removed. Are we sitting in this House to remove such obstructions only? It is a serious matter. Today, even the Prime Minister can not buy a piece of land in Jammu and Kashmir but if Mr. Clinton so desires, he can buy mines in Rajasthan and Assam and gas and oil of Bombay High. Once, Robert Clive had enslaved India with help of Sirajudaulla by the power of money. Are we waiting for another East India company to repeat the history? I think, we do not need to bring Robert Clive out from his grave because the hon. Minister is creating other Robert Clives or Dalhousis or General Dyers of Jallianwala massacre. Are we giving relaxation to the same Britishers who exploited this country, shot our freedom-fighters dead and killed hundreds of our countrymen? Are we inviting them again after hundreds of years? We are rolling out a red carpet and are welcoming them to take possession of the minerals of our country, control the resources of Bihar, Rajasthan and eventually the entire country. It is a part of a conspiracy to sell out our minerals to foreigners. We oppose it. We feel that the other sections are not disputable. But the sovereignty, trade, commerce and industries of our country

[Shri Guman Mal Lodha]

are being sold out to foreign hands through a single section. You mentioned it yourself as to what necessitated the amendment. As I and other hon. Members have said, it is being done under the pressure of the World Bank and IMF and the steps are being taken on the basis of Dunkel proposals. These steps are being taken in the guise of Parliament's approval. To include a new section in place of those removed is indicative of fatal future outcome. If it is given a close look, we will find it is a suicidal step which will bring harm to the nation and society as well and is also bound to do harm to our commerce and sovereignty, which is going to be decided not by our Parliament but by the Parliament of England and some American millionaires who will buy all our mines. That is why I oppose it.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that if they really want to amend it then why the clause 2 amendment of section 5A has been deleted in the name of amendment. It had been incorporated in the national interest by our former minister but how you have deleted it. And by completely doing away it you are inviting foreigners to take control of all our minerals. Do you know that some of these mines and minerals belong to Defence. Certain items which are important for the safety of the country are made from the strategic point of view. Just imagine what will happen if the foreigners take over such mines also? Then Pakistan will not need to infiltrate its soldiers into Kashmir. It will only need to buy the equity of companies by sending some money. Pakistan can take over by buying equity of companies and then taking possession

of all over resources. This law is going to do an irreparable harm. My submission is that it should be done away with. The hon'ble Minister may consider it. If you do not delete it, then we cannot support it despite its having other good clauses because it is going to have a disastrous impact.

Sir, I would like to mention 1 or 2 other things also. There are several workers in my constituency who find it really difficult to make both ends meet by working in small mines. They are involved in small works of extracting stone and lime-stone etc. Now, in the name of pollution people want to stop mining. I would make a submission to the hon'ble Minister to entrust preservation of forests and protecting environment to the State Governments, because a hungry man struggles to get one square meal and he is least bothered about the environmental luxuries. When a comparison is made between food and environment, we will prefer food over environment. The Department of Environment and Forest has written that many departments are obstructing in protecting the environments. I would like to make a submission that there should be an amendment to ensure that this Department does not interfere. Today, we are having 'Inspector Raaj'. Whosoever comes asks for showing licence. The poor ordinary worker whose life is based on mining of minerals on small scale is being ruined. That's why I said that when one has to choose between food and environment, food will have to be given preference. Many big companies are being set up which are emitting smoke and polluting the environment and no action is taken against such companies. But an ordinary worker working in these

mines to extract minerals slogs throughout the day in scorching heat and carries hot stones on his head is harassed and problems are created for him. I would, therefore, urge that there should be no interference by Department of Environment and Forest and necessary amendment to this law be made.

Sir, I would like to say that it is a good steps that you have given certain rights to states but you have kept a veto power with yourself by making a condition that it is subject to approval of the Central Government. This condition should be removed. Our Constitution has a Federal structure and does not provide a unitary form of Government. At the time of framing the Constitution, our founding fathers wanted to have the federal form of Government in the country. It means that the States should have minimum of Central interference. The Centre should be strong but it is not proper to make state Governments run from pillar to posts to get Central assistance. The States should be given more powers.

Moreover, the Centre has kept some of the minerals under its control and has deprived the states of their rights to these minerals. The States should not be deprived of them.

In the end, I would like to make a last submission that unless the provision permitting foreign companies to take over the mines is deleted from section 5(1) of the Bill, we, who believe in the indigenisation and are supporters of maintaining the sovereignty of our country, will not be able to give support to this Bill. We will support it only when the hon'ble Minister deletes this section.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The total time allotted to this item is 2 hours out of which one hour and five minutes are left. Thirteen Members are yet to participate in the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very important Bill and the members should get maximum time possible to speak on it. You should not impose a time limit of 2 hours for it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The suggestion of Shri Nitish Kumar is very good. But there are a number of subjects to be completed. Therefore, the Members should put forth only very-very relevant points.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is introduced by the hon. Minister for Mines Shri Balram Singh Yadav.

This Bill is for replacing the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President of India during the inter-Session of Parliament.

This Bill, as rightly pointed out by the Minister, is for strengthening the mining sector and to meet the present day challenges and to introduce modern technology as well as more investment in this sector.

Today we find that this is one of the very important sectors and due to the

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

financial crunch, we cannot invest more money in this field. Because of the financial crunch, the hidden natural wealth is not properly exploited and utilised for the prosperity and development of our country.

Introducing modern technology in this field is also a major thrust and an important aspect. Unfortunately, we did not give proper care for the development of this area. Our country has enormous hidden wealth. We are blessed with natural resources. Because of various reasons other than financial crunch in the past, we could not exploit them properly and utilise them for the proper development of our country. This initiative taken by the Government is a welcome step and by this initiative, this sector will be definitely strengthened and it will definitely give more strength to our economy.

First of all, I welcome the steps taken by the Government through this Bill regarding delegating some important powers to the State. What is happening these days is, for each and every small case, the Ministers at the State level, the state Government, has to come to Delhi and they are to approach the Ministers and concerned officials and lot of waste of money and time is taking place. So, by delegating this power to the State Government, it will accelerate the programme which was envisaged by the state Government. That is the most important aspect which I can see in this Bill.

As the Minister was explaining about this, it will give more powers to the State and it will also bring stability in the

mining sector. Of course, as I have pointed out, there is a need for stability in this sector. Neglect of this sector will definitely hamper the development of the nation. Due care should be given and this sector should be strengthened properly.

Through this Bill, we are removing certain restrictions with regard to taking sanction from the Union Government etc. For each and every case, the State Governments have to approach the Central Government. By passing this piece of legislation, there is no need for the State Governments to take the prior permission for each and every thing. As Shri Guman Mal Lodha has pointed out, there are certain provisions also. Those things should be taken care of. This is a sector to which we have to give more importance. The day to day affairs of this sector can be looked after by the State Governments properly. The Central Government can not monitor properly. As far as the State Governments are concerned, to take the approval for each and every thing is difficult if the powers were vested in the hands of the Union Government. By relaxing this, definitely the situation in this sector will improve. More freedom should be given to the State Governments for carrying out this programme. It is also meant for re-fixing the foreign equity as well as pumping in the foreign investment. This is a most important item about which reservations were expressed. Definitely, I agree with the hon. Members that we should be careful in opening up of this sector because, this is, as I mentioned earlier, a very important sector which is affecting the future of the nation. So, when we are opening up this sector, adequate care should be taken. Otherwise, this will definitely go against the interests of the people. The point is investment by the foreigners in different sectors is not an

harmful thing. The only point is that we should take proper care and caution in this regard so that our people are not exploited by them. Further, we have been suffering from financial problems. Financial crunch is there. We cannot invest more. For example, there are hidden resources. For example, in Kerala, in the Nilambur area, the geological survey revealed that there are gold deposits. The State Government has given priority. It has conducted surveys etc. Because of the financial crunch till today we could not carry out a proper excavation work in this field. Also, there are a lot of rare-earths available. We have got of rare-earths in Quilon. A lot of rich minerals are there. But unfortunately because of the financial problems and the inability to invest more in this sector, we can't excavate or identify the resources and make use of these minerals.

Another point I would like to make is regarding the lease period. It has increased to 30 years. It is a welcome step. Otherwise, there are a lot of bottlenecks. When the actual implementation takes place, there are bottlenecks. So, the lease period should be increased up to 40 years. This is a continuing process. I think the Minister would also agree with me that the lease period should be increased.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): It may be given on permanent lease.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: This is a very important area. I do agree with Shri Nitish Kumar. The point is that

within one month or one year, you cannot do this. For example, the minimum period within which the mining operation is to start was one year. This was inadequate. Within one year, how is it possible to do the mining operation? It cannot be a reality. We have to go to the practical side. It is very difficult. So, it was enhanced. The period of one year was not enough. They cannot even observe the formalities in one year.

And in the process the lease will expire. Now it has been extended for two years. If you go to the practical side of it, this is a welcome step.

Regarding foreign companies in the mining sector, as I earlier mentioned, proper caution has to be taken in this regard. Otherwise, our national prosperity and development will be adversely affected.

Another point is the safety of the workers. When these foreign companies and other people will be engaged in the mining activities, they will take care of the profit side because they are only concerned with making money. They will only look after the profit and they will not care about the problems and the welfare of the workers. So, I think the Government should take care of this. When we are allowing private people to come in to this sector, they should take care of the welfare of the workers also.

Regarding the pilferage in this sector, a lot of pilferage is taking place in connivance with the officials. Effective measures should be taken by the Government so that the pilferage is avoided because very rare and wealthier minerals are taken away by these people

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

with the help of the officials. I request the hon. Minister and the Government to take necessary steps so that this practice is stopped.

Lastly, Lodhaji was mentioning about pollution. In my opinion, this pollution control has to be strengthened because in the past we have experienced a lot of problems about this. At present, it is not being controlled at all. That is the complaint we receive from everywhere. So the Government should take care to strengthen the pollution control measures. Otherwise, common people will also face a lot of difficulties and serious health hazards. Therefore, the Government should take ample care in this regard. I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps for controlling the pollution. With these words, I support the Bill piloted by the hon. Minister for Mines.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution and to oppose the Bill. Step by step, stage by stage, the Government, by bringing various pieces of legislation before the House, is trying to fulfil its commitments to the IMF and those which are inherent in the GATT Treaty. In the name of globalisation, we have opened our skies and we adopted an open door policy. And now we are on the threshold of introducing an open Earth policy. Therefore, I regard this Bill and the Ordinance as a stage in the progressive surrender of the national sovereignty on our natural resources.

The natural resources are renewable and non-renewable. We are abdicating our rights over both renewable

resources as in the case of GATT Treaty as in the case of patent rights and over the natural resources which are non-renewable. I would like to remind you that it takes millions of years to produce a tonne of coal and it takes perhaps a minute to extract it. We are destroying something which we cannot replace.

We must see to it that the nation gets due benefit from extraction and exploitation of its non-renewable resources. From my point of view, I would not blame the Minister for bringing this Bill before us. The original Bill Act was conceived and enacted in the background of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 whose objective was to develop India, in the interests of the people of India, through the hands of the people of India. But today, the Minister is obliged to fulfil the terms of the new industrial policy Resolution of 1990 under which the new Government is trying to develop India in its own way, but perhaps in the interests of the foreigners and with the help of the foreigners. And perhaps, a day might come, as was anticipated by Shri Bhogendra Jha, that we might abdicate all our authority and control.

Sir, there is one constitutional point I would like to mention. India is a union of States and the rights over soil and subsoil are inherently vested in the States of India. And, therefore it is not a concession that the hon. Minister seeks to make by making certain exemptions or making certain changes in the second Schedule. In 1957 we brought this law, I would like to read out to you one of the introductory articles. Section 2 of this Act says:

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its

control the regulation of mines and the development of minerals."

Such a clause was absolutely necessary because of the inherent constitutional position that I mentioned to you. But then, the idea was, as I said that the Union shall develop the mineral resources and exploit and extract the mineral wealth in the common interest of all the states of the Union.

I wish, therefore, to point out at this stage that supposing the hon. Minister had come before the House to amend Schedule Two of this Act, which has militated against the interests of the mineral producing States by introducing, for all times, a rate of royalty based on value and not weight which has lost all meaning in the inflationary times that we are living in, perhaps, I would have welcomed it. But he has not done so. I wish that he had gone over the entire Bill and if he is really so conscious of the rights of the States, he should have looked at it from a broader point of view and tried to modify this Act in the interest of all the States of India.

Sir, I would like to mention that this ordinance was promulgated under pressure from foreign interests, which is evident from the statement of the hon. Minister himself. Sir, his statement is before us. In the concluding part of the first para, he says:

"That while the matter was under consideration etc. etc... in the meantime, investments in captive coal mines of thermal power plants and other minerals were getting affected for want of amendment in this Act."

So, you can see, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that this has something to do with the entry of foreign investment in the power sector; another core sector of our economy is now under invasion by foreign interests. And in order to facilitate the entry of foreign investment in the power field, the hon. Minister of Mines has graciously brought this Ordinance and now this Bill before us. Are we going to act under such a pressure that the President could not wait for four weeks? On 25th of January, the Ordinance was promulgated; the minister knew that Parliament was going to meet in three or four weeks and yet, the pressure was so intense, the international lobbies were pressing or breathing down the neck of the Government of India so hard that even four weeks was too much and he could not possibly wait for it. Is that the way to run a sovereign country? Is that the way to tell the foreigners where to stop? We could have pleaded with them; four weeks would not have mattered, but the Government, of course, takes the Ordinance making power very lightly.

It treats the Parliament with disdain and with contempt. So, what does it matter, in order to please the prospectors and the promoters and the investors, we promulgate an ordinance. That is how this ordinance has come before us. So I regard the very promulgation of this ordinance, quite apart from its merits, as an act of ignominy, an act of surrender to foreign pressure and therefore unacceptable.

I said in the beginning that I would have very much liked the hon. Minister to have reviewed this Act in its entirety and I would like to make a few suggestions. If you read through this Act you will find it does not apply to petroleum and natural

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

gas. Petroleum and natural gas are some of the most precious natural resources, perhaps the most precious and yet we do not have a law to regulate and develop our oil fields and gas fields. It is being done under executive instructions. Why should it remain so? I take another example. Certain minerals have been called here minor minerals. They were minor in value at one time, now they have become major in value. I give only one example, granite. Granite today has an export level of something like Rs. 500 crore. And the Minister does not dare touch granite, a minor mineral, because as you know, I am sure that the House is aware, because various vested interests are operating in the field of granite, family interests that are acting in the field of granites. I leave it to the House to judge as to who are involved. I am sure that he knows where the shoe pinches.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

I mentioned the question of royalty. Bihar, which I represent in this House, has enormous reserves of coal so his Bengal. The market value of coal has been rising. but our royalty remains virtually at a beggar's level. I would suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister that in the inflationary economy under which we are operating, and which is going to become more and more inflationary under the new liberalisation policy a principled decision should be taken that all royalty not only of coal, but other minerals also, must be based on the marked value. That will mean that the States will then have due share in the development of our minerals and mines.

That should be done not only with respect to coal. In coal I think Bihar alone is losing something like Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crore per year and the Government cannot make up its mind. I was informed the other day that the Government has now set up set another study group to go in to the problem. I do not know many study groups will finally convince the hon. Minister of the justice of our cause. A time has come when a decision should be taken in principle that all royalties payable to the States which are the original owners of all that in the soil and the subsoil of India must be paid on the basis of value and not of weight.

I would like to make one more suggestion. I have gone over the world and I have seen how mining has destroyed the landscape and the environment. I think how in the law a liability must be placed on the miner, on the investor, on the developer that when he comes to a stage where he does not find it profitable to exploit those mines any further, then he shall restore the land to a position where it can again be used for some other purpose. It should be developed; it should not be left as a scar on the body surface of the mother earth. The earth should not be left bleeding and that responsibility must be find. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should consider such amendments in this Act.

Now I come to the amendment that he has in fact proposed.

15.00 hrs.

To the extent that he has withdrawn the liability of the State Government to seek prior approval of the Central Government in the case of 15 minerals,

naturally, all of us welcome it. But, I would like to know from the hon. Minister on what basis he has chosen these 15 minerals. Is it on the basis that they are not really of any economic remunerative value and he has kept the golden eggs mines in his own basket? On 'gold' mines, the Centre keeps the control and the non-profitable mining sector, they become very generous and offer it to the States. So, while I welcome the proposition, I would suggest that the entire Schedule I should have been scrapped and in every case, the full authority should have been vested in the States—to give the extensions and to give the licences without reference to the Central Government.

Section 5(1) of the Act is the real heart of the Bill. That is the poison pill over which the Minister has tried to coat sugar. With all the other peripheral amendments which really do not amount to very much, leaving out the really important amendments which should have been brought in, Section 5(1) is the heart of this Bill and it is nothing but poison, sheer poison for the country. It opens out the country to foreign interests and does not even place a limit on the extent of participation by the foreign companies or foreign individuals. There is no limit. A hundred per cent foreign company has been given the authority and the lease not only for prospecting but for mining in our country. I object to that. I would like to tell the hon. Minister to take a page or two from Latin America, from Africa and from all those countries which have been ravished by foreign imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists interests whose economy has been based on minerals extraction. And a stage did come in their economy when the foreign investor and prospector lift them high and dry and walked out. I

would not like our country to be reduced to that state, to be at the mercy of 100 per cent foreign controlled companies. I do not mind that in case we do not have the sophisticated technology, we may allow a certain proportion of foreign investment except in the strategic minerals, but I would not like and no patriotic person would like that a hundred per cent foreign company whose headquarters are abroad, whose directors are foreigners who have no interest, no love for our country, should be allowed to operate in this field.

Therefore, on behalf of myself and my party, I strongly and without any hesitation oppose this element in this Bill before us, that is, the manner Section 5(1) of the act has been amended by Section (3) of the Bill before us.

Again, I do not understand why the period of the lease has been changed now to a minimum of 20 years. It could have been extended from 20 years to 30 years. I can appreciate that. But, why this minimum limit has been placed there, that it has to be given for at least 20 years? The Government always had the authority and the discretion to give it for any period upto 30 years. But, I smell a rat there. Why is it that a minimum of 20 years have been put in? Is that one of the conditions that those foreign firms interested in power development imposed in respect of the coal mines? Is that the reason why this minimum of 20 years have been brought in. so that the Government has to bind itself, bind its own hands and not to have the discretion to go below 20 years? I would like the hon. Minister to explain that to the House.

