

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fifth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITY THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XVI, Fifth Session, 1992/1914 (Saka)]

No. 7, Wednesday, December 2, 1992/Agrahayana 11, 1914 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Re suspension of question hour	1-11
Written Answers to questions:	11-620
Starred Question Nos. 121 to 140	11-71
Unstarred question Nos 1387 to 1426, 1428, 1430 to 1448 1450 to 1462, 1464 to 1482, 1484 to 1551, 1553 to 1569, 1571 to 1597, 1599 to 1618 and 1620 to 1622	71-620
Statement Correcting reply to USQ 4305 dated 5th August, 1992 Re. Educated and un-Educated unemployed Persons.	621
Re. Situation in Ayodhya	621-639
Business Laid on the Table	639-645
Message From Rajya Sabha	646
Resolution to Committee	646-647
Marine products Export Development Authority	
Business Advisory Committee	
Twenty-third Report - <i>Adopted</i>	
Under rule 377	647-652
(i) Need for early release of amount due to Maharashtra Government from Central Road fund	648
Shri Anantrao Deshmukh	
(ii) Need to give clearance to the proposal of Kerala Government for setting up a Natural Gas Grid	648-649
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	

	(ii)	COLUMNS
(ijj)	Need to upgrade the Chandigarh airport to an International airport Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	649
(iv)	Need for early release of sanctioned funds to HEC, Ranchi, Bihar Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary	650
(v)	Need to declare Darbhanga-Forbesganj road in Bihar as National Highway Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi	650-651
(vi)	Need for immediately filling up of vacant posts of SC/ST quota in Central Government Shri Tej Narayan Singh	651
(vii)	Need to amend Motor Vehicles Act with the provision of more powers to Regional Transport Authorities Shri P.C. Thomas	651-652
Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new part IX</i>)		652-740
As reported by Joint Committee		
and		
Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new Part IX-A</i>)		
As reported by Joint Committee		
Motion to consider		
	Shri Anil Basu	652-660
	Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	660-668
	Shri Nitish Kumar	668-673
	Shri Vishwanath Shastri	673-675
	Shri Kalika Das	675-678
	Shri Ram Nihore Rai	678-680
	Shri K.V. Thangakabalu	680-684

(iii)

	COULMNS
Shri P. G. Narayanan	684-688
Shri Rajesh Kumar	688-691
Dr. Debi Prosad Pal	691-694
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	694-700
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	700-704
Shri D.K. Naikar	704-706
Shri S.B. Sidnal	706-710
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	710
Shri Pius Tirkey	710-711
Shri Bhubinder Singh Hooda	711-716
Shri Rameshwar Patidar	716-722
Shri Mumtaz Ansan	723-726
Shri Sharad Dighe	726-732
Shri V. Dhnanjaya Kumar	732-737
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	737-739

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 2, 1992/
Agrahayana 11, 1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, what measures are
proposed to be taken by the Government in
Ayodhya? The hon Prime Minister is present
here (Interruptions) Question Hour should
be suspended. Today we would like to know
the measures to be taken in Ayodhya. The
attention of the entire country is focussed on
Ayodhya. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIYA (Bankura):
The situation in Ayodhya is very serious. The
Leader of the Opposition has said that in
spite of the Supreme Court order he will carry
out the Karsava on the disputed site. He has
stated that he will violate the Supreme Court
order and he will carry out Karsava with
shovel. Please suspend the Question Hour.
The Prime Minister is here. He should make
a statement. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTHEMWAR (Chimur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supreme Court has
delivered its judgment. (Interruptions)

It is a very serious matter. What will be
the fate of the verdict of Supreme Court.
(Interruptions).

The process of disintegrating the
country has begun. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Shri
Lal K. Advani has taken the oath in the name
of the Constitution and he is violating the
Supreme Court order (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please
suspend the Question Hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Shri Lal K.
Advani should tender his resignation.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on
record without my permission....

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on
record....

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on
record unless I allow it...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down...

(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down..

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, are you going to hear me what I am going to say? SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I thank you very much...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to keep quiet when I am going to speak? Please help me. You should do me that favour because my throat is not working properly. One can understand your feelings. One can understand your anxiety also. It is quite natural for all of us to know what is happening there. But then if all of us are standing at one and the same time and speaking out, and if we are taking only a partisan, party line, then sometimes we do not achieve anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: It is not party line. It is the country line. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we are not on party lines. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete. Please do not react to each and every word and sentence immediately after I utter it. You please try to understand the essence of what I am saying and at the end if you want to have some say in this matter you are welcome to do it. I cannot just go on repeating it every day. What I am saying is that this is the heights institution in the country. We are expected to solve the national problems. We are expected to find solution to the national

*Not recorded.

problems and the national issues. We can do that only when we are discussing it in a manner in which we should.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I have given you a notice as per your direction. A copy of it has been given to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given notice for suspension of Question Hour. You suspend the Question Hour and immediately allow a discussion on this issue. The Prime Minister is here. He should make a statement. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have also given a notice (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: A copy of it has been given to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumar, it is not proper for you. When I am speaking you do not have to interrupt me. You do not have to react to each and every sentence of mine. Let me complete first. You understand what I am saying. Are you interested in discussing this matter for 2-3 days? Continuously you are raising this matter for 2-3 days immediately after the Question Hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The situation is serious.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting me? Is this proper for you? Can you not keep quiet for even five minutes?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will keep quiet for five minutes. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I said yesterday that if you are so very desirous of discussing this matter, you have come regularly to me. I have received two letters - one from Shri Somnath Chatterjee and the other from Shri Nitish Kumar-but are they regular matters? You want to discuss it in zero hour.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We have given notice for adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not keep quiet? If you want to discuss this matter as an adjournment motion you know that there is a procedure to be followed. I have informed the Government that the Members are agitated and they want to know. Nobody will be disinterested in discussing it provided we discuss it in such a fashion that the solutions can be found and provided we wanted to discuss it only on the basis of information which is authentic, which you have collected

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is very much authentic.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct
(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to discuss these kinds of serious matters also in this fashion, let me warn you, the authority of this House will not be that which it should be. If the matter is serious you shall have to be more serious. If you are not discussing it seriously, well, they will find some other forum to discuss it. May I request you that even if you given an adjournment notice and even if it is allowed, then according to rules it can be discussed on at 4 P.M. today? Now, I am not allowing it, I am not saying that I am allowing the adjournment motion. But if you want some discussion on it and if the entire House is in favour of discussing it, I will allow the discussion provided you discuss only on the basis of the information which you have verified and you take the responsibility, you discuss in such a manner as to solve the problem and not to complicate the problem, you discuss in such a fashion as not to blame each other, but to find out the

truth and to help each other to solve this problem. Only then a matter of this nature can be discussed. If all of you are standing up and asking for the suspension of this Question Hour and if I suspend this Question Hour which would be against the decision which we have taken, I am not going to suspend the Question Hour. But if you want to discuss it, you have to discuss it in a proper fashion, but with these conditions only. If you do not want to discuss and if all of you want to get up and shout or you want to speak at the same time, I have no alternative but to say that the House is adjourned and retire to the Chamber. I have no other alternative. But if you want to discuss it in a regular manner, I am inclined to allow the discussion. But if you do not want to discuss it in a regular way, I cannot help myself, I cannot help you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. There is no point in asking the Government every now and then to give their point of view. They do have their point of view and if they are of the view that by explaining and disclosing their point of view when it is necessary the matter is not helped, we cannot compel the Government also to disclose their point of view. They do have their point of view and they should be given the time to disclose their point of view as and when they think it is going to be most appropriate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): It is not an ordinary situation. The Prime Minister must respond to it first. The Prime Minister must say something about this.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: (Barackpore): Is it not that serious as to make the Government respond?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) Mr. Speaker, Sir..
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You suspend the Question Hour to raise this issue. You first allow, Sir, to... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to. My Ruling is, I am not going to suspend the Question Hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready for discussion, but not suspend the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had given a notice to you to hold a discussion on N.I.C. (Interruptions) Had the discussion on N.T.C. been held, the present situation would not have arisen.

(Interruptions)

[English]

We have given notice. (Interruptions)

I have given notice before 25th...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Was it discussed in the Business Advisory Committee?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Before 10 o'clock I had given notice regarding the discussion on N.I.C.

MR. SPEAKER: When? Is it today?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: On 24th of November.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee. But you did not discuss.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have

raised it, but you told, 'Please maintain some dignity'. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have given notice, but you did not.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to allow the discussion on that, but according to the rule. If you had given a notice, you could have told me in the Business Advisory Committee that you give priority to this subject, I could have taken it up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have given notice.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, had the Government taken action well in time, the present situation would not have arisen. (Interruptions)

The Government deliberately remained inactive.

and the result is that the situation has been going out of control. (Interruptions)

[English]

Everything is going out of control and it is due to the Government's inaction. The Government has not taken any action; therefore, everything is going out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Vajpayee

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: You have given the Ruling that you are not going to suspend the Question Hour on this, and you are allowing Mr. Vajpayee. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allowed me to speak

and if these members don't let me speak then how.....

(Interruptions)

This is not the way to the House.
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): You have given the Ruling, Sir, not to suspend the Question Hour..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: You are allowing Mr. Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): You cannot allow him..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. You cannot dictate to me like that. It is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: We cannot allow him to speak. This is discriminatory.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Paswanji, I am allowing Vajpayeeji and I will allow you also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: We will not allow him to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): If Shri Vajpayee is not allowed to speak, we would also not let anyone speak

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Advani has given a statement about *ka seva*. It is to a common man's statement, it is the statement of the Leader of the Opposition of Lok Sabha. We have no objection to Mr. Vajpayee's speaking here. But is he going to explain about Mr. Advani's statement?..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They are violating the order of the Supreme Court and you are allowing him to speak. Let Mr. Vajpayee respond to the statement of the Leader of the Opposition..*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have also given a notice.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BAN TOPDAR: You are not allowing us, but you are allowing Vajpayee. He has not given any notice. This is discriminatory..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why can the Prime Minister not react to this? Why is he silent?..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why can the Prime Minister not react to the statement of Mr. Advani?..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may call the Member who as given the notice for Adjournment Motion. I think Atalji has not given any notice for Adjournment Motion. How can he be called?..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. If you are not going to sit at your places, I am going to adjourn the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But, you will have to listen to us..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate to me like that. If you are not sitting at your places, I will adjourn the House..

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have given notice that the Question Hour should be suspended. You have to listen to me..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.25 hrs.

Solar Energy

*121. DR. RAMESHCHAND TOMAR:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for the generation, distribution and promotion of solar energy in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far;

(c) whether the Government have set up/propose to set up solar power plants in the country;

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the locations of these plants and the existing/proposed capacity of each of these plants;

(e) whether the Government have prepared any new programme to harness solar energy for the generation of power; and

(f) if so, the salient features of the programme and the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) and (b). Various solar energy systems comprising about 3 MW of photovoltaic devices and 2.75 lakh sq. mts. of solar thermal-based devices and 3 lakh solar cookers are proposed to be installed in the Eighth Plan period. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing a country-wide demonstration and extension programme for the utilization of solar energy for various applications covering solar lights, solar pumps, solar power plants, solar water heaters and solar cookers etc. Small capacity solar power plants in the range of 1-20 KW are being established in unelectrified villages. These plants normally provide power for domestic lights, street lights, community centres and televisions.

The achievements under the solar energy programme are as follows:

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICES: Over 40,000 systems comprising street lights, domestic lights, lanterns, community televisions, communication systems and village level power plants.

SOLAR THERMAL DEVICES: Over 25,000 systems comprising domestic water heating systems, industrial water heating systems, solar stills, solar timber kilns, solar air heaters and over 2.27 lakh solar cookers.

(c) and (d). 72 village-level solar photovoltaic power plants and two experimental solar thermal plants have been set up. State-wise details of solar energy power plants are given in the attached Statement. Efforts are being made to install solar thermal power plants of MW capacity.

(e) and (f). The allocation for solar thermal and solar photovoltaic programmes during

the Eighth Plan are Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 crores, respectively.

A pilot project on large-scale solar thermal power generation and expansion of activities on solar Photovoltaic pumping systems for irrigation are envisaged in addition to on-going programmes. These programmes will be taken up depending on the availability of funds for these projects.

(A) SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANTS

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts	Locations	Capacity (Kwp)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Salojipally, Distt. Medak,	6.84
		2. Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad.	5.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Akker Yangam Distt. West Siang	2.00
3.	Assam	Umananda Island, Distt. Kamrup	1.00
4.	Goa	1. Corla, Quepem, Taluka, South Goa	1.50
		2. Tudou, Sanguem, Taluka, S.Goa	1.50
5.	Gujarat	1. Kalyanpura, Kheda Distt.	8.00
		2. Raliyati Gurjar, Distt. Panchmahal	2.00
		3. Chora Dungri, Distt. Kheda	4.00
6.	Haryana	1. Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai,	20.00
7.	Maharashtra	1. Morabunder, Elephanta Island	3.84
		2. Pimpalgaon Tarphe-Narayangoan Pune,	1.00
		3. Herawadi, Raigarh Distt	1.50

Sl.No.	State/U.T.s	Locations :	Capacity (Kwp)
1	2	3	4
8.	Meghalya	1 Keraswadi, Raigarh Distt.	1.50
9.	Nagaland	1 Maullian, Jauli Hills	2.50
		Jhoni (Nagaland)	6.00
10.	Orissa	1 Ramachandi Temple Complex Puri	2.00
		1 Chandka Telephone Exchange Bhubaneswar	2.00
		1 Lulung	25.00
		1 Bhitarkanika	6.00
11.	Rajasthan	Nayagaon	10.00
12.	Tripura	1 Kuki Colony, Tripura	2.00
		1 Janmajoy Nagar, Tripura	1.25
		1 Fuldangai, Tripura	4.00
		1 Gongrai, Tripura	1.50
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1 Kotri (Saharanpur Distt.) U.P.	4.62
		1 Karauna (Jalaun Distt.) U.P.	3.84

Sl.No	Locations			
	1	2	3	4
				Capacity (Kwp)
3.	Baraodia (Lalitpur Distt.) U.P.			4.08
4.	Kariawall (Etawah Distt.) U.P.			5.76
5.	Chandwari (Hamirpur Distt.) U.P.			7.92
6.	Behmai (Kanpur Distt.) U.P.			3.12
7.	Dewal (Jhansi Distt.) U.P.			2.00
8.	Darana (Almora Distt.) U.P.			2.24
9.	Kyan (Nainital Distt.) U.P.			3.60
10.	Asoi (Dehradun distt.) U.P.			1.92
11.	Tikri (Tehri Distt.) U.P.			1.68
12.	Banas (Uttar Kashi Distt.) U.P.			3.12
13.	Bharno (Pauri Distt.) U.P.			2.52
14.	Auli (Chamoli distt.) U.P.			2.00
15.	Majhwara (Sultanpur) U.P.			2.00
16.	Tuntwala (Dehradun) U.P.			2.00

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts	Locations	Capacity (Kwp)
1	2	3	4
17.		Dharampur (Behraich) U.P.	9.24
18.		Sultanpur (Fatehpur) U.P.	6.44
19.		Kumalghi(Paur) U.P.	5.04
20.		Jamsoti, Varanasi, U.P.	2.40
21.		Kipuria, Banda, U.P.	5.28
22.		Naukina Pithoragarh, U.P.	3.92
23.		Hathiai, (Hardoi), U.P.	6.72
24.		Pramodia, (Mathura) U.P.	3.84
25.		Neemdanda, (Etawah) U.P.	5.12
26.		Ajyakheda, (Unnao) U.P.	5.12
27.		Kalyanpura, (Aligarh) U.P.	100.00 U/I
28.		Sarai Sadi, (Mau) U.P.	100.00 U/I
14.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1. Rodha Nagar Village in Havlock Island	9.12
		2. Kondul (Andaman & Nicobar)	5.00

5

Sl.No.	State/U. Ts	Locations	Capacity (Kwp)
1	2	3	4
		3. Pulo Milo (Andaman & Nicobar)	5.00
		4. East Island, (A & N)	5.00
		5. Hanspur (A & N)	5.00
		6. Austin 2 (A & N)	5.00
		7. Austin 9, (A & N)	5.00
		8. Austin 10, (A & N)	5.00
		9. Austin Creek, (A & N)	15.00 U/I
		10. Peel Island, (A & N)	15.00 U/I
		11. Il Island, (A & N)	15.00 U/I
		12. Little Nicobar, (A & N)	15.00 U/I
		13. Rayhgill, (A & N)	15.00 U/I
15. Lakshadweep		1. Bitra Island, Lakshadweep (Plant-I)	5.00
		2. Bitra, Lakshadweep (Plant-II)	15.00
		3. Bangaram, Lakshadweep	5.00 U/I

Sl.No.	State/U. Ts	Locations	Capacity (Kwp)
1	2	3	4
4.	Tinnakara, (Lakshadweep)		5.00 U/I
5.	Cheriyam (Lakshadweep)		5.00 U/I
16.	Delhi	Rewlakhapur	5.00
(B) SOLAR THERMAL POWER PLANTS			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Salojpally, Distt. Mectak	20.00
2.	Haryana	Solar Energy Centre, Gwalpahari, gurgaon.	50.00

No-Industry Districts in Madhya Pradesh

*122. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of no-industry districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for industrial development of these districts;

(c) the types of industries set up so far or proposed to be set up in these districts after the implementation of the new industrial policy; and

(d) the number of industrial licences issued for setting up of industries in the State after the announcement of the new industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHL): (a) The list is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) In Madhya Pradesh, six Growth Centres in 6 "No Industry Districts" were sanctioned under the Central Government's Scheme of 1983 for Infrastructural Development. Central assistance of Rs. 10.5 crores has been released for the Centres at Bhind, Mandla, Dhar, Rajgarh, Jhabua and Panna. This Scheme has been closed.

Under the new Growth centre Scheme announced in June 1988, Madhya Pradesh has been allotted 6 Growth Centres including the districts of Bhind, Dhar and Guna. Central assistance of Rs. 8 crores has been released to the State Government.

(c) The Industrial Entrepreneurs' memoranda filed for the No Industry Districts of Madhya Pradesh relate mainly to food, beverages, chemicals, textiles and basic metals.

(d) 29 Letters of Intent and 6 Industrial Licences were issued to the State upto October 1992.

STATEMENT

'No Industry Districts' of Madhya Pradesh

Sl.	No. Names of the 'No Industry Districts'
1.	Balaghat
2.	Bhind
3.	Chhatarpur
4.	Chindwara
5.	Damoh
6.	Datia
7.	Dhar
8.	Guna
9.	Jhabua
10.	Mandala
11.	Narsinghapur
12.	Panna
13.	Rajgarh
14.	Seoni
15.	Shivpuri
16.	Sidhi
17.	Surguja
18.	Trikamgarh

29 *Written Answers*
[English]

AGRAHAYANA 11, 1914 (SAKA)

Written Answers 30

used life saving drugs during the last year and the current year drug-wise?

Prices of Life Savings Drugs

123. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the comparative prices of 15 leading commonly

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A Statement of comparative prices of 15 commonly used life saving drugs during last year and current year, to the extent available, is as follows:

Sl.No	Name of the Formulations	Pack size	Price (in rs.)				
			Oct. 91	4	5	Current Prices	
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Ampicillin Trihydrate Caps. 500mg	10's	27.66			37.93	
2.	Rifampicin Caps. 450 mg	4's	17.74			24.32	
3.	INH Tabs. 300 mg	30's	7.12			9.75	
4.	INH + Thacetazone Tabs. (300 mg+150mg)	10'a	9.10			9.50	
5.	Chloramphenicol Caps. 250 mgs	10's	9.10			9.50	
6.	Chloroquine Phosphate Tabs. 250mg	10x10	57.82			69.38	
7.	Pyrimethamine+Sulphadoxine 25mg+500mg Tabs	2's	5.37			4.69	
8.	Corticosteroid;						
	(a) Prednisolona Tabs. 5 mgs	10's	3.43			4.17	
	(b) Dexamatnasone Tabs. 0.5mg	10x10	14.92			20.40	

Sl.No	Name of the Formulations	Pack size	Price (in rs.)				
			Oct. 91	4	5	Current Prices	
1	2	3	4	5			
	(c) Retamethasone Sodium Phosphate Tabs. mg	10's	2.68		2.98		
*9.	Insulin Plain Inj. 40 units/ml	10ml	27.30		29.80		
10.	Frusemide Tabs. 40 mg	10x10	19.80		24.88		
11.	Sulphamethasolo+Trimethoprime	10.s	11.30		13.58		
12.	Ibuprofen 400mg	10's	5.90		6.04		
13.	Paracetamol 500mg	10's	2.42		2.74		
*14.	Avil 50 mg Tabs.	100x10	147.05		170.90		
*15.	Baralgan 2 cc. Inj.	10x2ml Amps.	24.88		30.48		

* Prices of these formulations are with excise duty. In rest of the cases prices indicated are without excise duty as these are ceiling packs.

Outstanding Loans Against States

*124. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether some States while submitting
their five year plan to a Planning Commission
have requested to waive their outstanding
loans;

(b) if so, the amount of outstanding
loans against those States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Some
states have been requesting for writing-off/
rescheduling/moratorium of their loans and
interest thereof to the Centre;

(b) A statement indicating the
outstanding loans and advances as on
31.3.1992 to the centre by the States is given
in the attached statement and

(c) An assessment of the debt position
of the States has been referred to the Tenth
Finance Commission.

STATEMENT

Outstanding Loans and Advances of States from the Central Government State wise as on 31st March, 1992, (Rs. in Crores)

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5140.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367.7
3.	Assam	4112.8
4.	Bihar	7155.7
5.	Goa	895.7
6.	Gujarat	6351.1
7.	Haryana	2002.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1006.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3235.5
10.	Karnataka	3894.8
11.	Kerala	2623.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4543.4

*Outstanding Loans and Advances of States from the Central
Government State wise as on 31st March, 1992, (Rs. in Crores)*

Sl.No	States	1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra			9442.6
14.	Manipur			216.3
15.	Meghalaya			188.3
16.	Mizoram			236.3
17.	Nagaland			206.9
18.	Orissa			3441.3
19.	Punjab			7553.8
20.	Rajasthan			4082.0
21.	Sikkim			104.5
22.	Tamil Nadu			4076.3
23.	Tripura			324.1
24.	○ Uttar Pradesh			13620.1
25.	West Bengal			8205.7
	Total		○	93328.0

Conference of Law Ministers

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

(a) whether a Conference of Law Ministers was held in October, 1992;

(b) if so, the main points discussed and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether the recommendations of the earlier Conference held in 1990 have not yet been implemented; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in regard thereto?

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

(b) The main agenda item for the meeting was " The Implementation of the recommendations of the Malimath Committee Report on the subject of Arrears of cases of Courts ". The meeting also addressed itself to issues like " Lok Adalats " and " Use of NICNET For Information Exchange ". A statement showing the main points/decisions arrived at the meeting is attached.

(c) and (d). A number of steps have been taken, to implement the recommendations of the earlier Conference held in 1990. The question of upgradation of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary as a Plan Scheme was taken up with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has agreed to the proposal in principle. The State Governments have been asked to submit their proposals in this regard for consideration.

The Ministries/departments of the Government of India have been advised to constitute high-level committees to screen cases to be filed by the Government and to

scrutinise claims against the Government with a view to avoiding unnecessary Government litigation.

The Ministries/Departments have also been advised to undertake, from time to time, orientation programmes for their officers in principles of constitutional law, administrative law, etc.

It is proposed to confer statutory status on Lok Adalats. A Bill for amending the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 is presently pending before this House.

STATEMENT

There was general agreement on the following points at the Meeting of Law Ministers held during 17-18 October, 1992:

- (i) Unless the problem of growing accumulation of arrears is dealt within time, extra constitutional centres for dispute-resolution by use of criminal force etc., may spring into existence and get strengthened. It is in the interests of healthy growth of democracy to strengthen the judicial wing of the State.
- (ii) There is a need to take immediate action to upgrade the infrastructural facilities for the judiciary as a Plan Scheme.
- (iii) Alternative forums for dispute resolution such as ' Lok Adalats ' should be established.
- (iv) Tribunals may be constituted to deal with litigation involving technical issues on the lines of JTAT, CEGAT, etc.
- (v) There should be training institutions for training of judicial officers.
- (vi) Government litigation should be reduced by undertaking timely steps to screen grievances against the Government.

- (vii) Courts should be strict in the matter of admission of public interest litigation which is often misused.
- (viii) The Supreme Court and the High Courts should exercise greater restraint in the exercise of their powers and in the discharge of their functions.
- (ix) Problems connected with frequent adjournments, strikes, etc., cannot be effectively handled, unless the judges and practicing lawyers are brought together to discuss the matter across the table.
- (x) The Malimath Committee recommendations constitute the right framework to proceed further in the matter.

The Law Ministers also constituted three open-ended Working Groups to consider different aspects of the recommendations of the Malimath Committee Report in detail.

Installation of Hand-Pumps

*126. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any budget allocation was made during 1991-92 and 1992-93 for installation of hand-pumps in the rural and drought affected areas of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of hand-pumps installed till the end of October, 1992 in both the States

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Separate allocation was made by the State Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh to all the districts including drought affected districts in 1991-92 and

1992-93 for installation of hand pumps.

(b) 5735 hand pumps were installed in Gujarat and 40879 hand pumps in Uttar Pradesh during the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st October, 1992.

Allocation for Production of Uranium

*127. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to the Uranium Corporation of India Limited for production of uranium during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the allocation is sufficient to execute the various schemes/programmes based on uranium;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) An outlay of Rs 350 crores has been provided to the Uranium Corporation of India Limited during the 8th Five Year Plan for its plan projects.

(b) to (d). The targets for installation of additional capacities for generation of Nuclear Power during the 8th Plan have been recast keeping in view the availability of resources. The programmes for production of Uranium by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited will be in keeping with the revised Nuclear Power Programme. Adequate outlays will be provided for the important projects on hand namely, development of the Narwapahar Mines, modernisation and mechanisation of the Jaduguda Mines and expansion of the mill at Jaduguda.

Electoral Reforms

*128. SHRI. DHARMABHIKSHAM:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details of the reforms that are being contemplated; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Government have considered numerous proposals for electoral reforms received from the Election Commission and other sources and those contained in the recommendations of the Electoral Reforms Committee appointed in 1990. These proposals relate to almost all important aspects of electoral laws and the Government are in the process of finalising these proposals which are proposed to be discussed with leaders of political parties in Parliament before a decision to bring forward the necessary legislation is taken.

Export and Import Trade

*129. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to miss export target by a wide margin as reported in the 'Times of India' dated October 24, 12 1992;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the total value of export and import made in dollars and rupees during the first six months of 1992-93;

(d) whether foreign exchange reserve has declined in international trade also due to more import and less export made in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent of foreign exchange reserve in the country as on October, 31, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (f). The Government has set an export target of Rs. 57850 crores or US 20132 million for the financial year 1992/93. The target envisages a growth rate of 31.5 per cent in rupee terms and 12.8 per cent in dollar terms. The targets are set on a financial year basis and it would not be appropriate to assess its shortfall or otherwise at this stage.

According to the provisional figures, India's exports during the first six months of the current financial year, i.e., April-September 1992 amounted to US \$8549 million (Rs. 24403 crores,) as compared to US \$ 8113 million (Rs. 18711 crores) during April-September 1991, thereby registering a growth of 5.4 per cent (in rupee terms, 30.4 per cent). India's imports during April-September 1992 amounted to US \$ 11171 million (Rs. 31888 crores) as compared to US \$ 9135 million (Rs. 21067 crores) thereby registering an increase of 22.3 per cent (in rupee terms, 51.4 per cent).

The foreign exchange reserves (Excluding gold and SDRs) at the end of October 1992 were Rs. 1412 crores (US \$ 5454 million) as compared to Rs. 6032 crores (US \$ 2225 million) at the end of October 1991, indicating that these have not declined.