Section 17(a) has been amended to empower the Central Government to reserve land for exploitation for public

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

sector under takings owned by the Central Government. Now, this power was always exercisable with the assent of the State Government. I would like to know why the Central Government have found it necessary to introduce Section 17(a) in this Bill.

Finally, as I said, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us about the reason for fifteen minerals being so generously taken out from the First Schedule. I would like to know from him the annual value of the minerals that have been extracted so that we know precisely whether it is an act of charity towards the State Governments or if is really, as I said, one of the peripheral things that have been brought here primarily to hide the poison which aims at securing foreign investment.

I see no reason why the Indian State should surrender its sovereign rights in this ignoble and ignominious manner, that we should become or aspire to become a victim of neo colonialism or a favourite of neo colonialism, or accept the new economic order that is being imposed over the world in the name of globalisation. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and I support this Statutory Resolution which seeks to throw out the Ordinance.

The Act, I would only like to say needs to be revised. There is no doubt about it. In the light of 25 years or 35 years of experience, it needs to be revised in a more comprehensive manner and I do hope that the hon. Minister will come back to the House with a more comprehensive Bill. In which he will try to secure the interests of the States in a sincere manner.

Before I close, I would like to express my anguish before the House that of late I have noticed a tendency that certain capacities that we had built at great sacrifice in a strategic material, with out which no industrial economy can survive, are slowly being run down. I do not know why they are being reduced to sickness, maybe to placate foreign interests, maybe to facilitate the entry of foreign elements but material like copper, zinc, nickel or aluminium, are in short supply in the world and every industrial economy needs them. The North needs them, America, Europe and Japan need them, and we cannot depend on them when we need them. Therefore, I would take this opportunity to make a humble request to the hon. Minister that whatever capacity we had built up and generated over the last fifty years in strategic minerals at any cost the country must keep them alive. We should not allow them to be run down or to be reduced in any manner.

With this appeal, I close my speech but I would like to tell him that we have no option today but because of the policy that he has adopted of opening our earth now, after opening out skies and after opening out economy but to stand up and oppose the Bill that is before us.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me the time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today one more unfortunate amendment Bill named the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill has been

introduced in the House. This Government has been ruling the country for the last 45-47 years and they have wrecked the country. It has become difficult for the service class people of the country to make both ends meet and when they started agitating the Government finds it difficult to pacify them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this anti-people Bill is like naming a dunce Plato and it has been introduced just to continue their hold on power. Whenever the Government brings a motion for vote of confidence it simply brings a one line motion that "This house expresses confidence in the Government." In the same manner, this Government can write one line that it expresses its confidence in World Bank, GATT and DUNKEL proposals. Is there any need to bring this Bill in a hurry? Why was it essential to call in foreigners and make payment of TA DA and other expenses to them? The Government has adopted a new method. It is difficult to say whether our democracy will survive or not. We will hold discussion about DUNKEL on the 19th and leave for our native places. Thereafter, a Standing Committee will ponder over it. But ultimately what will be the outcome? We are being exploited and weakened. Therefore, this is an important but dangerous Bill. We unanimously oppose it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after independence, the Congress has been in power for many successive terms. Were all those martyrs insane who sacrificed their lives for nation? Today this Government is inviting foreign companies. As you know, the East India Company which came here to start business had ruled the country for 200 years. We got independence from these people. For what purpose they are being allured to

this country? Today, the sovereignty, economic independence and dignity of the country are being put at stake by the Government through this Bill. We think that this Government has been unable to realise the factual position. Can we forget the historical massacre of Jalianwala Bagh in which thousands of unarmed people were shot dead. Did Sardar Bhagat Singh sacrifice his life to see this country again in the shackles of slavery? Should we sell out the heritage of our country so easily?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from Bihar where mica mines are located in large number. 88% mica of the world is found there. Out of it 70% mica is found in Nawada which is in Western Bihar and which happens to be my constituency. Since my student age I have observed that all the works were carried out through contractors on contract basis. But today this Bill has been brought in the House just to assign the same works to the multi-national companies. I understand that no attention has been paid to the evils of contract system in which labourers were exploited and used to be burnt alive. Nobody could demand for enhancing wages.

The labourers who died or buried alive in mine accidents or sinkage of mines, were no multi-national companies. There were some contractors who had links with the Ministers or high officials. We have apprehension of the same today also. Thereafter, nationalisation was done. Now it is being said that public sector industries and undertakings have failed in their purpose. As a result of the Government policies there would be a mushroom growth of industries like Coca Cola, Pepsi Cola. Pastes like Babool would be introduced in our country. It has been propagated that the use of Babool

[Shri Prem Chand Ram]

makes the teeth healthier. But the fact is that the Babool paste which is being popularised in our country is prepared by changing some chemicals because they know that we traditionally believe in the effectiveness of Babool. They want to derive mileage by somehow attracting and misleading the people. We know well all these things. But the ruling party wants to remain in power by hook or by crook.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the contents to the statement of objectives and reasons of the Bill. Therein, it has been mentioned that the President had to promulgate the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 on 25th January, 1994 to achieve the above objectives as the Parliament was not in session. We have failed to appreciate this rationale. In the past also, the rates of essential commodities have been increased and ordinances were promulgated many times, which have been discussed in the House since the first day of the commencement of the session. Today the same thing is being discussed and repeated. The people of this country ask us, "What is GATT and what is DUNKEL." They ask us only one thing. It is inevitable that the Government should go to the people and clarify the reasons which compelled them to invite foreign companies in our country. Why are we falling in their trap? Have we no wealth? Can't we run our own industries? There are many industrialists available in our country. Out of them there are a few who run their business abroad. Can't we make our country progress with their capital? When the other countries are marching ahead with the help of their capitalists, why should we not bring our

country ahead. Why the people of our country cannot invest their capital in developmental works of the country. Our people invest abroad, whereas they are being deprived of making investment in India. We fail to understand it.

I would like to say if the Government has fair intention, the capitalists of this country should be given chance to invest in India. I hope that conservation of mines and minerals will be made on the basis of the Bill brought forward. The Government should give guarantee to conserve mines and minerals. We have observed that two accidents occurred due to gas leakage in the Union Carbide Industry. What action has been taken by the Government to compensate the dependants in favour of the deceased persons. When such a situation can arise due to one multinational company, what will happen when hundreds of such companies will operate in this country. You yourself can understand it. The same thing is going to happen in mine and mineral sector. This sector is more accident-prone. The labourers go 150 kms., 250 kms and 300 kms below while working. Nobody knows about their whereabouts when mines sink. If the people of this country can not ponder over it, then why should foreign companies care for it? We oppose this Bill with one voice and warn the Government that they should remember the day when the people of this country sacrificed their lives to free India. The Government have been giving Bihar a stepmotherly treatment. As Bihar has the largest deposits of minerals and it would adversely affect Bihar, we, therefore, appeal that the mines in Bihar are very important and these should be excluded from this and the Government should try to run these on its own so that the

Government may have some control over it and the sovereignty of the country could be safeguarded.

I oppose this Bill and with these words I conclude.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that the Government have made changes in its Industrial policy. The results of the changes in Industrial policy are before us but the Government have been denying this from the very beginning. The opposition parties have time and again been warning the Government that the way old Industrial Policy was given up by putting the sovereignty, freedom and self-reliance of the country in danger, it is not likely to yield good results and the country will never forgive you.

Sir, the time since they have formed the Government on the basis of undemocratic majority, they have been taking such steps which are anti-nation. Such steps were never taken earlier. It is true that you have manipulated majority for the time being. The term of this Lok Sabha is to end after two and half years and even if you still want to adopt arbitrary approach on the basis of majority in the House, you can do so. But, in the coming days, you would certainly get a befitting reply to this act. The people, the voter will give you a befitting reply. The mandate you have got how is your illusion and I wish the Congress may remain in that illusion. You did not get positive voting in the mini-elections. However, you managed to get votes out of the fear that the Members sitting on the other side i.e. Members of the Bhartiya Janata Party may not come into power. It is on this basis that you were able to form Government. Anyway, it is not our issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar is known for its large mineral deposits. By bringing this amendment, you have put important minerals under your control. This is going to adversely affect all the States, particularly Bihar. On the one hand you say that we are following the policy of industrialisation and liberalisation but when it is a matter of welfare of the States, you change your policy. We know it from the beginning that where does Bihar stand on the map of industry. A long time has passed when development of industries started in Bihar. After that it is being neglected, Today, whenever a point is raised about regional imbalance, Bihar stands on number one position. The Government of Bihar have been giving rights of mining to small entrepreneurs but you do not want to give concessions to the State Government. You put a condition before them that they come to the centre and run here and there for years. But even after that, it is not sure whether they would achieve some success or not. Now, the people from outside the country will dominate the market. As is the situation prevailing here and the way you talk of being economically independent, I do not think we will be economically independent. Sarkaria Commission has submitted a report. Since when one party rule ended, the State Governments have been demanding more and more rights. They themselves have to depend completely on the centre for the development in their States. The resources of income are held by the Centre with it. In these circumstances, no discussion has taken place on the report submitted by Sarkaria Commission. No Government has come out with any opinion of their own. Gone are the days when there was complete hold of the Congress over this State. Today it is not that the leader of the

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

Congress say something and the Chief Ministers of all the States obey it literally. That is why the voice of revolt is being raised in many States. Their rights are being taken away. Their resources are being exploited and diverted elsewhere. Therefore, it is necessary that you ponder over these things. We are playing at the hands of multinationals. Since they have put conditions, we are, as the time passes, handing over all our resources to them.

What was the need to promulgate an ordinance? There was no likelihood of any heavy loss. You brought this ordinance and again you are defending it. You are not ready to accept your mistake. What I want to say is that the opposition also has its own dignity. It has every right to say on a subject. If it speaks in the interest of the country, the ruling party should accept the same. You say that the Government have formulated a policy. It is a good policy and you should stick to it. Now, it is facing opposition from every corner. When the Prime Minister himself says that our policy is proving successful, let him tell me where is it proving successful? Is poverty, unemployment and inflation decreasing? This self-praise requires no recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that alongwith our concern for multinationals, we should also talk of our national interests. It is correct that when we need new techniques, highly sophisticated industry, a huge quantum of capital and latest technology, we can not march ahead without foreign assistance. It is not good to ask for foreign assistance for the work which Indian can do itself. You have included this point in this schedule several

times and also withdrawn it time and again. As far as Bihar is concerned, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister on this point. Minerals like lime, stone, bauxite etc. may be excluded from this schedule.

With these words, I oppose the Bill because it is anti-nation and it should not have been brought in this manner.

MAJOR D.D. KHANORIA (Kangra):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this Mines and Minerals Bill which has been introduced in this House.

I fail to understand why this ordinance has been promulgated by the president before the Commencement of the session of Parliament. This could be promulgated afterwards. But I am unable to understand as to why by ignoring the Parliament this Ordinance has been promulgated. Many a hon. Members have asked to take steps for the development of mines and for increasing production in them. But wherever the Congress Government lay their hand, they do so with a view to exercise their control in their own interest. I think that the people of our country have enough money which they can utilise for the development of mines. The mines should be given to them on lease and these leases should be for a longer period instead of being for one two years so that they can work on them in a proper way and the State Government as well as the investing party can earn profit. It is mentioned in this Bill that foreign companies will be invited and they will be asked to mines and excavate minerals. I am totally against this. The rich people of our country are used to do the exploration of minerals till now and I would like to say that this practice should

be continued. Minerals are found in our country in a large quantity. Our country can be self reliant in this field only if we have full control on them and develop them properly. I do not find any reason why we should not be self sufficient in this field. We can develop them and make the country to move forward.

Here I would like to mention only about Himachal Pradesh. We don't have enough mines in our State but we have slate stone in a huge quantity and that too of a finer quality and this stone can be used for many years. But no one has given enough attention towards this sector. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government have paid any attention towards it. I would like to draw the attention of the State Government as well as the Central Government to the hills of Himachal Pradesh where slate stones are found. Experts of this country should be sent there so that maximum slate stone could be excavated. By doing so, not only the H.P. State Government but also the Government of India will be benefited with this.

Besides the slate stone, salt is also available in Himachal Pradesh, in large quantity, it is black in colour and it is called 'lahori salt'. It is of a finer quality. But it is sad to say that these mines are not being exploited till today. No one has cared to excavate them. The whole hill is lying like that. I tried to draw the attention of the State Government and the Central Government in this regard. I have also raised this issue in this House and tried to draw the attention of the hon. Minister but no one has paid any attention towards it. I want that slate mining should be developed and salt mining should be

taken over so that we can earn money and the unemployment of Himachal Pradesh can be removed

It is the duty of the Government to see that if any public sector institution is not working properly, in these mines, these can be handed over to private sector, So that we may fully exploit our mines and our country may reap the benefits out of them. Apart from this there are many other areas through which we can earn enough money. There are enough possibilities for exploring oil, petrol and gas in Himachal Pradesh but it is essential to explore them in hills. I want that mines should be explored there.

I would like to say one thing that the Central Government wanted to keep the mines fully under their control. They want to do so, so that they could earn maximum and for this reason they are trying to bring the mines out of the control of state. I opposed the way in which the Central Government is trying to take away all the rights of the State Government. I demand that the arrangement of mines should be given to the State where the mines are located so that progress can be achieved. As my friend is mentioning here that we should pay full attention to the bigger mines, of our country such as gold, iron, stone, so that we can enhance them more.

With this I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1994 which is before this House, to replace the ordinance promulgated on the 25th of

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

January. As you know, the Government has the right to promulgate an Ordinance. But that is being opposed by the hon. Members here. On the 25th of January, when this Ordinance was promulgated, at that time, summons for the Lok Sabha Session which was to commence from 22nd of February, were yet to be issued; that was not issued. By and large, all the Bills that we have been able to pass so far in this Session are all the outcome of these ordinances, related to these ordinances and not a single other Bill has been discussed here. I am trying to emphasise the urgency attached to these ordinances. As we know, the Government has been trying for the last two Sessions or something like that to get these Bills passed so that the legislations are cleared by Parliament. When no notice was issued, why should there be any objection to these ordinances?

Admittedly, we have joined the process of globalisation. After the new economic policy and the new industrial policy, it is a common knowledge, and we need not educate anybody on this, that there is a sea change, there is a revolutionary change and the entire world is passing through this phase of change.

Sir, we know what happened in the former Soviet Union, what happened to several other socialistic countries, what changes they are contemplating and what changes they have already brought in. We are concerned with the speedy development of our country. As you know, it means the development of our mines and minerals. In fact, Bharat is known as Ratna Garbha. We have very rich deposits of minerals. They need to be

exploited, as early as possible, for the sake of prosperity of the country and to fight out poverty.

Who does not know that our problems is how to get the required funds and the requirement investment? We need investment because there is money for that purpose.

As you know, power holds the key to progress and prosperity of any nation. And we are falling short of power; there is a terrible shortage of power; in some States, the power shortage is as 43 per cent. In our Orissa, Shri Srikanta jena will bear me out, even during winter days, there is three hours power cut. So, in the power, coal, steel and mines sectors, in all these areas, we want huge investments and funds will have to be located. Where will this money come from?

Even the 8th Plan target in the power sector, I am afraid, can not be achieved unless some private investments are there, some private entrepreneurs come forward to invest. It is not a pleasant task to invite foreign investment. But judging the situation as it is inside the country, around our country and elsewhere and looking at the global changes, with proper vigilance and conditions, the foreign investors do come over here. But some hon. Members are saying something else. What is happening to their own Chief Ministers? Are they not moving around and laying red-carpet welcome to foreign investors? I am sure if some of the hon. Members particularly belonging to Janata Dal would consult their own Chief Ministers in their States, they would not oppose this Bill here. Are the Chief Ministers of Bihar and Orissa against all these things?

The other day the Orissa Chief Minister welcomed AES, an American based power company, on the terms and conditions that we ourselves are not able to reconcile to. That is why I say, we want development. *(Interruptions)*

Their target is somebody else in their own party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not try to shake hands with others. Please address the Chair.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): He wants to convince us also; not just you *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: If our learned friends are pretending to sleep but really remaining, who can help them?

For development purpose, naturally we badly need foreign investment. Some foreign investors are coming over also. In the last March we had our new mineral policy. In pursuance of that policy, certain changes and amendments to different Acts, including this one, the Mines and Minerals Development Regulation Act, are required. It is a fallout of that. We want to change thirteen minerals which were hitherto reserved for public sector undertakings. They have been dereserved. This is a consequential act to amend this Act.

At the same time I would like to sound a note of caution to the Government. About two decades ago, during the early 70s, Madam Indiraji took firm steps and bold initiatives to nationalise coal and other mines. What for? Firstly, there was terrible exploitation

of labour, employees, etc, going on there. Secondly there was no scientific mining by the private industrialists. To that extent they were getting good margins of profit. Afterwards they were leaving them high and dry, abandoning them and running away. *(Interruptions)* Simply for the sake of opposition, you can say something here; but in your heart of hearts, you have to agree with us. You have to agree with us, if you have the national interest and the welfare of the poor people in mind.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, there is a regular commentary going on, discussion going on. Naturally, you have to give me some more time. *(Interruptions)* Mine safety has to be the uppermost in our mind. There has to be a regular mine safety audit. Private firms are not coming here out of patriotism or out of love for India.

There are several good features in this amending Bill, like giving more powers to the state, no appeal will lie with the Centre against the States in respect of mines or minerals, their decision will be final and that their tenure will be longer to give stability to the industry, etc. It is a very big change; and a new era is going to usher in here. At the same time, the risk elements are there and the Government has to be very careful; they have to be watchful; they have to watch the performance; they have to monitor. Whenever the need arises and whenever something goes wrong, then without delay, they have to intervene to set right the thing. We are concerned with safety of

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

the workers, scientific mining, environmental aspect, etc. Environmental hazards are more in the coal fields. So, whenever the investors are coming and whenever any agreement is finalised with them, the modalities and the details should be worked out in such a way that these things are given due weightage.