Industrially Backward Districts

130. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrially backward districts in each State;

(b) whether any Scheme is under consideration of the Union Government for setting up industries in those districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). In June, 1988 the Government announced a Growth Centre Scheme for promoting industrialisation of backward areas. These Centres would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunications, banking, etc. so that they act as focal points for industrialisation. Out of 70 Centres proposed to be developed during the Eighth Plan period, 65 Centres have already been identified. 51 of these are in backward areas. These growth Centres will be jointly funded by the Central Government, State Governments and financial institutions. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 51.50 crores has been released so far to the States.

STATEMENT*List of Industrially Backward Districts in the Country*

Andhra Pradesh (14)	-	Anantapur, Chittoor Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khamman, Kurnool, Mibubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Wangal.
Bihar (18)	-	Bhagalpur, Chawranan, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusai, Monghyr, Khagaria and Madhopur.
Gujarat (11)	-	Amerli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahala, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar and Dang.
Haryana	-	Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh.
Kerala (7)	-	Allaphey, Cannanore, Malapura, Trichur, Trivandrum, Wayand & Idki,
Karnataka (11)	-	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dhanwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, Nith Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	-	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Dargh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Rigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rejgarh, Rain, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Idisha, and New Sehore District.
Maharashtra (14)	-	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhul, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli.
Orissa (8)	-	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Maybhanj and Phulbani.

List of Industrially Backward Districts in the Country

Punjab (5)	-	Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.
Rajasthan (16)	-	Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Johpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirahi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Tamilnadu (9)	-	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai District.
Uttar Pradesh (41)	-	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshar, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Haridoi, Jalaur, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratargah, Rai-bareilly, Rampur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Kanpur, Dehat, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun Nainital, Shahajhanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.
West Bengal (13)	-	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nalida, Purulia and West Dinajpur.
Assam	-	Entire State
Himachal Pradesh	-	Entire State
Jammu & Kashmir	-	Entire State
Manipur	-	Entire State
Meghalaya	-	Entire State
Nagaland	-	Entire State

List of Industrially Backward Districts in the Country

Sikkim	-	Entire State
Tripura	-	Entire State
Arunachal Pradesh	-	Entire State
Goa	-	Entire State
Mizoram	-	Entire State
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	Entire Union Territory
Dadra & Nagar Hevi	-	Entire Union Territory
Daman & Diu	-	Entire Union Territory
Pondicherry	-	Entire Union Territory
Lakshadweep	-	Entire Union Territory

Nuclear Power Plants

*131. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to set up nuclear power plants in the country during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Kakrapar Atomic Power Project	Unit 2	(1 x 220 MWe)
Kaiga Project	Unit 1 & 2	(2 x 220 MWe)
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project	Unit 3 & 4	(2 x 220 MWe)

New proposals envisaged in the 8th Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds are following:-

Tarapur Atomic Power Project	Unit 3 & 4	((2x 500 MWe)
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project	Unit 5 & 6	(2 x 500 MWe)
Kudamkulam Project	Unit 1 & 2	(2 x 1000 MWe)

Assistance for Hill Areas

*132. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special Central Assistance is provided to States Under the Hill Area Development Programme;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for special Central assistance to develop the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a complete project report on the socio-economic problem of North Eastern Ghats was prepared and forwarded to the Union Government by the State Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) projects under construction are the following:-

for approval; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the project is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Based on a Project Report on ' Eco-Development of Northern, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh ' prepared by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Tribal Welfare Department Hyderabad in 1989 the

State Government had sought Special Central Assistance for the development of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh. The Project Report envisages an outlay of Rs. 339.33 crores for afforestation, social forestry, horticulture, soil conservation, irrigation, education, medical & health rural water supply, roads, housing, electricity, women & Child welfare and other development programmes in the area. The proposal was to cover 26 mandals from five districts, namely, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. The provision of Special Central Assistance for this Projects depended on the decision on the recommendations of the Expert Group on Delineation of New Hill Areas. The Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of this Expert Group and decided that on account of the prevailing resource constraints, the Hill Area Development Programme, (under which Special Central Assistance is provided to the States) may not be extended to any new hill area.

Pak Resolution on Kashmir

*133. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent approval by the National Assembly of Pakistan of a resolution on Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of the resolution;

(c) whether this is the second time that such a resolution has been passed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATTIA): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the resolution passed by Pak National Assembly on October 26, 1992 which, inter alia, referred to alleged atrocities by Indian security forces in J & K and which, apart from urging the international community to exert pressure on India to hold a plebiscite in J&K calls upon UNSG to send a fact-finding mission to investigate the alleged human rights violations in J & K

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have conveyed to Government of Pakistan its concern and objections on the sponsoring of a resolution in the National Assembly of Pakistan which is designed to inflame public opinion and which constitutes an interference in our internal affairs.

Extradition Treaty with U.K.

*134. SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and UK have signed an Extradition Treaty and an agreement concerning the Tracing, Restraint and Confiscation of the Proceeds and Instruments of Crime and terrorist Funds;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any guidelines for seeking extradition of fugitive offenders from U.K.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Extradition Treaty are:-

(i) extradition of persons, disallowing the plea of political offence in respect of a number of serious crimes.

(ii) Assumption of jurisdiction in respect of certain serious offences even after they are committed outside the territory of the State.

(iii) Possibility of extradition of a person situated within the State but who committed crimes through agents in the affected state.

The salient features of the agreement concerning the Tracing, Restraint and Confiscation of the Proceeds and Instruments of Crime and Terrorists Funds are:-

(i) Tracing, restraint and confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crime both in case of drug trafficking and terrorism.

(ii) Mutual judicial assistance for search, seizure of documents and materials as well as recording of evidence in criminal matters.

Action under both the Treaty and the Agreement is subject to due process of law, human rights, safeguards against persecution, and other fundamental principles like double criminality.

(c) and (d). The Agreements are yet to be ratified. The Government will thereafter seek extradition of fugitive offenders from UK keeping in view the provisions of the Extradition Treaty signed, and the relevant provisions of the national laws of India and the UK.

Manufacture of Perfumes

*135. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether import restrictions on ethyl alcohol against a licence have resulted in the use of substandard and inferior solvents for the manufacture of perfumes which can cause skin cancer; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). There is no restriction on import of ethyl alcohol. There are reports that solvents other than ethyl alcohol are being used in the manufacture of perfumes. There is no report that such solvents can cause skin cancer.

[*Translation*]

Incentives to Boost Export

*136. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified some of the product groups in order to speed up the export campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the incentives facilities proposed to be provided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government have identified 34 products/product groups called as 'Extreme Focus Sectors' for a special export thrust. These sectors are aquaculture, agro-chemical, auto components, bicycles and parts, cement, complete vehicles, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates, electric power generation and distribution equipment, floriculture, footwear, fresh fruits, gold jewellery, granite, handtools, internal combustion engines and parts, industrial castings and forgings, tomato paste products, tropical fruits juices, pulp & concentrates, preserved mushrooms, ready made garments, rice, software packages system software, network computer aided design/computer aided manufacture, spices, sugar, molasses, alcohol including ethyl alcohol sugar machinery, synthetic and man-made textiles and Tyres.

(c) The Government have formulated a medium term programme with an objective of strengthening the process of liberalisation and creating market friendly environment, generating surpluses through quantum jump in quality upgradation and productivity, creating export production capabilities, identification of market segments where Indian products have competitive advantages, etc. The programme also includes removal of irritants and hurdles experienced by exporters in the process of export expansion, in the area of general macro-economic policy, procedural simplifications, infrastructural improvements and institutional arrangements.

[English]

Gas-based fertiliser Plants

*137. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit cooperative sectors to set up gas-based fertiliser plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether any proposal is pending with the Government; and

(c) the action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This is part of the established policy for capacity addition in the fertiliser sector, subject to availability of required raw materials.

(b) and (c) KRIBHCO and IFFCO are the two fertiliser producing organisations in the cooperative sector who have made the following proposals for gas-based fertiliser plants:-

IFFCO: Doubling of the production capacity of Aonal fertiliser Plant.

KRIBHCO:

- (i) A new grass root plant of 1350 tonnes per day (TPD) of Ammonia and 2200 tonnes per day (TPD) of Urea based on HBJ pipelines gas.
- (ii) De bottlenecking of the existing Ammonia plant of KRIBHCO at Hazira and setting up a nitrophosphate plant at the same location.
- (iii) A 900 tonnes per day (TPD) of Ammonia and 1500 tonnes per day of Urea based on Tripura gas.

Out of the above, gas been allocated in principle only for the project for doubling the capacity of the Aonia plant of IFFCO for which a Detailed Project report has been

recently received for further processing.

are likely to be completed?

[*Translation*]

**Petrochemicals Plants in Orissa and
Madhya Pradesh**

138* SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of on-going petrochemical projects in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of the projects under construction or proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the time by which the above projects

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The petrochemical industry in India, including in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, is spread over organised sector as well as small scale and tiny sectors. The number of such units is large. Furthermore, petrochemical industry has now been by and large, delicensed. Data on all such units in operation is not compiled. However, the information relating to major petrochemical projects in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for which Letters of Intent were issued is given in the Statement attached.

(c) The gestation period for major petrochemical projects normally ranges from 2 to 5 years.

STATEMENT

Detail of the major petrochemical projects in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for which Letters of Intent were issued in the recent past are given below:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Item of Manufacture</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Orissa			
1.	L.K. Polyfibres Limited	PFY	District Phoolbani, Orissa	The Project is under implementation.
2.	Orissa Synthetic Limited	PSF, PFY	Dhen-Kanal Orissa	The project for manufacture of PSF has already been implemented and is under production since several years. The PFT project has recently been commissioned.
3.	Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) (changed to Modi Fertilizers, Joint Venture between IPICOL and Modies)	Caprolactum	Rourkela (Being changed to Paradeep)	Letter of Intent issued in June 1991. Item since delicensed.
2.	Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Shree Synthetics	PFY, NFY	District Ujjain M.P.	Existing Company and is in production.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Item of Manufacture</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ceat Ltd.	Nylon tyre cord. Nylon Industrial Yarn/Cord.	District Bhind, M.P.	The Project is being implemented with foreign Collaboration and is in advanced stage of Completion.
3.	Futuron Ployfibres Ltd.	PFY		The project is under implementation.
4.	M/s Standard Mills Co. (Changed to Standard Industries).	Non-woven Structures	Dewas	Letter of Intent issued in March, 1990. Item since delicensed.

[English]

Industries in Arunachal Pradesh

139* SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up industries in Arunachal Pradesh under Public Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the State from the new Industrial Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Cement Corporation of India is considering to set up a grinding unit in Arunachal Pradesh. Investment in industries is made keeping in view the techno-economic feasibility factors.

(d) Spreading of industrialisation to backward areas of the country and enhanced support to the small-scale sectors are envisaged in the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991.

[Translation]

Trade Relations with European Countries

140* SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade relations between India and European countries have considerably improved after the announcement of the new industrial policy;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) the percentage of increase registered in the export of engineering products and the details of quantum of products exported by India to the European Countries during this year; and

(d) whether the Government have constituted an inter Ministerial committee for solving the problems which may impede the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There has been an increase in trade between India and European countries in the period after announcement of the New Industrial Policy.

(b) A list of countries that have registered an increase in trade during this period is given in the attached statement.

(c) Export of Engineering products during April-September 1992 to European countries registered an increase of 25%. Total exports of such products to this region amounted to Rs. 678.45 crores in the period April-September, 1992 and compared to Rs. 75 crores during the same period of 1991.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT**WEST EUROPE**

1. Belgium
2. Denmark
3. France
4. FRG

5. Greece
6. Ireland
7. Italy
8. Netherlands
9. Portugal
10. Spain
11. U.K.
12. Austria
13. Norway
14. Sweden
15. Switzerland
16. Cyprus
17. Turkey

EAST EUROPE

1. Czechoslovakia
2. Poland

[English]

Agitation by Advocates in Madhya Pradesh

1387. SHRI KALKADAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advocates in the State of Madhya Pradesh are agitating against working in Hindi language by the High Court and its Benches in the State; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fake Enrolment of Government Servants as Advocates

1388. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of Delhi have received complaints against the enrolment of some of the Government servants as Advocates;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether a large number of fake enrolment of advocates had come to light in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the Bar Council do not enrol advocates on fake documents and satisfy themselves fully in respect of all the requirements;

(f) whether there have been cases of enrolment of advocates in 24 hours of submitting the applications with the Bar Council of Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Bar Council of Delhi have received a complaint

against the enrolment of one Government Servant as an advocate and the same is being investigated.

(c) to (e). The Bar Council of Delhi has informed that 52 advocates who were Law Graduates from Varanasya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, were suspended from practice as the LLB degree obtained by them was not recognised for the purposes of registration as an advocate under the Advocates Act, 1961.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. The Bar Council of Delhi has informed that there have been such cases. The enrolment of advocates within 24 hours of submission of the application is possible under the rules, if all the three members of the enrolment committee are present when the application is moved and the applicant pays fees for urgent processing.

[*Translation*]

Delimitation of Constituencies in Delhi

+1389. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of delimiting the assembly constituencies in Delhi on the basis of population is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). Delhi has already been delimited into 70 single member constituencies and a notification to this effect has been issued by the Election Commission on 22nd September, 1992.

[*English*]

Bilateral Relations with us

1390. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARRAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen further the bilateral relations with the U.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Government attach importance to the continued expansion and diversification of relations between India and the USA. To strengthen bilateral relations in mutually agreed areas more frequent consultations between the two Governments have been instituted.

Financial Power to Hindustan Insecticides

1391. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give additional financial powers to the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. is now in a position to and its capacity; and

(d) if so, the details of the expansion and modernisation scheme of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. during Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During Eighth Five Year Plan, M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. propose to take up the projects for manufacture of Phosphamidon, a broad spectrum insecticide, Carboxin, a what seed dressing agent and Dicofol, an effective acericide for control of mites in tea and vegetable crops.

Foreign Investment Promotion Board

1392. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Promotion Board was set up to attract and mobilise foreign investment in the country;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for the next three years and the achievement made so far;

(c) the details of companies which have responded to the capital likely to flow in as a result thereof; and

(d) the factors responsible for hampering

the flow of foreign investment so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board has been constituted to invite and facilitate investment in India by international companies in projects which are considered to be of benefit to the Indian economy.

(b) and (c). While no specific targets have been fixed, approval has been accorded, on the recommendations of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board till 31st October, 1992 to 100 proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 2370.79 crores by foreign companies including NRIs. The details of these companies are given in the attached statement.

(d) In the 15 months of the post Policy period from August, 91 to end of October, 92, foreign investment approvals are more than 19 times the approvals accorded in the 15 months prior to the policy, that is, May 90 to July '91.

STATEMENT

Foreign Collaboration Proposals approved by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) (upto October, 1992)

(Rupees in Millions)						
Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ford Motors, USA Sumitomo Corporation, Japan	USA Japan	Climate Control (India) Ltd., N.Delhi	Aluminium radiators	81.10	61.00
2.	IBM	USA	Tata Industries Ltd, Bombay	Computer system soft- wares maintenance	260.00	50.00
3.	Buhler Ltd.,	Switzerland	Buhler India Ltd., Bangalore	Flour Processing machinery	6.12	51.00
4.	Gerb	Germany	Francis Klein & Co. Calcutta	Vibration Isolation systems	4.50	60.00
5.	Leaseffire	France	Saf Year, Bombay	Yeast	13.10.	51.00
6.	Sh. J.M. Rajan Pillai (NRI)	Hongkong	JM Britannia Industr- ires, Calcutta	Processed food	177.20	66.00
7.	Suzuki Motor Corpn.	Japan	Maruti Udyog Ltd., New Delhi	Passenger Cars	220.00	50.00
8.	General Electric USA	USA	Godrej Appliances Pvt. Ltd.,	Refrigerators, Compressors, etc.	480.00	40.00

(Rupee in Millions)						
Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	(i) Dr. Dadi Balsara (NRI)	Singapore	Mount Everest	Mineral Water	748.00	71.00
	(ii) Dr. Dadi Balsara (NRI)	Singapore	Dadiwatch & Electronics	Quartz watches	260.00	100.00
	(iii) Dr. Dadi Balsara (NRI)	Singapore	To be incorporated	Perfumes & cosmetics	184.60	71.00
	(iv) Dr. Dadi Balsara (NRI)	Singapore	Jadi resorts & Motels Ltd., Meghalaya.	Hotels & Restaurants	1846.00	71.00
10.	General Motors USA	USA	Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.	Passenger cars	780.00	30.00
11.	Gillette Co. Boston	USA	Indian Shaving Products Ltd., N. Delhi	Razor Blades & Shaving Systems	19.31	51.00
12.	Pepsico Inc.	USA	Pepsi Food Ltd., Chandigarh	Processed food products & soft drinks.	35.00	44.35
13.	Motorola Intl. Capital Corpn	USA	Motorola Singapore Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi	Data Communication & network software	44.60	100.00
	Sabik marketing Europe Ltd	UK	Sabik Marketing India Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi	Consultancy services for exports	5.10	51.00

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	(Rupees in Millions)	
					Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Tatum Farms	USA	Ttum Sanchi India Ltd., N. Delhi	Chicken breeding farm & meat process Unit.	410.00	33.60
16.	Goldstar Co. Ltd.	South Korea	RPG Enterprises Ltd. Bombay	Consumer Electronics products	106.80	40.00
17.	General Electric Co.	USA	Apar Ltd. Bombay	Energy efficient lamps & fluorescent lamp.	300.00	40.00
18.	C. Itoh & Co. Ltd.	Japan	Reliance Industries Ltd., Bombay	To set up and operate oil refineries.	2340.00	26.00
19.	preserve AB	Sweden	Trygg Industries Ltd. New Delhi	Shielded Blood Extr-action Needles.	193.80	51.00
20.	Motorola Inc.	USA	Arya Communication & Electronic Services P. Ltd.,	Paging equipment	106.75	51.00
21.	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co (3M)	USA	Birla 3M Ltd., Bangalore	Telecommunication equipment etc.	97.60	65.00
22.	Mission Energy Co. California	USA	Ashok Leyland Ltd. Madras	Oil refinery	30.60	51.00

S.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	(Rupees in Millions)	
					Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	ST Power Systems Inc., Maryland	USA	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd., T.N.	Implement the zero Unit of NLC	820.00	55.00
24.	Mission Energy Company, California	USA	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras	to set up 2x500 MW power plant at Vishakhapatnam	3570.00	51.00
25.	Sara Lee Corpn.	USA	New Way Chemicals & Polishes Ltd.	Shoe polish and other Hygienic products.	25.00	51.00
26.	Benetto Group SPA	Italy	Sh. Vivek Bharat Ram N. Delhi	Intergrated mfg. facility in textile ind.	95.00	50.00
27.	Photophone Industries India Ltd.	Goa	Polario Corporation Bombay	Instant photo film and 35 mm cameras	79.00	51.00
28.	C. Itoh & Co. Ltd.	Japan	Reliance Industries Ltd, Bombay	Base oil lubricating refinery	892.50	35.00
29.	International Petroleum SA (BVI)	Switzerland		Crude oil refinery	6000.00	100.00
30.	Cargil south East Asia Ltd.		Wisma Atria, Singapore	Solar salt	450.00	100.00
31.	R.J. Brown & Associates (For East) Pvt. Ltd.,	Singapore	Kothari Brown Engg. India P. Ltd. Madras	Engg. Services	0.51	51.00

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	(Rupees in Millions)	
					Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	J & P Coats Ltd., Scotland	UK	Madura Coats Ltd, Bangalore	Cotton & Blended yarn	53.50	51.00
33.	Daiya Trading Co. Ltd., Tokyo	Japan	Kirloskar silk industries Ltd., Pune Maharashtra	Mulberry silk, silk worm cocoons etc.	5.00	3.33
34.	Green wood Mills Incs., New York	USA	Babuji Multifibres Ltd., Hyderabad	Denim fabrics & deermant	240.00	40.00
35.	Carl Schenck Ag. Darmstadt	Germany	Schenck Jenson & Nicholson Sensors P. Ltd., Calcutta	Load cell	13.00	50.00
36.	Al-Yamin Est., Jeddah	Saudi Arabia	Shalimar Krafts & Tissues P. Ltd., Muzaffarnagar	Kraft paper	3.00	25.00
37.	E. Merck, Darmstadt	Germany	E. Merck (India) Ltd., Bombay	Basic vitamin drugs	18.50	51.00
38.	High Tech Dyes & Stuffs Inc.	Medinah III, USA	Rathi Dyechem P. Ltd Bombay	Dyest-uffs & intermediates for tex, ind.	0.80	23.00
39.	Dowa Mining Co. Ltd., Yokohama	Japan	High Temp Furnaces P. Ltd., Bangalore	Indusstrial or Lab elec. furnaces & ovens	4.50	47.65

Sl.No.	(Rupees in Millions)						
	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
40.	Seppo Ralli Dy. Valio Engg. Ltd.	Finland	Lacto protein India Ltd., N. Delhi	Lactose, Casein, wheat proteins.	33.50	35.00	
41.	Guardian Industries Corpn.	USA	Gujarat Guardian Ltd. N. Delhi	Fibre Glass	434.00	50.00	
42.	Cerex Trading (UK) Ltd., Scotland	UK	Cerex Trading (UK) Ltd., Scotland, UK	Sprouding grade moong beans	7.50	75.00	
43.	A. V. Thomas Ind. Products (NRI)		A. V. Thomas Indi. Products Ltd., Madras	Spices	0.70	2.00	
44.	NEI		Kumar's Cotex Ltd Secunderabad	40s & 602 carded & cotton yarn	30.00	27.00	
45.	NRI		M/s Preyanshu Finance Ltd., Secunderabad	Filter Cigarettes	12.00	10.00	
46.	Tolcott Invest Ltd., Cold Coin Singapore P. Ltd., Asia Pacific Sea Food P. Ltd.,	Singapore	Suvena Acua Farm Exports Ltd., Hyderabad	Frozen shrimp	12.10	8.00	
47.	Highbon Fishery Dev. Corpn.	Taiwan	Sharat Sea Foods Ltd., Hyderabad.	Frozen shrimp	27.00	15.00	

SI.No.	<i>(Rupees in Millions)</i>						
	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
48.	Banga, Latvia	Latvia	Indamar Aquatics P. Ltd., N. Delhi	Frozen Fish	1.30	50.00	
49.	Dalsem Uesiat, Netherlands	Netherlands	Nagarjuna farm products Hyderabad	Edible button mushrooms	0.60	1.00	
50.	Coatema GmbH	Germany	Atash Industries India Ltd., Bombay	PVC/PU coated synthetic cloth	40.00	8.00	
51.	NRI		Suvin Coex rusiens Ltd. Bombay	Packing of goods	13.00	22.00	
52.	Dalks (Japan) Ltd., Osaka	Japan	Daikafill Chemicals India P. Ltd., Bombay	Dinitrostibene & Disulphonic acid	2.45	49.00	
53.	NRI		Maha chemicals Ltd Ahmedabad	Zinc Oxide	5.00	15.00	
54.	Shinsung Tosgasang Co. Booshin Textile Co.	South Korea	AEC (India) Ltd., N. Delhi	Cotton socks	11.40	7.89	
55.	Jaques Van Eyck, John Van Eyck NV	Belgium	Bholanath Carpets Lid Varnasi	Handtufted Carpets	3.00	5.0	
56.	Perfetti SPA, Milano	Italy	Perfetti SPA Milano, Italy	Chewing Gum & toffees	96.90	51.00	

Sl.No.	<i>(Rupees in Millions)</i>						
	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
57.	Sociedade de pesca Mire dourse IDA	Portugal	Shri Dilip Thomas, Madras	Frozen fish	12.00	50.00	
58.	Panmenac Kerwec, Cologne	Germany	UNI Granites Ltd., Calcutta	Polished Granite Slabs	15.00	13.00	
59.	Buhler Ltd., Uzwil	Switzerland	Sunjal International Ltd., Bangalore	Erection & Commiss- ioning of specialised equipment & technical services	0.40	40.00	
60.	Samaha Trading (UK) Ltd. London	UK	a. Shafaeq Ahmad, Madras	Leather shoe Uppers, shoes & its commom- ents	9.80	49.00	
61.	CMB Engg. Group Plo., England	UK	Asian Can Ltd., New Delhi	Aluminium cans & Containers	58.82	17.0	
62.	Dr. Rajiv Gupta (NRI), UK	UK	Dr. Rajiv Gupta, New Delhi	Technical consultancy services in material handling, warehousing etc.	0.60	40.00	
63.	Korea Advanced Lighting Co. Ltd	Korea	Advanced Lighting India Ltd. Bombay	Halogen lamps	18.72	26.00	

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Rupees in Millions)	
					Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	NRI		East West Incorporated Jaipur	Zip fasteners	0.90	50.00
65.	J.E. A. Inc., (NRI) USA		Jainson Die Casting Ltd. Ghaziabad, U.P.	Automobile parts/ house hold appliances & chemicals	1.56	72.73
66.	NRI		Maris Apparels Ltd. Madras	Wearing apparels	0.00	0.00
67.	NRI		Valmiki Polvoproducts Ltd., Suratt, Gujarat	Clasic Denum Fabric	65.00	12.00
68.	H. Consuletent	Germany	Jagna Chemicals Ltd. Ranghujin, Secunderabad	Beer	69.50	49.00
69.	Harlon Fine Food	Singapore	Indian Beverages It., Bombay	Coconut water, Coconut cream & Coconut cocktails	9.50	10.00
70.	NRI		Precious products India P. Ltd., Bombay	Molds for plastics injection compression blow type and other allied products.	15.00	19.0
71.	Sam Young Kwan Co. Ltd.,	South Korea	Mardia Extrusions Ltd., Bombay	Erass tubes, stainless steel tubes	20.00	25.00

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	<i>(Rupees in Millions)</i>		
					Foreign Equity	Percentage	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
72.	Mr Ashraf M. Dahod, USA (NRI)	USA	ju-link (India) P. Ltd., Bombay	Computer software	6.00	100.00	
73.	SL Tech Group-	USA	Micro Disk (I) Ltd. Bangalore	Floppy Diskettes	36.50	42.00	
74.	Transtech Inc.	USA	Transtech Informatic systems P. Ltd., N. Delhi	Exports of software & projects	0.99	99.80	
75.	AVL List GmbH	Austria	AVL India Software P. Ltd. N. Delhi	Systems software	2.40	60.00	
76.	NRI		Usha Marconi Micro-electronic (P) Ltd., N. Delhi	Packaging of discrats semiconductor devices	54.00	60.00	
77.	3L Tech Group	USA	Auro 3L Tech. Ltd., N. Delhi.	Hard disk drives & hard disks	180.50	38.00	
78.	NRI		SCI Systems P. Ltd. New Delhi	Computer software	1.55	100.00	
79.	Data Circuit	USA	lentafour Products Ltd, madras	Copper clad laminates	70.00	35.00	

(Rupees in Millions)

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80.	NRI		Spiritech, Indore	Software (Computer)	0.26	4.00
81.	J.S. Chappius	France	Mughal Art Palace (P) Ltd., Rajasthan	Handicrafts made of wood iron, glass brass leather, bone clay, etc.	0.50	25.00
82.	Lloyd's Register of Shipping	UK	Lloyd's Register Indl. Service (I) Ltd. Bombay	Provide technical services for Engg. Industry	0.51	51.00
83.	Bata (BN) BV	Netherlands	Bata India Ltd., Calcutta	Footwear, footwear components, leather and products allied to footwear, etc.	131.10	51.00
84.	Mr. Ansar Rehman, Mr. Primo Vescovi Verdiani & his Associates	UK	Skyline Leather Industries Ltd., Bangalore	Leather shoes	18.00	37.50
85.	Top Tour Gmbh	Germany	Surya Samudra Holiday Resort P. Ltd., Kerala	Promotion of tourism and to establish holiday homes and health resorts	0.80	80.00
86.	Proedit AG	Switzerland	Scientific publishing service P. Ltd., Bangalore	Soft ware top and book production services copy editing	1.25	50.00

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	(Rupees in Millions)		
					Foreign Equity	Percentage	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
87.	Fabron Ltd.	UK	Bulbul Shah, Calcutta	Water ampouls	0.37		30.00
88.	B.P. Middle East Ltd, Dubai	UAE	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Lubricating oils	20.00		50.00
89.	Team Inc. Texas	USA	Usha Martin Industries Ltd., N. Delhi	Providing industrial services like on-line leak sealing metalock etc.	10.80		40.00
90.	Jurong Engg. Ltd.	Singapore	SPIC Jel Engg. Ltd Madras	Power project constru- ction and commissioning	4.20		40.00
91.	Nabors Drilling International Inc.,	USA	Empro service India Ltd., N. Delhi	Owning, operating & managing offshore drilling and work over rigs.	75.00		50.00
92.	AGIP PETROLI, BERN Meinken En gg.	Germany	Hukumchand Jute & Industries Ltd., Calcutta	Refining of used lubric- ating oils & mfg. lubricating preparations	33.60		33.30
93.	N.V. Philips	Netherland	Peico electricals & Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	Lamp lamp components etc.	338.00		51.00

(Rupees in Millions)

Sl.No.	Foreign Collaborator	Country	Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
94.	The Walt Disney Company, California	USA	Indo-Euro Industries co., Bombay	To develop and market products using the characters etc. by Walt Disney	5.10	51.00
95.	Gaiacorp Ireland Ltd., Dublin Moolchandani Group	UK Hongkong	Mulchandani Group Bombay	To provide services in currency risk management	32.50	65.00
96.	Mrs. Satya Sabhu (NRI) USA Mr. Ramana Annamraju, (NRI) USA	USA	Orissa Heart Institute P. Ltd., Hyderabad	Setting up of a hospital	30.00	100.00
97.	Mr. Murti s. Stalekar, (NRI)		Food concepts India P. Ltd., Bombay	Mineral water not containing sugar or other sweetening matter of flavour	7.50	100.00
98.	NRI		Shri Raj Kumar Jatia, WIMCO Ltd., Bombay	Chromo Art speciality paper & duplex board	129.70	51.00
99.	NRI		Yenepoya Minerals & Granite P. Ltd., Karnataka	Polished granite tiles	20.00	25.00
100.	NRI		Pai Refinery India Ltd., Hyderabad	Lube oil multigrade gas oil, electrical power (captive use)	494.00	61.00
	Total					

Investment Approved: Rs. 23707.80 Millions

Trade Ties with Austria

1393. KUMARIPUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand trade ties with Austria;

(b) if so, the areas identified for the expansion of Indo-Austrian trade during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) It is Government's endeavour to expand trade ties with Austria.