Community development and land oustees are separate aspects. I know that in respect of Orissa, a steel plant is going to be set up at Baithari; and the chief Minister is making whirlwind tour all around the world to find out people for this. He had probably gone more than once to different countries. Some people say that the State Government is insisting on the Government of India projects for jobs to be given to land oustees. They are entering in to agreement where this clause is not there. So, land oustees interests—their problems, proper compensation, etc.—will also have to be kept in mind. (*Interruptions*)

With these observations and with these suggestions, I would like to request the Government to India to keep vigil all along. As I told, this is a new era, a new phase which the mining industry is entering into.

That is why we are demanding a discussion in the Parliament on the agreement reached between the State Government of Orissa and the AES Corporation. People, and even so many companies, are of the view that the new 270x2 units in the Banarpali area of the Ib Valley in Orissa can be constructed within an estimate of less than Rs. 1000 crore, whereas the AES Corporation will be doing it at Rs. 2000 crore. So, whereas

power is available at a cost of Rs. 2.40 or something like that, in this case it will be more than Rs. 3. There is, therefore, every reason to suspect a kickback behind it. Everybody in Orissa is now taking about lot of kickback in this. They are saying that elections are impending in Orissa in November-December and the ruling party there is doing all these things to conduct the elections there. I would like to caution the Government of India that the terms and conditions should be transparent. The other day, I was supporting the captive coal mining for power purpose because when the new power companies are coming up, they are also demanding that mines should be given to them for operation. Instead of coal being supplied to them from our pit-heads, they want that mining rights should be given to them. Therefore, when we are giving the power units to them, we should see that they operate within certain parameters so that the interests of the local people and the interests of the workers and the labourers are safeguarded. So, the Government will have to be careful about the terms and conditions.

With these words, I find that there is no ground to oppose this Bill I wonder why our friends see the ghost in Dunkel, see the ghost in IMF and see the ghost in the world bank and in every such measure, though the intentions of the Government behind these things are very good.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACH-
ARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to express my strong objection to the promulgation of the ordinance and to oppose the Bill. It has become a practice for the

Government to promulgate Ordinances when the Parliament is not in session. My learned friend just now has said that at the time when the ordinance was promulgated, there was some justification for it because at that time the summons for the Budget Session had not been issued. Although the summons had not been issued, we all knew that the Session would start and the budget would be presented on the 28th. Was there any doubt that the promulgation had to be made in such a hurry? We do not see what the need for this great hurry was. In the statement that has been made, it has been said that any delay in making amendments to this would be detrimental to the development of the mineral industry. Now that is a very big thing. But by delaying the Bill for a few days, I do not see how its detrimental effect has been expected.

16.00 hrs.

It is not very evident. In the mining policy, both of 1990 and of 1993 various objectives, very good objectives, have been mentioned. There are seven of them like exploration of minerals, developing mineral resources, promoting research and development, preventing environment depredation, ensuring safety for mining workers etc. All these are very laudable projects.

But I wonder, which of these objectives is supposed to be immediately achieved with this Bill. It is not clear at all from the text of the Bill. We find that so far as these declared objectives are there, they were declared in 1990. But even after 1990, three years have passed. But the condition in the mining sector has not really improved. We find research and development is suffering. In certain areas

it is about to be closed down. We find that the mining of zinc and the mining of copper which is done by the Hindustan Zinc Limited and the Hindustan Copper Limited is reaching a kind of crisis. We find that at Bharat Gold Mines the tailings of gold that are left in heaps are not being utilised. We are told that it requires a machine which costs Rs. 27 crores. But once the machine is installed, it is likely that Rs. 60-70 crore profit can be earned from the tailings and it is not being done. Take the case of Manganese industry. Our country is so rich in Manganese and yet we are outstripped by Brazil in Manganese mining. Why is this? Why is there this sad state of affairs? We find massive environmental depredation which is going on ever in the public sector. Even after taking over the mines, environmental depredation has not been prevented. We find the safety of mining workers has not been ensured.

So, none of the objectives that have been mentioned in the 1990 policy has been achieved. We are nowhere near reaching any of these objectives. What puzzles us is that by bringing this single Bill it is considered to be some kind of panacea. This amendment is considered to be some kind of a panacea by which all the lacunae in the mining sector are sought to be mended once and for all.

Therefore, Sir, because we cannot see any obvious reason why this ordinance had to be brought in such a hurry, we wonder whether there had been some other compulsion behind this. We notice there is one difference between the 1990 statement of policy and the 1993 statement of policy. This appears in Section 7, Chapter 11 of the 1993 mining policy which is about financial support to mining. Now, here we find that although in

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

the earlier statement of policy, of course induction of foreign technology and foreign participation in exploration in mining had been part of the policy, but now there is something new in 1993. What is that? That is foreign equity investment in joint venture in mining promoted by India companies which would be encouraged. Not only that; it is further said that foreign investment in equity would normally be limited to 50 per cent but enhanced equity holding can also be considered on case-to-case basis. It is this particular paragraph in the 1993 policy which is sought to be implemented through this Bill. This is the single thing. This is the one-point project. This is the one-point programme of this Bill. This is the most important part of the amendment as Mr. Shahabuddin has already said. It comes in the third section of the amendment Bill and it derives from the fifth section of the original Act. We find that more than 50 per cent equity is to be allowed. What surprises is that only way for the development of the mining sector, for enhancing the efficiency of the mining sector is supposed to be the opening it up to companies which are not necessarily national companies, but companies which have a foreign equity in investment of 50 per cent or even more than 50 per cent, whereas earlier, this had only been opened to Indian nationals. So, what kind of inferiority complex is this within the Government? It gives the Government the perception that the only way in which development in the mining sector can be enhanced is by opening it up to foreign investment.

If we look at the present state of mining industry, we can see certain reasons as to why the mining industry has not prospered in spite of a great deal of expertise that has been developed, in

spite of the development of investment and in spite of our country being truly ratnagarbha as our friend has just mentioned. What are the reasons and why the prospects in the mineral industry do not seem to be very bright? One reason is the sudden fall of prices of certain metals in the world market because of the overall recession in the world economy and dumping of certain metals in the market. The other reasons is the new economic policy of our Government and the reduction of customs duty for the import of metals, some metallic products and the processed ones. The third reason that we can see is the inefficiency of the management in the public sector mining. It is not as if we do not have the expertise. We have excellent research in this field and very good data is coming up. We do have that capacity and yet it is because of this inefficiency of the management in the mining sector that we find the situation is not very bright. Can these things be mended merely by attracting private parties and by allowing foreign companies more than 50 per cent equity in investment? Is that the lesson that we should take?

Sir, one may ask: what is there in this Bill? One may ask to prevent these companies from utilising the fruits of our explorations and our research and making indiscriminate export which would leave the non-renewable resources altogether depleted. There is no provision in this Bill. Our friend has talked of safeguards. Where are the safeguards? I do not see any safeguards. In the policy of 1993, of course there is a proviso that a stipulated share of production would be made available for domestic markets before such export is allowed. But suppose the present import liberalisation policy continues and imported minerals continue to flood the market, suppose the industrial

recession in our country also continues, then the domestic market itself will remain stagnant and then using that excuse that the domestic market does not require these minerals, our resources may be indiscriminately exported and depleted. You have left no safeguard for that.

Ample time is also being given to these companies in which they can carry on this process of looting. Now the minimum time allowed for mining lease and also maximum time has been increased to 20 years from 10 years, in the case of minimum time and to 30 years, in the case of maximum time. What about royalty rate? How are you going to fix the royalty rates for the people? Who will be allowed to explore minerals in our country? We know, particularly after the GATT agreement, there are great international pressures to reduce our royalty rates and these pressures will increase after the month of April. What are you going to do? How do we know that the Government is not going to buckle under the international pressure? These companies will be using information from the Government agencies. They will be producing themselves also scientific and technological data. The Geological Survey of India has brought excellent maps and has produce data. Now, whose property will these data be? When they use the data that have been collected by the Geological Survey of India, will they be made to pay a price for it? Will they be sharing their information with us or will that information be kept as closely guarded secret? As a matter of fact, the Canadian Company in the '60s and in the '70s, which carried out Operation Hard Rock, did not share their information with us.

What about our environmental loss? What about protection that is to be ensured for our workers? Even in the public sector, the safety records are not good. I am not speaking of the private sector at all. When mining had been in the private hand in certain areas, we know the record of safety, Even when it came to the Government hand, the safety record has not been improved. What about multinational companies? This morning, there was a question on Bhopal disaster and the multinational company's bad track record so far as environmental deprivation of the Third world countries is concerned. Between the 1990 policy and the 1993 policy, there is one more difference, that is section 4 where the role of the State is described. We find in the 1993 policy, it is watered down and vague statements are made. As to what the role of the state would be, it is said, it would be reviewed from time to time. What does it mean? It means, the state would gradually withdraw altogether from the mining sector. Is the Ministry of Mining and Minerals moving towards some kind of self-liquidation? That is the question we ask.

We are told that the Bill provides certain leeway for the State Governments. It gives more powers to the State Government. Yes, it does allow certain things to the State Government and certain things have been taken out of the First Schedule of the Minerals Act which are now before the State Government to give permission. And yet, this power is being given to the States in a very crucial kind of mockery only so that the State would be obliged to give it away to the foreign company, to the multinationals because there is no budgetary support from the Central Government. Even if they do not want, they have to give away certain things to the private sector.

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

At the end, I will make another point. There are certain things which remain in the First Schedule. Some of the minerals which are strategic like uranium, coal, gold etc, are in the First Schedule. Uranium particularly is a strategic material. If the Central Government thinks about even so far as the minerals in the First Schedule are concerned, the Central Government may give permission to the foreign companies for exploration and mining.

Can these strategic minerals be given away to foreigners in this fashion? We feel that this is utter capitulation and a dangerous opening up of valuable primary resources which are non-renewable and this will only deplete the resources of our country.

With these words, I oppose the Bill and I thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution regarding Disapproval of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance brought by hon. Bhogendra Jha and I also oppose the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill introduced by the Government. I do not understand why this Government has brought this ordinance in such a hurried manner. According to the Statement of objects and Reasons of this Bill, it has been said that the Government has brought this Bill to attract more investment within the country and from outside for mining sector and to give more powers to States. After continued liberalization in Economic Policy multi-national companies will enter each and every sector. The Government

has expressed their happiness over their achievement made during the last 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years as a result of declaration of National Mineral policy in the month of March last year. During this period this Government has declared many policies. It does not seem that the party, which is in power, has any type of relation with the old Congress party, because we are the people who disapproved the 90% Policies of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the basis of our principals and approach. We thought that their policies are not very clear and these policies will not take the country to a proper direction. The points which formed the basis of difference are different. We made an allegation on them that they are shrinking away from the principle of indigenisation and self-reliance of Gandhiji. Here you can leave Gandhiji but they have left the remaining 10% good policies of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

16.17 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the
Chair*].

Whenever this Government has to bring their policies here they say loudly that there are many irregularities in this field and we have brought this Bill or policy to remove them. But here a question arises that who were responsible for them? Whether these were continuing due to the policies of Dr. Lohia or Jai Prakash Narayan.

You have been introducing all the policies yourselves since Independence, some policies were introduced by Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru, while some other were introduced by Indiraji or Rajiv Gandhi but since Narasimha Rao's Government has come to power, a new policy has been

introduced in each sector and similarly National Mineral policy was announced. I do not know what the National Mineral Policy contains. The Government may only be knowing. The first thing the Government did was to dereserve 13 items which were monopolised by the Government earlier. I do not want to waste the time of the House to go details of all those areas/sectors. Because the speakers who have spoken before me have already gone in detail in this regard. Coal and many other precious items have been dereserved. The foreign companies may come here, exploit things, find out the possibilities, and finally disappear with the output. But you are happy to say that you want to exploit the natural resources. It means you have no contribution to that. You are destroying natural resources.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently I had a chance to visit Goa. On reaching the port I was taken aback to see that iron was being taken to Japan. The raw material is being sent abroad and the finished steel is sold here and in some other countries. Even then you claim that we are progressing. We are inviting foreign companies to use the technologies whatever they like and encouraging them to take over resources to their countries and finish whatever of our natural resources is left to us. What will happen after that. Mr. Minister you are not immortal because whoever takes birth has to die also one day. What are you going to leave for the forth coming generations? The other countries are manufacturing finished products with our raw material and selling these finished products in our country and in some other countries. They want to save their own resources for future and exploit the third

world countries to their full potential. They want to completely deviod you of all your share of natural resources. Once you are deviod of natural resources you will be doomed also.

You should introduce a Bill in the light of your National Mineral policy. The question arises how states are going to be benefited from it. You may say that you want to give more rights to states in order to give them benefit. You have stated that such minerals will not be removed from going to be useful have been deleted from schedule I. And surprisingly, Lime and Bauxite, which were not in schedule I, and included in this schedule only in 1986 have not been removed from this schedule whereas 15 items other than Lime and Bauxite are being dropped from this schedule. That means that the States will have no Jurisdiction over these items. This also means that you do not want anybody else to have a share in it and want that the States will have no power to lease out any of these items without the permission of the Union Government and it takes such as long time to take permission. I would like to cite on example. A reply to this effect was given in this House itself and I would like to draw your attention to the reply given on 13th December, 1993 to Starred Question No. 150. The question asked was.

[English]

The question was: about the number of proposals for grant of mining lease in Gujarat received and pending with the Union Government. The reply was:

"The position of proposals of the State Government of Gujarat seeking

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

prior approval under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 for the last two years is given below:

The number of proposals received in 1992—55; the number of proposals disposed of in 1992—45; the number of pending proposals - 10 in 1993, the number of proposals received 51; the number of proposals disposed of—30; the number of pending proposals—21."

[Translation]

What does it mean? They don't give clearance for years and keep many important proposals pending. Why do they keep these pending? Only to harass the concerned parties. Mr. Panigrahi has left, otherwise, I would have told him why it so happens. What does keeping such a proposal pending for months mean? What does it mean to keep a proposal pending for 8 to 10-12 months and not give relaxation when the States have an opportunity to earn income and not to remove it from the schedule. But to claim in the statement of observations and Reasons that they want to give more powers to States is just an eyewash. In fact they do not want to give any powers to states. They only want to encourage foreign companies to come here and exploit our natural resources and do whatever they like. They want to destroy the natural resources of our country. I do not see any other purpose for bringing this Bill and when the intention of the Government is clear we see no reason to support it.

Sir, they talk of giving more powers to states. But, in that case, there was no need to introduce this Bill, I would like to

bring to your notice the purpose for bringing this ordinance.

[English]

"Foreign equity holding of more than fifty per cent in units that wish to develop mines for commercial use would be considered by Foreign Investment promotion Board on case to case basis. The amendment is expected to attract more foreign investment in the sector. In fact, the Mines Ministry is understood to have received a number of enquiries from Australia, Canada, the US and South Africa regarding mining ventures here."

[Translation]

These are the reasons. They have their people abroad who keep asking them about the steps being taken. Though there are news-items in papers, yet, they do not do anything officially. Whatever is published in newspapers is an open secret. They are briefed by their contacts. Since they were being repeatedly asked by the people abroad they brought this Bill. But what are the powers given to the States? They had brought a Bill two year back in 1992 also and we had suggested at that time that a comprehensive Bill should be brought. We had been adamant on it for four hours though the time fixed for discussion was only one hour. The hon'ble Members belonging to Eastern States had expressed their concern as to now the royalty rates would be fixed. When this question is asked they assure that royalty will be revised within a span of three years under this Act.

Sir, Shri Shahabuddin had just mentioned that the royalty fixed on every

mineral is very less. We have raised this question time and again and this question was even raised by the concerned Chief Ministers and the state Government also. But the Government has yet not decided to fix royalty on the basis of price. A prolonged discussion had taken place in the House during the last session and the Government had given an assurance. Later a meeting of several Ministers of States had been held and it was decided in the meeting that the Government would consider to give royalty *ad valorem*. But it is not given. I do not know what powers are proposed to be given to States. They may be proposing to appoint some from the States also. I do not know what is the case. I want that the States should be provided more powers. The States would earn more income if royalty is fixed *ad valorem*. They can progress. But I do not understand why some items, which were in the schedule, were first deleted and again included and then it was said that they are deleting 15 minerals because they want to give more powers to states. I do not understand why the states are not being given powers, In fact, the rights of States are being completely ignored. The duration of lease has been increased. Shri Chennithala was just talking about it. They want to relax it further. Earlier it was 20 years and then it was increased to 30 years. After the completion of 20 years, it can be renewed for another 20 years. I do not understand as to where is the need to relax it further when it has already come to be 50 years. I would like the word 'lease' to be deleted. You may say that it has been auctioned and foreign companies will become its owner. The lease-period is for 99 years even civil cases which is similar to that of ownership. A demand is being made to make them owners of those companies. I feel there is no question of lease. After something and amendment to lease is

expected. But when it has already come to 50 years how much longer can it be? It would amount to an exploitation. But you are not even satisfied with that. Then who are being given relaxations? You are inviting foreign companies. Why are you encouraging the Private sector? What work of the Private sector is proposed to be taken up by the multinationals? Are they going to work for our development or they have plan to loot us? The multinational companies want to exploit as much as possible. Shri Salve is present here. What terms and conditions have been fixed for foreign companies? I have some information. If this is wrong the hon'ble Minister may correct me. They claim that they are going to improve conditions but I have come to know that the companies take loan at 5 percent rate of interest from outside and then give 16% guarantee rate of interest on loan, equity turn to foreign companies in the Private Sector at 16% guarantee rate of interest and as it increases, the guarantee rate of return will also increase by 7%. They are taking loan from London at 4% rate of interest and are investing here. They will earn 32%. It is not known what business they propose to take up? They can take 5% themselves and invest their own capital in NTPC. The question is that you do not want any Private sector Undertaking or public Sector undertaking to remain in business.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): Shri Nitishji has been delivering a good speech but I do not agree with him. My submission is that it is wrong that foreign companies are getting 16% guarantee rate of return. We will give return to the Generating companies on equity. The Indian companies, they are investors, will also get 16% rate of return.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will these generating companies be provided capital money under the new Amendment Act?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Since you are following liberalisation policy, the foreign companies will be given preference. You will decide on the market since you are preferring free-trade.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: We will talk about policies and facts at the time of discussion on demands for Grants. I would like to say only one thing that we are going to give guarantee rate of return to Indian Generating Companies and can understand the difference.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He is correct and I am also saying it that the guarantee rate of return is 16%. Though NTPC has been functioning well, yet it has not been given more than 12%.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The terms and conditions are same for the new plants of NTPC also.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: As soon as foreign companies enter this area, they will get the work of captive mines. They will get all the facilities and get heavy return on their investments although they do not have to do anything. The capital does not belong to them, it would be belonging to foreign Banks. Their task would be to set up companies, take loans and invest here. They will get a large scale service charges or whatever it is called. I do not understand whether the Union Government are not aware that the foreign companies are going to make our Public Sector Undertakings ineffective. And it is being said that our companies are inefficient but even if it is true, then,

who accounts for their inefficiency? If there is corruption and red-tapism in our Public Sector, then, who is responsible for it. The Government is fully responsible for it because this Government has been in power for the longest term. The country has been governed by the policies formulated by the Congress Government and they have been in power most of the time. Now you want to change those policies and are propagating as if these policies were being followed at the instance of others and as if you are going to make our country heaven-like. But you are taking the country closer to Doomsday where the country would be bereft of our forests, environment and even humanity, we will have nothing left with us.

The Government has said in this Bill that the State Government would be given relaxation. There are certain Public Sector Undertakings under State Government also which exercise monopoly and in the case of copper now that monopoly is being done away with. You have de-reserved it. Now the foreign companies will enter this field. There is a possibility that copper deposits are there on an area of one lakh acre in Bihar and an area of 25 thousand acre out of that has been taken on lease by Hindustan Copper Corporation Limited and an area of only 2,500 acre has been explored and the rest is lying unexplored.

Now the Government of Bihar will not have any right of exploitation in this field and the state will not get any royalty. On one hand you want to give rights to the states so that they may earn profit and get financial help. But no attention has been paid in this bill towards those measures. There is not a single clause in this bill which may help improve, the

economic condition of states. Actually you do not want to give more rights to the states. The main objective of this bill is to invite more and more foreign companies is this field and to give them maximum concession. Therefore, I would like to oppose this bill. If this Government has any national feeling, whether it can declare in this House that it would not allow any multinational company to enter in this country after passing of this bill. Whenever we raise any point, the reply comes from the treasury benches that they have a concern for the nation. But you can not express your concern for the nation only through words for that you will have to do some thing concrete, you will have to tell the people as to what you are doing in which field. In this context, I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister as to how the country and the states will be benefited after passing of this bill. How would we be saved from being looked? The Government should give a clear cut reply in this regard. I know you, Mr. Yadav, you can struggle ceaselessly, but you can not get away from the problems of Uttar Pradesh. You are bound to support the Government of Mulayam Singh under compulsion. You are very much busy there, Uttar Pradesh takes most of your times. In my opinion you are a gentleman. But the people, who want to invite foreign companies and foreign supporters of liberalisation are misguiding you and they are keeping you in dark as you do not have enough time. Still there is a time, we request you to look into the matter personally. Leave the jourmies of Etawah and Mainpuri and look into the affairs of your ministry. To extend support to the Government of Mulayam Singh is your compulsion because you want to check the communal forces getting stronger. But you have to spare

some time for your ministry. You have to see all these things at your level and you have to revolt against the wrong policies. If you have any national feelings then you should have to say in this House that you are withdrawing this bill. Let the Ordinance be lapsed and bring a comprehensive bill after consulting all the political parties which is in national interest, so that more right is could be given to states and if there would be any private investment, it should be then regulated in national interest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while keeping these points in mind. I request the hon. Minister that a comprehensive bill should be brought in which it should be clearly mentioned that royalty will be paid at Valorum. If you bring such a bill, we all will support that bill and give you strength. But if you do not accept our suggestions we will oppose you at every level.

With these words I oppose this bill and Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity.

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIIH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill was introduced mainly to make some amendments regarding various things.

Firstly, they want to give some more powers to the State Governments. So, they should be able to implement some of the schemes on the basis of the lease terms for different categories and with different time schedules. They have also made some liberalisation in the

[Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah]

investment part of it. They have come out with some private mining provisions and they have also increased the foreign investment upto 50 per cent from the present 40 per cent. Probably, they should have done it by putting more restrictions and said that it will be only for higher technology and specialisation things where they can give this sort of relaxation. They should have specifically mentioned that it is for the foreign companies and for foreign investment and for specific cases which are in the interest of the country.

We know that the coal position is very bad, whereas China is able to produce more than one billion tonnes. We are not even able to produce one-third of that. In view of that, the power generation is affected; and power generation is the most important thing for the development of the whole country—for industry, for agriculture and for all other things. So, they should have specified that only for the high technology and specialised fields, it can be given.

With all the constraints, we have to see the safety/precaution aspect also, in view of the recent accident in the coal mines. We should take special precautions on the safety side.

Regarding labour, provisions have not been made in the Bill. They have to be given some special facilities because mining is a hazardous one. Under these circumstances, unless we have special provisions, special precautions and conditions before they give the lease terms, it will not be very much encouraging in the larger interest of the country.

We know specific cases of copper and other minerals where we are not able to produce enough in this country. We welcome other people coming and developing here, for the export of these minerals or metals which gives a lot of foreign exchange for us. We should have more production of steel in this country, along with coal and coke so that we will be able to export more steel, instead of exporting only iron ore. These are some of the factors which they have to take into consideration.

They have mentioned about increasing the lease period. Here, they should have specified it more clearly. If they do not take proper action for the development, within a period, they should not be given further extension. Otherwise, they should give sufficient proof and list out that they had such hindrances or problems because of which they were not able to do it. The export oriented requirements are very important, where we should be able to develop special things.

In the case of Schedule 1 where they have given 13 to 15 minerals which they want to liberalise, they should see every item before they clear for international, national and private organisations.

With these very important aspects of this Bill, I would like to say that if they are able to make sufficient provisions, we can support it. Thank you very much.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK
(Bhubaneshwar): Madam, I rise to oppose the Bill and support the Resolution for disapproval. Why was this Ordinance issued before any debate in Parliament? I

do not find any other reason than to please the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as if to say that we are the most obedient people.

The 1956 Resolution kept these areas in the public sector. Pandit Nehru argued for self-reliant economy—public sector. But now they want to pursue a policy of reliance on developed capitalist countries. The national mineral policy is nothing but to serve the multinationals at the cost of the nation. Why did Shrimati Indira Gandhi also nationalise the coalmines during 1971-73? Then, it was welcomed. The way you are going, you may even hand over the nuclear fuel and such other strategic materials also. The Government has already agreed to hand over coalmines to foreign thermal power stations and to multinational corporations. What is the argument for it? The only argument is the financial crunch and the technical knowhow. But the provision for induction of foreign technology is already there in the earlier Act. So, nothing prevented the Government from getting the modern technology. But provision for more than 50 per cent foreign equity was not there. This handing was not there. So, you want to amend the earlier Act as if the State can gradually withdraw from the field.

That apart, our scientists and technocrats are doing quite a good research work. The Geological Survey of India has brought out the data. But in spite of that, you do not want to depend on them. The financial crunch developed because of your mismanagement and wrong policy. You sold the primary products, that is the mineral products. You did not take the necessary steps to industrialise the country and to develop the mineral industries. You wanted to sell

the primary products without adding any value to it.

Now what has happened? The crisis in the Western countries has been reflected here in this field. In Japan, the Japanese now are not taking that much iron ore since they are in crisis. The recession is there in the steel industry in the developed capitalist countries. A conflict is also there among them. So, as a result of it, we suffer. We suffer because of their crisis. Iron ore mines in Orissa are being closed. The workers are being retrenched because we sell iron ore for a paltry amount of Rs. 350 per tonne and purchase steel from them.

We export steel at Rs. 2,000 per tonne and then again import it at a cost of Rs. 10,000 per tonne. This is all because of your new economic policy. We do not develop our steel industry because of the same financial crunch. Because of their wrong policy with regard to developing our own industries, they have landed our country into such a situation. So, this crisis is the creation of the policies of the Government. They are not developing the cooper mines but they import copper. Bauxite is in abundance but aluminium industry is also sick. We are the largest producer of manganese and mica but mismanagement has brought us to such a situation that we import the finished material. Chrome is in abundance. Ninety per cent of the nation's chrome is in Orissa but privatisation of the chromite mines goes in unabated. This new Minerals Development Bill will only open the door for large-scale privatisation of mines. They want to privatise them and then hand them over to the multinationals.

There is practically no definite policy to develop the mineral industries in

[Shri Sivaji Patnaik]

the country. Without that there is no future for the backward States like Orissa and Bihar.

The Government pretends as if they are giving some rights to the States. But no such right is practically being given. Only the period of lease is being extended to 20 years or 30 years, and that is being done for the benefit of the private capitalists and for the benefit of the multinationals, by giving them a larger period for loot. Whatever rights they are giving to the States, are not clearly mentioned in the Bill. Even the royalty will not be there. So, the States will not be benefited at all.

Then, what about the workers? We know in what condition they are in private mines. I do not say that the Government-rum mines are a heaven for them, but even then something is being done for them in those mines. But the situation in the private mines is horrible. They do not undertake any welfare measures for the workers, whether it is education or health care or housing or even providing drinking water. Now through privatisation, the Government wants to throw the workers to the wolves.

Whenever private contractors are appointed in the mining areas, they do not do anything for the welfare of the workers or the locality.

They do not take up any development work in the locality. They do not mind about it all. There is also no safeguard to maintain the environment and to prevent the environment from population. There is no safeguard.

So, I do not know whether this new mineral policy, which is saying so much with all these things, is drafted in India or drafted in Washington at the behest of some foreigners.

So, I oppose this Bill and if it can be withdrawn it will be good for the nation.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Madam, I rise to oppose the Bill and support the Statutory Resolution. The major ground of my opposition is that this Bill is in pursuit of the disastrous policy that this Government has embarked upon, that is, the policy of sellout of the national interest. I oppose this Bill because it deregulates instead of regulating. I am opposed to this Bill because it is not going to become an instrument for acceleration of the development of the national resources of the country but it will ultimately become an instrument of decelerating the developmental process in our country and ultimately making this country a de-industrialised country.

Madam, I oppose this Bill because it is being done at the behest of somebody else, not belonging to India, not interested in the upliftment, in the regular progress of this country. Therefore, from all these points of view I strongly oppose this Bill.

As you know, Madam, I am not enamoured of the mineral policy of 1993. My next point is that even the 1993 policy is not being faithfully implemented by this Bill. This Bill is also in violation of that 1993 policy instrument. I may be permitted to just read out from that policy

instrument. In para 1.2 of the 1993 policy statement it is said, and I quote:

"It is essential to keep in view the present and future needs of the defence and development of the country and strive to ensure indigenous availability of basic and strategic minerals to avoid disruption of core industrial production in times of international strife".

I request Shri Shahabuddin to kindly note and remember that the words "future needs of defence and development of the country" are mentioned.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I have been all through emphasising on that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Madam, do you find any reflection of that policy statement here? It has mentioned about defence; it has mentioned about core strategic material. Nowhere in the Bill, never it has been uttered by the Minister as far as I have listened to him, about the nation's concern for the defence, about that nation's concern for the nation's industrial progress.

Even in 1993 policy it was mentioned. In 1994, it is claimed that this Bill is in implementation of this policy. Even that 1993 policy is a policy for sellout. There is no doubt about it. But even that is also not being properly implemented and there is a total departure from that policy also.

17.00 hrs.

Madam, I seek your permission to quote another paragraph from that statement also which relates to the objective of the policy. It says:

"The objective of the policy, among others, is to develop mineral resources taking into account the national and strategic consideration and to ensure their adequate supply and best use keeping in view the present needs and future requirements."

Does it reflect the nation's concern? This is a clear violation of the nation's concern. You are going a step further than the policy which I consider inimical to our national interests. You are not only selling out, but you are in the process of speedier sell out. Somebody asked you to yield and you are starting the ground. My second point is, the Department of Mines and Minerals could not do what was necessary for the development of this sector which is very vital for the nation's defence and also the industrial development of our country.

Now, let us look at the plan allocations for this department for the last five years. In 1988-89, the plan allocation was Rs. 427 crore and in 1993-94 it has come down to Rs. 209.45 crore. In 1989-90, the Plan expenditure was Rs. 166 crore and the Non-Plan expenditure was Rs. 154 crore. In 1991-92, the Plan expenditure was Rs. 66 crore and the Non-Plan expenditure was Rs. 99 crore. Then, in 1992-93, the Plan expenditure was Rs. 84 crore and the Non-Plan expenditure was Rs. 96 crore. In 1993-94, the Plan expenditure was Rs. 177 crore

[Shri Chitta Basu]

and the Non-Plan expenditure was Rs. 92 crore. These figures show that there is a steep decline, year by year, in the allocation for this department. I can say that this pre-planned and it was planned to kill the public sector industry of our country.

Now, let us look at the capacity utilisation of BALCO, INDAL, NALCO etc. The installed capacity of BALCO was 1,00,000 tonnes. Actually in 1992-93 it came down to 68,423 tonnes. I take the case of NALCO. Its installed capacity is 2,18,000 tonnes and as a matter of fact, its actual production is 1,44,577 tonnes. If I add all these together, the total estimated installed capacity is 6,35,000 tonnes and the actual production is 3,55,000 tonnes. Therefore, this is the result of the total and deliberate negligence. Then, NALCO is also very much connected with the securities scam. I want to know whether he knows about it. I want to quote from the report of the departmentally related parliamentary Standing Committee in relation to Industry. The Committee says:

"The Committee has noted that the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) made huge deposits from its surplus funds even after the publication of Janakiraman Committee report on securities scam with M/s Canfina and ABFSL as under."

Canfina Bank has been given Rs. 20 crores, then Rs. 60 crores and then Rs. 88 crores. Then, ABFSL has been given Rs. 20 crores and then Rs. 25 crores. The Committee finds these transactions as unremunerative and negate accepted fiscal discipline. The

Committee, therefore, recommends that the entire relevant data thereto may be collected from all the sources and furnished to the Committee for detailed examination. I want to know, what is the latest position about that? Have all the data been collected as referred to by the Committee and submitted to the Committee? If so, what has been the examination and result of the Committee? What particular action has been taken against those officers who are involved? Have they been suspended? What particular action you have decided to take in this regard?

Having regard to all these things, I want to warn the Government. You have embarked upon disastrous path. Please recoil from it and please pull away from that precipice and see that nation's interests are preserved, protected and promoted and our country may become self-reliant in real terms. I will advise you not to rely on other foreign companies which cannot bring about development of our country because they have got their own interests. If you do not heed, the country will take not of it and will bring about adequate measures to protect the nation's interests.

With these words, I oppose the Bill and support the Statutory Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):
Mr. Chairman Sir, it seems that hon. Minister is influenced by his Thailand visit or he is influenced by those NIRs who met him in a city of USA. He has brought this Bill under their influence. When the hon. Minister met NRIs there, they told him that they were interested in making investment in India. Now if you are inviting

the foreigners to take over our industries under the pressure of Australia, Canada, America or Africa, then I do not understand that if any self-respecting person of this country would tolerate that our industries are snatched by foreigners from the hands of our people in the name of modernization and we may go on tolerating all such things silently. I think that there would be no other person, except you and your party men who would tolerate it.

In this modern era, we have to compete in the race of mechanization and rapid modernization, but I do not understand to whom are you giving benefit. Hon. Minister Sir, you know that people in large number are employed in our industries and I do not think you have given a little thought to it before handing over these industries to the foreigners. When the machines will be installed in our country, what will be the fate of our people working in our industries. What will they do? Already there are many problems, before our country. On one side we have a problem of rapidly increasing population and the problem to check it on the other hand we have a problem to provide them employment.

Hon. Minister, Sir, Rajasthan is a small state where 3 lakh people are working in mineral industries. This industry is the main source of income in Rajasthan. A Revenue of Rs. 157 crores is collected from this mineral industry and Rs. 647 crore is the income of the Government of Rajasthan from this industry. Rajasthan is a lucky state where 42 minerals are bound. 16 major minerals and 28 minor minerals are found there. You want to hand over all these industries to foreigners. Have you ever given a

thought to this aspect as to what are you doing in the name of modernization.

Hon. Minister Sir, I belong to Kota. The stones of Kota is famous all over the world.

A 'Mela' of small scale industries was held at Kota in which for the first time I witnessed as to how the stone was being utilized in the small scale industries. In the constituency of Shri Jaswant Singh mountains have slid down. I asked him what he had thought about it. He suggested that I should visit that Mela particularly, which was an example how even a small particle has been utilized by using the indigenous technique and capital. In the coming 5-6 years, not even an inch of our stone would go waste because Kota stone is a celebrated stone and is exported to all over the world. We are earning foreign exchange through it. I do not understand in the prevailing situation why the Government is inviting multinational companies for setting up industries in this regard.

My constituency is a place where deposits of best quality of limestone and Zinc are found. The deposits of best quality of lime stone has been found here. The foreigners would acquire the large reserves on lease and our poverty stricken people would not get any work. Rather the machines would be used in of the manpower and the foreigners would send the capital earned from here to their own countries. Who will tolerate this? Rajasthan is the only State in the country where there are three white cement factories, out of the total four in the country. Would it not be a mockery with the people of such a State?

[Shri Dau Dayal Joshi]

Sir, there is not even single country throughout the world where projects are formulated, but the targets fixed for these projects are not achieved. In our country we fail to achieve the targets in Five Year Plans. Recently the hon. Prime Minister announced an employment scheme to be implemented in my constituency Kota under which about three thousand forms were submitted in the last month. After making a thorough scrutiny the number of eligible candidates has left to four hundred. I would like to ask Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha why they are playing with the lives of people. Only forty seven candidates out of that number have been selected finally. Why the Government is befooling the youth in this manner?

The Government should not invite foreign capitalists at any cost otherwise they would misuse our money as well as resources. Therefore, the Government should think seriously in the regard. The Government has increased the lease period from 20 years to 30 years several wealthy families of Rajasthan too have acquired area of several kms. on lease Whereas the Government propose to extend the lease period from 20 years to 30 years, alongwith 5 years' guarantee period. The lease period will be 21 years, five years are fixed for guarantee period, thereafter, the duration may be further extended. The foreigners having taken large areas on lease would be the owners, even if they do not use it for more than hundred years. I would request the Government not to adopt such a policy.