(b) and (c). Although specific areas have been identified recently, the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission, in its meeting held in New Delhi in 1990, agreed that possibilities of greater economic/commercial interaction should be identified. Some suggestions made in this respect were;

i) Austria seeking greater investment opportunities in India and utilising it as a production base for exports to third countries;

ii) Exploring the scope for export of Indian pharmaceuticals to Austria and iron ore to third countries.

iii) Establishing contacts with selected departmental stores and launching India Promotion Programmes.

Incentive to Boost Export of Diamonds

1394. SHRI BĀPU HARICHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to make changes in the highest slab

of replenishment of 90 per cent of the free on board value of exports of cut and polished diamonds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the incentives given to boost export of diamonds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has notified vide Public Notice No. t (N-18)/92-97 dated 26th October, 1992 for realignment of remnishment rates for cut and polished diamonds reducing the Minimum eligibility/limit for 90% from US \$ 600 to US \$ 575 and removal of the restriction of minimum five stones per carat. Exporters of cut and polished diamonds can import diamond rough why free under various advance and replenishment licensing schemes. There is also a provision for the bulk import of diamond roughs notified agencies for supply to small exporters who are valid holders of import licenses. Exporters are also assisted for participation in fairs and exhibitions and for sending delegations for market surveys in foreign markets.

[*Translation*]

Digging of Wells in Gujarat

1395. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent of the amount given under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Gujarat is spent on digging of wells;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the record is maintained to ascertain the extent of work done under this programme; and

(d) if so, the number of wells dug in

Gujarat during the last two years district-wise, and the percentage of amount to the total amount given under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana utilised for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). 20 percent of the

funds under JRY have been earmarked for Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which include providing open irrigation wells, other minor irrigation schemes like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures etc., and also development of lands belonging to SC's ST's and freed bonded labourers. Amount released for implementation of Million Wells Scheme in the State of Gujarat and expenditure reported therein during 1990-91 & 1991-92 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released</i>	<i>Amount of expenditure</i>
1990-91	1618.14	807.95
1991-92	1109.48	1964.66

(c) and (d) The number of wells constructed in Gujarat under Million Wells Scheme (MWS) were 3331 in 1990-91 and 6364 in 1991-92. District-wise information on the number of wells constructed under MWS is not monitored at the Central level. A

statement giving district-wise expenditure on MWS and percentage of the amount spent on MWS to total amount released under JRY during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

District-wise expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) on MWS during 1990-91 and 1991-92

Sl.No.	Name of the District	1990-91		1991-92	
		A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	35.67	16.10	54.18	22.29
2.	Amreli	6.93	5.93	8.91	7.22
3.	Banaskantha	37.76	4.26	74.60	8.35
4.	Bharuch	23.50	4.92	84.56	17.44
5.	Bhavnagar	13.30	9.55	21.51	14.00
6.	Dangs	8.46	8.90	33.97	47.88
7.	Gandhinagar	0.00	0.00	7.64	28.38
8.	Jamnagar	11.80	10.82	17.00	14.19
9.	Junagarh	33.10	14.36	91.29	38.78
10.	Kutch	8.74	1.74	101.96	20.33
11.	Kheda	37.68	15.77	58.93	22.34

Sl.No.	Name of the District	1990-91		1991-92	
		A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Mehsana	0.00	0.01	**	**
13.	Panchmahals	211.02	15.9	581.94	47.69
14.	Rajkot	20.52	13.4	42.00	25.04
15.	Sabarkantha	71.96	23.8	58.40	17.52
16.	Surat	42.54	5.91	136.26	19.10
17.	Surinder Nagar	10.33	7.41	25.16	16.74
18.	Vadodara	45.67	7.41	152.46	24.54
19.	Valsad	189.97	23.7	411.80	48.03
Total		807.95	11.3	1964.66	26.38

A- Expenditure on MWS

B - Percentage of expenditure on MWS to total amount released under JRY

** - Not available.

Setting up of Remote-Sensing Centre in Nigeria

1396. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to set up a Remote-Sensing Centre in Nigeria under Indian technical and Economic Co-operation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed remote sensing ground station would provide high technology remote sensing facilities to African countries, using data from India's Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-1. These facilities would enable African countries to make optimum utilisation of their natural resources. By contributing to African efforts for better management of natural resources, it is expected that India's economic cooperation with African countries will be further strengthened for mutual benefits.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9.25 crores.

Investment Programme for Public Sector Undertakings

1397. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment programme in public sector undertakings during the Eighth Five Year Plan has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Engineering, Non-engineering and Consultancy units, unit-wise;

(c) whether any share of this investment for each public sector undertakings has also been finalised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry by MRTP into Malpractices of Drugs Companies

1398. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted inquiries against manufacturers of drugs and medicines for resorting to restrictive trade practices by way of manipulation of prices of drugs and medicines;

(b) if so, the details of such manufacturers against whom inquiries have been instituted; and

(c) the time by which such inquiries are likely to be completed and action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The commission has to follow the procedure prescribed in the MRTP Act, MRTP Commission regulations, 1991 and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Under the provisions contained in the MRTP Act, 1969, the Commission is statutorily empowered to pass appropriate orders in the cases coming up before the Commission.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries instituted by MRTPE Commission during the last Three Years against Companies Manufacturing Drugs and Medicines

Sl.No	RTPE No.	Name of the respondent	Allegation in brief	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	13/89	Medico Interpharma Pvt. Ltd., Baroda	Resale Price Maintenance	Cease & Desist Order passed on 11.8.1989
2.	27/89	Pico Labs Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	- do -	Consent Order u/s 37 (2) passed on 22.9.89 after/
3.	146/89	Dabur India Ltd., New Delhi.	Resale Price Maintenance	Enquiry closed on 17.6.1991
4.	147/89	Jemburki Pharmaceuticals, Bombay	Tie-up sale of tablets with syrup	To come up before the Commission on 9.12.1992
5.	436/88 Dombivalli (East).	Medinova Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.,	Discriminatory dealings (2) on 25.5.90, after/	Consent Order passed u/s 37
6.	63/90	Maharishi Ayurved Products (India), New Delhi.	Tie-up sale /resale price Maintenance. 11.7.91.	Notice of Enquiry discharged vide Commission's Order dated
7.	68/90	Dr. Roshanlal Aggarwal & Sons, New Delhi.	Resale Price Maintenance 11.7.1991.	Notice Enquiry discharged vide Commission's Order dated
8.	37/92	Cipla Limited, Bombay & 10 others	Manipulation of Prices	Report of the Investigating officer awaited.

[Translation]

Civil Servants on Deputation

number of I.A.S. I.P.S. and I.F.S. (Forest Services) officers working in Delhi in various Ministries/Departments as on date is as under:-

1399. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

<i>Service</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>
----------------	------------------------

(a) the number of I.A.S. I.P.S. and I.F.S. (Forest Services) officers belonging to different cadets of the States working on deputation in different Ministries in Delhi as on date, and

IAS	623
IPS	9
IFS	40

(b) the number of such officers of Bihar cadre alongwith their respective Ministries, designation and the period of deputation?

(b) The information in respect of IAS officers belonging to Bihar cadre may be seen in the attached statement. There is no I.P.S. officer of Bihar cadre working in a Ministry/Department in Delhi on central deputation. There are two I.F.S. officers of Bihar cadre working in Delhi in deputation as indicated below:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation & Min./Dept.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1 Shri N M Prasad (BH 61)	Addl. Inspector-Genl of Forests, M/Environment and Forests.	1990-92
2 Dr D D Sharma (BH 84)	Under Secretary D/Agriculture & Coope- ration.	1992-95

STATEMENT

The List of IAS Officers of Bihar Cadre working on Central Deputation in various Ministries/Departments as on 1.11.1992.

Sl.No.	Name & Year of Allotment	Date at Centre	Designation	Min/Deptt.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Suresh Kumar, BH: 57	31.10.86	Secretary	D/Ind. Dev.
2.	KNANareswaran, BH: 58	15.2.82	Chairman	MCivil Avi.
3.	B.B. Sahay, BH: 58	3/5/91	Secretary & Director Public Grievances	Cabinet Sectt.
4.	Dr. K.s. Singh, BH: 58	21.9.84	Dir. Genl. (Anthropol- ogical. Survey of India	D/ Culture
5.	S.v. Sharan, BH: 59	5.4.91	Adviser, Inter State Council	M/Home Affairs
6.	A.r. Bandhopadhyay. BH: 61	5.3.89	Addl. Secy.	D/Admn. & P.G.
7.	A.K. Basak, BH: 61	10.9.85	Spl. Secy.	Planning Comm.
8.	J.M. Lyndoh, BH: 61	17.9.85	Addl. Secy.	D/Agrl. & Coop.
9.	Anwarul Hoda, BH: 62	14.1.85	Addl. Secy.	M/ Commerce
10.	R.K. Sinha, BH: 62	11.7.86	Add., Secy.	D/Education
11.	B.K. Singh, BH: 62	1.11.90	Addl. Secy.	D/Coal

Sl.No.	Name & Year of Allotment	Date at Centre			Designation	Min/Deptt.
		1	2	3		
12.	B.P. Verma, BH: 62			10.3.90	Addl. Secy.	D/Eco. Affairs
13.	S.P. Jakhawaj, BH: 63			2.3.89	Vice Chairman DDA	M/Urban Dev.
14.	M.K. Singh, BH: 64			22.5.90	Jt. Secretary	D/Eco. Affairs.
15.	B.B. Lal, BH: 65			4.1.90	Excutive Dir. Fert. Indu. C. Com.	D/Fertiliser
16.	C.K. Basu, BH: 65			3.6.91	Jt. Secretary	M/Food Proc.
17.	N.K. Sinha, BH: 66			26.3.90	Jt. Secretary	PMO
18.	Mrs. Krishna Singh, BH:66			24.6.87	Jt. Secretary	DPP & T.
19.	M.L. Mazumdar, BH:66			28.8.89	Jt. Secretary	D/Mines
20.	Mrs. Malti S. Sinha, BH:66			30.7.90	Jt. Secretary	D/Agri. & Coop.
21	D.S. Mukhopadhyay, BH:67			1.6.90	Jt. Secretary	D/Education
22.	B.N. Jha, BH: 67			19.10.92	Jt. Secretary	M/Home Affairs
23.	K.R. Paul, BH: 67			8.8.89	Jt. Secretary	D/ Electronics
24.	RCA Jain, BH: 68			26.9.88	Jt. Secretary	D/ Agri. Coop.
25.	J K. Dutta, BH: 70			26.4.91	Genl. Manager HHEC	M/ Textiles

Sl.No.	Name & Year of Allotment	Date of Certificate			Designation	Min/Deptt.
		1	2	3		
26.	A. Ghosh, BH: 71			24.8.92	Jt. Secretary	M/ Labour
27.	K.D. Sinha, BH: 72			7.6.88	Director	D/ Defence
28.	P.N. Narayanan, BH: 73			4.12.89	Jt. Secretary Jt. Intelligence Com.	Cab. Sectt.
29.	Anup Mukherjee, BH: 74			18.9.92	Private Secy.	D/ Ind. Develop
30.	A.K. Upadhyay, BH: 75			18.12.89	Director	D/ Power
31.	B.K. Sinha, BH: 75			5.7.90	Director	D/ Rural Dev.
32.	Raj Kumar Singh, BH: 75			12.3.91	Director	M/ Defence
33.	Navin Kumar, BH: 75			2.2.88	Director	D/ Eco. Affairs
34.	Dr. S.P. Seth, BH: 75			23.8.89	Addl. Man. Dir. NAFED	D/ Agriculture
35.	Narendra Bhagat, BH: 75			29.1.92	Director	D/ Coal
36.	U.K. Sinha, BH: 76			10.4.91	Dy. Edu. Adviser	D/ Education
37.	Ashok Kumar Basu, BH: 76			25.6.90	Director	D/ Education
38.	S.K. Sharma, BH: 76			18.9.92	Director	D/ Youth Aff. & Sports
39.	Mukhtiar Singh, BH: 76			1.6.90	Private Secy.	M/ Welfare

Sl.No.	Name & Year of Allotment	Date at Centre	Designation	Min/Deptt.
1	2	3	4	5
40.	K.C. Misra, BH: 77	5.7.90	Private Secy.	M/ Finance
41.	Madan Mohan Jha, BH: 77	17.8.89	Jt. GIReg. Genl. RGI	M/Home Affairs.
42.	K.K. Pandey, BH: 77	10.5.91	Director	M/ Environment Forests
43.	B.B. Srivastava, BH: 78	16.6.92	Dy. Fin. Adviser	M/Defence
44.	S.K. Mazumder, BH: 78	1.4.91	Director	D/ Expenditure
45.	P.K. Pattanik, BH: 80	13.12.90	Dt. Secy.	M/ Urban Dev.
46.	Mrs. Amita Paul, BH 80	8 4.92	Dt. Secy.	M/ Welfare
47	Jayant Dasgupta, BH 81	7.9.92	Dt. Secy.	M/Textiles
48	B.P. Sharma. BH 81	16.10.92	Dt Secy.	Cab. Sectt.
49	J S Burja BH 81	21 10.92	Dt Secy	M/Home Affairs
50	Rajeev Kumar BH'84	12.2.90	Under Secretary	D/Env. Forest

External Publicity

1400. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have geared up Indian Mission abroad to promote Indian exports and to provide commercial intelligence to Indian exporters;

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and the results achieved so far; and

(c) the total amount spent on external publicity during each of the last three years, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. One of the primary tasks of the Indian Missions abroad has been to promote India's economic and commercial interests. In the context of the recent measures towards liberalisation of our economy, steps have been taken to strengthen and reorient their functioning. Specific instructions have been issued to all Missions to monitor in their area of jurisdiction all economic developments of relevance to India. The Missions have been asked to extend assistance to exporters and business delegations visiting abroad and to promote India's participation in projects offered for international bidding. They have also been asked to prepare comprehensive economic and commercial notes including guides on doing business with the country of

accreditation for use by Indian exporters and prepare and implement target-oriented action plans to promote our exports, particularly in thrust areas and to undertake market surveys. A mechanism has also been devised for close and continuous interaction between our Missions and our trade and industry organisations to avoid delays in communication.

In order to enable our Missions to discharge these new responsibilities special training programmes have been organised both for commercial officers as well for Heads of Missions. Prime Minister himself has taken several meetings with Heads of Missions to underline the necessity and to provide direction to the promotion of India's economic and commercial interests and to work out a well-coordinated strategy for various regions around the world. Steps have also been taken to computerise our Missions so that their functioning could become more efficient. Trade directories are being updated and information on economic developments in India is being provided on continuous basis so that all economic, commercial and trade queries could be responded to quickly in a comprehensive manner. Some of our important Missions are also taking steps to open up business cells in the embassy premises for use by visiting Indian businessmen.

Results achieved so far have been encouraging. Quick and regular flow of commercial information has helped our exporter in securing export orders and projects. Trade and industry organisations and visiting business delegates have frequently expressed their appreciation over the functioning of our Missions. The total expenditure incurred on external publicity during the last 3 years:-

1989-90	306 + 388 = 6.94 crores
1990-91	2279 + 306 = 5.85 crores
1991-92	384 + 401 = 7.85 crores

The above expenditure has been incurred on the following items:-

- i) Production of periodicals and pamphlets.
- ii) Books for libraries and for presentation
- iii) Newspapers and periodicals
- iv) P & T charges.
- v) Wireless and cables
- vi) Subscription to News Agencies.
- vii) Press Delegations.
- viii) Film publicity and other audio-visual publicity.
- ix) Photographs/Cultural publicity.
- x) Exhibitions abroad.

Translation]

Import of Cashewnuts from Africa

1401 SHRIGOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted permission for the import of cashewnuts from Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of cashewnuts likely to be imported during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). Under the current Export and Import Policy, import of raw cashewnut is allowed freely from all countries except South Africa, Fiji, Iraq and

the Federal Republic Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Since the import is allowed without any restriction, the likely quantum of import during 1992-93 can not be estimated.

[English]

Formulations of Drug Manufactures

1402. SHRIDEVRAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of formulations of drug manufactured in our country; and

(b) the number out of these manufactured by the public sector undertakings and their percentage in proportion to the total production of formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There is no Central licensing system for formulations of drugs and the work of licensing is mostly with the State Drug Controllers. The same formulation can be manufactured under different brand names by different manufactures. The Indian Pharmaceutical Guide has given a list of about 20 thousand formulations. According to some other estimates the number of formulations could be over 50 thousand.

(b) The data relating to the production of individual formulations is not being monitored. The number of formulations manufactured by the Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government, along with their Joint Sector Units, during 1991-92 is estimated to be around 500, which constitutes about 5 per cent of the total production of formulations.

Indo-Vietnam Trade Relations

1403. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have identified the potentiality for enhancing trade

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any programme is drawn up for the expansion of Indo-Vietnam trade during Eighth Plan period, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
SALMAN KHURSHEED) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Trade Protocol signed at Hanoi on 12th September, 1990 identified items for export from India as being cotton, tobacco, pesticides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agricultural equipments, mining equipment, textile jute cement and agricultural machinery transport equipment, telecommunication equipment, electronics steel hospital appliances, consumer goods and consultancy services. Items identified for export by Vietnam are Apatite, Anthracite coal, Tin, Pig iron, Edible oils, Groundnuts, Gum resin, Cassia, Rubber, cashewnuts, rice, Maize, Beans, Raw silk and Medicinal herbs.

(c) and (d) While no specific programme for expansion of Indo-Vietnam trade during the 8th Plan has been drawn up, a number of steps have been taken to further enhance trade between the two countries. These include the discussions during the Fifth meeting of the Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission where aspects relating to trade were also on the agenda as well as our participation in the Quang Young International Fair last year.

Indo-Italian Trade

1404 SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA
NAYAK Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the expansion of Indo-Italian trade, and

(b) the areas identified in both the

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
SALMAN KHURSHEED) (a) Some steps for expansion of Indo-Italian trade mentioned in the minutes of the 9th Committee meeting held in January, 1992 are,

(i) arranging a high level meeting of leading businessmen of Indian and Italy,

(ii) Development of software in India for Italian market,

(iii) Active participation in Trade Fairs in the two countries,

(iv) Promotion of export of marine product and tobacco to Italy.

(b) The Indo-Italian Joint Business Council in its meeting in November, 1992 identified areas such as leather goods, marine products, fruits & vegetables, gem & jewellery, engineering & electronic goods, textiles and garments, chemicals, and metals having potential for enhanced trade between the two countries.

Expansion Scheme of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

1405 SHRI P C THOMAS Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any expansion scheme for the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Ambalamugal near Cochin in Kerala,

(b) the state at which it stands at present,

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same, and

(d) the time by which the expansion is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN) M(a)
to (d) M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd

(HOC) propose to set up the following two plants at Cochin during Eighth Five Year

Plan with the estimated capital cost indicated against each:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the item</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Estimated Capital Cost</i>
1	Hydrogen Peroxide	10,000 TPA	Rs. 40 crores
2.	Expansion of Phenol capacity	From existing 40,000 TPA to 60,000 TPA.	Rs. 50 crores

M/s HOC have entrusted the work relating to preparation of feasibility and market survey report for the Hydrogen Peroxide project to a consultant. For the Phenol expansion project preliminary feasibility studies have been carried out.

Proposals from Kerala for Approval

1406. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals regarding irrigation and power in Kerala submitted for

the approval of the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals cleared; and

(c) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) to (c) No irrigation project proposal in Kerala has been received in the Planning Commission for approval in the last three years. As regards the power projects in Kerala, the position is indicated below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost	Date of Receipt (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pariangalukuthu L.B. Extn. (1 x 16 MW)	902	20.4.89	9.5.89
2.	Vashikkedavu Diversion	185	24.4.89	30.5.89
3.	Kattiadi Tailrace (2 x 1.25 MW)	397	24.4.89	30.5.89
4.	Annakayam (2 x 4 MW)	1793	6.8.90	26.2.91
5.	Kuttiadi Extn. (1 x 50 MW)	3822	19.11.91	20.12.91

No proposal as recommended by the Ministry of Power is pending with the Planning Commission for investment approval.

Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Kerala

1407 SHRI A CHARLES Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources of Energy in Kerala during the Eighth Plan, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM) (a) Yes Sir The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a country-wise programme for the development dissemination and popularisation of various types of non-conventional energy systems and devices during the 8th Five Year Plan, including in the State of Kerala

(b) During the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93) it is proposed to take up installation of 2,000 Nos of Biogas Plants, 70,000 Nos of Improved Chulhas, 1,095 sq metres of solar thermal collector area 550 Nos of Solar Lanterns 2 Nos of Solar Community Televisions 2 KW of Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant, and 7 Nos of Biomass Gasifier Systems A wind farm project of 2 MW capacity has been approved and likely to be completed during 1993-94 In addition, the State Government has indicated to set up 3 Wind farm projects of 2 MW capacity each during the current plan period

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities in Tribal Districts of Madhya Pradesh

1408 SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government propose to implement any scheme to create employment opportunities for the youth in tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the total amount proposed to be allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H PATEL) (a) to (b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are two major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development for creation of employment opportunities for the rural poor being implemented all over the country including tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh The basic objective of JRY is to generate additional gainful employment of the unemployed and the under-employed both men and women in the rural areas, on the other hand the IRDP is a self-employment programme Within the IRDP, another scheme exclusively for providing training to youth captioned Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is also under implementation.

(c) The total amount proposed to be allocated for JRY IRDP and TRYSEM in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 under Central Share is as follows -

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Allocation during 1992-93 (Rs in lakhs)</i>
JRY	20600 74
IRDP	6472 00
TRYSEM	271 92

Public Sector Drug Units

1409. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector drug units working and their performance profile by broad indicators for the last three years-year-wise and unit-wise;

(b) the number of units which have gone in red;

(c) the steps taken to identify industrial sickness and take suitable remedial measures; and

(d) the allocation of funds during the current year and Eighth Five Year Plan period for production of drugs in public sector and strengthening of research and development facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). There are five public sector drug manufacturing units under the Ministry of

Chemicals and Fertilizers. These are Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL), Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL). The performance of these companies during the last 3 years i.e. 1989-90, to 1991-92 is given in the Statement at ANNEXE. IDPL, BIL BCPL and SSPL have been, over the years, incurring huge Cash as well as net losses. All these four companies have in compliance with the provisions of sick Industrial companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, referred their cases to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). A revival package for each of these companies has been prepared. The revival package involves restructuring of the capital, higher production and sales target, adoption of aggressive marketing techniques, cost rationalisation including reduction in excess manpower.

(d) The total allocation of Plan as well as Non-Plan assistance to the five public sector undertakings in 1992-93 is Rs. 22.63 crores. The 8th Plan outlay for these five public sector undertakings taken together is Rs. 56.80 crore including Budgetary support and internal/extra budgetary resources.

STATEMENT

Information regarding the performance of Public Sector undertakings in Pharmaceutical Industry Sector for the Last three years

(Figures: Rs/Crores)

Years	Production	Sales	Cash Profit/ (loss)	Net Profit/ (loss)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I. Indian Druges & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)</i>				
1989-90	204.44	177.22	(22.50)	(42.74)
1990-91	158.99	169.86	(61.40)	(88.26)
1991-92 (Provisional)	154.12	164.34	(91.38)	(112.38)
<i>II. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)</i>				
1989-90	100.93	86.59	13.92	2.26
1990-91	108.00	109.00	14.58	0.79
1991-92	136.48	136.71	21.56	1.94
<i>III. Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL)</i>				
1989-90	9.34	10.63	(3.39)	(4.36)
1990-91	14.39	13.63	(3.71)	(6.03)
1991-92	16.20	14.89	(6.39)	(8.91)

Years	Production	Sales	Cash Profit/ (loss)	Net Profit/ (loss)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>IV. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)</i>				
1989-90	19.86	18.78	(3.82)	(7.23)
1990-91	17.17	17.78	(3.52)	(9.46)
1991-92	16.45	16.14	(5.03)	(15.13)
<i>V. Smit Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL)</i>				
1989-90	11.82	12.81	(1.89)	(3.66)
1990-91	9.69	9.93	(3.78)	(4.87)
1991-92	6.21	6.58	(3.73)	(4.97)

"Wasteland Development in Palamau District of Bihar"

1410 SHRI RAMDEW RAM Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the agency to whom the afforestation work for the projection of environment over Banki Canal Irrigation Scheme at Chattarpur in Palamau district of Bihar is likely to be entrusted

(b) the amount given by the Union Government to the State Government under the said scheme so far

(c) the progress made so far in completion of afforestation work and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL RAM SINGH) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Use of Foreign Brand Names by Tea Industrialists

1411 SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the tea manufacturers in the country have been advised by the Government to introduce foreign brand names to boost tea exports

(b) whether the Indian brand names in tea are also catching the world market and

(c) if so the reasons for Government's suggestion to introduce foreign brand names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED) (a) to (c) While no specific advice regarding use of foreign brand names has been given the possible use of foreign brand names is one of the elements of a strategy for boosting value added tea exports. Certain Indian names have become popular in some markets, however, strategies will vary from market to market. It is for private exporters to decide whether foreign brand names would help them in boosting their value added exports in some of the markets where brand loyalties are already strongly established.

Khadi and Village Industries in Eighth Plan

1412 SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the target set in setting in Khadi & Village Industries in the Eighth Plan State wise

(b) the achievements made so far State wise and

(c) the steps taken to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up more and more Khadi & Village Industries in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) and (b) Statewise targets for Eighth Five Year Plan have not been fixed so far by KVIC as the total outlays were finalised recently. However, the total outlay for KVI sector has been fixed by the Planning Commission at Rs 900 crores for the entire Eighth Five Year Plan Period.