There is a practice of sub-letting in mining. What is that which does not take place in the name of subletting? It is correct that minerals should be extracted

in a systematic manner. Nobody is against it. However, have we become so inefficient that we are not ready to do anything? The hon. Minister may please go to Kota and see what we have achieved with regard to Granite. We have gold reserves. There is no country in the entire world other than ours which possesses such a big mineral wealth. Thousands of people in Rajasthan are engaged in diamond work. Does the Government propose to ruin this industry by encouraging the foreigners in the exploration and refinement of diamond? The Government should think seriously in this regard.

While giving his reply the hon. Minister may please clarify as to which foreign concerns have been invited for mining on lease after January 25.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):
Madam, I rise to oppose the Bill and I support the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. Whatever has been stated in the Bill, it is really surprising that the intention is not only limited to the objective but also it will have far-reaching consequences.

The hon. Minister in his Statement of Objects and Reasons has stated that because of the inflow of foreign capital and the state-of-the-art technology, the Government is taking this step and amending certain clauses. That required the Government to take the route of Ordinance to have more capital inflow to this sector immediately. Practically, whatever minerals are there, really they

are the property of the States and not that of the Union Government. The Parliament, by legislation, has taken over certain regulations and then the process of mining lease is being controlled by the Government of India. About whatever minerals they have left for the States, I will particularly cite the example of Orissa. Whatever minerals are available on earth, you will find all kinds of minerals in that particular State. 96 per cent of the chrome ore available in this country is available in Orissa. The Asia's largest chrome ore deposit in is Orissa. You will find that chrome ore deposit is available in four places in the world and leaving South Africa and Rhodesia, you will find that the maximum deposit is in Orissa. But the chrome ore has been kept under Schedule 'A'. The Government of India preferred not to allow the State Governments to operate on the chrome ore. About coal—it is not exactly 19 per cent — 30 per cent gadwana coal is available in Orissa.

The highest bauxite deposit in the country is in Orissa. The high grade manganese ore is available in Orissa. The best quality iron ore is available in Orissa. The rich oil is available in Orissa. But what have you left for the State? You have left nothing for the State. You have kept everything here and you say that you have allowed the State Governments to operate in other 15 minerals. You know the economic condition and the socio-economic condition of the State. In the National Development Council meetings, the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Bihar have been raising this question. Even in the Sarkaria Commission recommendations, it has been suggested that at least the State should get the power to have control over their own mines. But the Central Government by the authority of

this House has taken over the real property of the State and ultimately the State is suffering from economic development. There are only three or four minerals that are left for the State. I want to give one example about Tatas. They are exploiting annually one million tonnes of chrome ore and they are exporting 99.9 per cent of the ore. They are having another deposit in America. By keeping the deposit there, they are building another chrome ore mines in America. They are just doing their business in America. Why was this allowed? This was allowed before our Independence. But the lease was again renewed recently by the Government of India. I know the State Government also recommended it. I am opposed to that also, though my party is in power there. It should have been kept in the State sector. In 1977 it was said that chrome ore and manganese ore have to be completely in the public sector. But now this is open not only to private sector but it is also open to the multinationals. Once you allow this, what will happen is, we will see chrome ore going out of this country by transporting it through ships to America. They are taking petroleum products from the gulf countries and they are taking away the minerals from India and particularly from that poor State and dumping it there in that country. I do not know about the private sector. But multinationals will be coming and they will be investing. But can you imagine how much money they will invest?

The royalty in chrome ore is Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. But the cost of mining operation is Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and the selling price is Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4000 per tonne. In one go, in one year, the Tata company is making a profit of Rs. 120 crores only from the chrome ore from Orissa. They have been doing it for the

[Shri Srikanta Jena]

last 30 years and you have now allowed it for another 30 years. This is one-tenth of the total deposit. Now Tata's total operation is only one-tenth of the total leasehold area and from that they are getting Rs. 120 crores per annum. In the balance-sheet, they are showing the actual profit as Rs. 200 crores. When the Chief Minister of Orissa comes to the Finance Minister asking for money, I say, you do not give any money to Orissa but you just give the chrome ore. You hand over the chrome ore to the State of Orissa. Then you will see that the State of Orissa will neither come to you for anything nor to the Planning Commission asking for any budgetary support. This chrome ore will solve the problem of Orissa. No other State is having the chrome ore deposits. You will find it only in Orissa.

About the manganese ore, the best quality of manganese ore is available here. Tata company has taken over the best iron ore mines in Jamshedpur and the total exploitation is taking place. As exploitation is going on in South Africa, likewise in India, that is, in Orissa and a part of Bihar exploitation is going on.

In this way, it is being exploited. The Power Minister says that the companies are coming forward to invest in this power sector. He was so glad that he rushed to the foundation—stone laying ceremony of a private company though the Central Electricity Authority has not yet cleared that company from the point of techno-economic feasibility. But he preferred to go to that foundation-stone laying ceremony. What for?

The Minister said that we are

guaranteeing not only to the multinationals, but also to the Indian companies a return of 16 per cent. Salve Saheb, we may have a lot of differences with Pakistan, but do you know what policy have they adopted on the power front? They say that whatever may be the investment, they are not bothered; but they will buy the power at 6.5 cents per unit. When you calculate it, it comes to Rs. 2 per unit. Here, what have you allowed? You have allowed a return of 16 per cent plus another 0.7 per cent as an incentive. On the capital goods front, they have escalated one rupee value over the invoicing by another one rupee. It comes to Rs. 2 and it means double the rate.

In fact, they are not bringing in any equity; they are bringing in money from different banks by paying interest at the rate of 4.5 per cent and here they are getting a guaranteed return of 32 per cent.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: We may have differences on policy matters. You are stating that in Pakistan it costs only 6 cents. Here, the generation cost comes to Rs. 1. Therefore, if you want to compare, compare right with right. You must see what it is going to be in 1997-98 in Pakistan and what it is going to be in 1997-98 in India. If you have that data, then please speak on it. Power sector is being mentioned continuously. Shri Syed Shahabuddin in stated that the captive mines will be given away. In the captive mines if the coal is converted into power then that power is not going to be supplied to England or to America or to anywhere else. You may have differences on policy matters, but to say that we are handing it over to the multinationals so that they may take it away, is absolutely wrong. Therefore, so far as the power

sector is concerned, unless you have full information and unless I have an opportunity to reply to you, it is only in fairness of things that you should not come out with it. (*Interruption*) You are all responsible and knowledgeable Members. Therefore, if you want to say something, let it be on a discussion which is raised in accordance with the rules where I will have a fair chance to reply to you.

Shri Jena said that Central Electricity Authority has not cleared that private company from the point of techno-economic feasibility. Does he know what techno-economic viability means and what is the authority of CEA in that regard? It has been cleared.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am glad that the hon. Power Minister, while discussing the Bill concerning Mines and Minerals, has agreed, in the meantime, for special discussion on power. In fact, I was just quoting from whatever he has announced in their policy.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: You talked about Pakistan and its buying the power at 6.5 cents per unit. Today, it costs them Rs. 2 and our generation cost, on an average, comes to Rs. 1.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Minister, they have given this offer to the foreign investors relating to power sector that they will buy power in this manner only.

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: All that I want to submit is that if they wish to mention

about power, in any manner, then it should be done in accordance with the rules so that I have an opportunity to deal with it. But when the discussion is on minerals and if they are going to speak on power, then it becomes very difficult for me to reply on that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jena, please confine yourself to the discussion on minerals.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are handling over the mines to the foreigners. How is it possible?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not intervene. There is sufficient digression, so let him continue now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, neither I have digressed nor have I diverted the whole issue. So far as this Bill is concerned, whatever clauses are being amended, in the objectives, the Minister has stated that they intend to get foreign capital and the state-of-art technology. What for this Act relating to minerals is being amended? It is because they feel that they would invest here. We do not have any budgetary support for investment and development of these minerals and mines. He has specifically mentioned what is the requirement of the power sector. The power sector requires these captive mines and, that is why, this amendment is required.

[Shri Srikanta Jena]

Therefore I took this opportunity to go to power sector. Anyway, we will discuss the power sector in detail when the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy will come up or when a special discussion will take place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be fair.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: It is interconnected. What I was really trying to mention here is that the hon. Minister should explain here as to what minerals are left for the States. There are chromite, manganese, iron-ore and precious stones. In Orissa you will find the best quality ruby in the world. A ruby mountain is available in Kalahandi District. Why are you not leaving it to the State of Orissa? Why have you kept it in the Central sector? Gem stone, diamond are other precious stones that are available there; but you have kept their control here. Their smuggling is taking place. In Jaipur you will find that smugglers are bringing precious stones, semiprecious stones, gems, ruby and other kinds of precious stones. There is a big smuggling racket going on there. Nearly Rs. 20,000 crore worth precious stones have been smuggled during the last four to five years from the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput to Jaipur. What can't you leave this area to the State sector? They can very well go for its operation. Even the State's mining and other corporations that are there can freely go for them. But you have stated here that you will not allow them in respect of Manganese and even bauxite. Therefore this is absolutely encroaching on the State-owned property. Do you know what will happen. Supposing from Delhi you allow a company to go to Orissa and have these

chromite operations, then the tribals there will not allow you. There will be a civil war in this country. If you allow them and if you allow the State to operate, then what will happen is that the tribals, the local people there will go for a civil war; I shall caution you.

On royalty you are not amending anything. For three years I have already cited that the royalty on chromite has remained at Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 whereas its actual cost per ton is nearly Rs. 4000. The mining cost is hardly Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. A company, whoever it may be, is making a profit per ton of more Rs. 2000. Can you imagine how much money Tatas are making? They are exporting six to seven lakh metric tonnes of chromite every year just to America and other countries. In Maharashtra you may not be having this kind of minerals. But as regards Orissa, if you leave Orissa from the mineral map of India, then you will not have any kind of minerals. Then, Mr. Minister, you do not require a mineral Ministry over here. It is because of Orissa only you are running a Ministry over here.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Member can say that Orissa is richer than any other State in the matter of mineral wealth. But it would be improper to say that we do not have mineral sources in other places than Orissa in the country.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: There are very few, I do not deny this.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The point should be well taken. Orissa is the richest State in minerals. That is the point he is making.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I am not alleging that other States do not have minerals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, please. You have made that point for five minutes.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I have a serious objection to this. Please allow the State. Moreover if you are allowing the private sector for this operation, I tell you we will not only oppose it here, we will be opposing it outside also. I know this Bill will be passed here because of the managed majority. But we will be opposing it here and outside also. There will be greater opposition when you allow this and when practically these people go to the villages. If they start mining operations there, there will be a civil war on this front. Therefore, I caution the Ministry and the Government about this. Please do not go beyond this and please withdraw this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. He will be the last speaker. *(Interruptions)* We have crossed all limits, as far as the time is concerned.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members have full right to

express their views. How can you restrict them from speaking on the Bill? Please do not set up a new tradition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members are giving individual requests. I can follow only the list given by the party.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find that individual Members are making requests to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: What is special in the Bill?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: BAC has allotted only two hours.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: BAC has allotted only two hours; and we are discussing this since yesterday. That is not fair.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Keeping in view the sentiments of the House, due importance should be given to it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to follow the timing fixed by the BAC. *(Interruptions)* You must follow the timing fixed by the BAC. Otherwise, what is the point in having BAC meetings at all?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point in having the BAC meeting at all.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Please impose some time restriction regard. If every Member speaks in short, all of us would get the opportunity.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will allow them; but then, they have to be very brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1957 and support the Statutory Resolution presented by Shri Bhogendra Jha.

First of all, since a lot of discussion has already taken place on this subject, I would ask the Government about the utility of bringing this bill to amend section 5(1) of the Act. There is a proposal to invite multinational companies. Was there no other alternative to it? Dunkel proposals are also proposed to be implemented. The Government claim that they want competition, but will any competition be there? The question is that we have iron in abundance, why do we not export iron products? Raw material is being exported to Japan and in the prevailing situation we cannot compete, even if we desire.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar is a State which is rich in mineral wealth and if we

export those minerals to Japan, the multinational companies would acquire the whole mineral wealth. The expensive mineral produced in Bihar is mica which is used in manufacturing security equipments. If we export this mineral too, how can we compete?

The countries which import raw material from India exports the products of the same material to us and we have to pay heavy price for it. What an irony it is, I am unable to understand what does the Government want to do through this Bill. The Bill introduced by the Government will render the country into the hands of colonialism. This Bill will do no good to the country. What is the basis on which the Government feel that passing this Bill would strengthen the economic infrastructure of the country. What is the intention of the Government, their intention may appear favourable outwardly, but the Government is not paying attention to the consequences of it. Just as when the East India Company came to India, our country was extremely rich, but thereafter our country was completely ruined. Now the Government want to ruin whatever is left in the country.

All the citizens and not the Government alone belong to this country. The Congress party is in power and we are in the opposition, but we are not just to criticise the ruling party. We would certainly appreciate, if they do something commendable. My submission is that if the Government really want to protect the interests of the country and strengthen it, they would have to make all the provisions only through private companies. We do not consider it appropriate to invite the multinational companies in the country.

The point being raised here that we would not be able to meet the challenge of international competition is true. The foreign companies would bring latest equipments here since they are developed countries whereas our entrepreneurs do not have the most sophisticated equipments since we are a developing nation. This would cause a great difference in the quality of products as well as the prices of goods prepared by the foreign capitalists and ours. Yesterday, one of the hon. Ministers pointed out that even the wheat seeds imported from other countries have an unusual long ear of corn. We are unable to understand the concept of the ear of corn being longer than the plant itself. This aspect will have to be studied. My opinion is that such matters are not raised just for the sake of propoganda. There may be a difference in the method adopted to grow crops in our country and the scientific methods adopted elsewhere. Keeping all these factors in view I would like to submit that the hon. Minister should withdraw the Bill in the interest of the country.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol):
Sir, I am opposing the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1994 and supporting the Statutory Resolution moved by our Hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha. Sir, I do not oppose the Bill just for the sake of opposition. It is not important how much time say 4 or 2 hours has been spent to discuss this important Bill. The passing of the Bill is going to have far reaching effect for the development of our country. The

ruling party is going to sell off the country to foreign hand. We have been elected to this august House by the People. We have been sent here to speak for our people and our country. What is lacking in our country? Nothing is lacking. In fact, our country is abundant with natural and mineral resources. It is the store house of all kinds of mineral resources. What other country lacks in mineral resources, our country is full of the same. We have 90 crores of man power. We have oceans, rivers, fountains, lands and all kinds of natural resources. We know that our country is indeed rich in this regard. We have manpower and we have natural and mineral resources. Had the Government mobilised these resources with the help of man power, then they need not have sold the sovereignty of the country to foreign hands, to International Monetary Fund. They need not have to surrender to the dictate of foreign power. Our country does not lack anything. It is so rich in natural and mineral resources.

The Government claims that they lack fund. The country is flooded with unaccountable black money. Why are not they recovering the black money? We have witnessed the biggest fraud of the century—the scam. Thousands crores of rupees have been deported out of the country. Why that money has not been recovered? The equity shares of Public Sectors have been sold and have been utilized to repay interest of the foreign debt. This could have been utilized for the development of our industry and country. Instead of investing that money for the development of industry, they are ruining our industries. But the funny thing is that this disinvestment of shares has been referred to in the Budget. They are destroying our indigenous industries and

[Shri Haradhan Roy]

making them sick by this process. We do not lack fund in any respect. We do not lack man power. We do not lack natural resources. We have renowned scientists, technocrats, engineers, so many skilled workers, and inventors. Our intellectual power is being sold abroad. Our country is spending so much for these highly qualified persons. But, it is a matter of shame and utter regret that they do not have any scope in our country. This explains for the higher rate of brain-drain in the country.

They claim that they do not have fund. But this is not true. In spite of being rich in natural resources and highly qualified professionals, they are not able to utilize and mobilize resources. There is a system in our country that people mortgage and sell their landed property and household ornaments so as to repay the interest of the money lended. The same way this Government is handing over and selling our country to foreign hands. From my own experience, I can say that we had many big multi-millioners British owners in my area. They were the coal-mines owners and they earned crores of rupees by selling coal and took the profit to their own country. They had looted the coal miners of Bengal and Bihar, profited at the cost of the local people of that area. Now those poor people belonging to villages and towns of coal mine have become destitutes without bread and shelter. They have been asked to vacate the area without being given proper rehabilitation. The same treatment has been metted by the private Indian mine owners man and now the Govt. of India have done nothing for the welfare of the people. They were exploiting them in the same way. I am concerned about the

fate of these people. Their land has been forcibly occupied and they were evicted. They were asked to vacate their places and shift elsewhere. But where will they go? How they will live? This Government claims that foreign and private investment will be beneficial for the development of the people. But this was the treatment the people got from them. So, we can very well pressure how this process will help the people. They are snatching the bread and shelter of the people and leading them to ruin and death.

Sir, I am not hard of hearing. I am listening to the sound of the bell.

They are destroying and ruining the life of the people. They are ruining the career of the people. They are treating them worse than the beggars.

We have heard about Mir. Zafar, Jagat Seth Umichand, Raja Rai Ballabh. They had betrayed against our motherland and sold our independence to the British. The people sitting in my left are the inheritors of those traitors. So, Sir, after opposing the Bill and supporting the Statutory Resolution, I end my speech.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
(Sitamarhi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the statutory Resolution moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha and to oppose strongly the proposed amendments in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this ordinance was promulgated on 15th January and now it has been introduced as a Bill in the House, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the reason of promulgating this Ordinance just three

weeks before the start of this Session. I consider that the Government has adopted a policy of changing laws through ordinances and is playing in the hands of foreign powers. So I oppose it.

It is stated in the Bill that more powers would be given to the states. I would like to know as to what extra powers have been given to the States. Almost all the State Governments and common people were demanding it I belong to Bihar. People of Bihar have also launched an agitation on this issue. We have also demanded it from the Government through agitations and movements. The issue was also raised in Parliament that royalty on minerals should be linked with its value or price. Bihar is suffering a loss of Rs. 300 crore every year on a single item of coal due to the wrong policy of the Government. Bihar produces the largest quantity of coal in the country. In such situation the prices of coal, zinc, copper, aluminium, Bauxite and mica are raised, but royalty is being reviewed after years. What type of justice is it?

I would like to say that as you are raising the prices of iron, copper and mica from time to time, if you have courage, please announce that royalty of minerals will be fixed on the basis of their prices.

At last, I would like to say that in the clause 5(1) and 5(2) of this Bill, it has been stated that mines will be handed over to foreign companies. Will unemployment not increase by this act and whether more problems will not be created before the country?

Would you like to hand over the mines and minerals resources to foreigners and multinational companies?

Lakhs of people are employed therein. Would you like to increase the problem of unemployment by handing over these mines to foreigners. According to a Government report there are ten crore educated unemployed in our country. By inviting foreign companies, you are giving rise to unemployment. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that this Bill should be withdrawn and bring a comprehensive Bill in which there should be a provision to link royalty with the cost. In the interest of the country the comprehensive Bill should be brought after getting consensus from all the political parties. With these words, I strongly oppose the Bill and conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now ask the minister to reply because the same parties have given the names of their members and the time allotted to various parties is over long back. I have got the names of the members belonging to CPI and Janata Dal. But many members from these parties have already spoken.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now call Shri Tej Narain Singh. You should conclude within three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this Bill and support the statutory Resolution moved by Mr. Bhogendra Jha. The Government wants to develop the country. But I do not think that this Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act will be

[Shri Tej Narayan Singh]

helpful in the development of the country rather in my view it will ruin the future.

As far as the amendment is concerned, apart from all other amendments the important amendment which the Government is willing to bring is regarding inviting foreign companies in our country and let them give free hand to earn profit as much as they can earn and thereafter let them go to their countries. There is no any other amendment besides this in this Bill.

East India Company entered the country and made it insolvent. If multinational companies will be invited here our country will face greater hardships in future. There was a time of Gandhiji, Nehruji and Indiraji who tried their best to develop indigenous industries in the country. They were against using imported cloth. They also belonged to Congress party. Whether it is fortunate or unfortunate for the country that leaders of the same political party are giving stress to the use of foreign goods. The Government should identify those companies which are running in loss and find out their shortcomings so that they may not incur loss. It may be Kolar gold mines or ISCO of Burnpur or mines of Ghatsheela or any other mineral mines of Bihar. If any mines in the country runs in loss, it is due pilferage which we can not check. The Government pleads that machines have become obsolete. Every farmers can not use tractor, the plough is also used. It is only a pretention by the Government that deficit is being incurred due to obsolete machinery. In such circumstances it hand overs the company to some big industrialist. But in reality the Government want to handover all the companies to multinationals. It is trying to

convert the public sector into private sector. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. However, I oppose this Bill because the objective of this Bill was to give more rights to the States but this big document instead advocates cut in the rights of the States.

Sir, this Bill is not only a document which paves way for the entry of Multinationals in this country but, I understand, it would be an attempt to put the whole mining system, which has been in vogue for a long time, on the verge of destruction. This is the document which mortgages the mining system of our country at the hands of foreign powers. Through introduction of this Bill, a very dangerous attempt has been made. I oppose this Bill because it is harmful for the present and the future, both. I am pained to say that the angle of this Bill is ambiguous and directionless. Therefore, I want to say that Lok Sabha i.e. this House is the supreme institution of India. The statue of the Father of the Nation is installed in front of gate No. 1 of Parliament House. The Members of the Ruling Party most of the times adore Mahatama Gandhi, but today, through this Bill, they have given a serious blow to the policy of indigenisation and self-reliance. As far as the question of giving licence is concerned, two types of licences are given by the states, particularly in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa where there are large deposits of minerals. One licence is given for mining lease. Through this Bill, its period has been increased from 20 years to 30 years. The second licence is prospecting licence i.e. to identify locations and the quantum of minerals

available there. This is given by the State Government... (*Interruptions*)... Earlier its validity was two years and it used to be renewed every year. Now, it has been increased to three years, to be renewable in two years. If the sanction of the Centre would be required for this, it means that there will be no development of minerals, but it would rather deliberately put an obstacle in the way of mining. It has been provided in the Bill that the prior permission would be required to be obtained from the Centre to identify the location and the quantum of mineral deposits. Therefore, this Bill leads to destruction, not development... (*Interruptions*)...

Mr, Chairman, Sir, in the end, I say that this Bill is against the interests of the states. I would quote an instance how the states are being ignored. Since, 1987, the Government of Bihar had been levying cess on the basis of 40 percent ad-valorem. This cess was continued to be realised till 1990. But, after the verdict of the Supreme Court, Bihar has been deprived of this benefit. When we levied cess at 40 percent ad-valorem, we used to get rupees five and a half per tonne as royalty. But since 1 August, 1991, the Central Government have revised the rate of royalty and fixed its average rate at Rs. 80 per tonne.

There were no grievances to the people with regard to the royalty realised from 1987 to 1990. But you see that how the State Government has been ignored, if the old rate of 40 percent would have been continued, Bihar could have got about rupees 700 crores at the rate of rupees 80 per tonne. This was the extra revenue which we are losing now. Earlier, there were 26 items in Schedule (1) but since 5th May, 1986, these have been increased to 38. This is in particular

reference to Bihar. Now, Lime stone, Bauxite Iron-ore, Copper-ore, Precious stone, Garlic stone, topaz and sulphur have been excluded from schedule (1). Therefore, we strongly oppose this Bill and we want to say that it should not be passed by the House at any cost. All the members agree with this view. The Government should come out with a comprehensive Bill in this House and withdraw this Bill.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1994 but I support the Resolution moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I oppose this Bill because through this, the right of exploitation of mineral resources of the country goes into the hands of foreign powers. The exploitation of mineral resources should be done only for this country and it should be utilised for the developments of our country only and not for America. Under the proposed GATT agreement, Multi-National Companies, IMF, World Bank and all other Agencies would work only for the developed countries. I also oppose this Bill because from the mineral resources of this country, the developed countries will become more prosperous.

As far as Bihar is concerned, many of my colleagues have presented the facts about Bihar in a very impressive manner. The question of royalty has been raised here many a times but it is still unresolved. Today, our of total mineral resources, 45 percent comes from Bihar. The country earns revenue from this but Bihar's share is very less. If the royalty had been fixed on the basis of old rates, Bihar would have got more than rupees 600 crores and it would have helped in the development of the State.

[Shri Brahmanand Mandal]

After my election to the Lok Sabha in 1991, I had written letters to the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the context that gold reserves are available in large quantity at Karmatia in Sono division of Jammu district. This fact has also been confirmed by the scientists. Even, the Hon'ble Minister had himself given directions in this regard but all this has gone unheeded. The State Government have given a proposal to the effect that if minerals are explored in deep in Karmatia there is a possibility of finding gold deposits larger than that are available in South Africa. If the Government make investment there, we can get gold in large quantity. I as you all know that what is the value of gold, particularly its importance in economy. Therefore, exploration work should be undertaken in Karmatia as has been confirmed in the biological report regarding availability of gold deposits there.

This Bill is also not justified from the point of view of security of this strategic area. It will have an impact on our security. With this Bill, the strategic area of India will completely get exposed and will be in danger. That is why, I oppose this Bill and request the Hon'ble Minister to withdraw it.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Sir, I would like to express my views in brief in opposition of the Bill and in support of the Resolution. My first submission is that maximum poverty is prevailing in those areas of the country where minerals are found. Maximum incidents of violence are also being reported from there. I would like to know whether the poor and unemployed people of these areas would get employment

opportunities after multinational companies start operating in our country. If employment opportunities are not provided to them we will witness more violence in future. I would like to suggest that the Government should not play with fire unwisely. I know the Congress party. It had set up the "MITCO" to promote mica in 1972. At that time India used to export mica worth Rs. 1400 crore and two lakh people were engaged in 650 mica mines. But as soon as the Government constituted the MITCO, the number of mica-mines reduced to 35-36 from 650 and number of labourers reduced to 2000-4000 from 2 lakh. Is the Government determined to destroy mineral deposits of the country? Well you have friendship with multi-national companies. You fulfil your commitments. We have no objection to it. You invite them to your house, give them parties and take them on excursion tours. No problem. But it would be a great betrayal with the country if you hand over the rare and hidden mineral deposits to them. You as well as we know its consequences. I would like to ask you to act in an intelligent manner and withdraw the presented Bill.

Our coal mines have been burning for the last 50 years. The coal worth several billions of rupees have burnt. The Government should invite these multinational companies in this field. In Bihar, good quality of coal is found in abundance. But its mining is prohibited. On the other hand, the Government is exporting coal from abroad. You are doing injustice with the country. It will not be tolerated any more.

In the last, I would like to say that the Government may withdraw this Bill and I support the Resolution that has been moved here.

*SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957 Amendment Bill moved by the Hon. Minister Shri Balram Singh Yadav. This will enable the development of Mines in the country. The Government of India and particularly the Hon. Minister is trying his best to get new technology from outside and to develop the Mines in our country. This would lend our country to progress. Hence, I welcome this Bill.

Now, I would like to raise some of the important points related to Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) Karnataka. This is a very famous and 100 year old Company. In this area, Gold ore is available particularly towards north of Kolar Gold fields. The availability of Gold ore spreads to an extent of 50 kms north from KGF. In this connection, experts have already conducted a survey and their opinion is that about 5 to 6% of Gold is available in this area. Hence, the Hon. Minister should go ahead with the exploration work in this area. Now the Centre is providing about 35 crores of rupees for the revival of BGML. The Company has to acquire new technologies and developmental activities have to be taken up. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide 75 crores of rupees every year. If this amount is provided, the mines in this area can be developed within a period of 3 years and they would earn profit every year. In KGF area, there is 12 acres of land belonging to BGML unutilised for the several years. The Secretary of the Ministry of Mines has taken some steps to develop this land. I request the Hon. Minister to provide more funds for the development of this land. If all the

developmental activities are taken up in all seriousness then I am sure that BGML would function successfully for another 100 Years.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this vital subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel happy as the hon. Members have taken deep interest in the subject debated here today. 22-23 members participated in the discussion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already explained many things in my introductory speech. I felt astonished to find how deeply this House was engrossed in discussion on section 5(1). The Members of the opposition have expressed their apprehension that the Government either wants to sell out the country or mortgage it and the Congress Government has nothing to do with interest of the Country. I would like to submit that it is the Congress party which should be credited for building post independence India. As a result of the policies of our party, the country has attained this level and made such a great success and we have become capable of competing at international level. We have to make ourselves economically viable and accelerate the pace of development with these policies. That is why the Government have introduced liberalisation in economic policies. Consequently, we have been able to bring about revolutionary changes in mineral policies of India. To make mineral policy

[Shri Balram Singh Yadav]

more effective we have brought some amendments in the House.

Sir, I recall those days when some hon. Members including Members belonging to Opposition parties were expressing over all concern. I recall the time of 50's when I was a student and under the leadership of Nehruji, the Government were setting up big fertilizer industries, steel plants and power projects including Bhakra Nangal project. At that time, adequate resources, infrastructure and technology were not available in the country. We had to depend on foreign assistance to set up these projects. We have launched some major projects in the country with foreign assistance and technology. Today, while some hon. Members of the other side were speaking, it struck my mind that in those days too when I was a student, some Opposition Members used to put allegations our leader Pt. Nehru. Our country got freedom after a great struggle. Why should Congress party invite the English and enslave the country, especially economically.

Even today it is being said that this country will again go into the hands of foreign powers. Now, when the results of our efforts are coming before us, another propaganda has been unleashed against us that we supply that water to the farmers which is released after generating electricity. This water spoils the fertility the fields. Further, it has been said that electricity thus generated will be supplied to upper class people only. It has also been said that out fertilizer plants will produce such fertilisers which would render our fields useless. Sir, such types of allegations were used to be levelled against our Government and our leaders

earlier also. When, after sometime, the farmers understood its usefulness and the fertilisers started to be used in this country, this water was used for the purpose of agriculture. Again, when there was shortage of electricity and fertilisers, our friends found fault with us that there is no adequate production of electricity and fertilisers. It seems that our friends do not understand the need of the hour. No doubt, they are learned people but, one after another, they give such 'scholarly' argument that the truth appears to be false and the false appears to be truth. Our colleagues from the opposition are expert in such an art.

Sir, they have to protest against our every step. Although, they themselves realise and they are fully confident that the steps being taken by the Government of India are justified and in the interests of the country. But, because they have to oppose they are doing that. This is what, I want to tell through you.

Now, I come to those points which have been raised by some Hon'ble Members here. There are four or six common things on which doubts have been raised in this House. It has been said that by amending section 5(1), foreign companies will be allowed to establish their industries in this country. In this way, they will dominate the market of this country which is not in the interest of the nation. In this connection, I only want to say that any company, whether it is Indian or foreign including NRIs can enter in the market but you keep out this possibility from your mind that it will be against the interest of the nation. Any company entering in the market of this country would be governed by the company laws of the country and Government of India will monitor every activity of these companies. We will not, at any cost, compromise the interests of

our country. Today, the problem is that there are a number of minerals available in the country but we do not possess the latest technology to explore these minerals. There is a great deal of risk involved in the field of minerals. These projects involves heavy expenditure i.e. four thousand crores to six thousand crores per project. For instance, let us take the case of copper. Though it is available in large quantity in the country but only one third of the demand of copper is met by indigenous production. From the copper ar available in the country, only one per cent is Copper, whereas it is three per cent in other countries. Therefore, if we are able to get technology from any other country and there are investment proposals, it would be in the interest of our nation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: How this technology will increase the percentage of copper from one per cent to three per cent *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion like this, please. Mr. Minster, you address the Chair and reply to debate which has already taken place.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Same is the case of gold and other minerals which can be made viable through their technology. If they come, they are welcome. This would rather benefit us and there is no question of any loss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Bring foreign technology, bring foreign currency. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You hear the reply first.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: To those Hon'ble Members, who are speaking about royalty, I have to say that royalty of minerals is determined on the basis of tonnage. In 1968, royalty was fixed on the basis of the price of minerals extracted from the mines. At that time, State Governments had informed the Government of India that they are facing a number of problems and many cases, in this regard, are pending in the Courts. Thus, the issue of mineral's price, on the basis of which royalty was fixed, had become an issue of argument. The State Government requested the Government of India to remove these difficulties. It is on this basis, the Government took a decision that the rates of royalty may be fixed on the basis of tonnage. The State Governments were again consulted in this regard and none of the state Governments objected to this regard and none of the State Governments objected to this system of fixing royalty. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NATISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, He is misrepresenting the facts. The State Government have told that they were not getting royalty *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards State Governments, Hon'ble Shri Shahabuddin

[Shri Balram Singh Yadav]

has desired that Granite may be declared a major mineral of the country because Rupees 400-500 crore worth of Granite is being exported. Moreover, it is also giving employment to many people and a large amount of foreign exchange is being earned therefrom. In this connection, I would like to say that the Government of India is concerned about this and we are very much alive to this issue. We called those people who are connected with Granite industry to know their Opinion. Simultaneously, I have also talked to the concerned Ministers of the State Government and their representatives. I am seriously considering this issue and hope that some tangible result will come out.

Increasing the period of mining lease from 20 years to 30 years is not an issue of controversy. We will have to think that when we want an investment of Rupees 4-5-10 thousand crores from a big industrialist in our country, we will have to give him a minimum period of guarantee. No body would like to set up a project by making such a large investment for a lease period of just 10 years. He will not come to this country on a 10 years lease period. Therefore, we will have to offer them an attractive package to attract foreign exchange. That is why, it has been done so. It has been apprehended that once the foreign companies enter in our country, it would lead to unemployment. I want to emphasis that it will not be so but it would rather general policy, introduced by us, will increase employment opportunities.

As you have mentioned that earlier, no foreign company could enter the Indian market. Though earlier also the foreign

companies could have come to India but their equity participation was only 40 per cent. As I have already explained the reason that the minerals for which we do not possess technology, we have allowed 50 per cent equity participation to attract them. But the areas, in which we are zero and we are helpless then if the companies from outside India can exploit the minerals and offer them to us, we can allow them more than 50 per cent equity participation on case to case basis. These were some of the issues which were raised by the Hon'ble Members...
(Interruptions)

The State Governments have been given more powers. Perhaps, you have not gone through the whole Bill. There are 38 minerals included in the first schedule of the Act. These are called special minerals. The prior approval of the Central Government for issuing prospecting licence, sanctioning of mining lease and its renewal, is necessary. Now, 15 minerals have been excluded from this Schedule. Therefore, the State Government can now sanction prospecting licence and mining lease on their own and even can renew these licences and leases... *(Interruptions)*. The State Government can also cancel the mining lease without obtaining the approval of the Central Government. The period of prospecting licence has been increased from two years to three years but if this period is required to be increased further, it can be done so by the State Government at their own level and there is no need to seek the consent of the Central Government. However, the period of prospecting licence shall not exceed prescribed five years. Earlier, the disputes over minor minerals and the appeals against the orders of the State Government were passed in to the

Central Government. Now this process has been done away and the State Governments have been empowered to dispose of the appeals relating the minor minerals. This process used to take a lot of time but now, they would be disposing these disputes themselves.

It was just mentioned that illegal mining of gems is being done. There was no provision in the MMRD Act to check such illegal mining. Now, through this Act, we have empowered the State Government that any Gazetted officer can be deputed to investigate such illegal mining and he can seize the illegal minerals extracted therefrom. He can also initiate action against the persons involved in such mining. Thus, we have given enough powers to the State Government.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Among those 15 minerals transferred to the State Government, why Chrome Ore and manganese have not been considered?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Those minerals, which are of national importance have been kept by us and others have been transferred to State Governments.

Hon'ble Chitta Basu has raised a point about NALCO. As soon as I read the news and went through the report of Janakiraman committee, I found that NALCO invested in the securities scam. I immediately deputed my Secretary and entrusted him with the responsibility of investigating this case. He examined the case and submitted a report. We also referred this case to the CBI. After preliminary examination, CBI submitted its report to us and said that it establishes a prima facie case. We allowed them to

register a case. Thus, the Chairmen of NALCO and two Directors were suspended.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Has CBI charge-sheeted them or not?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: The investigation is still going on.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I would like to ask a question about the strategic minerals, like uranium. Are they going to be opened up to the foreign companies also? (Interruptions) The question has to be answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhogendra Jha, please.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has done a good job by showing his courage and going in to the history of the past. He dwelt upon the history of childhood as well as student life but there always remained a vacuum of facts. He could not reply to the points raised by the Hon'ble Members.