(c) KVI programmes are taken up by some institutions directly affiliated with KVIC and by institutions, cooperative societies and individuals through the State KVIB. KVIC has decentralised its working both in recognising institutions and financing them. KVIC has also evolved pattern of assistance with a view to give encouragement to set up more units. KVIC is also arranging departmentally and through its institutions and State KVIB the training courses on Khadi and Village Industries and also to provide technical guidance. Bankable schemes have also been formulated in consultation with NABARD, SIDBI and commercial banks for availing bank credit by institutions and individual entrepreneurs in the Khadi and Village Industries sector.

Installed/Utilisation Capacity of Nuclear Power Plants

1413. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nominal installed capacity of atomic power in the country during the last

three financial years;

(b) the average capacity utilisation during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the low capacity utilisation;

(d) the steps taken for increasing the capacity Utilisation, and

(e) whether the account of the atomic power stations is being maintained on a commercial basis and if so, the net cumulative loss or gain on each plant upto 31st March 1992;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The installed capacity of atomic power stations in commercial operation during the last three years are as follows

	As on (31st March)	Cumulative Capacity (Rated) MWe
1.	1989-90	1060
2.	1990-91	1280
3.	1991-92	1280

(b) The capacity utilisation of the Nuclear Power Plants in commercial operation calculated on the basis of notified ratings during the last three financial years, is as follows:

Year	Capacity factor (%)
1989-90	43
1990-91	54
1991-92	45

(c) The capacity utilisation of the units was affected by equipment failures. The first at Narora had initial problems being the first unit of a standardised design some of its systems could be fully tested only during plant operation.

(d) The steps taken for increasing the capacity Utilisation include programme of condition monitoring, preventive maintenance

and outage planning, standardising and progressively improving the design in successive units based on the operating experience of the previous units.

(e) Since the formation of NPCIL on 17 9 87, the accounts of plants owned by it, are being maintained on commercial basis. The net cumulative loss and gain of each commercially operating plant, is as follows

No	Name of the Power Station	Cumulative Loss (-) or gain (+) for the period from 17 9 87 to 31 3 92 (Rs in crores)
1	Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2	(+) 67 35
2	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 2	(+) 56 72
3	Madras Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2	(+) 45 87
4	Narora Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2	(-) 02 46

Note: figures for the period 1 4 91 to 31 3 92 are provisional

RAPS 1 being a Govt. owned unit its accounts are maintained on proforma basis

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Sick Industries

1414 SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have recently recommended to provide financial assistance to some sick industries and

(b) if so the details of the industries to be provided financial assistance and the details of amount to be given, industry wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SMT KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b) No financial

assistance is provided by the Central Government directly to sick industrial units for their revival. However financial institutions and lead banks evolve rehabilitation packages for revival of sick industrial units under their portfolio in accordance with RBI guidelines or under the schemes sanctioned by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in terms of the provisions of the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985.

Tax benefits are given under Section 72 -A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to a healthy company taking over a sick industrial unit for its revival.

Government has set up the National

Renewal Fund which would inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring

Under the centrally sponsored margin money scheme financial assistance is provided to State Governments for revival of sick industrial units in the small scale sector

[English]

Revival Package for Public Sector Units.

1415 PROF SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to convene a meeting of the representatives of sick public sector units to discuss their outstanding problems and packages for revival

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether payment of wages has been delayed considerably in a number of public sector units and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P K THUNGON) (a) No sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Sick enterprises are generally suffering from crises. This sometimes may result in delayed payment of wages. Revival plans of the Board for Industrial and financial reconstruction (BIFR) for the sick enterprises which are referable to the Board and revival

plans for the other sick referable to the Board and revival plans for the other sick enterprises which have to be framed by the respective Managements and the administrative Ministries/Departments are expected to take care of this aspect also

Launching of Central Projects

1416 SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some Central Projects have been launched in the country,

(b) if so the details thereof State and Union Territory-wise with estimated cost in each case,

(c) the progress made in early completion of these projects,

(d) the completion schedule of each such projects,

(e) whether the Govt propose to launch any Central Project in Sikkim also and,

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) the details of number of central projects costing Rs 20 crores and above and their estimated costs as on 01.07.92 in respect of States and Union territories is shown in the statement I

(c) and (d) Details of present status and

latest schedule of all the 316 projects may be seen in the Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report for the quarter ending June, 1992, already made available in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha libraries.

(e) At present, there is no new proposal

of any projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above. There is one Hydro Electric Project, Rangit which is under Implementation.

(f) The details of Rangit Project may be seen in the statement II.

STATEMENT - I

Central Projects in Various States/UT's and on 01.07.92

SI.No.	State/UT	Number of Projects	Now Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	10699.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	516.5
3.	Assam	6	2113.5
4.	Bihar	27	6957.9
5.	Goa	1	22.1
6.	Gujarat	14	5289.0
7.	Haryana	3	144.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4743.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	5610.2
10.	Karnataka	16	2518.6
11.	Kerala	7	413.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22	3891.9
13.	Maharashtra.	28	14834.2

SI.No.	State/UT	Number of Projects			Now Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)
		1	2	3	
		1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur				
15.	Meghalaya				
16.	Mizoram				
17.	Nagaland			1	251.0
18.	Orissa			13	8734.8
19.	Punjab			6	875.9
20.	Rajasthan			8	3033.7
21.	Sikkim			1	181.1
22.	Tamil Nadu			18	5590.4
23.	Tripura				
24.	Uttar Pradesh			15	4676.2
25.	West Bengal			41	12824.9
26.	A & N Islands			1	80.0
27.	Chandigarh				

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Projects	Now Anticipated cd (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
28.	D & N Havelli	-	.
29.	Daman & Diu	-	.
30.	Delhi	2	147
31.	Lakshadweep	-	.
32.	Pondicherry	-	.
33.	Multistate	51	14603
Total		316	108753

STATEMENT - II

: Sikkim

Construction Projects

Year : 1992-93

Quarter : Apr-Jun

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure :Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning (Rvsd)	Time over Run (Months) Tot Over on last orgl	To Addl Over on last orgl	Apper Tio (% on orgl)	Cost Antic ipate (Rvsd)	% Cost over run on orgl (Rvvd)	Expendi- ture Till 3/92	1992-93 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Cumulat- ive Expendi- ture Till quarter			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Sector Power :

1. Rangit

HEP 3 x 20

III MW 90/04 95/03 95.09 6 (10) 0 6 (10) 181.15 181.15 0 49.45 30.00 4.67 54.12

Sikkim

181.15

World Bank Loan for Cement Industry

1417. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World bank has sanctioned 500 million dollar loan for restructuring, modernisation creation of additional capacity and improving international competitiveness of the cement industry in the country;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Union Government propose to utilise the loan;

(c) the extent to which the production of cement in the country is likely to be improved as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Development Council for Cement Industry (DCCI) has also assessed the problems being faced by the cement industry and sent the report to the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details of the problems being addressed by the DCCI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHII): (a) to (c). The world bank has extended two lines of credit of US Dollar 200 million and 300 million for modernisation and restructuring of the Indian cement industry. These loans are disbursed through IDBI and ICICI and the loans have already been utilised or fully committed. Small complements of these loans are also

being used for Human Resource Development, Bulk cement transportation, and technical study projects for the cement industry. With the Utilisation of this credit production capacity is expected to increase over 7.5 million tonnes. Besides, the performance of many existing units is expected to improve on account of conversion of wet process plants to dry process, addition of balancing equipment and debottlenecking.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Export Earning Goods

1418. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of main export earning goods in the year 1991-92 and the percentage increase in the export earnings in comparison to the earnings received during previous year from the export of the same goods;

(b) whether the Government propose to make these goods competitive in the international market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make Indian products export oriented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The export performance of principal commodities during the financial year 1991-92 as compared to the export performance during the financial year 1990-91 is given below:-

Commodities	1990-91	1991-92	% increase
Plantations	1322	1445	9.3
Agricultural & Allied Products.	2891	4568	58.0
Marine Products.	960	1439	49.9.
Ores & Minerals	1740	2287	31.5
Leather & Manufactures	2566	3077	19.9
Gems & Jewellery	5247	6750	28.7
Sports Goods	86	108	25.7
Chemicals & related products.	3189	4775	49.7
Engineering goods	3443	4861	41.2
Electronics & Computer Software	433	642	48.2
Textiles	7967	10639	33.5
Handicrafts	402	596	48.5
Carpets	671	1235	84.1
Petroleum Products	938	1022	9.0

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Several changes in trade policy were introduced since July 1991, aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and rationalising the import tariff structure. Rupee has been made partially convertible to encourage generation of foreign exchange. These have been further consolidated in the new Export-Import Policy which, inter-alia, aims to promote productivity,

modernisation and competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance its export capabilities. The policy also seeks to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self reliance under a deregulated frame work for foreign trade. A short term action Plan for ensuring the revival of the export momentum has been formulated. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as 'extrafocus' sectors aimed at a value increase of 30% every year in export.

[English]

Enrolement of Lawyers on Fake Certificates

1419. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bar Council of Delhi has suspended the licence of a large number of lawyers enrolled on fake certificates in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Government servants registered as advocates by the Bar Council of Delhi during the last 3 years;

(d) the number of those who got the registration on fake certificates issued by their Departments; and

(e) the number of complaints/letters received in regard to the above and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Bar Council of Delhi has informed that 52 advocates who were graduates from Varanasaya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, were suspended from practice on the ground that the Law Degrees obtained by them were not recognised for the purposes of enrolment under the Advocates Act, 1961. The details of the same are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
(1) 1988	4 cases
(2) 1989	9 cases
(3) 1990	10 cases
(4) 1991	12 cases
(5) 1992	17 cases

(c) The Bar Council of Delhi has reported that approximately 50 Government Servants were enrolled as advocates during the last 3 years.

(d) The Bar Council of Delhi has not come across any case of enrolment on the basis of fake certificate issued by a Government Department.

(e) The Bar Council of Delhi has received a complaint against the enrolment of one Government servant as an advocate and the said complaint is being investigated by the Council.

Supply of Foodgrains under Anti-Poverty Programmes

1420. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of foodgrains under the antipoverty programmes has been pruned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the foodgrains distributed various States during each of the last three years State-wise; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to increase the quantity of foodgrains under the anti-poverty programmes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Foodgrains allocated/utilised, State-wise under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last three years is given attached statement.

(d) The distribution of foodgrains under JRY was made optional during 1989-90 and this has resulted in the reduction of off-take. However, from the year 1992-93, it has been

decided that the foodgrains should invariably be given as part of wages under JRY in view of its sustained benefits to the rural poor and there should not be any option in this regard. So foodgrains are required to be distributed to the workers engaged under the Yojana at the rate of 2Kg. per monday. Accordingly, a total quantity of 12,00,000 MTs of foodgrains have been allocated to different States/UTs, during the current year.

STATEMENT

(In mts.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1989-90				
		Allocated.	Released	Utilised		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	0	0	0		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0	0	0		
3.	Assam	0	0	3265		
4.	Bihar	0	0	18183		
5.	Goa	0	0	0		
6.	Gujarat	0	0	12595		
7.	Haryana	0	0	0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	915		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8229	8229	8318		
10.	Karnataka	73516	73516	42858		
11.	Kerala	32127	32127	27428		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	169475	169475	90879		

S/N;	State UT	1989-90				
		2	3	4	5	
		Utilised	Released	Utilised		
13	Maharashtra	0	0	0	6046	
14	Manipur	2394	2394		1567	
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	414	
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	
18	Orissa	91820	91820		6728	
19	Punjab	0	0	0	0	
20	Rajasthan	65882	6582		36691	
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	469	
22	Tamil Nadu	125852	125852		118932	
23	Tripura	2832	2832		1952	
24	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	35469	
25	West Bengal	97182	97182		56109	

Sl.No.	State/UT	1989-90				
		Allocated	Released	Utilised		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
26.	A & N Islands	655	655	229		
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0		
28.	D & N Haveli	555	71	87		
29.	Delhi	214	214	0		
30.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0		
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	156		
32.	Pondicherry	1044	1044	8522		
	Total	671777	671293	469812		

SI.No.	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocate	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	226	0	12
4.	Bihar	0	1038	0	36
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	164	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9252	727	9250	11
10.	Karnataka	85631	43668	65090	17005
11.	Kerala	36725	5226	36720	2498
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	28353	0	6272

Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocate	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	1475	333	1470	213
15.	Meghalaya	2847	321	2850	835
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	45903	3076	45900	416
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	78533	10354	50830	470
21.	Sikkim	1187	0	1190	71
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	3958	0	0
23.	Tripura	2971	834	2970	1405
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	845	0	0
25.	West Bengal	96474	26319	83240	1349

Sl.No.	State/UT	1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocate	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A & N Islands	666	214	670	244
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	521	0	520	0
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
30.	Daman & Diu	242	0	240	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	881	642	610	363
Total		363308	126298	301550	31200

Complaint Against C.N.D.S.

1421. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question number 47 on July 8, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to complaints against the chairman-cum-managing directors has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Information
from 43 relevant Ministries/Departments/
Organisations have since been collected.

(b) The details of the information collected
from Ministries/Departments/Organisations
referred to in (a) above is given in the
attached statement I and II.

(c) The desired information from six
relevant Ministries/Departments is still
awaited. These Ministries/Departments have
been requested time and again to furnish the
desired information.

STATEMENT - I

Sl.No.	No. of CMD & Name of Undertaking	Punishment given
1	2	3
1.	One Vayudoot Limited.	Not to be considered for any important position and patronage by Govt. and P.s.U.
2.	Two D.T.C.	Recordable warning issued in both cases.
3.	One NERAMAC	The CMD was suspended. However, the suspension of CMD was revoked by order of Delhi High Court. Before starting disciplinary proceedings, Special Audit of NERMAC has been conducted, which is in progress.
4.	One NEPA Limited.	Penalty of Censure was imposed.
5.	One M.T.N.L.	Show cause notice was issued, The incumbent has since superannuated.
	(a) the number of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors against whom action has been taken during the last three years alongwith the names of the undertakings and the punishment given to them;	(a): As per information made available by relevant Ministries/ Departments, there are six CMD of Central Public Sector Undertakings against whom action has been taken during the last three years. The names of the undertakings and punishment given to the CMDs of such Public Sector Undertakings is furnished at Annexure - A.
	(b) the number of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors against whom the Government have received complaints from MPs; and	(b): As per the information made available by irrelevant Ministries/ Departments/Organisations there are 21 CMDs/MDs against whom the Government received complaints from MPs.
	(c) the action taken thereon?	(c) The details indicating the names of such PSUs and action taken thereon is indicated at Annexure-B.

STATEMENT - II

Sl.No	Administrative Ministries/	No. & Name of PSU	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	D/o Civil Aviation	i) CMD, Vayudoot Limited. ii) Chairman, NAA	CBI's report is awaited. CBI has registered a case, matter is under investigation.
2.	M/o Health & Family Welfare.	CMD, Hindustan Latod Limited.	Grounds of complaints not substantiated. No action.
3.	Ministry of Mines	CMD, MECL	CBI yet to complete inquiry. The officer has already retired on superannuation.
4.	M/o Urban Development	CMD, HUDCO	Allegation found baseless. No action called for.
5.	M/o Welfare	i) MD, ALIMCO ii) CMD, NSFDC.	Enquiry entrusted to CBI Matter is under examination.
6.	D/o Small Scale Industries & Agro Industries.	CMD, NSIC.	NO. action. Complaints were found to be not substantiated.
7.	M/o Petroleum & Natural	i) CMD, GAIL ii) CMD, IBP	Enquiries conducted and complaints were found to be not substantiated.
8.	D/o Heavy Industry	CMD, MUL., CMD, HPF., CMD, CCI, CKD, BBUNL.	Complaints were general in nature are not based on facts. However in respect of CMD, MUL, matter

Sl.No	Administrative Ministries/	No. & Name of PSU	Action taken
1	2	3	4
9.	D/o electronics	CMD, GMC	is still under consideration.
10.	D/o Chemicals & Petro-	CMD, IDPL.	The complaints are being looked into
11.	M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas	CMD, Gas Authority of India Ltd.	The allegations had already been taken up for investigation. Report awaited.
12.	M/o Coal	CMD, Central Coal-fields Limited.	Report called for from CVO of the Administrative Ministry.
13.	Ministry of Coal	CMD, EDL, Sanctoria.	NG metefiedes were prime-facia established. The case has been closed.
14.	Ministry of Coal	CMD, CCL, Calcutta	A criminal case is being registered by CBI.
15.	Ministry of Power	CMD, NITP	The complaint has been closed as allegations could not be substantiated.
			Charges could not be substantiated.

Agricultural Export and Creation of a Cess

1422. SHRI . DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for creation of a cess fund out of the earnings of agricultural exports to boost export of the agricultural products;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government for reduction in year freight to help promote export of fruits, vegetable in and other horticultural and animal husbandary products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) A Cess is levied on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export under The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985. The proceeds of these duties are deposited in the consolidated Fund of India.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received for subsidy in air freight to make good the cost disadvantages in transportation of fruits, vegetable, poultry and horticultural products in comparison with competing countries.

Amendment Explosives Act, 1884

1423. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government

propose to amend the Explosive Act, 1884;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). A suggestion for enhancement of the existing penal provisions in the Explosive Act, 1884 (4 of 1884) has been received.

[Translation]

Survey for Rural Housing

1424. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct survey for rural housing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that an indepth assessment of the housing settlements in the rural areas in terms of the technology used and the vailability of its commercial application, viability and coast effectiveness may be made. It has also been decided to undertake on the-site inspection for first hand appreciation of the quality of construction etc. from the stand point of acceptability to the people.

Accordingly, it is proposed to complete the survey in two phases. In phase I, assessment would be made on the basis of secondary resources, i.e., the material

prepared by different research organisations/institutions etc. on various aspects of rural housing. In phase II, it is proposed to conduct site surveys in selected States for the preparation of an action plan of rural housing and also for developing a management Information System for planning and monitoring of the programme.

[*English*]

Development Of Markets

1425. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken by the National Development Council to transfer the Central Schemes for development of markets to the States has been implemented;

(b) if so, the assistance allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATIL): (a) In accordance with the decision taken by the National Development Council, the scheme has been excluded from the Central Annual Plan 1993-94. The State Governments have been requested to make necessary provisions in their Annual Plans for 1993-94.

(b) No State-wise allocations are made under the scheme. The Central assistance was being sanctioned according to the recommendations of the Central Sanctioning Committee in respect of each market. A provision of ₹ 2.01 crores has been made to meet the spill-over liabilities during the

(c) Does not arise.

Extradition Treaty

1426. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZAYNTYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sign Extradition Treaty with various countries;

(b) if so, the names of these countries;

(c) the names of the countries with whom the Government are holding talks regarding Extradition Treaty; and

(d) the names of the countries with whom India has signed Extradition Treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

(d) We have signed Extradition Treaties with Bhutan, Belgium, Canada, Nepal, Netherlands, Uganda, UK and USA.

[*Translation*]

Sub-Committee to Suggest Reduction in Wasteful Expenditure

1428. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sub-Committee of National Development Council has been constituted:

(b) if so, whether only States have been kept under this jurisdiction:

(c) whether the Union Government is also proposed to be covered it as there is large scale wasteful expenditure going on in the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes Sir, an NDC Committee on Austerity was constituted in February, 1992

(b) to (d) The terms of reference of the Committee included both the Union and the State Governments. The committee, inter alia, was requested to suggest specific measures to be taken by the Union and the State Governments to reduce their non-plan revenue expenditure."

[English]

Prices Essential Commodities

1430. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly and yearly rise in prices of different Essential Commodities and agricultural inputs during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to ameliorate the difficulties of the common people and peasants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There statements showing monthly and yearly percentage variation in the wholesale Price Indices of selected essential commodities and agricultural inputs during the last three years i.e. from November, to October, 1992, November 1990 to October, 1991 and November 1989 to October 1990 are given in statement-I, statement-II and statement-III respectively.

(b) The Government has given highest priority to control the prices of essential commodities within reasonable limits and to increase the production. Towards this end, a Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) and a Special Action Committee of Secretaries on Monitoring of Prices (SACP) are functioning to review the price situation in the country and to take for appropriate supplies of essential commodities and for keeping the prices under check. Public Distribution System is being strengthened and streamlined to reach its benefits even to remote, far flung hilly and inaccessible areas. Steps are also being taken vigorously to implement the provision of the EC Act and other regulatory laws to punish these who are indulging in anti-social activities like hoarding, black marketing etc. The scarce item such as pulses, wheat, rice & palmolein etc. are being imported to supplement their availability in the market. Based on the input cost, the Government been announcing the higher minimum procurement/support prices of agricultural commodities from time to time. Recently the Government has also announced release of subsidy to States to off set the recent hike in fertilizers price. The Government is considering detailed measure required for protecting the interests of small and marginal farmers and to ensure that fertilizers reach remote and hilly States, educate farmers on the optimum utilisation of fertilizers, measures to increase agricultural production and supply of chemical fertilizers at reasonable prices.

STATEMENT - I

Month-wise and Yearly Percentage Variation in the wholesale price indices of Selected Essential Commodities and Agricultural inputs during November 1991 to October 1992

Commodity	Monthly Variation												Yearly Variation	
	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan 1992	Feb 1992	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	Jun. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov.91	Oct.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rice	+1.3	+2.0	+4.8	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+1.8	-0.2	+0.4	+	1.4	-2.2	+13.3	
Wheat	+4.2	+7.3	+12.9	+0.7	-3.7	-6.9	-1.9	+0.7	+202	+4.0	+3.5	-2.1	+13.2	
Gram	-0.4	+0.5	+0.7	-2.0	+0.2	+2.1	-2.5	-0.8	+1.0	+8.5	Steady	+0.4	+7.7	
Arhar	+1.0	+3.1	-3.1	-3.0	-1.9	-0.3	+1.0	-2.5	+1.7	+2.2	+0.5	-2.3	-4.5	
Potatoes	+15.8	-25.3	-32.8	-13.8	+3.9	-4.0	+28.9	+5.0	+14.0	-1.6	-0.4	-1.5	-25.5	
Onions	-12.5	-35.4	-19.9	16.3	-1.5	+2.3	+14.2	+12.4	+27.6	-6.8	-10.1	+4.8	-44.9	
Tea	-6.6	-1.4	-1.8	+1.4	-2.5	+1.4	+18.2	+1.7	-0.2	-8.9	-1.1	-5.4	-7.4	
Sugar	-0.4	-0.4	+2.4	+6.7	-0.1	-0.1	+2.2	Steady	+1.7	-0.3	+0.3	-0.1	+12.4	
Gur	-8.3	-7.3	-4.0	-2.1	-0.8	+2.6	+11.1	+1.9	+11.6	+4.6	-1.4	+6.2	+12.5	
Vanasapati	+3.2	-1.2	-1.2	-2.7	-3.9	+1.5	-1.3	-0.4	-0.9	+1.3	-0.1	+0.3	-5.5	
Groundnut	+0.6	-0.1	-1.4	-5.5	-3.4	-0.5	-3.5	+0.3	+2.0	+3.9	-2.7	+1.4	-9.0	

Commodity	Monthly Variation												Yearly Variation			
	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1992	Jan 1992	Feb 1992	Mar. 1992	Apr. 1992	May 1992	Jun. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Oil																
Mustard Oil	+0.3	+1.2	-0.5	-4.5	-7.3	-3.0	-3.6	-0.2	+2.4	+4.3	-2.1	-1.5		-13.9		
Salt	-0.5	+0.6	+0.9	+3.2	+1.9	-1.8	-1.2	Steady	-0.6	+0.6	-1.8	+2.8		+4.0		
Fertilizers	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	-6.3	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+8.8	-8.1	+26.4		+18.4		
Highspeed Diesel Oil	Steady	Steady	+2.4	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+10.4	+9.4		+23.7		
Light Diesel Oil	Steady	Steady	+0.9	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+13.5	+11.9		+28.2		
Electricity	+1.9	+1.1	Steady	Steady	+6.6	Steady	+0.1	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady		+10.8		
Pesticides	Steady	Steady	+0.7	+0.7	Steady	Steady	Steady	+0.6	-4.0	Steady	Steady	Steady		-2.0		
Tractor	+0.5	+2.8	+0.2	Steady	+2.0	+0.7	+1.4	Steady	Steady	+0.3	-0.3	+0.9		+8.9		
Diesel Engines	+2.2	+0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+0.4	-0.4	+0.5		+4.6		

Commodity	Monthly Variation												Yearly Variation	
	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan 1991	Feb 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	Jun. 1991	July 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Groundnut Oil	-2.6	+3.7	+18.0	-4.9	-4.4	+0.5	+3.1	+0.7	+2.4	+2.0	-1.3	+1.3	+18.2	
Mustard Oil	+5.5	-1.2	+7.9	+3.1	-7.2	-9.8	-0.2	+2.0	+5.8	+13.4	+3.5	-0.6	+26.9	
Salt	+3.0	+3.0	+1.4	+1.3	0.4	+1.5	+1.9	+2.2	+1.7	+3.8	+3.8	+1.3	+26.0	
Fertilizers	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+9.4	+25.6	Steady	Steady	+37.4	
Highspeed Diesel Oil	+10.0	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+10.3	
Light Diesel Oil	+10.6	+0.1	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+2.4	+6.9	Steady	Steady	+21.4	
Electricity	Steady	+0.5	+2.5	+0.6	+1.9	+1.0	+0.6	Steady	Steady	Steady	+1.6	+0.4	+9.4	
Pesticides	Steady	Steady	+11.1	+5.9	+0.8	Steady	Steady	+2.3	+5.5	+4.6	Steady	Steady	+30.8	
Tractor	+0.3	Steady	Steady	Steady	+0.4	+2.3	+0.9	+8.1	+1.5	+1.1	+0.3	+0.3	+16.0	
Diesel Engines	Steady	+3.3	Steady	Steady	Steady	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3	+0.4	+3.2	+1.4	+9.8	

STATEMENT - III

Commodity	Monthly Variation												Yearly Variation		
	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan 1990	Feb 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Oct. 90	Nov. 90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rice	-1.1	-2.2	-1.7	+0.1	+0.2	+1.0	+0.3	+1.7	+4.1	+1.5	+0.1	+0.7	+4.9		
Wheat	+1.9	-1.0	-0.1	-4.4	-3.6	+2.4	+7.4	+1.4	+4.5	-0.2	+0.1	+1.4	+9.7		
Gram	-3.4	-6.2	-4.5	-3.9	+2.6	+7.3	+0.9	+3.0	+5.2	-2.1	-0.6	+1.4	-1.4		
Arhar	-5.5	-3.6	-1.4	+4.3	+5.5	+4.2	+0.4	+1.9	+7.5	+0.5	+3.1	8.0	+25.6		
Potatoes	-13.0	-19.2	-16.3	+3.0	+13.9	+29.2	+31.4	+3.7	+1.4	+0.4	+1.4	+6.4	+33.5		
Onions	+13.6	-18.0	-25.5	-19.3	+11.8	+3.3	+4.6	+22.0	+24.9	+9.0	+16.7	+25.4	+65.8		
Tea	-7.3	-4.1	+12.1	+4.8	-8.8	+3.0	+4.4	-0.2	-9.9	-3.7	+8.6	+2.7	-3.0		
Sugar	-0.5	-2.8	-0.6	-0.1	+0.6	+1.3	-2.7	+1.4	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	+0.6	-3.5		
Gur	-12.33	-11.2.7	+0.2	-3.6	+4.6	+4.4	-0.7	+8.9	+8.0	+0.3	+0.9	+0.5	-2.4		
Vanasapati	-0.9	-2.1	-2.3	+0.5	+4.9	+4.4	-0.4	+3.7	+5.2	+1.0	+5.1	+6.9	+28.6		
Groundnut Oil	-6.5	-4.9	+4.1	+6.9	+3.2	+2.9	-0.8	+9.1	+6.8	+2.2	-0.1	+4.7	+29.9		
Mustard Oil	+0.7	+0.6	+0.1	+0.6	+1.5	+8.2	-0.8	+11.6	+15.9	-0.9	-0.7	+7.1	+15.5		

Commodity	Monthly Variation												Yearly Variation
	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan 1990	Feb 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Salt	+0.7	+1.0	+1.0	-0.1	-0.7	+0.5	+1.1	-0.1	+0.8	+1.5	+1.0	Steady	7.0
Fertilizers	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Highspeed Diesel Oil	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+7.2	+10.6	-0.2	-0.1	+0.4	Steady	-0.4	+11.1	+31.2
Light Diesel Oil	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+12.2	+12.2
Electricity	+0.8	+0.7	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.6	Steady	+0.7	+0.5	+1.6	+0.8	+1.1	+7.5
Pesticides	+1.1	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+1.1
Tractor	Steady	+0.4	+0.9	+0.7	+0.5	+1.3	+1.9	Steady	Steady	Steady	+0.7	+1.2	+7.7
Diesel Engines	Steady	Steady	+0.8	+0.1	+0.3	Steady	+0.9	+1.1	Steady	Steady	-0.3	+0.4	+3.3

**Permission to Take up Job Abroad by
Central Government Employees**

1431. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government have a
proposal to allow the Central Government
employees to go on long leave for
employment abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Staff
side proposed an item for discussion in the
last National Council Meeting that Central
Govt. employees be allowed leave without
Pay & Allowances for a maximum duration of
five years to take up employment abroad,
the period of leave not counting for Pension.
Govt. have not agreed to the proposal as yet.