When Bhilai, Hatia or Bokaro steel plants were set up in the country, at that time America had not expressed its desire to set up the sixth steel plant. At Udakamandal Conference, an American representative, Mr. Gredy had said that India is a country of 'plough' and 'Charkha'. It should not follow the west and its mechanisation. When Khrushchev visited India and sat on a steel cot, the cot got broken. He, then commented that

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

steel used on that cot seemed to be raw. How would such a big country march forward without steel? Nehrujee had also said in Bangalore, that we do not get steel. Thereafter, the talks on Bhilai plant took place. Today, Soviet Union does not exist. When IISCO's plants were pulled down at the time of an agreement for Bokaro in America, we incurred about Rs. 31-32 crores. Then America backed out and no foreign company or capitalist country came forward to help us. We again turned back to soviet Union and got a commitment from them for Bokaro. Soviet Union agreed to set-up Hatia plant. This plant has the machinery to set-up one plant of the capacity of Bokaro every year. At that time, we decided to go ahead under the impression that after attaining full capacity, Bokaro can produce one crore tonne steel every year. When nationalisation of mines was done, you would remember that Indirajee was expelled from the Congress on the issue of nationalisation of Banks. He is talking of history. Although she was expelled, the Congress organisation remained under her hold... (*Interruptions*)... As the things stand today, I think that our leadership, the leadership of the Government is groping for a succourer not a succourer for moving ahead but for depending on. We are not against any country including America. George Washington was also an American who had drowned the ship, loaded with foreign items, in the sea for the sake of freedom of America. And what is happening in this country is that they are ruining the industries to bring them closer to economic slavery. You are following the demerits of America but you don't have the courage to follow the merits. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, today, we want to march ahead

by taking the whole world with us. The ninety crore people of this country have also a right to live and protect their entity. Since we have been changing our financial policy in this way, today America and its President, Mr. Clinton dares to say that they don't consider Kashmir a part of India... (*Interruptions*)... They have now become confident that this Government can be pressurised to bow down. Why I am saying this is because you are criticising the opposition. It was at the initiative of the opposition that an unanimous resolution could be passed in Parliament to strengthen your hands so that you could speak on behalf of the ninety crore people of India that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India... (*Interruptions*)... Therefore, the Hon'ble Minister should not get influenced by any misunderstanding. As far as the present is concerned, they would go for foreign aid to raise capital... (*Interruptions*)... England did not have iron ore. Only reserves were there. It adopted its policy of industrialisation by getting iron from outside the country in lieu of coal. In this way, there started industrial revolution by looting India... (*Interruptions*)... I want to say that you should not let your head bow before a foreign country.

Sir, so far as the issue of opposing this bill is concerned. I am of the view that on all important issues the opposition has always endeavoured to evolve unanimity but we have never joined hands with you to enslave our country to other nations, nor we will do so ever in future...(*Interruptions*). Sir, I would like to submit that Jaichand is a well known person in the history of India who was under the impression that Mohammad Gori was merely a ravager and after looting the country and killing Prithviraj Chauhan, he would leave India and then

he, himself would assume power. However, all of us know the end of that historical happening. Prithviraj was killed and subsequently 'Jaichand' also left the scene... (*Interruptions*).. The deeds of Rana Sanga... (*Interruptions*)... Even Sangram Singh was under the impression that once 'Babar' comes 'Ibrahim Lodi' will vanish from the scene 'Mir Jafar' also nursed the similar feelings that he will be coronated as Nawab of Bengal after 'Sirajudaula' vanishes from the scene once East India Company takes charge. However, history is a witness to the fate of all such persons. Therefore, do not indulge in such things because even if we bow out, India will still continue to be there.

As far as technology is concerned I would like to submit that please do not talk about it. Industrial policy of the Government is more like a financial policy... (*Interruptions*)...

It is nothing more than financial policy. This financial policy is not one of self reliance because the motto is to earn foreign exchange through exports and for exports imports are also necessary. India, a country of 90 crore population is not merely an exporter or importer as you deem it. India has to become self-reliant. Therefore, this should be the motto of our policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding facts he has stated that... (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He has right to reply. Because he has moved the Resolution... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jha, you have got a limited right of reply to whatever the Minister has said regarding your Statutory Resolution for disapproving the ordinance. Please confine to that. You can not make a fresh speech on the whole Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That Ordinance has been converted into a Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are attentively listening to my speech. Till now I have not come to the Bill but have been simply speaking on the ordinance. All that has been mentioned in Clause-5 of the Bill regarding foreign capital, its inflow is not within our control. Sir, nowadays extending aids and assistance has become world wide phenomenon and the Government of India also does not remain unaffected by it. The Government lacks in self esteem and patriotism and it is being pretended as if the nation can be run only with 'dollar dole'.

Therefore, I would like to submit that your present steps can put the country in peril. The direction and approach of the Government is now to allow foreigners even in the field of subterranean activities through this Bill though skies were opened in the past and the foreigners were also granted

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

permission to set up industries. I once again submit that in future none of us will be there but atleast do not do such things which will not be appreciated by posterity. Will Tatas and Birlas be able to withstand onslaught of American Businessmen? Secondly, when American businessmen could not compete with Japanese, will Tatas and Birlas be able to compete with Japanese? In this way the Tiger and the Goat story will be repeated. You are deliberately letting the stranger eliminate the weaker with a sole motto to allow the fittest to survive. This is the old imperialistic policy that their country is theirs and our country will also be governed by them. I urge the Government to shun this approach and withdraw clause-5. At the meeting of Mines Ministers of States held on 7th March it was unitedly opposed... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Your submission is not correct. The meeting was convened by the Ministry of Mines to discuss Granite Policy and not to invite suggestions in this regard... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: It is enshrined in the constitution that land is a state subject. Neither any thing was categorically stated nor opinions were sought. In various states lands will be taken over and then handed over to foreigners. How will such rights be acquired? You had also been elected under Constitutional provisions. Please suspend this and convene the meeting of Mines Ministers of States... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Views and suggestions were sought from several associated with Ministry of Mines the State Government and the different

Departments of the Government of India before amending MMRD Act... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: List has 11 items... (Interruptions)... Ministers urged not to put all these in one list. Leave out the items looked after by the State Governments... (Interruptions)... Regarding value and quantity basis the hon. Minister submitted that no State Government has made such a demand. As per my knowledge the State Governments of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa have demanded it... (Interruptions)... Please tell whether on demand royalty will be paid on value basis to the State Governments. His submissions are wrong. You can just now promise whether on request ad valorem royalty will be paid? Please do not mislead the House and the public. I urge the ruling party to muster courage... (Interruptions)... I also urge the hon. Members belonging to opposition to discharge their duty by supporting my statutory resolution to revoke the ordinance. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 (No. 2 of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 25, 1994."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Lobbies have been cleared.

Development) Amendment
Ordinance, 1994 (No. 2 of 1994)
promulgated by the President on
January 25, 1994."

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the
Mines and Minerals (Regulation and

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 2]

[19.00 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Kapse, Shri Ram
Barman, Shri Udohab	*Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Basu, Shri Chitta	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta	Kumar, Shri Nitish
Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Mandal, Shri Brahmanand
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	Manjay Lal, Shri
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Devegowda, Shri H.D.	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh	Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
Gangwar, Dr. P.R.	Pal, Shri Purchand
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao	Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
*Jandge, Shri Khelan Ram	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Jena, Shri Srikanta	Raj Narain, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Rajesh Kumar, Shri
Joshi, Shri Anna	

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Raychaudhury, Shri Sudarsan
Reddy, Shri B.N.
Roy, Shri Haradhan
Singh, Shri Rajveer
Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal Singh
Yadav, Shri Lakhan Singh
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Anbarasu, Shri R.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chaliha, Shri Kirip
Charles, Shri A.
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
Chidambaram, Shri P.

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dennis, Shri N.
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jakhar, Shri Balram
Jangbir Singh, Shri
Jawali, Dr. B.G.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Manphool Singh, Shri

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Meghe, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Pandian, Shri D.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangkabalau, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umrao Singh, Shri

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Vandayar, Shri K.T.

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

MR CHAIRMAN: Subject to
correction,* The result of the division is:

AYES : 58

NOES : 114

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Mines and Minerals (Regulation and
Development) Act, 1957, be taken
into consideration."

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We want a
division again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies
be cleared —

Now, the Lobbies have been
cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Mines and Minerals (Regulation and
Development) Act, 1957, be taken
into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 3]

[19.03 hrs.

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhagat, Shri Vishhweshwar

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoj, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Charles, Shri A.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Shrimati Susēela Gopalan, Shri Syed Shahabuddin, Shri Hari Kewal Prasad and Shri Nawal
Kisore Rai.

Noes: Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Shri Laeta Umbrey, S/Shri M. Krishna Swamy, Peter G. Marbaniang,
Shankarrao D. Kale and Khelan Ram Jangde.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Manphool Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Dennis, Shri N.	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao	Meghe, Shri Datta
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Netam, Shri Arvind
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	Pandian, Shri D.
Jakhar, Shri Balram	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Jangbir Singh, Shri	Panja, Shri Ajit
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Patel, Shri Praful
Jawali, Dr. B.G.	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Patii, Shri Prakash V.
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Kuli, Shri Balin	Prabhu, Shri R.
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	Sukh Ram, Shri
*Raj Narain, Shri	Sulttanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Tara Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Reddy, Shri A. Venkata	Thangkabalau, Shri K.V.
Reddy, Shri M. Bega	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar	Topno, Kumari Frida
Sai, Shri A. Prathap	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Sawant, Shri Sudhir	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Umrao Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Silvera, Dr. C.	Vandayar, Shri K.T.
Singh, Shri Khelsai	Verma, Kumari Vimla
Singh, Shri Motilal	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu	

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini
**Anbarasu, Shri R.	Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti
Barman, Shri Uddhab	Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.
Basu, Shri Anil	Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Basu, Shri Chitta	Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

**Wrongly voted for Noes.

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
Devegowda, Shri H.D.	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Gangwar, Dr. P.R.	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore
Jena, Shri Srikanta	Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Joshi, Shri Anna	Reddy, Shri B.N.
Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Kapse, Shri Ram	Singh, Shri Rajveer
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Kumar, Shri Nitish	Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Manjay Lal, Shri	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to
correction,* the result of the division is:

The motion was adopted.

Ayes : 115

Noes : 56

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will
now take up clause by clause
consideration of the Bill.

*The following members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: S/Shri B. Shankaranand, Chiranji Lal Sharma, M. Krishnaswamy, Manoranjan Bhakta, Birbal and P. Anbarasu.

Noes: S/Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri, Rajesh Kumar, Raj Narain, Gaya Prasad Kori and Sureshanand Swami.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 4]

[19.10 hrs.

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anbarasu, Shri R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murli

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gamango, Shri Giridhar

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Jakhar, Shri Balram	Panja, Shri Ajit
Jangbir Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Praful
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Jawali, Dr. B.G.	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Prabhu, Shri R.
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Kuli, Shri Balin	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Ramchandran, Shri Muilappally
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran
Manphool Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.	Reddy, Shri M. Baga
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Meena, Shri Bheru Lal	Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar
Meghe, Shri Datta	Sai, Shri A. Prathap
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Silvera, Dr. C.
Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba	Singh, Shri Khelsai
Netam, Shri Arvind	Singh, Shri Motilal
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Pandian, Shri D.	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Sukh Ram, Shri
Sundararaj, Shri N.
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil
Tara Singh, Shri
Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji
Thangkabal, Shri K.V
Thomas, Shri P.C.
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Topno, Kumari Frida
Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Vandayar, Shri K.T.
Verma, Kumari Vimla
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz
Barman, Shri Uddhab
Basu, Shri Anil
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti
Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh
Gangwar, Dr. P.R.
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Hussain, Shri Syed Masudal

Jena, Shri Srikanta
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Anna
Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Kapse, Shri Ram
Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan
Chandra
Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad
Kumar, Shri Nitish
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand
Manjay Lal, Shri
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mollah, Shri Hannan
Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
Pal, Shri Rupchand
Pandian, Shri D.
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Singh, Shri Rajveer
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna	Swami, Shri Sureshanand
Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Rajesh Kumar, Shri	Tej Naraya Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Prem Chand	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Ray, Dr. Sudhir	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Roy, Shri. Haradhan	Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

Ayes : 115

Noes : 57

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put Clause 4 to 13 to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want division... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It is our right. We will call for division.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a ruling. The Speaker has to see that a division is not claimed unnecessarily. Frivolous requests for division have been disallowed by the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): We want division.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes: S/Shri Krishan Dutta Sultanpuri, Chiranji Lal Sharma, Sarat Pattanayak, M. Krishnaswamy, Ramesh Chennithala and Sudhir Sawant.

Noes: Shri Hari Kewal Prasad.

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 5]

[19.15 HRS.

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Anbarasu, Shri R.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Jakhar, Shri Balram
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	Jangbir Singh, Shri
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Jangde, Shri*Khelan Ram
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Jawali, Dr. B.G.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Birbal, Shri	Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Chaliha, Shri Kirip	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Charles, Shri A.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Kuli, Shri Balin
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Manphool Singh, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Deora, Shri Murl	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Femandes, Shri Oscar	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Meghe, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu
Pandian, Shri D.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Panja, Shri Ajit
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrucci
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran
Reddy, Shri M. Baga
Reddy, Shri M.G.
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar
Sai, Shri A. Prathap
Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Silvera, Dr. C.
Singh, Shri Khelsai
Singh, Shri Motilal
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Sukh Ram, Shri
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishna Dutt
Sundararaj, Shri N.
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil
Tara Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Topno, Kumari Frida
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Vandayar, Shri K.T.
Verma, Kumari Vimla
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Manjay Lal, Shri
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Barman, Shri Uddhab	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore
Gangwar, Dr. P.R.	Raj Narain, Shri
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Rajesh Kumar, Shri
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao	Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Ray Dr. Sudhir
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Jena, Shri Srikanta	Reddy, Shri B.N.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Singh, Shri Rajveer
Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal	Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Swami, Shri Sureshanand
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad	Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Kumar, Shri Nitish	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
	Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to
correction,* the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 115

Noes : 47

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: S/Shri B.K. Gudadinni, A Venkata Reddy, M. Krishnaswamy, Prof Ashokrao, Anandrao Deshmukh.

Noes: S/Shri Chitta Basu, Sivaji Patnaik, Brahmanand Mandal. Anil Basu, Prof, Susanta Chakraborty, Subrata Mukherjee, Haradhan Roy, Devender Prasad Yadav, Upendra Nath Verma, Shrimati Sheela Gautam, Shri Ram Kapse.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

already been cleared.

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The question is:

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want
division.

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The lobbies have

The Lok Sabha Divided:

DIVISION NO. 6]

[19.18 hrs.

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Dennis, Shri N.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Deora, Shri Murlu

Anbarasu, Shri R.

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Birbal, Shri

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Jangbir Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Charles, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Kuli, Shri Balin	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Manphool Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan	Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhara
Meena, Shri Bheru Lal	Sai, Shri A. Prathap
Meghe, Shri Datta	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba	Silvera, Dr. C.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Singh, Shri Khelsai
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.	Singh, Shri Motilal
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Pandian, Shri D.	Singh, Deo, Shri K.P.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Panja, Shri Ajit	Sukh Ram, Shri
Patel, Shri Praful	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Suresh, Shri, Kodikkunil
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh	Tara Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Pattnayak, Shri Sarat	Thangkabal, Shri K.V.
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruutti	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Topno, Kumari Frida
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Prabhu, Shri R.	Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Umrao Singh, Shri

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Vandayar, Shri K.T.

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Barman, Shri Uddab

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Basu, Shri Anil

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Basu, Shri Chitta

Manjay Lal, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Hossain, Shri Sayed Masudal

Raj Narayan, Shri

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Kapase, Shri Ram

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan
Chandra

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Swami, Shri Sureshanand
Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasau
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to
correction,* the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 114

Noes : 58

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 6 to 11 stand part of
the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the
Bill."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want
division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies have
already been cleared.

The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the
Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 7]

[19.21 hrs.

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Anbarasu, Shri R.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindu
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chaliha, Shri Kirip

*The following members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: S/Shri M. Bagga Reddy, Mohanlal Jhikram, Mankuram Sodi, A. Indrakaran Reddy, M. Krishna Swamy and Khelan Ram Jangde.

Noes: Shrimati Sheela Gautam.

Charles, Shri A.	Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P	Manphool Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Dennis, Shri N.	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Deora, Shri Murl	Meghe, Shri Datta
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath	Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Netam, Shri Arvind
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Pandian, Shri D.
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Panja, Shri Ajit
Jakhar, Shri Balram	Patel, Shri Praful
Jangbir Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Jawali, Dr. B.G.	Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Patil, Shiv Vijay Naval
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti
Kanithi, DR. Viswanatham	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Prabhu, Shri R.
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishan	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Kuli, Shri Balin	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Sukh Ram, Shri
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishna Dutt
Reddy, Shri A. Venkata	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Reddy, Shri M. Baga	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Tara Singh, Shri
Reddy, Y.S. Rajasekhar	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Sai, Shri A. Prathap	Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.
Sawant, Shri Sudhir	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Topno, Kumari Frida
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	Umrao Singh, Shri
Silvera, Dr. C.	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Singh, Shri Khelsai	Verma, Kumari Vimla
Singh, Shri Motilal	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram	

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Das, Shri Jitendra Nath
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh
Barman, Shri Uddhab	Gangwar, Dr. P.R.
Basu, Shri Anil	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Basu, Shri Chitta	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini	Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal
Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Kapse, Shri Ram	Rai, Shri Lal Babu
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore
Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad	Raj Narain, Shri
Kumar, Shri Nitish	Rajesh Kumar, Shri
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Manjay Lal, Shri	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Reddy, Shri B.N.
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Mukherjee, Shri Subrata	Singh, Shri Rajveer
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
	Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Sharad Dighe): Subject to correction,* the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 113

Noes : 57

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting formula

*The following members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: S/Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, A. Indrakaran Reddy, M. Krishnaswamy, K.T. Vandayar and K.H. Muniyappa.

Noes: Shri Tej Narayan Singh and Shri Sureshananda Swamy.

and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

speak on it because a new point has cropped up.

The motion was adopted.

[English]

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule is that you cannot speak twice on the same subject. I will allow Shri Acharia to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may now move for the Bill to be passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: I beg to move:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, this Bill which is before the House is a draconian Bill. This day will be remembered as the black day because the principles of self-reliance and also independence and sovereignty are now given a go-by.

"That the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Sir, they adopt a policy on mining and this policy was adopted by the Government at the dictates of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and multi-national companies. *(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who have already spoken cannot speak now.

[Translation]

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, would like to speak on it for a minute.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You have the power to give me time to speak.

[English]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the stage of the third reading of the Bill, only those who have not spoken already on the Bill can be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, please be brief. I will give you two minutes' time

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have not spoken on this.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The martyrs of our freedom movement had stood for the principles of self-reliance and they said that they would not allow the foreign capital and the multi-national to come into our country to grab our

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should be allowed to

wealth. But now one after the other this Government is taking steps to give a go-by to the principles of self-reliance. Now they are inviting the multi-national companies to come to our country. They will come to plunder the wealth of our country and they will make us slaves. Then we will not be able to raise our heads. Why do they want to surrender our economic sovereignty? What is the necessity? Why can we not exploit our mineral wealth? Why are we surrendering our principles of self-reliance? Why are we opening our doors to multi-national companies?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything except Mr. Basudeb Acharia's speech.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the workers are also fighting. On 6th of April, lakhs of kisans and workers had come to Delhi to register their protest against the new economic policies of the Government.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am raising this point of order under Rule 94. At this stage, a long speech is not expected. He can only bring out brief points either for or against the Bill. But he

is going in great detail and that is not expected at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank you for pointing out the rule. Mr. Acharia, please proceed in the light of that rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything which is spoken without my permission.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we have abundant reserves of iron ores which are of finest quality in the world. If we can exploit and use that iron ores for manufacture of steel, we can earn a lot. At present, we are earning about Rs. 300 crores by exporting iron ores. If we can utilise those iron ores, and manufacture steel, we will be able to generate Rs. 4000 crores. As a result of this, a few thousand unemployed youth can be given employment. By passing this black Bill, the Government is selling out our mineral wealth. We have rich minerals like dolomites, copper, mica etc. A number of mica mines in Bihar have been closed down rendering thousands of workers today jobless. In Kundamul, you can see the plight of workers who are engaged in mica mines. Thousands of mica workers have become jobless. We have finest limestones, quality limestones. We have abundant mineral wealth in our country. What is the necessity of allowing foreign, multinational companies to plunder and loot our precious resources. The coal mines were nationalised in 1973. Why are they trying to denationalise those mines?

[Translation]

Now I would speak in Hindi. We are opposing this Bill. I want you to understand it a little... (*Interruptions*)

I am speaking in Hindi to make it more understandable what is the need for such a law? The sovereignty, freedom and self-respect of our country are being held for ransom. Then, how can we support it... (*Interruptions*) We still won't support it. We will not let them lose our freedom so easily and won't let foreign capital enter our country. We will make our country self-reliant. What has happened to the Government today? They are committing one mistake after another.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be serious and conclude now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, you have to speak in only one language. When you start in English, you were supposed to conclude in English.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In which direction are we taking our country? That's why the masses, the workers and the farmers of our country are fighting a battle against the policy of the Government?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: By disturbing the

speech, you yourself are prolonging the discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We will also fight, we will not lose heart. How can we sit idle when the freedom of our country is at stake.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I would request that wisdom will prevail upon them and they will re-think. Our independence and sovereignty cannot be surrendered... (*Interruptions*).

I oppose this Bill and I want that Government should also consider not to press for the passing of the Bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I promise you that I will be brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I allow you only two minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I continue to believe that despite this voting pattern*... It is with that belief that I want to make my submission... (*Interruptions*).

I merely stated that I continue to believe in their patriotism. If they take exception to that...(expunged as ordered by the Chair.) I am very sorry for that.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):
Yes should not allow this to go on record.

MR CHAIRMAN: I will go through
the record and remove what is
objectionable.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE: I just wanted to remind to them that
it all started with leasing. It was East India
company which wanted to lease certain
parts of our country. I wanted to remind
them that it was a foreign company which
was interested in holding land in our
country. They went in for indigo cultivation
supplanting our whole production of
cotton in Bengal. I want to remind you that
it is in order to defend that, that they
generated bitterness and had the war of
Plassey and they conquered this
country...(*Interruptions*)

The statement that no more than 50
percent of the equity would be allowed to
be held by the foreigners is just not valid.
This has been also said by the hon.
Minister. Day before yesterday, there was
a Press report that despite these
indications and expressions of good
wishes, the Industrial Finance Corporation
of India was ousted from the market of its
51 percent position and they are being
converted into a minority. This they know.
In the case of Maruti, we promised that 51
percent must be retained by the
Government of India and surrendered that
position.

Therefore, we are afraid whether or
not that 190 years of lease with East India
Company is going to be repeated once
again.

It is not fifty years. They stuck to it
for 190 years from 1757 to 1947. This is
what once again, by this policy —

whether they intend it or not — we are
being led to. (*Interruptions*)

Let me tell you why I am so
anxious. The problem is we know that in
order to defend those, they are to do the
1757. We know from the current history
also that in order to defend leases in the
Latin American countries, the United
States had to send their troops and
depend on the Fifth Column in those
countries. I want to remind them that this
is the recent history and that is 200 years
earlier history. Both these confirm our
fear, our understanding of what we are
ourselves leading to. I have to explain
why such feelings are so strong in my
mind. Please imagine that the present
international economic situation is
characterized by two things: one, there is
this industrial recession and two, there is
the lack of market in those countries.
Therefore, there is under-utilised capacity
and a surplus of funds. It is the recession
and the surplus of funds that
characterizes the countries wherefrom the
multinationals come. This is a dangerous
situation for our country. We already
realised that despite the tall claim of
foreign exchange reserves of \$ 13
billions, \$ two billions came not with
technology; \$ 2 billions came from the
stock markets. The funds are there.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay
South): Are you speaking on the Budget?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE: No, I am speaking on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine to
this Bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE: Yes. My point is they cannot bring
the technology for the simple reason that

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]
their industries are suffering from recession. They do not want to generate such productive forces here which will compete with those established industries in those countries. Therefore, what they are interested in with this huge surplus of funds is either the stock market which does not generate a competition with their own industrial facilities or the mineral and the natural wealth of different countries which also is not in competition with them. They will send in their funds to those sectors where India either has a monopoly or a near monopoly or a dominating stature... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have promised to stick to the two-minutes time period. Please conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Therefore, that recession confirms this fear that although history never repeats itself we know that 1757 cannot be enacted...(Expunged as ordered by the Chair) even if they are so fond of it because there are people who have tasted freedom, there are people who rose in revolt against the 200 years earlier... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The allegation of lack of patriotism against anybody, any such remarks are to be expunged. I have to expunge those remarks.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am not accusing them. I am merely suggesting if they are fond of it because when I referred to them as patriots, they have objected to that. I have not called them unpatriotic people at all. I still believe that their patriotism cannot be devoid of even from their minds because, after all, all of us have tasted 15th August, 1947. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than the time which I had allotted to you. Please sit down now. I had given two minutes. You have taken five minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am concluding now. Therefore, even at this late stage, in the name of patriotism, in the name of the people to whom they have to go for the next hustings, I appeal to them, I appeal to the hon. Minister even at this late stage not to press this Bill for voting before the House. Let the Bill be withdrawn.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, both their policy and intention are wrong. The outcome won't turn out to be good. Their proposed arrangement in the field of Mining are going to give a set back to the domestic companies. You have stated that you do not have the required technique and the know-how. I feel that you have insulted the Indian technology. If we do not have the requisite knowledge then, what have we been doing so far? This Bill is going to attack on the powers of the States Government? You only want to alienate those Indian Companies, which are functioning well, by inviting foreign technique and foreign companies. Such internationalization in the name of liberalisation is not right. You are going to accept Dunkel proposals and you are forced to give them a direct entry into Mining, Banking and other field and are going to be a puppet in foreign hands...*(Interruptions)* That's why we are opposing this Bill.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my previous speech, I have already clarified all the questions put

by the hon'ble members. They are
opposing only for the sake of doing so.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That the Bill be passed."

Now the Lobbies are cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 8]

[19.52 hrs.]

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Dennis, Shri N.
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	Deora, Shri Murlu
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
Anbarasu, Shri R.	Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anand Rao
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Gudadinni, Shri B.K.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Jakhar, Shri Balram
Birbal, Shri	Jangbir Singh, Shri
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Chaliha, Shri Kirip	Jawali, Dr. B.G.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Charles, Shri A.	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Deka, Shri Probin	Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Kuli, Shri Balin	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Marbaniang, Shri Pater G.	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan	Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally
Meena, Shri Bheru Lal	Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
Meghe, Shri Datta	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Reddy, Shri Y.S Rajasekhar
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Sai, Shri A. Prathap
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba	Selja, Kumari
Nayak, Shri Subhash Chandra	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu	Silvera, Dr. C.
Pandian, Shri D.	Singh, Shri Khelsai
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Panja, Shri Ajit	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji	Sukh Ram, Shri
Patel, Shri Praful	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Sundraraj, Shri N.
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh	Tara Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Pattanayak, Shri Sarat	Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrucci	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Topno, Kumari Frida
Prabhu, Shri R.	Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Umrao Singh Shri

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Basu, Shri Anil

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Basu, Shri Chitta

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Raj Narayan, Shri

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao

Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Manjay Lal, Shri

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction,* the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 116

Noes : 51

The motion was adopted.

19.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Today we have taken up several items. Please adjourn the House now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for you people only. If we do not take up the next item, we will have less time for the General Budget

[*English*]

Please understand and cooperate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We have cooperated a lot.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I was hearing everything from the Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We took full interest in the deliberations.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: Sir, we agreed to sit upto 8 o'clock only.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, this arrangement is made to provide you the time so that you can express your views. We cannot extend the time beyond 24 hours.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible... you do not know the schedule. It has to be passed here and then it has to go to Rajya Sabha and there are many other things to do.

(*Interruptions*)

19.55 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
RE:DISAPPROVAL OF THE
BANKING REGULATION
(AMENDMENT ORIDNANCE)

AND

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF THE BANKING
REGULATION (AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following
Resolution:

"That this House disapproves of the
Banking Regulation (Amendment)

*The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes: S/Shri Kodikkunil Suresh, M. Krishna Swamy and Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

Noes: Shri Hari Kewal Prasad.

Ordinance, 1994 (No. 5 of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 31, 1994."

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): If necessary, we will sit on 29, 30 and 31st also. There are three days available for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: This way it cannot be done. This is being done in consultation with all the leaders. We have discussed it and we have done it in consultation with the leaders.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We cannot agree to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to. The House will sit until this Bill is passed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is a serious Bill. How can this be taken up at this late hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us sit for any number of hours you want.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The impression was that we are supposed to sit up to 8 o'clock. Actually those Members who are supposed to participate from our side are also not present.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand. This is a sort of understanding which had been arrived in the meeting of the leaders.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete. You have seen yourself that you are given as much time as you need to express your views. Let us understand that this is not the only thing; there are other things to be done. Because you do not have the entire schedule of business before your eyes, you are saying this. I am sure you will cooperate.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Beyond 8 o'clock we cannot sit today Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nirmal, Kantiji, you should cooperate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Other Parliaments have been sitting and working throughout the night.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We also sat for discussing the Railway Budget. This being such an important Bill, we may ask for division also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Such an important Bill cannot be taken up now.

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nirmal Kantiji, I object to this kind of instigation of Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let me tell you that you cannot use that kind of language. On an earlier occasion also you have used this kind of language. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. We will give you as much time as you want.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: At this stage, this cannot be taken up. Why are you not listening to us?

MR. SPEAKER: I will take the sense of the House and decide.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Narasimhan Committee had, *inter-alia*, recommended that there should be no ban on opening new Banks in the Private sector, provided, they fulfil all the requirements laid down by the Reserve Bank of India regarding pre-fixed capital, and other requisite conditions e.g. accounts, provision and functioning.

In the light of the said recommendations of the Narasimhan Committee in order to have more productivity and efficiency and in view of having more competition, the Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed directives with a view to set up new Banks in the Private Sector.

In the context of setting up new Banks in the Private sector and to make the Reserve Bank of India efficient to effectively monitor the observance of statutory provisions to check Banks, certain amendments in Banking Regulation Act, 1949 were considered essential. Since the Parliament was not in Session and these amendments were to be immediately incorporated, the President promulgated Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 on 31st January, 1994.

A provision is being made to appoint part-time Chairmen in Banking companies with a view to simplify the work of involving renowned people with the Banking companies. A provision is being made to appoint such part-time Chairmen. Such appointments will only be made subject to a prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India and specific conditions laid by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

There is a proposal for increasing the limit of voting rights of an individual shareholder from 1% to the total voting rights of all the share holders of a Banking company to 10%. In order to ensure more effective co-ordination between the enforcement institutions and the new Banking company so as to maintain certain working, cultural, moral and professional approach of these enforcement institutions. A provision of maximum three representatives of these institution in the board of banking companies has been made. These provisions will be applicable only to the banking companies of private sector. And in regard to the public sector banks the relevant provisions of the rules to control those institutions will be applicable to them.

The punishment for violation of the rules regarding the Banking Regulation Act. has been made stringent adequately so that it may have a desired preventive effect. The procedure to decide the punishment has also been streamlined by the Reserve Bank of India.

Rajya Sabha had already passed the Bill on 7.3.94. With this I propose to take the Bill for consideration in the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain to you. If we do not pass this Bill today, then, we have to discuss the Vote on Account also; and after 19th, we are not sitting here; we have to pass the Vote on Account before 31st March. That is one thing. If we pass the Vote on Account and the Appropriation Bill here, tomorrow, then, they can go to the Rajya Sabha and they have to be passed there. Going to the Rajya Sabha is the most essential one. Unless it goes to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot be passed. Due to this time constraint, we are doing it; otherwise, we have never imposed anything on the Members. There is the time constraint; please understand this and cooperate. Otherwise, we would not have done that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What do we do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are two constraints. This kind of Ordinance has to

be passed within six weeks. That is one thing and that time is also coming to an end.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me complete.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Appropriation Bill has to be passed by this House and it has to go to the Rajya Sabha also. Only then, the money will be available to the Government. This is the constraint. Please understand. *(Interruptions)* We cannot do that. It is because of this that we are doing it. Otherwise, we would not have insisted on that. Please understand.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): If majority of the hon. Members want the House not to sit late. We should decide to pass this Bill also tomorrow, we would also accept Vote on Account. Because if the time for discussion on Budget is short we all would be in loss, each one of us will have less time to speak. There is no question of the ruling party and the opposition. A motion to this effect may be moved. But at present, Mr, Speaker, Sir, we really expected that both the Bills will be passed by 20.00 hrs and that is why we had decided to sit till 8.00 pm. But now, since the discussion on this Bill has been extended we are bound to have a late sitting and late sitting, on some occasions is also a part of the Parliamentary procedure. Since the hon. Minister has presented the Banking Regulation

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

(Amendment) Bill and has also spoken, we would pass both the Bills tomorrow. I feel that there will be no objection in adjourning the House now.

MR. SPEAKER: If you and all the hon. Members are of this opinion, I would like to give one suggestion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Why are you aggravating the problem by keeping the matter postponed till tomorrow? Just now, time was being calculated, we were listening to what was being discussed here and that speculated in the lobby which suggested that the discussion would continue and in the mean time the Vote on Account will also take place. Keeping in view the sitting of Rajya Sabha, the time calculated by the hon. Members suggest that the sitting will be extended to 19th March at least. By this time debate on Budget can be held and the Bill can also be passed. Regarding the extension of the session, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that the matter should be taken up there. They should sit one day more and get it passed because it is a Bill having long term consequences. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We all want that you as the Government are satisfied.

(English)

Let us do one thing. First, tomorrow, we pass the Vote on Account. Then, we take up this Bill and you can discuss it. As far as the general discussion is concerned, we can do. I think, this way it can be done. *(Interruptions)* You will not object to it tomorrow.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I agree, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): We have no objection in following your advice and your ruling and your guidance in this matter. But there should be a clear-cut understanding by the hon. Members of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is agreeable to it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: All of us had said in the Business Advisory Committee and we had decided to pass both the Ordinances in one day. *(Interruptions)* Even in two days, we have not been able to do that. So, I hope that the direction that you have given from the Chair today will be followed. *(Interruptions)* What I am submitting to you is that agreements are made in your presence unanimously and then are not followed. *(Interruptions)* This is one problem. If the agreements are made unanimously in your presence and if these are not followed, then this creates problem.

Now, you have suggested a way out. We will accept it. But let not any Member object tomorrow that, no, we will not pass the Vote on Account. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This has been agreed to by the House now.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Whatever you have said, we will follow.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There is only one condition. When there is debate on General Budget, the ruling party would help to complete the quorum. It is always the opposition which completes the quorum, the members of ruling party do not sit in the House. With regard to the treasury benches usually there is only the concerned Minister and 1-2 other Members.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: If they do not bring the Members, the Vote on Account may not be passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Vote on Account is a must. The Appropriation Bill is not the Appropriation Bill for the whole amount but only for the Vote on Account.

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Therefore, there is no difficulty in getting these passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Now, all of them have assured.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: On the other hand, I am not in favour of curtailment of the time for the discussion on the general budget because this year the general budget is very very important from so many points.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us sit for the whole night. We are very good citizens.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I think, you will agree with me.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There are only 54 members of the ruling party, while we are ready to sit the whole night.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We can consider it again. Without discussion on the budget, that cannot be done in the midnight. I, therefore, suggest that it is still possible to provide time by saying that instead of 29th and 30th, we will take three days in that way. On 28th, we cannot sit. But 31st is all right. Therefore, we can have a fullfledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have that opportunity. You know, I had anticipated that these Bills will not be passed in a short time that is available to us. I had anticipated that. You are well within your rights to express your views. But at the same time, all of us have a duty to see that the Government's work is not stalled also. We shall have to pass this Vote on Account and the Appropriation Bill probably without discussion. We can discuss the general budget at any length you find agreed between the parties.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 17th March, 1994 at 11 a.m.

20.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 17, 1994/Phalguna 26, 1915 (Saka).