[*Translation*]

**Linking of National Highways with
Roads in Uttar Pradesh**

1432. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh State is most
backward State in respect of roads in the
country;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar
Pradesh have sought the allocation of special
funds from the Union Government for linking
some roads with the National Highways and
with other roads;

(c) if so, the number of such roads for
which funds have been sought; and

(d) whether any scheme has been
formulated for providing infrastructure
facilities and link roads for the development
of villages and if so, the details thereof and
the amount proposed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.
PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Rural
Development does not maintain information
in respect of roads in the States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The construction of roads including
rural roads is a part of Minimum Needs
Programme (MNP) in the State Sector and
outlays for this programme are provided in
the Plans of the States/UTs by the Planning
Commission. The sixth Plan envisaged
linking of all villages with a population of 1500
and above and 50% of the villages with a
population between 1000-1500 by the end
of the Seventh Plan.

[*English*]

Disinvestment Commission

1433. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government propose to
constitute Disinvestment Commission to go
into whole gamut of disinvestment in public
sector undertakings, including identification
of units, pricing of shares and timing of sale;

(b) if so, the broad features of the
Commission, its composition and terms of
reference; and

(c) the details of public sector undertakings which have so far been subjected to scrutiny for purposes of disinvestment and which are proposed to be disinvested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI
P K THUNGON) (a) to (c) Government
have already constituted a Committee to
suggest alternative modalities for the sale of
shares of public sector undertakings. The
composition and terms of reference of the
Committee is given in the attached statement

Composition of the Committee

(i)	Dr C Rangarajan Member Planning Commission	Chairman
(ii)	Shri K P Gethakrishnan Finance Secretary	Member
(iii)	Shri M S Ahluwalia Secretary (EA) Department of Economic Affairs	Member
(iv)	Shri Suresh Kumar Secretary Department of Public Enterprises	Member
(v)	Shri Asnok Desai Chief consultant Department of Economic Affairs	Member
v)	Shri S S Nadkarni Chairman IDBI Bombay	Member
(vii)	Dr Y Venugopal Reddy Joint Secretary (Inv) Department of Economic Affairs	Member Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee

- 1 To devise criteria for selection of Public Sector Enterprises for disinvestment during 1992-93
- 2 To advise on limits on the percentage of equity to be disinvested in respect of such public Sector Enterprises
- 3 To suggest the target clientele

including Mutual Funds Financial Institutions, Banks Employees, resident Investors, Non resident Indians, Foreign Institutional Investors etc

- 4 To make suggestions on the modus operandi of disinvestment whether through public offers or private placements
- 5 To lay down the criteria for valuation

of equity shares of public Sector Enterprises;

6. To make recommendations on any other subject matter germ one to the disinvestment plan.

Setting up of Cultural Centre in South Africa

1434. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any cultural centre in South Africa and to start direct air-links with that country; and

(b) if so, the time which this proposal is likely to be implemented and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred and the income expected to be therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government propose to set up a Cultural Centre in South Africa at a suitable location to promote "people to people" contacts. The proposal to set up direct air-links with Africa is also under active examination

(b) The timing of the implementation of the proposal is not yet determined. At this stage it is not possible to quantify the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred and the income expected to be earned therefrom.

Incentives to Stimulate NRI Investment

1435. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated special scheme offering special incentives to stimulate investment from NRI's;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the NRI's to the special scheme/incentives so far for investment in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Goa in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Government of India in Ministry of Finance have decided to permit Non-Resident Indians and overseas Corporate Bodies predominantly owned by them to invest upto 100% of the equity in high priority industries and other industries, subject to the conditions laid down vide press Note dated 28th October, 1991 and 10.9.92.

(c) After the announcement of the new industrial policy in July, 1991, the response of Non-Resident Indians has been, by and large, encouraging 24 applications from Maharashtra and 4 applications from Madhya Pradesh, involving total NRI investments of Rs. 8116 lakhs and Rs. 190 lakhs, respectively, have been approved from July, 1991 till date. The areas covered are printing, software, five star hotel, etc. No proposal from NRI for setting up industries in Goa, has been received.

On Going Rural Water Supply Scheme

1436. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Committee set up to look into the problems of maintenance of ongoing rural water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government have issued

any guidelines with regard to the norms of expenditure on operation and maintenance of these rural water supply schemes; and

(b) does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the impact of the guidelines issued?

(d) Ten percent of the annual provisions under the Minimum Needs Programme and ten percent of the Annual allocation under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are allowed to be utilised for operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes in addition to the expenditure met out of non-plan budget. The following norms of expenditure were communicated to the States:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No Committee has been set up to look into the problems of maintenance of ongoing rural water supply schemes,

(i)	Deep tubewells and hand-pump schemes	Rs. 400-500 per pump per annum.
(ii)	Shallow tubewell	Rs. 150 per well per annum.
(iii)	Piped water supply schemes	5% of the cost of scheme excluding energy charges; This expenditure norms can be suitably enhanced for difficult areas such as desert and hilly areas.
(iv)	Gravity flow schemes.	7.5% of the cost of the schemes in hilly areas. In desert areas, 8-9 of the cost of the scheme.

After the guidelines were introduced, the situation has improved considerably.

[*Translation*]

Funds to Bihar for Development of Agriculture

1437. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of PLANING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 for the development of agriculture;

(b) whether the State Government of Bihar has sought additional funds during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) to (c). The outlays in respect of Agriculture and allied activities, which are State subjects, are decided in consultation with the Planning Commission. An Annual Plan outlays of Rs. 147.43 crores during 1990-91 and Rs. 148.30 crores for the year 1991-92 had been decided in respect of Agriculture & Allied activities in Bihar. The State Government had proposed Rs. 144.85 crores for Agricultural & Allied Activities during 1992-93 after discussions the outlay for the year 1992-93 was kept at Rs. 150.37 crores.

[English]

Power to Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings to Set up Joint Ventures

1438. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to empower the Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings to set up joint ventures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The delegation of powers to Board of Directors of PSUs to set up joint ventures is under consideration of Government.

Reduction of Prices of Essential Drugs

1439. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
DR KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRIBRIJBHUSHANSHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SAGAR:

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of drugs have gone up during the last two years;

(b) if so, the extent of increase thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). In a situation of rising costs of inputs, particularly of imported nature, corresponding increase in the prices of medicated are unavoidable if their availability is to be ensured.

Price revision of price controlled drugs/ formulation are approved as per the provisions of DPCO, 1987, on the basis of the recommendations of the BICP, and after careful scrutiny in the Department. In the case of formulations outside price control as and when any unreasonable price increased is noticed, Government intervenes to prevail upon the company concerned to bring it down to a reasonable level.

(b) As per the Wholesale Price Index of Drugs & Medicines (Base 1981-82=100), there was an increase of 6.82% during 1991-92.

Thar Desert

1440. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government

propose to make improvements in the forests of Aravalli hillranges to check the spreading of desert of Thar;

(b) whether the working group of Planning Commission had recommended to bring Aravalli hillranges under the hilly area development programme;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan had requested to include this scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether this scheme has been included in the draft of Eighth Five-year Plan; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The afforestation and tree plantation activities are being undertaken to check the spreading to the Thar Desert in Aravalli hill regions.

(b) to (e). The Working Group on Development of Aravali Hills had recommend that the Aravalli should be declared as "Minor Hill Area" which would mean that special Central Assistance would be extended to this area during the 8th Five Year Plan under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP). But the Planning Commission has decided that on account of the prevailing resource constraints, HADP may not be extended to any new hill areas. However, the State Government had proposed the inclusion of Aravali Development in the 8th Five year Plan of the State. The agreed outlay for the Special Area Programme for State's 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 84 crores which includes/interalia

Aravalli Development.

[*Translation*]

"Public Nurseries Under NWDB"

1441. SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Wasteland Development Board introduced a scheme for decentralised nurseries to promote people's participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which National Wasteland Development Board achieved success under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A centrally sponsored scheme viz., Decentralised People's Nurseries, was introduced from 1986-87 for raising of seedlings in nurseries of the Kisans, schools, women and young groups etc. The projects were promoted by the State Forest Departments with 100% central assistance at the rate of 0.45 paise per seedling, which was subsequently increased to 0.70 paise per seedling from 1991-92. The scheme has since been transferred to States from 1992-93 and the entire financial outlay of Rs. 16.20 crores is being released to the States.

(c) The success achieved under the scheme is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical		(Seedlings in crores)
	Grant Released	Grant Utilised	Target	Achievement	Physical achievement as %age to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1986-87	1284.00	931.43	29.24	30.21		103.32
1987-88	723.83	906.59	27.6	29.6		106.09
1988-89	1767.00	1394.81	37.21	35.78		96.16
1989-90	1807.24	1400.79	42.53	44.53		104.70
1990-91	1900.00	1873.27	35.29	45.26		128.25
1991-92	2141.43	1674.43	46.19	29.77*		64.45
	Total	9623.50	8178.32	218.36		215.15

NB: The scheme has been transferred to State Sector from 1992-93 with financial total outlay of rs. 16.20 crores.

- Provisional, progress for two quarters only ended June, 1991 and September,

Deep Sea Exploration

1442 DR RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Deep Sea exploration of the coast of Kaveripoompattinam in Tamil Nadu has been undertaken

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the total number of staff employed at the exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha

[Translation]

Recruitment of Handicapped Women

1443 SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to relax service rules for direct recruitment of educated handicapped women and

(b) if so the time by when such a policy decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) No such proposal is under consideration

(b) Does not arise

[English]

Assets of Public Sector

1444 DR SUDHIR RAY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the method used to evaluate the assets of the public sector, and

(b) the authority which carried out the evaluation work in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P K THUNGON) (a) and (b) The evaluation of the assets of Public Sector Companies, whenever required is carried out by the company as per accounting principles and reflected in the Annual Accounts, that are duly certified by the statutory auditors and C & A

D.A. to Temporary Employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan

1445 SHRI K P REDDAIAH YADAV Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether temporary employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi are not being paid Dearness Allowance despite the orders of Delhi Administration,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the remedial steps proposed by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND

AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Demand of Package Software

1446. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any plan to meet the increasing demand of the software in the country;

(b) whether the domestic production is only a few percentage of the total demands;

(c) whether there is any crash plan scheme envisaged by the Government to enlarge domestic base of production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). The Government of India have identified Software as the major thrust area. To strengthen and promote domestic Software Industry various measures taken by the Department of Electronics are given below:-

- (i) All the major Government users have been advised to advertise tenders separately for computer hardware and software as Software has separate identity.

(ii) All the major Government users have been advised that while floating tenders for computer systems, tender documents should only give specification of the Software packages instead of mentioning the specific brand names, for the packages.

(iii) All the major Government users have been advised that Indian Software Companies should, as far as possible, be involved in the Software Development.

(iv) As Software Piracy is one major factor which can nullify the efforts of Government and Industry in achieving success, the Department of Electronics has initiated action to curb software Piracy. A Monitoring Committee has been constituted with the following objectives:-

- I. To see that the provisions of the Copyright Act so far as software is concerned are vigorously implemented.
- II. To take initiative for conducting studies and monitoring the status of use of legitimate software.
- III. To promote action to meet the needs of users as regards prices of popular software packages.

[Translation]

Implementation of Awards Given by C.A.I.

1447. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of delays made in implementing the awards

of Central Administrative Tribunal; and

possession of land to allottees.

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Orders passed by Central Administrative Tribunal are required to be implemented by concerned authorities. No such information is centrally monitored by the Government.

Projects on Non-Conventional Energy Sources in West Bengal

1450. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) Does not arise.

(a) the central projects in West Bengal on Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

Land to SCs/STs

1448. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) the total amount allocated for this financial year;

(a) whether the possession of the land allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been given to them;

(c) the amount already spent on these projects;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of incidents of such non-possession; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a Research Laboratory on Non-Conventional Energy Sources in West Bengal; and

(c) the efforts made by the Central Government for giving the possession and the directions given to the States in this regard?

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) State Government have been reporting that possession of the land allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribe is being given to them

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Central Government is extending assistance for propagation of various non-conventional energy Sources in West Bengal State, as in other States/UTs of the country viz. National Programmes of Biogas Development and Improved chulha, and other programmes in the field of solar Thermal, Solar Photovoltaic, Biomass, Small Hydro, etc. for meeting rural energy needs or supplementing total energy availability of the State.

(c) Land being a State Subject, Central Government has only advisory and coordinative role. However, States have been requested from time to time at various for a including Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers Conference for ensuring physical

(b) Rs. 80,000 lakh have been provided

by State Government for non-conventional energy sources during the current financial year. Financial support from the MNES is also being provided as per physical targets and funding pattern of various programmes. The physical targets for 1992-93 for the State, are indicated in the attached Statement.

(c) Sanction of Rs. 67.80 lakh has already been made from State annual Plan. Since inception, a sum of Rs. 18.63 crores has been released by the MNES for implementation of Biogas, solar Thermal,

Biomass, Urjagram and Wind Energy programmes.

(d) and (e). No proposal for setting up R & D Laboratory in the State has been submitted. However, technical back-up Units/ Research Centres on Improved Chulha, Biogas, Biomass and Solar Thermal Programmes have been set up in Kalyani University, IIT (Kharagpur), and Jadavpur University respectively. The State of West Bengal is reported to have initiated a proposal for setting up a Technical Back-up Unit-cum-Research Laboratory on Solar Photovoltaic System to be located at Jadavpur University.

STATEMENT**West Bengal: Physical Targets for 1992-93**

Sl.No.	Programme	Target
1	2	3
1.	National Programme for Biogas Development	8,000 Nos.
2.	National Programme for Improved Chulha	50,000 Nos.
3.	Solar Collector Area	640 M2
4.	Solar Cooker	700 Nos.
5.	Solar Street lighting systems	50 Nos*
6.	Solar lanterns	300 Nos.
7.	Solar PV Power Plant	5 KW*

SPV modules are being given for 1992-93

Prices Availability of Essential Commodities

1451. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any special measures for monitoring the prices and availability of Essential Commodities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review these measures from time to time;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the comments on the last review made;

(e) whether these steps have produced the desired results;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister and Special / action committee of Sectionaries on Monitoring of Prices (SACP) are monitoring the prices of essential commodities on regular basis. These committees take necessary measures to keep the prices of essential commodities under control and also augmenting the supply of these commodities. The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has also been monitoring the prices of 10 essential commodities named rice, wheat, sugar, gram dal, tur dal, mustard oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati, tea and salt on daily and weekly basis.

(c) to (g). The efficiency of the measures taken by the Government for controlling the prices of essential commodities is reviewed regularly by the CCP, SACP and the Ministry

of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. Due consideration is given to remove the hindrances in the normal supplies of essential commodities to improve infrastructure facilities and also to augment the production of these commodities. As a result of the constant monitoring of the prices, the rise in the Wholesale Price Index Numbers during the first 33 week of the current financial year has been only 6.2% compared to 10.8% in the corresponding period of last year.

[*Translation*].

Status of Industries to Gold Ornament Business

1452. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the status of small Scale industry to the inherited handicraft business of goldsmiths (Gold Ornament Industry);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Non-Conventional Energy Source for Power Generation

1453. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the non-conventional sources of energy in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan to meet the growing demand for power in the country both in rural and urban area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is encouraging taking up of power generation projects through non-conventional energy sources during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to take up power generation projects of about 300 MW aggregate capacity based on wind energy, small hydro and solar energy; including private sector projects. In addition, it is also proposed to install 25000 numbers of solar photovoltaic lighting systems, 600 numbers of solar photovoltaic water pumps, 4000 numbers of wind pumps and 500 numbers of wind battery charges throughout the country. Energy generation projects based on Biomass based technologies are also proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

The State Governments are taking interest in the area of production of power from non-conventional energy sources.

[Translation]

Revival of Sick Small Scale Units

1454. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Union Government to each State during the last three years for revival of sick units;

(b) the number of sick small scale units revived during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed if any, for revival of sick small scale units during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The assistance provided under margin Money Schemes for revival of sick small scale industrial units during the last three years were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	-	-
2.	Rajasthan	-	-	3.37
3.	Karnataka	-	28.00	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	24.82

No other state was provided financial assistance under the Margin Money Scheme during the last three years.

(b) Information in respect of number of sick small scale units revived during the last three years is not available. However, a statement is attached in respect of number of sick small scale units put under nursing

programme during the last three years.

(c) No targets are fixed for revival of sick small scale units

STATEMENT

Number of sick small scale units out under nursing programme

Sl.No	State/UT	Dec. 88	Spet. 89	Sept.90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	206	89	612
2.	Meghalaya	26	12	19
3.	Mizoram	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	300	239	450
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
6.	West Bengal	596	1736	5395
7.	Nagaland	-	-	-
8.	Manipur	33	2	64
9.	Orissa	158	160	227
10.	Sikkim	-	1	1
11.	Tripura	3	3	3

Sl.No	State/UT	Dec. 88	Sept. 89	Sept. 90
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Madhya Pradesh	165	157	248
27.	Andhra Pradesh	211	239	271
28.	Karnataka	429	422	521
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	2968	1917	1684
31.	Kerala	823	1009	906
32.	Pondicherry	2	27	27
	Total	7768	8201	13236

Letters of Intent to U.P.

1455. SHRI RAMSAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of letters of intent issued to Uttar Pradesh has fallen after the introduction of new industrial policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the list of industrial further in view of the liberalised industrial policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). After the introduction of the new Industrial Policy i.e. from August '91 to October '92, 73 Letters of Intent (LOI) were granted for setting up industries in Uttar Pradesh. Apart from these, 1923 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda were filled during this period for industries in U.P. in the delicensed sector. In the corresponding period in 1990-91, 139 letters of intent and 432 registrations under Delicensed/Exempted Industries Registration schemes had been issued. The decreases in number of LOIs issued after August '91 is due to decrease in number of items require licensing.

(c) to (e). Review of the list of industries kept under compulsory licensing is an integral part of the continuing liberalisation of the industrial policy. However, no decision has

been taken to delicense any of the 18 industries kept under compulsory licensing.

SC/ST/ Judges

+1456. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges belonging to SCs/STs in the various high courts presently;

(b) the details of the recommendations sent by the Chief Ministers and Governors of various States for their appointment during the last six months and the States in which they have been recommended for appointment; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (c). Information regarding caste and community etc., not specifically asked for at the time of making appointments. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate how many recommendations were sent by the Chief Ministers and Governors of various States for appointment during the last 6 months and the States in which they have been recommended for appointment. The Government have, however, requested Chief Justice and the Chief Ministers from time to time locate persons the Bar belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, etc., so as to give them adequate representation on the Bench.

STATEMENT

As on 25.11.1992

Sl.No	High Court	Number of Judges Belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	3	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1
3.	Bombay	4	-
4.	Gauhati	-	3
5.	Gujarat	1	-
6.	karnataka	1	2
7.	Kerala	1	-
8.	Madras	3	-
9.	Rajasthan	-	1
Total		13	7

[English]

New Scheme of ECGC for Small Exporters

1457. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved any new scheme of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation for the small exporters to cover risks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the exporters are likely to be benefited by the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under this scheme called "Small Exporters Policy", exporters with an annual export turn over of Rs. 25 lakhs or less would be covered. The procedures have been simplified and the policy will be issued by the ECGC to cover shipments that might be made by the exporters during the period of 12 months against payment of a minimum premium.

(c) The small exporters would be benefited by way of simplification of procedures, increase in the percentage of cover, payment of minimum, lesser waiting period for claims under the policy and waiver of policy fee.

Revamped PDS

1458. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the follow up action taken by the Government after the introduction of the revamped Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the Government are supplying wheat, sugar kerosene oil etc. to the States according to their requirements;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Orissa is suffering from acute shortage of essential commodities due to short supply by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) State Government and Union Territory Administrations are implementing the various proposals agreed upon for revamping the Public Distribution System (PDS). The progress achieved is being monitored on a regular basis by the Central Government. As per reports received till 15th November, 1992, about 9721 additional Fair Price Shops (FPS) have been opened in the areas identified for the Revamped PDS (RPDS) against the target of 11302 FPSs. About 19.50 lakh additional ration cards have been issued against the proposed target of 26.75 lakhs. More than 82.50 lakhs ghost ration cards have been eliminated. Arrangements have been made for additional storage capacity of 1.44 lakh tonnes against the proposed target of 4.45 lakh tonnes in the RPDS areas. More than 41,000 FPSs in the RPDS areas have been covered by the door delivery system. Village/FPS level Vigilance Committees have been set up in most of the States. Many States have reported distribution of additional commodities such as tea, iodised salt, soaps and pulses through PDS outlets in the RPDS areas. The Central Government is issuing rice and wheat meant for distribution in the RPDS areas at Special Centre Issue Prices

(CIPs) which are lower by Rs. 50 per quintal than the CIP for PDS with effect from 1st June, 1992. Central Government has set apart 2 million tonnes of foodgrains per annum to be allocated to the RPDS Blocks in addition to the normal allocations by the States/UTs to these areas.

(b) and (c). Allocation of PDS items are generally made to the States/UTs in a monthly basis taking into account stocks the Central Pool, demands received from the States, inter-se requirements of various States/UTs and seasonal factors. Allocation of PDS items are supplemental in nature and are meant to meet the requirements of any State/UT

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*],

Ration Cards to Migrants from Bangladesh

1459. SHRI FHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided ration-cards facility to the people migrated from Bangladesh and living in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of migrants from Bangladesh provided with the ration-cards; and

(c) the details of other foreign nationals is country wise, provided with the ration-cards facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). All permanent residents

of Delhi, including Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers, are entitled to ration card facility. Question of nationality of applicant is not enquired into before issue of ration cards by Delhi Administration. Details of the number of foreign national, including Bangladeshis issued with ration cards are not maintained by Delhi Administration.

[*English*]

Joint Ventures Between India and Nepal

1460. SHRI K PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a joint venture between India and Nepal for converting bauxite into aluminium;

(b) if so, the places identified to be identified for the Location of the points both in Nepal and India; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) So far, Govt. have not received any proposal to set up a Joint Venture in Nepal for converting bauxite into aluminium.

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

Grants to Indian Society of International Law

1461. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, was given a grant for carrying on a research project;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether any research report on that project has been submitted by the said Society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Beneficiaries in Maharashtra Under Million Wells Scheme

1462. SHRI LATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for SC/ST beneficiaries in Maharashtra under million on Wells Scheme during 1991;

(b) the number of SC/ST beneficiaries actually benefited; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Performance of Jawahar Roagar Yojna (JRY) and its sub-scheme Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is monitored by financial year. A target was fixed to provide 8760 irrigation wells during 1991-92 to the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. Against the target, 2885 irrigation wells were completed in the State during the year 1991-92.

(c) Both Central Government and State

Government take periodical review of the progress of implementation of Million Wells Scheme. Corrective measures are taken and necessary instructions are issued to step up the pace of implementation.

Computer Specialists with the Sanskrit Institutions

1464. SHRI RAMKAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of programmers and computer specialists are inadequate with Sanskrit Institutes for Sanskrit Computer Projects;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to send computer Specialists on deputation for 3 years from the Research and Development Centres of the Department of electronics;

(d) whether the Government have any scheme to provide software package to Sanskrit and Indian languages institutions; and

(e) if so, the total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Adequate number of computer specialists and programmers are available with Sanskrit institutes for Sanskrit Computer Projects funded under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme of the Department of Electronics.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Several projects have been initiated in different Sanskrit institutions. In each of these projects provision has been made for these institutions to employ Computer specialists to assist them in the development of Computer software. In view of this, there is no specific plan to send computer specialists on deputation for 3 years from the Research and Development Centres of the Department of Electronics.

(d) Projects assigned to Sanskrit Institutions involve inhouse development of Software packages for these institutions as well as other Indian Languages Institutions as well as other Indian languages Institutions. As such, no commercial software packages have provided to these institutions.

(e) Does not arise

ISI Marks by BIS

1465. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has been granting ISI marks to various manufacturers for their production without receiving testing reports;

(b) if so, the number of officials and industries involves therein; and

(c) the action taken against the officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Smokeless Chulhas for Uttar Pradesh

1466. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of smokeless chulhas and biogas plants in the rural and urban areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Union Government to Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Improved Chulhas, family size plants and Institutional Community/Night Soil Plants are being installed/set up in all the States and UTs including the State of Uttar Pradesh under Centrally sponsored schemes viz.; National Programme on Improved Chulha, National Programme on Biogas Development and Community Institutions/Night Soil Biogas Plants Programme respectively. State-wise targets are decided in consultation with the States under these programmes keeping in view various factors like area to be covered, potential beneficiaries, achievement of a particular State during the past.

(b) The year-wise details of the number of Improved Chulhas, biogas plants set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh under these programmes are given in the Statement-I.

(c) The year-wise position of funds released to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years for the installation of Improved Chulhas and Biogas Plants is given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

Year	Number of family type Biogas Plants.			No. of CBP/IBP/NBP.*
	1	2	3	
1989-90		3,99,866	13,553	9
1990-91		3,05,218	17,063	10
1991-92		2,92,056	12,414	26

(*) CBP : Community Biogas Plants.

IBP : Institutional Biogas Plants

NBP : Night Soil Biogas Plants

STATEMENT - II

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Amount Released			4
	1	2	3	
	For Improved Chulha	For Family Size Biogas.	For CBP/IBP/NBP*	
1989-90	249.57	419.84	22.30	
1990-91	216.34	388.50	30.65	
1991-92	358.01	288.75	13.91	
(*) CBP	: Community Biogas Plants			
INP	: Institutional Biogas Plants			
NBP	: Night Soil Biogas Plants			

Anti Defection Law

1467. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to plug the loopholes in the Anti Defection Law in view the recent controversies over some of its provisions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time, by which the Government propose to make necessary amendment in the said law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The matter relating to making of suitable amendment in the Anti Defection Law is under consideration of the Government and no final decisions yet been taken

Increase in Commission on EC

1468. PROF. K.V THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from the States for increasing the Commission for sale of essential commodities,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,

CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Margins to fair price shops for sale of foodgrains is fixed by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. Requests have come from many States/ U.Ts. for enhancement or margins on levy sugar. The issue of fixation of margins of levy sugar is under review. In the case of kerosene, the issue relating to increase of commission for kerosene oil dealers is under examination. As regards imported edible oils, there is no proposal at present for revision of commission.

Impact of Price Fixation of Fertilisers

1469. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some indigenous fertilizer industries in the country are likely to be affected by the recent price fixation formula announced by the Government; and

(b) if so, the industries that are likely to be affected by the price fixation which is less than the cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). In so far as nitrogenous fertilizers are concerned, no indigenous unit would be affected adversely by 10% reduction in the sale price of urea or re-introduction of subsidy scheme in respect of low analysis nitrogenous fertilizers.

After de-control of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 25th August, 1992, no price fixation formula in respect of these fertilizers would be applicable under the retention price- cum-subsidy scheme and the producers/suppliers would be free to sell these products at prices to be determined by them depending upon market forces.

Pak Resolution on Babri Masjid

1470. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan National Assembly passed a resolution on Babri Masjid recently;

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

(c) the effect of such resolution on the process of bilateral talks between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Pakistan National Assembly passed a resolution on August 27, 1992 on the issue of Babri Masjid and called on Government of India to ensure full protection to the mosque. Government have conveyed to Government of Pakistan at diplomatic and political levels its strong objections and deep concern over Pakistan's blatant and unacceptable interference in our internal affairs.

(c) We have asked the Government of Pakistan to abandon its intrusive approach and join us in sincere efforts to have meaningful bilateral dialogue to establish good-neighbourly relations.

Price Rise Tyre Companies

1471. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether major tyre producers have formed a cartel and are manipulating prices to their benefit;

(b) if so, whether this case has been

referred to MRTPC to restrain them from indulging in monopolistic trade practices and manipulating tyre prices; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to check this practice by the tyre producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Department of Company Affairs are filing an application under section 10 (a) (ii) of the MRTP Act relating to collusive price behaviour by some of the tyre manufacturers. Further a reference has been made to the MRTP Commission under section 31 of the MRTP Act against M/s Dunlop India Ltd for enquiry into monopolistic trade practices in the production and sale of aero tyres.

The Director General of Investigation and Registration has informed that the Commission has issued a Notice of Enquiry to M/s. MRF Ltd regarding monopolistic trade practices allegedly carried on by the company.

(c) Does not arise. The Department of Industrial Development have informed that there is no statutory control on prices of tyres.

Office of State Trading Corporation in Ahmedabad

1472. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are going to shift/close STC Office of Ahmadabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Chamber of Commerce for continuance of the STC Office; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). The worked in STC's office at Ahmedabad has reduced substantially due to decanalisation of Newsprint and lesser import of edible oils and as such it is now functioning as a sub-branch of STC's Branch Office at Kandla. There is no proposal to either shift or close the STC's sub-branch at Ahmedabad.

Placement of Nuclear Installations Under International Safeguard

1473. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considering the question of placement of Indian's nuclear installations under international safeguards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Three Point Programme to Curb Corruption

1474. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have adopted a three point strategy to check corruption in Government officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to check Corruption in Government offices, Government of India have adopted a three-pronged strategy prevention, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive action. Pursuant to these policy guidelines, a detailed annual Action Plan on vigilance and anti-corruption measures has been formulated this year also as in the past. Ministries/Departments are required to ensure the implementation of the action plan by all the administrative units, Public Sector Undertakings and other offices under their administrative control and periodically review the performance at the higher levels.

[*English*]

Indo-China Trade

1475. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of trade between India and China at present;

(b) the main items which are being exported/imported by both the countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government propose to open more trade points on the border between the two countries; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The volume of trade between India and China during the last 3 years is as follows:

Value ; Rs. Mn

Year	Export China	Import from China	Balance of trade	Total trade
1989-90	391	658	(-) 267	1049
1990-91	327	556	(-) 229	883
1991-92	1162	526	(+) 636	1688
April - Aug.' 92	472	249	(+) 223	721

(Source : DGCI &S)

(b) The bilateral trade with China is confined to few commodities only. Iron Ore, other ores and processed minerals constitutes bulk minerals constitutes bulk of our imports from China.

(c) and (d). The border trade between Indian and China is presently across the Lipulekh Pass with Indian trade mart at Gunji in Pithoragarn district, Uttar Pradesh. Both sides are keen to consider extension of the border trade to some other areas which may be mutually agreed to.

Modernisation of Fertilizer Units

1476. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

the steps taken or proposed taken to be modernise/rehabilitate the different units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): An outlay of Rs. 227 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for various schemes of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC), including evamping/rehabilitation of its operating units. However, the implementation of various revamping proposals would depend on their financial and technical viability and availability of funds through budgetary sources.

In the meantime, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction have declared HFC as a sick company.

Satish Chandra Committee

1477. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Satish Chandra Committee has recommended deletion of all foreign language from the UPSC syllabus in the Civil Services examinations from 1993 onwards;

(b) if so, the whether a section of students has protested against this recommendation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Considering the representations received from various quarters, UPSC have proposed to retain foreign languages in the syllabus for Civil Services Examination Scheduled to be held in 1993

[*Translation*]

Implementation of JRY

1478. MAJ. GENL (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding implementation of JRY at village level;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether only a small portion of the funds earmarked for JRY is being utilised.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the impact thereof on rural society;

(e) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints are received occasionally regarding misutilisation of JRY funds at the village level. Generally, the following type of complaints are received:-

- (i) That the Gram Pradhan/Sarpanch has not discussed the plan for development of village in the meetings of the Village Panchayat and has started the work without informing the Village Panchayat;
 - (ii) That a Gram Pradhan has himself up the contract of the works executed in the village;
 - (iii) That he has employed one of his relations as contractor to execute the work;
 - (iv) That he has not paid the minimum wages to the workers engaged under the Yojana or wages are not paid for months together;
 - (v) That he has used JRY funds for his personal benefits.
 - (vi) That he has spent less but manipulated the accounts to show more expenditure.
- (c) No, Sir.

(d) The physical and financial progress made under the JRY since its inception upto September, 1992 is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds provided</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Targeted employment</i>	<i>Employment generated</i>
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		<i>(In million mandays)</i>	
1989-90	2694.30	2458.10	875.72	864.39
1990-91	2539.30	2600.03	929.10	874.56
1991-92	2358.75	2641.96	735.43	808.10
1992-93	2556.22	931.72*	776.25	270.66*

* Upto October, 1992- provisional)

Besides this, the following important assets have also been created under JRY during 1989-92;

(i)	Trees Planted	18541.54	lakhs
(ii)	Rural Roads	432971.40	Kms.
(iii)	School Buildings	107015	Nos.
(iv)	Drinking Water Wells/Ponds	311282	Nos.
(v)	Minor irrigation Works	148772.99	Hectares
(vi)	Panchayat Garhs Mahila Mandals	36703	Nos.
(vii)	Houses constructed under IAY	681248	Nos.
(viii)	Wells constructed under MWS	337581	Nos.

(e) to (g). Government of India have taken up the work of concurrent evaluation of JRY through independent institution/ organisations to assess its impact in the rural areas in relation to the stated objectives of the programme. In the concurrent evaluation which has already been launched, the extent and nature of employment generated, wages paid to workers, the type of assets created under JRY, their usefulness to the society, in general, and to the poorer sections of the community, in particular and the contribution of JRY to the welfare of the families below the

poverty line are the main points of evaluation. The Government will undertake restructuring of the programme if the results of the concurrent evaluation warrant it.

[English]

Quality of Products by Multinational Companies

1479. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether Government have the

requisite machinery to examine the quality of the products produced by Multinational companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases identified where strict quality control is not adhered to; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent these companies from selling sub-standard goods in the third world countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government have the requisite machinery to examine the quality of products requiring compulsory conformance to prescribed standards, whether produced by national or multinational companies. Products which affect the health or safety of consumers, certain items of mass consumption, and items affecting the environment are covered by these standards

(b) Apart from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), organisations mentioned in the closed Statement are responsible for formulating standards and their enforcement through agencies which are either under the Central Govt. or State Govts. Data on number of cases is not maintained centrally.

(c) The Government have enacted various laws in this regard (refer statement and penalties are enforced as prescribed therein.

STATEMENT

Organisation Other than BIS Concerned with Formulating Standards at All India Level.

NATIONAL STANDARDS DIRECTORATE OF MARKETING & INSPECTION
(Agriculture Marketing Advisor to Govt. of India

Ministry of Agriculture

Field : Raw and Semi processed Agricultural Commodities, Meat and Meat Products

Regulation: Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937 Meat Food Products Order 1973

INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS

Ministry of Surface Transport

Field : Roads and Bridges

Disignation: IRC

REGULATORY STANDARDS CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION & POWER

Ministry of Irrigation

Field: Electrical Power Equipment

CENTRAL BOILERS BOARD

Department of Industrial Development

Ministry of Industry

Field: Boilers

Regulation: Indian Boilers Act, 1923

Indian Boilers Regulations 1949

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS CFFS

Directorate General of Health Services

Field: Food Products

Regulation: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and Rules 1955 (Amendments 1986 a PFA (Second Amendment) Rules 1987)

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Department of Power

Field: Electric Power Generation

Regulation: Indian Mines Act & Rules 1952

DIRECTORATE OF VANASPATI, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS

Department of Civil Supplies

Field : Vanasspati & Vegetable Oils

Regulation: Vegetable Products Control Order, 1947; Vegetable Oil Products (Standards of Quality) Order, 1975

DIRECTORATE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Department of Civil Supplies

Field: Weight and Measures use in Commercial Transactions

Regulation: Standards of Weight and Measures Act 1976 Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985; Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Rules 1987

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Field Fruits and Vegetable Products, Synthetic Syrups and Aerated Waters Regulation: Fruits Productt Order 1955

JUTE COMMISSIONER

Field:Jute & Jute Products Regulation: Essential Commodities Act 1955 Jute (Licensing and Control) Order 1961

TEXTILES COMMITTEE

Ministry of Textiles

Field: Fibre, Yarn Fabric and Textiles Machinery Regulation: Textiles/ Commn:!!tee Act 1963

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

Field: Textiles Gibres, Yarnand Fabrics (Except Haandbook Fabrics) and Textile Machinery, Excluding Jute and Silk Regulation. Essential Commodities/Sugar (Packing and Marking) Order 1970; Cotton Control Order 1986, TTextile Control Order 1986

DEPARTMENT STANDARDS CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Field : Civil and Electrical Works Designation CPWD Specificaation

EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL OF INDIA

Ministry of Commerce

Field: Over 800 Notified Commodities meant for Export

Regulation: Export)Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963 and Rules 1964

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Ministry of Communications

Field : Telecommunication Eqipmnet

Designation: ITD

DIRECTORATE OF STANDARDISATION

Ministry of Defence

Field: Articles for Defence use Designation: JSS, JSG, JSRL, JSPR,

ELECTRONIC C MPONENT STANDARDISATION ORGANISATION LCSO

Ministry of Defence

Field : Electronic Components

RESEARCH DESIGN AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION (RDSO)

Ministry of Railways

Field: items used in Railways Designation:
IRS Specifications

CONTROLLERATE OF INSPECTION

Ministry of Defence (DGI),

Field: Explosives/Ammunition

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

Ministry of Electronics

Field: STOC Sseries Consumer
Electronics/Information Technology

FPS in States

1480. SHRI GOBHAI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the opening of fair price shops in many States;

(b) if so, the number of such shops being opened, have been opened in Gujarat State;

(c) whether the number of fair price shops is not in accordance with the proportion of the population; and

(d) the rules and criteria for opening of fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Decisions to open Fair Price Shops (FPS) etc. are taken by the State Government since they have the operational responsibility for implementing the Public Distribution System. The Central Government advised State Governments/UT Administrations to open additional FPSs as necessary in their assessment in unserved and underserved areas, especially in the areas identified for the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS). Government of Gujarat has reported that 274 new FPSs have been opened in the State since 1st September, 1991 till 31st October, 1992. As on 31st March, 1992, it was reported that there were 9693 FPSs in the rural areas and 3181 FPSs in the urban areas of Gujarat. The average rural areas and 3181 FPSs in the urban areas of Gujarat. The average urban population served is about 3330 per FPS. Central Government has advised an average norm of 2000 persons to be served by an FPS, subject to the need and viability of FPSs as determined by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Strength of IAS Officers

1481. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of IAS officers in the country as on date together with the State-wise break up of their cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): The total number of IAS officers state-wise as on 1.1.1992. may be seen in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

The Statement showing Statewise No. of IAS Officers in Position

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	205

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	322
3.	Bihar	379
4.	Gujarat	251
5.	Himachal Pradesh	131
6.	Haryana	215
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	111
8.	Kerala	172
9.	Karnataka	261
10.	Maharashtra	351
11.	Madhya Pradesh	387
12.	Manipur-Tripura	137
13.	Nagaland	51
14.	Orissa	205
15.	Punjab	198
16.	Rajasthan	249
17.	Sikkim	43
18.	Tamil Nadu	316
19.	Uttar Pradesh	545
20.	Union Territory	212
21.	West Bengal	294
Total		5035

Import of Medicines

1482. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is importing some Chinese manufactured medicine 'Tetracycline' from the German firms at higher rates than its availability in Chinese firms;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total annual foreign exchange involved in this import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited had, in August, 1989, imported 20 tonnes of Tetracycline through a German firm to meet the short-term peak demand and pressure from the Industry. The import was made after following the purchase procedure prevalent in the Company and at a competitive rate. The company is at present, neither importing nor it has any immediate plan to import Tetracycline.

Export of Horse-Shoe Crab

1484. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided for exporting the horse-shoe crab, marine creature abundantly available on Orissa Coast, to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). There is no ban on export of horse shoe crab.

BIS Co-operation with British SIQA

1485. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has signed a memorandum of understanding with the British Standards Institution for quality assurance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A memorandum of understanding ('MOU) was signed on 2nd Oct., 1992 between the British Standards Institution for quality Assurance (BSIQA) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to:

i) Provide for mutual assurance of their Quality Assurance Registration Systems based upon the ISO 9000 Standards and comparable national standards;

ii) Establish an implementation programme to ensure integration and equivalence of systems and procedures;

iii) Provide for mutual recognition of assessments and thereby to provide a basis for the issue of reciprocal and /or joint certification.

iv) Provide assistance within the implementation programme in staff training at an agreed cost.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance under Hill Area
Development Programme**

1486. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether special Central assistance is given to some hilly regions of the country under Hill Area Development Programme;

(b) whether Planning Commission constituted an expert group for preparing a list of new hilly region of the country;

(c) if so, whether this group has submitted its report, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group in 1986 to evolve appropriate criteria for delineation of hill areas and prepare a list of new hill areas of the country, which submitted its Report in February, 1987. The Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of this Group and decided that on account of the prevailing resource constraints, Hill Area development Programme may not be extended to any new hill area.

[*English*]

Gas based Fertiliser Plants

1487. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

the time by which the gas based fertiliser plants at Jagdishpur and Aonla in U.P. are likely to be allocated additional gas so as to enable them to double their capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The proposed project for doubling the capacity of the gas-based fertiliser plant of IFFCO has been allocated gas in principle. No such allocation has, however, been made for doubling the capacity of the Jagdishpur fertiliser plant.

**Handling Over Units of Coffee Board to
Private Parties**

1488. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has taken a decision to hand over its units to the private parties;

(b) if so, the number of units proposed to be handed over to the private parties;

(c) the places where these units are located;

(d) the reasons for handing over these units to the private parties;

(e) whether a few vested interests wanted to grab these units under benami names; and

(f) whether the employees working in these units have opposed to privatisation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Uranium for Tarapur Nuclear Power Project

1489. SHRI YASWANTRAOPATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium is imported for Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has produced such a fuel which can meet the requirement of Tarapur Plant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Mixed Oxide Fuel (MOX) has been produced by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) on experimental basis which can be used in Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) in the absence of enriched uranium. It is also possible to produce enriched uranium for TAPS based on indigenous technology developed in BARC.

[*English*]

Trade with European Monetary Union Countries

1490. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian goods are likely to face higher tariff wall from January 1, 1993 for entry into countries constituting Europe

Monetary Union as compared to the tariff in force as on today;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken thereon;

(c) whether India also propose to set up a body like European Monetary Union; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposals received by Capart from Kerala

1491. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals received by CAPART from the Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Council extends financial assistance for implementation of rural development programmes to non-governmental organisations. No proposals have been received by CAPART from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Ventures by British Industrialists

1492. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lukewarm response from the British industrialists for investments in joint ventures according to the Confederations of Indian Industries team;

(b) whether the Government have taken any initiative to attract the British industrialists to invest in various projects in India; and

(c) if so, their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Confederation of Indian Industry team comprising some Chief Executives of Industries had gone on a mission to UK from 6-9 July, 1992. CII had reported that their mission attracted positive response from British Industry with regard to investments in India and also in terms of their interest in the economic reforms in India.

(b) and (c). Various policy initiatives detailed in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled on 24th July, 1991 are aimed inter alia, at generally attracting foreign investment. Companies from various countries, including UK, have shown their interest in investing in India. The total direct foreign investment in India proposed by UK companies in the foreign collaboration approvals issued by the Government during the period 1990 to 1992 has been as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total foreign investment, (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990	9.06
1991	32.10
1992 (upto October)	109.42

Family Pension Rules

1493. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modify the family pension rules in the event of pensioners' death; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Machinery under Consumer Protection

1494. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to strengthen the Machinery under Consumer Protection Act;

(b) whether the samples of food items are taken from various localities to create awareness among the consumers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 Central Government is responsible for setting up of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (National Commission) and the Central Consumer Protection Council and they have been set up and are functioning. State Governments are responsible for setting up of Consumer Disputes Redressal commission (State Commission) and Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) and

State level Consumer Protection Councils. As per information available, 30 State Commissions and 433 District Forums are functioning in the country. State level Consumer Protection Councils have been set up in all the States/UTs except Kerala. The remaining State Commission and District Forums have been notified. The implementation of the Consumer Protection Act is pursued with the State Governments through number of letters, telegrams etc. The officers while on tour also take up matters with them. This matter is also reviewed in various meetings of the central Council.

(b) and (c). Consumer Protection Act does not provide for picking up of samples from various localities etc., and this is the responsibility of the Food Inspectors under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Manufacture of Drugs

1495. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to become self sufficient in the manufacture and research of drugs.

(b) the steps taken to make available standard medicines at cheaper rates and to check the increases in the prices;

(c) the steps taken for meeting our requirements after imposition of patent laws; and

(d) the amount earmarked by the Government for the research work in

allopathic, Ayurvedic and homeopathy system of medicines during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). A number of measures have already been introduced through the Drug Policy 1986 as well as the New Industrial Policy with a view to increase production of drugs in the country as well as to promote indigenous research. In order to encourage further production of drugs and promote research, Govt. have reviewed the Drug Policy to bring it in consonance with the liberalised spirit of the New Industrial Policy. A background note on the review of the Drug Policy has been placed in both the Houses of Parliament on 12th August, 1992 for consideration of the Hon'ble Members.

(b) Price revisions of price controlled formulations are approved as per the provisions of DPCO, 1987. In the case of formulations outside price control, as and when any unreasonable price increase is noticed, Govt. intervenes and prevails upon the concerned company to bring it down to a reasonable level.

(d) As per information received from the Ministry of Health, the research in allopathic, ayurvedic and homoeopathic systems of medicines is mainly conducted by Indian Council for Medical Research, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda or Siddha, and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy. The funds earmarked for each of these organisations under Plan and Non-Plan during the last three years is as under:-

A. Indian Council for Medical Research, New Delhi

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
1989-90	1575.00	3000.00
1990-91	1647.00	3029.00
1991-92	1828.03	2875.00

B. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha:*(Rs in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
1989-90	491.00	121.57
1990-91	587.00	216.60
1991-92	524.00	150.00

C. Central for Research in Homeopathy, New Delhi.*(Rs in Lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>
1989-90	89.50	75.00
1990-91	87.00	130.00
1991-92	100.50	100.00

[*Translation*]**Infrastructural Facilities for Industrial Development of Gujarat**

1496 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are according priority to increase the infrastructural facilities for the industrial development of various States;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard, particularly in Gujarat;

(c) the details of the allocation made to Gujarat for each growth centre; and

(d) the allocation proposed to be made during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Government are pursuing a "Growth Centre" Scheme for promoting industrialisation through creation of infrastructural facilities. Under this Scheme, it is proposed to set up 70 growth centres throughout the country.

(b) Gujarat has been allotted 3 growth centres.

(c) and (d). In a project cost of Rs. 30 crores per growth centre, the central Government's share is Rs. 10 crores. The amount is released in instalments only after the detailed project reports for the growth centres are appraised and approved. Project reports in respect of the three growth centres have been appraised and approved and an amount of Rs. 1.50 crores as Central Assistance has been released.

**Claims of Engineering Projects (India)
Ltd. against Iraq**

1497. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any claims of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited pending with their Iraqi clients;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for recovery of these claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of Iraqi Dinars 11.97 lakhs (equivalent to Rs. 9.93 crores) and Iraqi Dinars 135.51 lakhs (equivalent to Rs. 112.47 crores) is pending from Water Research Centre and Grain Silos Project, Iraq, respectively.

(c) Matter has been taken up through Indian Embassy in Iraq.

Procurement and Supply of EC

1498. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the steps are being taken by the Government for the procurement and supply of levy sugar and imported edible oils;

(b) if so, the procurement made during the current year so far; and

(c) the allotment of Levy sugar and imported edible oils made to different States

during the current year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). There is no procurement of sugar at present. Under the present policy of partial control, certain percentage of sugar produced by various manufacturers is being released as levy sugar for Public Distribution System (PDS) and certain percentage is being released as free sale sugar for sale in the open market, by regulating monthly releases. Arrangements are made to import edible oils for distribution through Public Distribution System depending on a number of factors such as domestic and international prices of edible oils, seasonal increase in demand and availability of foreign exchange for imports.

The monthly allocations of levy sugar for the country as a whole is 3.33 lakh tonnes. The Government also allocates a total quantity of 1 lakh tonnes per annum as festival quota to the various States. The share of each State/UT is proportion to its monthly levy sugar. The Government has also allowed 5% ad-hoc increase in the monthly levy sugar allocation from August, 1991 to March, 1993.

During the Oil Year November, 1991 to October, 1992, a total quantity of 1.68 lakh MTs of edible oil was imported for distribution through the PDS. This includes 54767 MTs of edible oils imported directly by certain State Governments for the PDS under a special dispensation. During the Oil Year November, 1992 to October, 1993, till 30th November, 1992 about 11882 MTs of edible oil have been imported for the PDS.

A statement showing the allocation of levy sugar and imported edible oils made to different States/UTs in 1992 is the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Details of allocation of Levy Sugar, and Imported edible oils made to States/UTs. In 1992

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Levy sugar		Imported Ed. Oil	
		3	4	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	326.2	7.1		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.1	0.3		
3.	Assam	124.1	0.7		
4.	Bihar	431.7	4.5		
5.	Goa	6.5	1.5		
6.	Gujarat	208.9	7.2		
7.	Haryana	82.4	1.8		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.0	2.0		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.3	2.1		
10.	Karnataka	229.2	8.4		
11.	Kerala	154.2	5.0		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	322.9	4.6		

SI.No.	States/UTs	Levey sugar	Imported Ed. Oil
1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	386.2	10.0
14.	Manipur	9.0	1.1
15.	Meghalaya	8.4	0.9
16.	Mizoram	3.4	0.9
17.	Nagaland	5.5	1.2
18.	Orissa	159.9	4.5
19.	Punjab	102.5	2.1
20.	Rajasthan	218.2	2.6
21.	Sikkim	2.1	0.5
22.	Tamil Nadu	290.9	1.5
23.	Tripura	12.9	0.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	682.8	4.5
25.	West Bengal	334.0	3.0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.2	0.5
27.	Chandigarh	4.8	0.3

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Levey sugar		Imported Ed. Oil
		3	4	
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.7	0.2	
29.	Daman & Diu	0.5	0.4	
30.	Delhi	112.2	5.1	
31.	Lakshadweep	0.9	0.3	
32.	Pondicherry	5.1	1.0	

Growth in Manufacturing Sector

1499. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth in the manufacturing sector has been affected as a result of tight credit policy, high interest rates and import compression due to severe shortage of foreign exchange and the burden of external debt; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revitalise the growth of manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) Growth in the manufacturing sector was affected inter alia by the increase in cost of credit, limitations on credit availability as well as import compression measures in 1991-92.

(b) Policy initiatives announced in the Statement of Industrial Policy in July, 1991, Trade Policy in August, 1991, and consequent changes introduced in the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97, removal of curbs on imports and initiatives taken in the Union Budget, 1992-93, such as rationalisation and lowering of custom duties, the reform of direct taxes including, in particular, reduction of tax on productive assets, measures for reform in the capital markets, lowering of interest rates on commercial credit, reduction in statutory liquidity ratio as well as post-Budget reduction in interest rates and revision in the credit policy, are some of the steps taken by the Government to revitalise the growth manufacturing sector.

Drinking Water Problem Villages in Orissa

1500. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drinking water problem villages in Orissa at present;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted some schemes to the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) As on 1.10.92, there were 489 'No Source' problem villages in Orissa.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, the Central Government has given special Central assistance of Rs. 12.81 crores for coverage of 'No Source' problem villages with safe drinking water facilities.

Quantity of Coffee and Its Markets

1501. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coffee of different grades pooled with the Coffee Board during 1991-92;

(b) the quantity sold in the market and the International markets during this period;

(c) the average price secured in these markets; and

(d) the rate of payment made to the growers per kilogram of different kinds of coffee during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Since the entire quantity of coffee received into the pool during 1991-92 season has not

yet been completely cured, and as a quantity of 36,908 tonnes (as on 31.10.1992) is still to be cured, Gradewise receipt into the pool is not available. However, Typewise total quantity of receipts into the pool pertaining to 1991-92 season is as follows:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of Coffee</i>	<i>Total (in Tonnes)</i>
1.	Plantation	65,824
2.	Arabica Cherry	19,724
3.	Robusta Cherry	74,121
4.	Robusta Parchment	15,742
	Total	1,75,411

(b) The following quantity was sold in Domestic and Export Markets from 1st January to 31st October, 1992:

		<i>1991-92 crop</i>	<i>Previous crop (in Tonnes)</i>	<i>Total</i>
i)	Domestic Sales	30,656	12,190	42,846
ii)	Export Sales	80,467	13,924	94,391

(c) Average price secured in Domestic and Export Auctions for important Grades in Auctions since January 1992 upto October 1992 are as follows:

<i>Important Grade</i>	<i>Average Price secured for 50 kg. in (in Rupees)</i>	
	<i>Domestic Auctions</i>	<i>Export Auctions</i>
Plantation PB	1939.00	1624.00
Plantation A	1665.25	1592.50
Plantation B	1564.00	1603.25
Plantation C	1502.50	1471.00
Arabica Cherry P3	1614.75	1182.50

<i>Important Grade</i>	<i>Average Price secured for 50 kg. in (in Rupees)</i>	
	<i>Domestic Auctions</i>	<i>Export Auctions</i>
Arabica Cherry AB	1511.75	1255.50
Arabica Cherry C	1286.75	1103.50
Robusta Parchment PB	1455.25	1242.50
Robusta Parchment AB	1346.50	1417.75
Robusta Parchment C	1262.00	1100.75
Robusta Cherry PB	1367.50	1174.00
Robusta Cherry AB	1288.00	1234.75
Robusta Cherry C	1211.50	1126.00

(d) The Coffee Board has declared initial payment of Rs. 11.00 per point for 1991-92 season. Subsequently, supplementary payment of Re. 1.00 per point for the season

1991-92 has been declared. Taking into account the payment of Rs. 12.00 per point declared for 1991-92 season, the payment will amount to:

<i>Important Grade</i>	<i>Rupees per kg.</i>
Plantation PB	24.72
Plantation A	24.00
Plantation B	21.60
Plantation C	19.94
Arabica Cherry PB	18.96
Arabica Cherry AB	19.20
Arabica Cherry C	13.92
Robusta Parchment PB	17.04
Robusta Parchment AB	17.52

<i>Important Grade</i>	<i>Rupees per kg.</i>
Robusta Parchment C	15.12
Robusta Cherry PB	15.36
Robusta Cherry AB	15.84
Robusta Cherry C	13.44

[*Translation*];

Proposals from U.P. for Inclusion in Eighth Plan

1502 SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any project schemes to include these in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the projects/schemes likely to be implemented with the assistance

of the world Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted plan documents for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93, containing proposals for all the sectors of development.

(c) The projects presently under consideration of the world Bank for implementation in Uttar Pradesh are as given below:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount \$ million</i>
1. UP Sodic Project	100
2. First Primary Education Project	150

Central sector projects which are also likely to be implementation the States including Uttar Pradesh and projects which have been posed for assistance but are not yet ready for implementation have been excluded

[*English*]

Industrial Growth Rate of Gujarat

1503. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be

pleased to state:

(a) the industrial growth rate of Gujarat as compared to the growth rate of other States during 1991-92; and

(b) the target for industrial growth rate fixed for 1992-93 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The industrial grow rates are not compiled State-wise. However, some idea of the industrial growth rates may be had from the growth rates of Net State Domestic Product from

manufacturing Sector. The latest date are availability only for 1990-91 and are detailed in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The targets for industrial growth rates are not fixed State-wise.

STATEMENT

Estimates of NSDP from Manufacturing sector and corresponding Growth rate at constant (1980-81) prices

States Series	Net State Domestic Product									
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Growth Rate		
	(P)				(Q)					
Sl.No.	State/U.T.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115312	124925	127000	134908	8.34	1.66	6.23		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	359	376	394	411	4.74	4.79	4.31		
3.	Assam	41162	50253	47318	53087	22.09	-5.84	12.19		
4.	Bihar	95970	100024	106701	113924	4.22	6.68	6.21		
5.	Goa	11182	15992	15992	15992	43.02	0	0		
6.	Gujarat	242971	276626	295479	314019	13.85	6.82	6.27		
7.	Haryana	79791	88150	86739	89774	10.48	-1.6	3.5		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7081	7449	7473	4.73	0.44	0.32			

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Net State Domestic Product					Growth Rate			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	(P)	(Q)	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10228	11285	10156	-	10.33	-10	-		
10.	Karnataka	172757	191897	211560	210175	11.08	10.25	-65		
11.	Kerala	58085	67569	733375	787094	13.3	18.31	7.32		
12.	Madhya Pradesh *	52670	58820	64480	70050	11.20	9.59	8.67		
13.	Maharashtra	547108	619879	733375	787094	13.3	18.31	7.32		
14.	Manipur	1536	1674	1817	1910	8.98	8.54	5.12		
15.	Meghalaya	878	799	918	939	-9	14.89	2.29		
16.	Nagaland	418	444	472	501	6.22	6.31	8.14		
17.	Orissa	38125	36859	69668	71035	-3.32	89.01	1.96		
18.	Punjab	94763	107617	116140	128582	13.56	7.92	10.71		
19.	Rajasthan	72409	77295	82323	84180	6.75	6.5	2.26		

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Net State Domestic Product						Growth Rate			(Rs. Lakhs)
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
				(P)	(Q)						
20.	Sikkim	654	733	-	-	12.08	-	-			
21.	Tamil Nadu	237712	249819	255685	266738	5.09	2.42	4.25			
22.	Tripura	1465	1626	1713	-	10.99	5.35	-			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	244247	265079	272563	286200	8.53	2.82	5			
24.	West Bengal	298725	320666	330903	341388	7.34	3.19	3.17			
25.	A & N Islands	850	756	643	639	11.06	-14.95	-62			
26.	Delhi	99741	112612	129750	-	12.9	15.22	-			
27.	Pondicherry	5718	5718	5888	6017	0	2.97	2.19			

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Net State Domestic Product				Growth Rate				(Rs. Lakhs)
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
				(P)	(G)					
<p>Q : Quick Estimates</p> <p>P : Provisional</p> <p>- : Not available (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments.</p> <p>Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.</p> <p>Note 1 : Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.</p> <p>Note 2 : The state of Mizoram prepares these estimates at current prices only.</p> <p>Note 3 : The UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Dami & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.</p>										

Misutilisation of Funds under J.R.Y.

1504. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allegation has been received from the Members of Parliament for misutilisation of funds under J.R.Y. in some States;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) at the district level and by village panchayats at village level few complaints have been received by the Government of India regarding misuse of JRY funds. Whenever such complaints are received, they are referred to the concerned State Government for appropriate remedial action.

(c) The system of checks and balances is built into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) programme so that misutilisation of funds does not take place. The resources under JRY allocated to the village panchayats are kept in a bank account or a post office account in the joint names of the Sarpanch and another member nominated by the Panchayat. Every drawal from the bank is required to be authorised in the meeting of the village Panchayat. Since JRY is implemented by about 2.20 lakhs village panchayats all over the country, the State Governments have drawn up a programme

of inspection of these works by senior officers, from the State/District/Block level who are required to inspect the works in the villages/district at a frequency decided by the State Level Coordination Committee. Monthly and quarterly reports are prescribed for a regular flow of information from the districts to the State & Central levels so that both the State and Central Governments can monitor the performance of the programme periodically.

[*Translation*]

Computer Centres in Maharashtra

1505. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more computer centres in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places, where these centres are proposed to be set up;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on these projects; and

(d) the details of the computer centres working in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The details of computer Centres already working in Maharashtra are given below:

Location	Computer Installed
National Informatics Centre Western Regional Centre, Pune	NEC S-1000 Super Computer
31 District Informatics Centres in 31 Districts Hqrs. of Maharashtra	80386 based Super At computer System location
NIC Maharashtra State Centre New Administrative Building Bombay	ND-550 Super Mini Computer System
NIC Computer Centre Government of Maharashtra Secretariat, Bombay	5 number of 80386 based Super At Computer Systems
Office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports & New CGO Building Bombay	80486 based Computer and two 80386 based Super ATs
Office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, World Trade Centre, Bombay	80386 based Super AT Computer
Office of Textile Commissioner, Bombay	80386 based Super AT Computer System
<i>Following Computer Centres have been set up by Department of Revenue, CBEC with the technical support of NIC</i>	
3 Computer Centres in three Collectrates of Central Excise at Bombay	EISA 80486 based Computer in each Colectorate
Computer Centre in each Collectorate of Central Excise located at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Pune	EISA 80486 based Computer in each Collectorate
10 Computer Centres in 19 Central Excise Division at Bombay	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer Installed</i>
3 Computer Centres in three Central Excise Divisions at Thane	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division
2 Computer Centres each located in two Central Excise Divisions at Kaiyan and Nagpur	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division
7 Computer Centres in 7 Central Excise Divisions at Pune	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division
13 Computer Centre in 13 Central Excise Divisions at New Bombay, Raigad, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Nanded, Solapur, Chandrapur, Amravati, Sangli, Satara, Aurangabad and Kolhapur.	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division

Privatisation of Industries

Meeting of Chief Justices of High Courts

1506. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the meeting of Chief Justices of 18 High Courts in this country held from September 18, 1992 to discuss vital issues affecting certain powers of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government have been informed of the decisions taken during the meeting and its recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Chief Justices' Conference, held on 18th and 19th September, 1992 discussed the various issues and passed the resolutions relating to expenditure on administration of justice under plan, delegation of more financial powers to Chief Justices of High Courts, installation of computers and FAX in the High Courts, improvement in Court Management, setting up of National Academy of Judicial administration, procedure regarding appointment of Judges of High Courts having jurisdiction over more than one State, code of conduct for Judges of the High Courts, improvement in condition of services of the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, maintenance of Annual Confidential Reports of Judicial Officers, selection and appointment to Subordinate Judiciary by High Courts and publication of monthly and yearly digests of the cases decided by the various High Courts. The recommendations do not affect the powers of the Central Government.

1507. SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise some industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also taken any decision regarding privatisation of cooperative industries, especially the sick cooperative industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (c). No, Sir. what has been done is disinvestment of shares held by the Government in some public sector enterprises.

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

Free Movement of Molasses

1508. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the free movement of molasses from one State to another is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) the date from which the restriction of movement is expected to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A final decision is yet to be taken.

[*Translation*]

Development of Uttranchal

1509. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposals from the State Government for increasing the amount of Uttranchal Development sub-plan for 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government so far and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the quantum of the overall resources at the disposal of the Central Government, the request of the State Government for increasing the amount of Special Central Assistance for the Hill Area

Development Programmes of Uttar Pradesh for 1992-93 could not be acceded to.

[*English*]

Beneficiaries Under Rural Development Programme

1510. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families benefited in the tribal areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the schemes introduced for the betterment of the tribals and other categories of poor people have been reviewed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The total number of families benefited in the tribal areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last three years are as under:-

	<i>IRDP</i> (No. of families assisted)		<i>JRY</i> (Employment generated in lakh mandays)	
	<i>Gujarat</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
1989-90	35,485	44,844	91.50	186.69
1990-91	27,549	37,921	82.07	190.63
1991-92	27,764	37,254	118.38	186.29

(b) and (c). IRDP is being constantly reviewed by the Central Government to ensure that the benefits of the programme accrue to the target group. A special safeguards have been built into the programme for SC/ST families so that at least 50% of the assisted families are from the SC/ST. In the case of JRY, there is close and continuous monitoring of the implementation of the sub-schemes of JRY namely Indira Awaas Yojana, Million Well Scheme which are meant for SC/ST families mostly.

Indo-Malaysian Joint Commission

1511. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of Indo-Malaysian Joint Commission was recently held in Malaysia;

(b) if so, the bilateral and Multilateral subjects discussed in the meeting and the broad outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement was reached during the meeting of the Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the Indo-Malaysian Joint Commission took place from 30th October to 3rd November 1992 in Malaysia.

(b) to (d). Discussions were held on bilateral cooperation in areas of trade and investment, human resource development, health, agriculture, transportation, power generation and transmission, petroleum and petrochemicals and science and technology. An agreement was signed formally establishing the Joint Commission for Bilateral

Cooperation, on 2nd November, 1992. The Agreement will facilitate and enhance economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in areas of mutual interest and benefit.

Transfer of Technology

1512. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries who offered transfer of Technology in various spheres during the last three years;

(b) the details of such offers; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard and transfer condition in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) While collaborations from about 40 countries were approved in the last three years, the following 12 countries contributed to most of the collaborations. They are: U.S.A., Germany, U.K, Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands, Sweden, U.S.S.R., Denmark, Australia, and Austria.

(b) and (c). The collaborations approved during the last 3 years covered a large range of products and processes and the major areas were: Electrical; Electronics; Mechanical Engineering; Industrial Machinery and Chemicals.

Normally, periods upto 2/3 years is required for these collaborations to fructify and commence industrial production. Analysis of past collaborations indicate that

some 20 to 30% of the approved collaborations do not fructify due to various reasons including those involving the need to alter the conditions for transfer of technology agreed at the beginning.

**Transfer of Khadi and Village
Industries Commission to Rural
Development**

1513. SHRIG. MADE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the Khadi and Village Industries commission to Ministry of Rural Development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Solar Energy to Villages

1514. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for providing Power to one lakh villages in the country through solar energy during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for the selection of villages; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be provided power during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no specific target for providing power to one lakh villages in the country through solar energy during the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, small capacity solar photovoltaic power plants in the range of 1-20 KW are being established in unelectrified villages as demonstration-cum-utilization programmes of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the area of solar photovoltaics.

(b) the village chosen for such plants are generally in unelectrified and remote locations.

(c) About 25 villages are proposed to be provided with small village level solar power plants in the range 1-20 KW with total capacity of 100 KW during the current financial year.

[*English*]

Setting up of Jewellery Institute

1515. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up the first jewellery institute has been pending with the Government since 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The proposal to establish a jewellery institute was first mooted in 1987. Discussions have been held with the Government of Rajasthan and the jewellery trade regarding various issues connected with setting up of such an institute. While the Government of Rajasthan have

indicated their willingness to extend their support to the institute, the trade has not yet come up with the requisite financial support. A steering committee has been set up by the Government to go into the entire issue relating to setting up of this institute including sources of funding. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31st December, 1992.

Gems and Jewellery Policy

1516. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a new Gems and Jewellery policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). While no new Gems and Jewellery Policy has been announced, the Government have notified vide Public Notice No. 65 (N-17)/92-97 dated 23.10.1992 a policy for the export of platinum jewellery. The scheme for platinum in jewellery is gold and silver jewellery. It provides for the duty free import of platinum and other raw materials either in advance against an export obligation or on a replenishment basis against the prior achievement of exports.

Photo Films by Hindustan Photo Film

1517. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding the quality of photo films produced by the Hindustan Photo Film; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to improve the quality of photo films by the Hindustan Photo Film?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) The Government has received as few complaints over a long period regarding quality of photo films produced by HPF, but the overall complaint level is very low.

(b) The complaints received by Government are immediately transferred to the company. This information as well as other feedback from the clients is used by the *Manufacturing Department to ensure high quality products. A quality assurance system has been built up at the Shop Floor level and marketing outlets.*

Nuclear Dialogue

1518. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has showed interest in the nuclear dialogues in South Asia recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). France has expressed interest in bilateral discussions with India at senior official level on matters relating to disarmament, non-proliferation, nuclear energy and related matters. There is also a change in the French vote this year in the General Assembly on Pakistan sponsored, resolution Establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in South Asia", on which they had previously abstained. It

was explained by the French that this change is in keeping with their decision to accede to Non-proliferation Treaty. India has conveyed to the French authorities that it cannot accept the Pakistani proposal for 5 nation talks as it maintains that nuclear disarmament issues should be addressed on a global and non discriminating basis.

Guidelines for approval of foreign Investment

1519. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the national industrial output accounted for by the industry groups (listed in Appendix 3 of Industrial Policy) qualifying for automatic approval of foreign investment upto 51%;

(b) whether there are any guidelines for approval of foreign investment ' in non-Appendix 3 industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to institute and publish such guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Separate figures regarding the national industrial output accounted for by industries listed in Annex III of the Statement on Industrial Policy, 1991 are not maintained.

(b) to (d). The Statement of Industrial Policy, tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991 lays down the guidelines for approval of proposals for foreign investment both in Annex. III and non-Annex. III industries. All proposals for foreign direct investment in non-Annex III industries are considered under normal procedure by the

Government taking into account factors like export/employment potential, likely upgradation of Indian technologies and Indian capabilities and other benefits likely to accrue to the Indian economy.

Families Living below Poverty Line

1520. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA
NAYAK:

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

(a) the number of families living below the poverty line in each State/UT during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the number of SC/ST and other backward class families out of them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring them above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Planning Commission estimate State-wise number of persons below poverty line on the basis of quinquennial survey on household consumption expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The latest year for which the estimates for general population are available is 1987-88. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, latest estimates are available for the year 1983-94. As such, the estimates of poverty are not available for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92. However it was estimated that 237.7 million or 29.9% of the total population were below the poverty line in 1987-88. In 1983-84, 37.4 per cent of the total population were below poverty line and

an estimated 53 percent of the population belonging to SC & ST were below poverty line in the same year.

(c) As for the steps, a number of programmes are being implemented in order to improve the quality of life of the poor households. These include programmes for raising incomes and generating employment, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Benefits to SC/ST are specifically earmarked in these programmes. In addition, Special component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are being implemented which aim at providing a package of benefits for SC & ST families so as to enable them to meet their specific needs, raise their income and levels of living. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) envisages promotion of an integrated programmed of local area development of selected villages for poverty alleviation through increased in employment, appropriate land reforms and meeting household needs.

Collision Course of a Comet Towards Earth

1521. DR.R. MALLU:
SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding collision course of a comet towards the earth which would result in an explosion more powerful than million nuclear bombs during the year 2116 A.D.

(b) if so, whether Indian Space Scientists and Scientists engaged in other fields have conducted any study on the comet;

(c) if so, the results of their study; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Studies related to accurate orbit determination of the comet are being pursued by the scientists of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore and continuous observations have been planned using optical telescopes.

(c) and (d). Results of the investigations can be arrived only after obtaining considerable amount of observational data followed by very complex analysis. It should be recognised that various gravitational and other perturbations can occur to modify the trajectories of comets over a long period of time. Hence continuous monitoring of comets is required. IIA has an on-going collaborative programme with the University of Arizona, USA to observe, discover and monitor all cometary and other similar objects which come closer to the earth.

Pending Industrial Licences from Maharashtra

1522. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Government for issuing industrial licences to Maharashtra;

(b) the details of items delicensed after the announcement of the new industrial policy in July, 1991; and

(c) the items proposed to be delicensed in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 316 applications for setting up of industries in Maharashtra were at various stages of considerations as on 1.11.92.

(b) and (c). Review of the list of industries kept under compulsory licensing is an integral part of the continuing liberalisation of the industrial policy. However, no decision has been taken to delicense any of the 18 industries kept under compulsory licensing.

Funds Allocated to U.P. under CRSP

1523. SHRI KALKADAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under original and revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme and the achievements made during the last three years;

(b) whether the programme is running behind the schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) An amount of Rs. 10.61 crores was allocated to the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme for the three years, 1989-90, 199-91 and 1991-92. The State Govt. had reported an achievement in terms of construction of 14,147 sanitary latrines during these three years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Decanalisation of Non-Ferrous Metals and Fertilizers

1524. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation had taken steps for the decanalisation of non-ferrous metals and fertilizers;

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation has any proposals to expand its market operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) and (b). Import on non-ferrous ferrous metals, fertilizer raw materials, fertilizer intermediaries and DAP has been decanalised by the Govt. as a part of the liberalisation of Trade & Industrial Policies.

(c) and (d). In addition to the existing lines of activities, such as minerals, metals, fertilizers etc., the new areas of activities identified by the MMTC for expansion of its market operations are in the fields of agro, marine, gem & jewellery, textiles, leather and chemicals.

[Translation]

Export Promotion Council

1525. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government held discussions with some Export Promotion

Councils and Commodity Boards to ascertain the export trend in different areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards; and

(c) the areas in which export is likely to be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards with which the Govt. held discussions to ascertain the export trend include the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Council for Leather Exports, Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics export Promotion Council, Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Plastic & Linoleum Export Promotion Council Sports Goods Export promotion Council Overseas Construction Council, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Agricultural Products export Development Authority, etc. Besides, meetings also have been held with the officials of the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) In the course of these discussions, constraints and remedial action have been identified to an increase exports of all commodity sectors.

[English]

Raw Material to Small Scale Industry

1526. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between

the allocations and the actual supply of raw materials to States for 'Small Scale Industrial units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the allocation and actual supply of raw materials made during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Presently SSI units procure their raw materials requirements from State Industrial Corporations and from open markets also. For certain critical raw materials viz. Iron & Steel items, Paraffin wax, allocations are made to the State Small Industries Corporation/Association of Industries.

There is a small gap between the allocations and actual supply of the critical raw materials to States for Small Scale Industrial units which is on account of non-lifting of these materials by SSI units.

(c) Statements I and II showing the allocations, actual supply and percentage fulfilment of supplies for iron and steel items are annexed.

(d) Government have already taken remedial measures by liberalising import at reduced customs duty for certain critical raw materials and suitably modified the distribution policy in respect of indigenous materials, to bridge the gap between allocations and supply.

STATEMENT - I

Allocation & Supply of Pig Iron

Sl.No.	Name of the SSICs	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		%age of supply	%age of supply	%age of supply
		Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6250	7827	125	9500	7226	76	8950	8357	93
2.	Assam	200	267	134	400	398	100	250	261	104
3.	Bihar	5250	3731	71	7500	7364	98	6700	8366	125
4.	Chandigarh	4300	5704	133	7000	5337	96	8300	7381	89
5.	Delhi	8000	11476	143	1000	8805	88	12050	6779	56
6.	Goa	200	482	241	450	140	31	600	48	8
7.	Gujarat	121500	140506	116	130000	118172	91	129250	126113	98
8.	Haryana	28000	27027	97	300010	25762	86	28350	28929	102
9.	H.P.	2000	2361	118	3700	1970	53	5600	4400	79
10.	J & K	1225	1697	139	2225	1774	80	2500	2887	115
11.	Karnataka	12400	16348	132	14550	15806	109	11300	9793	84

Sl.No.	Name of the SSICs	1989-90		%age of supply		1990-91		%age of supply		1991-92		%age of supply	
		Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
12.	Kerala	3000	3300	110	5000	2964	59	4000	3334	83			
13.	M.P.	4500	1054	23	8000	7476	93	950	6816	98			
14.	Maharashtra	20200	28981	143	23000	20888	91	23900	20296	85			
15.	Orissa	2000	767	38	200	764	38	1750	1204	69			
16.	Pondicherry	200	100	50	450	300	67	300	241	80			
17.	Punjab	158900	166572	105	170500	179903	106	187493	184679	98			
18.	Rajasthan	12000	9326	78	13000	9956	77	12700	12894	102			
19.	Tamil Nadu	48500	54112	112	62500	54172	91	53500	53556	100			
20.	Tripura	100	0	0	100	46	46	100	0	0			
21.	U.P.	60000	89703	150	67000	74426	111	73725	73392	99			
22.	W.B.	30500	29395	96	35500	39096	110	51250	52236	102			
	Total	529225	600741	113.5	602375	585717	97	629518	611662	97			

STATEMENT - II

Allocation and Supply of Steel Materials

Sl.No	Name of the SSICs	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92				
		Allocation	%age of Supply	Allocation	%age of Supply	Allocation	%age of Supply			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pr.	21295	11746	55	20130	16276	81	19005	1833	99
2.	Andaman Nic.	615	0	0	160	0	0	690	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pr.	70	25	36	165	62	39	215	115	53
4.	Assam	3760	2323	62	6080	3843	63	6055	3375	56
5.	Bihar	9845	8764	89	14575	8685	60	15595	10364	66
6.	Chandigarh	26210	16372	62	25800	19732	76	31050	22087	71
7.	Delhi	31975	34629	108	33510	30917	92	39760	36636	92
8.	Goa	6000	4102	68	5970	5497	92	7500	6728	90
9.	Gujarat	21340	19582	92	29750	30164	101	28140	23137	82
10.	Haryana	27155	27411	101	30410	20222	66	30585	24665	81

Sl.No	Name of the SSICs	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92				
		Allocation	%age of Supply	Allocation	%age of Supply	Allocation	%age of Supply			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	H.P.	8420	3583	43	9195	3049	33	13930	4105	29
12.	J & K	11960	11265	94	13200	6372	48	13030	12246	94
13.	Karnataka	21030	20698	98	26410	21996	83	25760	19678	76
14.	Kerala	10636	7666	72	13535	11497	85	14335	11204	78
15.	M.P.	10980	9978	91	15780	15132	96	19250	16308	85
16.	Maharashtra	42215	40499	96	45540	39275	86	50890	49567	97
17.	Manipur	760	113	15	765	166	22	905	-	0
18.	Meghalaya	1485	572	39	1735	360	21	575	0	0
19.	Mizoram	640	150	23	1225	185	15	1425	169	12
20.	Nagaland	720	468	65	940	582	62	1105	759	69
21.	Orissa	11225	13568	121	16585	15009	90	16215	15300	95
22.	Pondicherry	4250	1875	44	3810	1805	47	4130	1823	44
23.	Punjab	29120	32676	112	41950	32853	78	34725	27967	81
24.	Rajasthan	11945	10588	89	14465	14338	94	15155	15094	100

Sl.No	Name of the SSICs	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92				
		Allocation	%age of Supply	Allocation	%age of Supply	Allocation	%age of Supply			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Sikkim	2295	1133	49	2265	1456	64	1740	1071	62
26.	Tamil Nadu	22005	23727	108	27450	22442	82	27565	26424	96
27.	Tripura	1305	135	10	1115	137	12	1195	147	12
28.	U.P.	28355	24215	85	27955	26193	94	30830	28072	91
29.	W.B.	13505	8619	64	18305	11300	62	26135	10405	40
Total		38115	336480	88	448775	359545	80	477490	386329	81

Creation of Employment

1527. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented in Uttar Pradesh for creating employment to all;

(b) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during the last three years; and

I - IRDP

Year	Total allocation including State share (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of families assisted	
		Target	Achievement
1989-90	14727.97	5,73,362	6,30,024
1990-91	14727.97	4,68,144	5,08,840
1991-92	13857.12	4,13,427	4,62,259

II - JRY

Year	Total amount released including State shares (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of mandays of employment generated (in lakhs)	
		Target	Achievement
1989-90	53452.72	1436.28	1624.93
1990-91	48538.62	1703.11	1628.27
1991-92	44547.01	1472.69	1562.14

Cement Plants under Cement Corporation of India

1528. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement plants under

the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) the production capacity of each plant;

(c) whether all the cement plants under CCI are utilising their full capacity; and

(d) profits made and loss incurred by

(c) the target fixed and achieved in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The major scheme being implemented in Uttar Pradesh for providing employment to rural poor are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The amount allocated, targets fixed and corresponding achievements during the last three years are as under:-

each plants during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT

OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI
P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (d). A statement
indicating the names of the units and their
installed capacity, production and net profit/
loss of each unit during 1990-91 and 1991-
92 (Prove.) is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity (Lakh MTs)	Production (lakh MTs)	Net profit (+)		Net loss (-)	
				1990-91	1991-92 (Prov.)	1990-91 (Prov)	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(Rs. in Crores)							
1.	Mandhar	3.80	2.938	2.675	+0.78	+2.95	
2.	Kurkunta	2.00	1.403	1.582	-0.60	-1.57	
3.	Bokajan	2.00	1.300	1.133	+4.57	+1.70	
4.	Rajan	2.00	1.891	1.921	1.921	+8.25	+10.99
5.	Nayagaon	4.00	4.173	3.383	-0.38	+4.52	
6.	Akaltara	4.00	2.689	3.595	-8.15	+2.49	
7.	Yerraguntla	4.00	2.544	3.131	+0.29	+1.43	
8.	Charakhi Dadri	1.65	1.594	1.367	-1.79	-3.35	
9.	Adilabad	4.00	2.931	3.565	+1.77	+5.19	
10.	Tandur	10.00	4.955	6.175	-13.30	-5.48	
11.	Nayagaon Expn./Delhi Grinding Unit	5.00	2.183	3.087	-21.73	-20.88	

Diversion of Essential Commodities

1529. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trucks caught in Delhi involved in diverting the essential commodities meant for distribution to the ration card holders through the fair price shops, in the last six months; and how do these compare with the preceding three years;

	<u>1990</u>	1991	1992
January to June		4	2
July to December	3	5	2*

(Upto 30.11.1992)

(b) One truck with 57 bags of wheat and one tanker with 12,000 litres of kerosene oil were caught for violation of law.

(c) as a result of the checkings two FIRs have been lodged and departmental action has also been initiated.

Shortfall in Availability of Paper and Board

1530. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study made by the Paper Industry has predicted a 60 per cent shortfall in the availability of paper and board by the turn of the century as the present production of two million tonnes against an installed capacity of over three million tonnes is more likely to fall than to register any increase;

(b) whether the study has also revealed

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that two trucks were caught by the enforcement authorities between 1.7.1992 and 30.11.1992. Corresponding figures for the previous three years are indicated below:

a number of reasons for shortage of raw material;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any concrete proposals are being considered in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). All India Small Paper Mills Association have informed that a study undertaken on their behalf has estimated that the production of paper and paper board by the turn of the century would be around 27.7 lakh tonnes against a projected demand of 37.9 lakh tonnes. The shortfall in production has been attributed to the inadequate availability of wood-based raw material and waste paper. Besides, rising costs of inputs viz. raw

material, coal, power and chemicals may adversely affect profitability of paper mills resulting in lower production. The optimal use of non-conventional raw material, agro residues and bagasse may also not be feasible due to problem of effluent control and their irregular availability.

(d) and (e). Government have taken various policy measures and provided following incentives to paper mills for sustained growth of the paper industry:

(i) Paper units using minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from the provisions of compulsory licensing subject to clearance from the locational angle.

(ii) Paper units using minimum 75% agro-residues such as bagasse, jute etc. are fully exempted from excise duty.

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

(iv) Import of wood pulp and waste paper is freely allowed under the EXIM policy at a low rate of customs duty without any need for obtaining import licence.

CPPRI, Saharanpur, an autonomous body under Government and a premier institution for R&D in paper technology has undertaken several projects to assist non-wood based pulp and paper industry. The Institute is also engaged in developing

appropriate technology for chemical recovery plant for small pulp using non-wood raw material.

Development of Cement Industry

1531. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of Cement Industry;

(b) the production targets set during the Eighth Plan State-wise; and

(c) the number of new cement factories proposed during the year 1992-93. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government has delicensed the Cement sector. It is also providing all infrastructural support to the Industry to maximise cement production.

(b) Production target of 76 million tonnes has been fixed for the terminal year of 8th Five Year Plan, i.e., 1996-1997. No State-wise break-up of the targets has, however, been fixed.

(c) As per the new Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, the statement indicating the number of memoranda filed by the entrepreneur from 1.8.91 to 25.11.92 to set up new cement factories, State-wise, is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Details of Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda (IEMS) filed for setting up of cement units between 01/08/1991 and 25/11/1992

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of IEMS filed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of IEMS filed</i>
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	05
4.	Delhi	01
5.	Goa	02
6.	Gujarat	13
7.	Haryana	01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13
9.	Karnataka	06
10.	Kerala	01
11.	Madhya Pradesh	39
12.	Maharashtra	06
13.	Orissa	09
14.	Punjab	01
15.	Rajasthan	34
16.	Tamil Nadu	04
17.	Uttar Pradesh	05
18.	West Bengal	02
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
Total		168

**Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation
With Sri Lanka**

1532. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Sri Lankan President has

suggested that the 1987 India-Sri Lanka Accord be replaced by a treaty of friendship and co-operation;

(b) whether any official talks have been held on this issue; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in the

matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). In March, 1989, the Government of Sri Lanka forwarded to the Government of India a draft friendship Treaty between India and Sri Lanka, which contained a provision for supersession of the letters exchanged, along with the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement between the two Governments, on 29th July, 1987. Government of India forwarded its counter draft for the proposed Treaty to Government of Sri Lanka in January 1990. Of late, no official discussions have taken place on this issue.

Data on Smuggling of Children to Gulf Countries

1533. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has given any directions to the Ministry of External Affairs to compile all the necessary data about the smuggling of children from the country to Gulf countries;

(b) if so, whether this data has since been compiled by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which such a data is likely to be compiled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (d). Information is being

gathered and will be placed on the Table of the House. Time is required for the collection of information as various Departments and out Missions abroad have to consulted.

Allocation of Funds to States under CRSP

1534. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the allocation made for the current financial year State-wise; and

(c) the schemes to be implemented under the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) An outlay of Rs. 380 crores has been made under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) The State-wise allocation made for the current financial year is given in the Statement.

(c) The Programme provides for construction of sanitary latrines, for individual household and village institutions and for health education awareness, etc.

STATEMENT

Allocation for 1992-93 under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (C.R.S.P.)

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05
3.	Assam	0.37
4.	Bihar	1.81
5.	Goa	0.05
6.	Gujarat	0.50
7.	Haryana	0.17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.20
10.	Karnataka	0.82
11.	Kerala	0.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.21
13.	Maharashtra	1.32
14.	Manipur	0.05
15.	Meghalaya	0.05
16.	Mizoram	0.05
17.	Nagaland	0.05
18.	Orissa	0.63
19.	Punjab	0.18
20.	Rajasthan	0.67
21.	Sikkim	0.05

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.11
23.	Tripura	0.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.21
25.	West Bengal	1.09
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05
27.	A & N Islands	0.05
28.	Lakshadweep	0.05
29.	Pondicherry	0.05
30.	Delhi	0.06
31.	Daman & Diu	0.05
32.	Chandigarh	0.05
Total		15.00

** Provisional

SISI Extension Centre at Kolhapur

1535 SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Industries Service Industries Extension Centre at Kolhapur has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons there-for; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to restart SISI Extension Centre at Kolhapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND

AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On a review of certain activities performed by SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation), it has been decided not to spread SIDO too thin and to close down low tech/non-performing Extension Centers (37 Nos) and non-functioning Field Testing Stations (4). This Extension Centre, which is one of these 37 centres, has been closed after making a take-over offer to the Govt. of Maharashtra who has not responded to take the same.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Relation with Sri Lanka

1536. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to expand trade relations with Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the areas of cooperation and expansion of trade identified so far; and

(c) the agreements signed between both the countries in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission and its Sub Commission on Trade, Finance and Investment during their sessions had been reviewing bilateral trade and economic relations between the two countries and identifying areas of cooperation. During the recent meeting held in September, 1992, it was agreed that India would encourage joint ventures between the private sectors in India and Sri Lanka in the areas of drugs and pharmaceuticals, graphite crucibles, automobile spare parts and electro-resins.

Mini and Micro Hydel Projects in Kerala

1537. SHRITHAYIL JOHANNALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up mini and micro hydel projects in Kerala during the year 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places selected for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Setting up of micro and mini hydel projects is within the competence of State Governments. The Government of Kerala has been requested to furnish requisite information, which will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

National Seminar on Rural Sanitation

1538. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on Rural Sanitation was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the problems of rural sanitation were discussed; and

(c) whether the Government have formulated an action plan to tackle effectively the problems of rural sanitation and if so the details thereof State-wise for and Goa State in particular

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

(b) A National Seminar on Rural Sanitation was held on 16th and 17th September, 1992. Representatives of implementing Departments in the States/ some U.Ts, voluntary organisations/non-governmental organisations, Council for

Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, experts etc., had participated in the Seminar. Sociological aspects, appropriate technology, research and development, institutional and inter sectoral linkages, human resources development, community participation and role of women were the main items discussed in the Seminar. The problems involved in the implementation of Rural Sanitation Programme were also discussed.

(c) The strategy and the approach to the implementation of Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan are under consideration. After finalisation of the programme, action plan will be formulated on year to year basis in consultation with the States keeping in view the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the allocation decided for each year.

New Guidelines of Joint Ventures abroad

1539. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised new guidelines for approval of Joint Ventures abroad;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the new guidelines in this regard are likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salient features of the new guidelines are:

- i) Introduction of a new automatic approval procedure for investment upto US\$ 2.00 Million of which cash

remittance is limited to US\$ 0.5 Million.

- ii) The procedure at (i) above would also be applicable for proposals to enhance the equity base of existing joint ventures wholly owned subsidiaries.
- iii) Greater operational freedom granted to Indian overseas ventures in respect of altering its share capital structure, undertaking a different activity, participating in the equity of another concern and promoting a second generation foreign concern.
- iv) Second hand or reconditioned indigenous machinery may also be exported towards Indian equity contribution.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment Promotion and Project Monitoring Cell

1540. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an investment promotion and project monitoring cell at the National level;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the Cell;

(c) the work done by the Cell so far to achieve the objectives;

(d) whether such cells are likely to be set up at the State level top; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT)
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objective of the Cell is to act as a facilitator for investors, both domestic and foreign, by providing information on a wide range of subjects such as licensing policy, tariff and duties, corporate taxation, Company Law, etc.

(c) The Cell is constantly providing investment related information to a large number of entrepreneurs, domestic and foreign. The Cell also act as a single-window for receiving applications for industrial approvals and Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda.

(d) and (e). Most State governments have their own investment promotion institutions to act as a single-window to provide investment related information to entrepreneurs.

Manufacture, Import and Collaborations in the field of Electronic Goods

1541. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of electronic goods manufactured in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the value of the electronic components imported during the corresponding period, Year-wise;

(c) the names of major foreign collaborators in the field of computers and ancillaries as on March 31, 1992;

(d) the number of computers manufactured in the country during the last three years, Year-wise; and

(e) the percentage of foreign components by value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The total value of electronic goods manufactured in the country during the last three years, year-wise is as follows:-

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1989	8309
1990	9200
1991	9725

(b) and (e). Since foreign trade data is maintained only for broad commodity group, data for import of electronic components/ goods is not separately available.

(c) The names of major foreign collaborators approved in the field of computers and ancillaries during the period 1989-92 are given in the statement.

(d) The number of computers manufactured in the country during the last three years, year-wise are given below:-

Year	Nos.
1980	92085
1990	95900
1991	87650

STATEMENT

Itemwise Foreign Collaboration approved in Electronics

Sl.No	Item/Party Name	Collaborator
1	2	3
LARGE COMPUTERS		
1.	Hewlett-Packard India Pvt. Ltd New Delhi	Hewlett-packard Co, USA
<i>Mini/Micro Computers</i>		
2.	Crompton Greaves Ltd. Bombay	Nixdorf Computers ag, Germany
3.	Electronic systems Punjab Ltd. Chandigarh	Harris Corpn. USA
4.	Essen Peripherals Ltd, Gandhinagar	Tandon Corpn. USA
5.	Faxon Informatics Pvt Ltd. Bangalore	Faxon Company inc, USA
6.	Gujarat Hi-rel Control Ltd. Ahmedabad	Cybere Inc. USA
7.	Indchem xycon Ltd. madras	Xycon Inc, USA
8.	International Computers Indian MFG Ltd, Pune	Intl Computers Ltd. UK
9.	International Data Management Ltd. Bombay	Rame Computer inc, USA
10.	National Radio & electronics Co Ltd, Bombay	Serck Controls Ltd, UK

Sl.No	Item/Party Name	Collaborator
1	2	3
11.	National Radio & Electronics Co Ltd Bombay	Bull sa, France
12.	Ncore Technology Pvt Ltd, Bangalore	Proside Copurn, Japan
13.	Org Computer Ltd, Vadodara	Dansk Data, Denmark
14.	SARabhal Electronics Ltd (Org Systems Div) Vidodara	Densk Data Elektronik, Denmark
15.	Tata Elix (India) Ltd, bangalore	Silicon Graphics World, USA
16.	Webel Telematik Ltd, Calcutta	Siemens Ag, Germany
17.	Wipro Infotech Ltd, Bangalore	Sun Micro systems inc, USA
DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS		
18.	Arntek Geophysical Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad	Alphatech INTL, USA
19.	IAE Technologies Pvt. Ltd, Calcutta	Integrated Applications, USA
20.	Warden Offshore Services Pvt Ltd, Bombay	Digital Exploration Ltd. UK
DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS, (OTHER TYPES)		
21.	National Radio & electronics Co Ltd, Bombay	Sirck Controls Ltd. UK

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Item/Party Name</i>	<i>Collaborator</i>
1	2	3
	MICROPROCESSOR MODULES	
22.	Artex electronics Ltd, Ahmedabad	Task Drives Inc. USA
23.	TTC Laser machines Pvt. Ltd New Delhi	Dynabal Corporation, USA
	MP Based System, Accessories	
24.	Tata Elxsi (India) Ltd, Bangalore	Tata Elxsi, Singapore
	Microprocessor Based System (Other types)	
25.	Batilbal & Co Ltd. Bombay	Ecpac Ireland Ltd, Ireland
26.	Loyd Atlas Aircon Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Atlas Air Ausbalia Pty. Austrailia
	Line Printers	
27.	LIPi Data Systems (Chemical International Li. Udaipur	Mannesmann Tally Gmbh, Germany
28.	National Information Technologies Ltd, Bhopal	Walters Intl Ltd, UK
	Dot Matrix Printers	
29.	Electronic printers Ltd, Bhiwadi	Hokubu Tsushin Kogyo Japan

Sl.No	Item/Party Name	Collaborator
1	2	3
30.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Bombay	Bull HN Information Sys, Italy
31.	Transmatic Systems Ltd, Trivandrum	Computer Technology Corpn. USA
32.	Transmatic Systems Ltd, Trivandrum	The Hot shop Inc, USA
33.	Wipro Infortech Ltd, New Delhi	Seiko Kpson Kabushiki Japan
	<i>Plotters, Computer</i>	
34.	Digital electronics Ltd, Bombay	Somnagraphics Corpn. USA
35.	OMC Computer Ltd, Secunderabad	Enter Computers Inc, USA
	<i>Printers (Other types)</i>	
36.	Advanced printheads Pvt Ltd, Bombay	Microlys S P A Italy
37.	Bradma of India Ltd, Bombay	Domino amjet Ltd. UK
38.	Hewlett-Packabd India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Hewlett Packard USA
	<i>CRT Terminals</i>	
39.	OMC Computer Ltd, Secunderbad	Silicon Grapincs Inc. USA
40.	Beeta systems Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Acme magnetic Tapes Hongkong

Sl.No	Item/Party Name	Collaborator
1	2	3
41	Hughes Software Systems Pvt. Ltd New Delhi	Hughes network System Inc, USA
42.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd. Bombay	Y-E Data Inc Japan
43.	Winchester/Hard Disc Drives	Western Digital Corpn USA
44.	Moduler Electronics (I) Pvt Ltd Bombay	Tandon Associates inc USA
45	Sujata Data Products Ltd. Bombay	Seagate Tech Intl Singapore
46.	Computer Key Boards	LSI Logic Corpn, USA
47.	DCM Data products, New Delhi	Marquardt GmbH Germany
48.	Beed Relays & Electronics India Ltd. Madras	Jacks Electronics Singapore
49.	Sri Kee Electronics Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore	You Eal Electronics co Singapore

Sl.No	Item/Party Name	Collaborator
1	2	3
COMPUTER PERIPHERALS (OTHER TYPES)		
50.	Beeta systems Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Acme magnetic Tapes, Hongkong
51.	Manoj Khanna (Promoter) New Delhi	Robkrt Helms, USA
52.	Thermax Microcom Pvt. Ltd, Bombay	Microcom Inc, USA

Government of Bihar for rural development during the 1992-93?

Rural Development Schemes for Bihar

1542. SHRI RAMDEV RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rural development schemes of Bihar lying pending clearance with the Union Government;

(b) the time by which the schemes are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the amount allocated to the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). No rural development scheme is pending clearance with the Union Government from the State of Bihar.

(c) The amount of allocation for major rural development programmes in the State of Bihar during 1992-93 are as under:-

	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	4889.00
2.	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	519.76
3.	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DMCRA)	78.78
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	30013.98
5.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).	2999.00

Digging of Wells in Vananchal Region of Bihar

1543. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of wells dug in Vananchal region of Bihar and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years under the million wells scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): The number of dug wells constructed, region/district-wise, under Million Wells Scheme (MWS), which is a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), is not monitored at the Central level. However, the number of wells dug under MWS in Bihar and amount spent thereon during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Wells dug.</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	35549	2852.57
1990-91	17884	6878.67
1991-92	50836	7764.30

Fertilizer Education Projects

1544. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies in Public Sector are implementing fertilizer education projects in the country with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof with objectives and names of States & Union Territories covered under these projects so far;

(c) whether any progress has since been made in this regard;

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

(e) whether the said project has also been launched in Sikkim; and

(f) if so, the details of progress made so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) are implementing Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project and Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF), Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL), National Fertilizer Ltd. (NEL) and Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) are implementing Indo-EEC Fertilizer Education Projects.

(b) Details of the Fertilizer Education projects are given below:-

(i) The Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project (Phase-I) has been implemented with a financial aid of

Rs. 26 crores from U.K. in the States of Assam, Bihar, U.P., Orissa, West Bengal and M.P. covering 2032 villages in 26 districts by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. This project came to an end in March, 1987.

Being convinced by the success of the project, Govt. of U.K. extended the projects for another 5 years, with a further grant of Rs. 38.44 crores. For phase-II, the project covers 2400 villagers in 30 districts of the above mentioned six States. The project was to expire in March, 1992 but has been given extension for another one year with a financial aid of Rs. 9 crores.

(ii) RCF has been implementing the Indo-EEC Fertilizer Education Project with the assistance of European Economic Community. The duration of the project is from 1.4.89 to 31.3.93.

(iii) The first phase of Indo-EEC Fertilizer Education Project was executed by NFL in the States of M.P., U.P. and Rajasthan. The second phase of the project is being executed in 10 districts of M.P. from October, 1988 to March, 1993.

(iv) PPCL has implemented Indo-EEC project in 3 districts in the States of U.P. and 2 districts in Bihar for a period of 4 years from October, 1988 to September, 1992.

(v) The phase-I of the Indo-EEC project has been implemented by FACT from 1985 to 1989. The second phase is from April, 1989 to March, 1993. The FACT project is in 4 southern States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh comprising a total of 17

districts.

The total cost of Indo-EEC project is Rs. 3.76 crores in both phase-I & II.

Objectives of the Project:

The objectives of these projects are to educate the farmers on scientific fertilizer management along with latest farm technology and recommend package of practices, to increase crop production thereby improve socio-economic condition of the farmers

(c) and (d). The evaluation report for Phase-I of the project indicates definite progress achieved in the target districts in terms of higher yield and income, increase in fertilizer consumption resulting from adoption of scientific agricultural practices including soil testing, services, farmers training, compost pit demonstration, block demonstration, adoption of small marginal farmers, etc.

(e) and (f). None of the two projects implemented oblique being implemented covers Sikkim. However, Govt. of Sikkim has availed of some assistance from the agronomy staff of HFC.

People Below Poverty Line

1545. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

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

(a) whether the planning Commission propose to make any assessment of the increase in the number of people below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Planning Commission estimates the number of people below poverty line for the country as also for the States on the basis of the data on quinquennial survey on household consumption expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The latest estimates on number of people below poverty line are available for the year 1987-88. The next quinquennial survey will be undertaken by the NSSO for the year 1993-94. The incidence of poverty for the country and the States will be estimated again after the data are available in the processed form.

Import of Edible Oil

1546. DR. ASIMBALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to put a ban on import of edible oils; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CBI Investigation Into Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertaking

1547. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has recently seized

certain files pertaining to the public sector undertakings disinvestment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the investigation if any, in this regard; and

(d) the likely effect of the seizure of the files on the target for mobilizing resources through sale of share of public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (c). CBI obtained the files regarding disinvestment of PSU shares for examination. The outcome of the examination of these files has not been made known to the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of the above.

Committee to Examine Export Subsidy Structure

1548. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any Export Committee to examine the export subsidy structures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has

Qty: in million tonnes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
1989-90	21.68	547.18
1990-91	21.60	671.51
1991-92	18.29	880.57

Val: in Rs. Crores

submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir, The Government has not set up any such Export Committee.

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

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

1549. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan during each of the last three years together with the cost thereof;

(b) whether India is getting lesser price than that it is being paid to other iron-ore exporting countries;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The quantity and value of iron ore exported to Japan during each of the last three years are estimated to have been as under:

(b) to (d). No, Sir. Prices are settled with Japanese Steel Mills every year based on international price trends.

Artificial Rain with the Assistance of Satellite

1550. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any experiment regarding artificial rain with the help of satellite;

(b) if so, the names of such places and the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the above technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Meteorological information like cloud cover derived from satellite has been used during artificial rain making experiments.

(b) Experiments have been conducted in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, U.P. and Kerala Regions. Cloud seeding was done using instrumented aircraft with requisite chemicals

(c) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune is the nodal institution for research and development in artificial rainmaking. It proposes to continue

using satellite data for deriving meteorological information. IITM is giving technical assistance to the state Governments, whenever requested, in this area.

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

1551. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the potentiality of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) technology for power generation along Indian coast line;

(b) if so, the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to harness Ocean Thermal Energy;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has estimated from theoretical studies the potential for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) to be in the range of 30,000 to 40,000 MW off the coast of India. However, with the present state of technology development, OTEC potential that can be harnessed economically would be far lesser. Most of the potential OTEC sites off the mainland get adversely affected by cyclonic activity resulting in high financial and technical risk for OTEC development. OTEC sites off Southern coast of Tamil Nadu and off Andaman Nicobar Islands are, on the other hand, likely to be safe and prima facie more suitable. It is, thereof, proposed to conduct

a technoeconomic feasibility study to set up a 5-8 MW OTEC power plant in Andaman Islands.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. M/s. Sea Solar Power of USA has made an offer to Tamil Nadu Government for sale of OTEC generated power. Under this proposed project M/s Sea Solar Power have proposed installing a 100 MW TEC plant at their own cost, off the coast of Kulashekharapatnam in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Government will need to create some infrastructure for evacuation of power from the coast and sign a contract for purchase of power @ about Rs 2.50/KW Hr. on long-term basis. M/s Sea Solar Power has desired the payment in foreign exchange. The matter is under consideration of Tamil Nadu Government. No agreement has been signed in this regard.

Bench of Karnataka High Court

1553. SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand by the people of Karnataka for the establishment of a permanent Bench of High Court of Karnataka in the Northern part of the State; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said bench is expected to be set up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Government of Karnataka have not, so far, sent a complete proposal, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court, in terms of Section 51 (2) of the

States Re-Organisation Act, 1956.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the said Bench is expected to be set up in the State.

[*Translation*]

Crisis in IDPL Units

1554. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SOBHANADREE-
SWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hyderabad and Muzaffarpur units of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. are facing financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revitalise these units:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These units are facing financial crisis because of continuous losses. The cumulative losses of Hyderabad and Muzaffarpur units of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited upto 31.3.1992 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 180 crores and Rs. 48 crores respectively.

(c) A proposal for revival of IDPL has been prepared. The proposal, inter alia, envisages restructuring of the capital, expansion of capacities of Penicillin G, Vitamins, setting up of captive power facilities and sub-stations at Rishikesh and Hyderabad besides funding of renewals/replacements, working capital, repayment of loans, discontinuation of non-remunerative

activities. The proposal has been under consideration of the Government and its viability is still to be established. Meanwhile, the company has, in compliance with the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 referred its case to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided to Bihar for this purpose during the year 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

Schemes for Khadi and Village Industries in Bihar

1555. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for the development of Khadi and Village Industry in Bihar;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). For the development of Khadi and village industry in Bihar, KVIC provides funds to KVIBs and directly aided institutions. Funds disbursed during 1991-92, for the implementation of several KVI programmes were as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Grant	:	451.71
Loan	:	510.19
Total		961.90

In addition to above, bank finance sanctioned and availed during 1991 was as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sanctioned	:	1916.29
Availed	:	473.43

KVIC has also sanctioned Rs. 500 lakhs for Central Silver Plant at Saharsa, where a major project has been taken up by KVIC for employment generation through Khadi and poly-vastra.

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the allocation of funds to each State for the rural development programmes during 1993-94 vis-a-vis allocation made in 1992-93;

[Translation]

Funds to States under Rural Development Programmes

1556. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The outlay for rural

development programmes during 1993-94 has not yet been finalised. Therefore the question of allocation of funds to each State for the rural development programmes does not arise.

[*English*]

NRI Sponsored Industrial Projects

1557. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NRI sponsored industrial projects submitted during 1991-92 and 1992-93 so far, particularly those for being set up in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(b) the details of such projects already cleared and the progress made by each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). during the period 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto November, 1992), 105 proposals, involving an NRI investment of Rs. 14704.32 lakhs, were cleared by the Government. Of these, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat accounted for 3.18 and 7 cases, respectively, involving NRI investments of Rs. 187.00 lakhs, Rs. 3317.00 lakhs and Rs. 3000.34 lakhs, respectively. The areas covered by these projects include printing, software, etc. These are under various stages of implementation.

Diesel Cars with French Collaboration

1558. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture cheap and small diesel cars with French Collaboration as part of efforts to revitalise the sick Scooters India Limited;

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

(c) the time by which such cars are likely to be available in the market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to ((d). Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate of Gujarat

1559. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Gujarat is less as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to raise the growth rate of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). The State of Gujarat had the second highest average rate of growth in Net Domestic Product during the three year period, 1988-89 to 1990-91.

(c) Government of Gujarat have been implementing development plans for increasing the growth rate. These plans include investment for development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, irrigation, rural development, education, health, etc. The agreed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan of Gujarat is Rs. 11500 crores.

[*English*]

Export of Sandal Wood

1560. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA
DEVISINGH PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought permission to export sandal wood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; (names of the State Governments which have sought permission in this regard); and

(c) the decision likely to be taken by the Union government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two representations for permitting export of sandal wood have been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(c) It has been decided in consultation with the Ministry of Environment & Forests not to allow export of sandal wood in the form of logs, billets, timber, chips, flakes, dust, powder, barks, roots, stumps, pulp and charcoal. However, value added products namely handicrafts and machine finished products are permitted free for export subject

to fulfilment of certain conditions regarding minimum value addition, maximum weight, etc.

Linking of H.P. & J.K. for P.D.S.

1561. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated a special scheme to club Himachal Pradesh with Jammu & Kashmir in order to extend help to the two State Government for strengthening the Public Distribution System and delink from other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the State of Himachal Pradesh therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Issue of Passports to Children Taken for Camel Race

1562. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued passports to children who were taken to Dubai for camel races;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the grounds on which such passports were issued; and

(c) the details of verifications made in this regard before issuing passports to these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Newsprint and Wood Pulp

1563. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the STC propose to import newsprint and wood pulp from the former Soviet Republics against barter deal;

(b) if so, the quantum of newsprint and wood pulp to be imported;

(c) the estimated indigenous demand of newsprint and wood pulp in the country; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to meet the demand of newspaper industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). STC at present has no proposal to import newsprint and wood pulp from the former Soviet Republics against barter deal.

(c) and (d). As intimated by Deptt. of I.D., the demand for newsprint is being met both from indigenous production and imports. The requirement of newsprint in the country for the year 1992-93 is estimated at the level of 5.85 lakhs tonnes that targetted indigenous production for the current financial year at the level of 3.44 lakh tonnes.

Since 1.4.92 the import of newsprint has been decanalised and in accordance with the existing guidelines on the subject,

newspapers having more than 200 metric tonnes of annual entitlement can import one tonne of standard newsprint for every two tonnes of indigenously produced newsprint purchased by them from the indigenous newsprint mills. Newspapers having annual entitlement below 200 MT can import the quantity as determined by the Registrar of newspapers for India. Non-actual users can also import newsprint from Russia & the other Republics of former Soviet Union through an Escrow A/c in terms of the conditions prescribed in Ministry of Commerce P. No 43 (PN) /92-97 dated 15.09.1992.

[*Translation*]

Development of Hilly Areas

1564. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a scheme to the Union Government for development of hilly areas; and

(b) if so, the salient features and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted Uttaranchal (Hill Area) sub-plan 1992-93 and Eighth Plan 1992-97.

(b) The Plan proposes sectoral allocation of funds for the all round development of the region. After examining the proposal and detailed discussions with the representatives of the State Government, the Planning

Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 387.01 crores, comprising Rs. 205.00 crores as flow from State Plan and Rs. 182.01 crores as Special Central Assistance towards Uttaranchal (Hill Area) sub-plan 1992-93.

[English]

Shifting of Central Food Technological Research Institute, Nagpur

1565. SHRI DATTA MAGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift/close the Central Food Technical Research Institute at Nagpur.

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra approached Union Government with the request not to shift/close;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra offered land for its retention in Nagpur; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The proposal, in agreement with the State Government of Maharashtra, is to relocate the Nagpur Centre of Central Food Technological Research Institute at a more congenial place in Nagpur itself.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Further action the matter can be possible only after the State Government agree to provide 50% of the expenditure for

running the Centre.

Performance of Small Scale Units

1566. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of small scale units in each State;

(b) if so, the period for which the review has been conducted;

(c) whether the small scale units are earning good dividends in some States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There is no system of review of performance of individual small scale units since they are in the private sector. However, through census conducted from time to time performance of Small Scale sector is assessed.

(c) and (d). There has not been any review of commercial profitability of the small scale sector. However, RBI monitors the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector.

Unloading of Imported Fertilisers

1567. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have suffered a loss due to delay in unloading of imported fertilisers from ships of the

Companies handling these nutrients;

(b) if so, the details of such losses incurred during each of the last three years;

(c) the action taken in each case; and

(d) results thereof and the amount spent on litigation and compensation realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) to (d). For all demurrages on account of

delays in the unloading of financial fertilisers arriving on Government account, the responsibility is that of the handling agents. The demurrages relating to waiting vessels prior to berthing are, however, on Government account, wherever Government are the consignee. In the post-berthing delays, the payments of demurrages are made initially by the Government to the ship owners and the same are later realised from the handling agents. The total amounts of demurrages paid on account of pre and post-berthing delays during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

1989-90	1.89
1990-91	3.97
1991-92	1.62

A litigation case involving disputes pertaining to demurrages also often includes other claims. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the amount spent on litigation relating to demurrages alone.

[Translation]

National Drinking Water Mission Scheme

1568. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the National Drinking Water Mission Scheme in States;

(b) if so, the targets Fixed under this Mission during the last three years and the

achievement made in this regard, State-wise and Distt.-wise;

(c) the amount allocated to States to cover the villages lagging in water resources during the last three year; and

(d) the target fixed under the Eighth Five Year Plan State-wise?

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

(b) Details of targets fixed and achieved during the last three years state-wise in the attached statement-I. District-wise targets are not fixed under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme at the level of Central Government. Cumulative targets and achievements in Mini Mission Districts are in the attached statement-II. Based on the

overall target, the State Government fix the district-wise targets.

(c) The amount allocated to the States during last year to cover No Source Problem villages lagging in water resources is in the attached statement-III.

(d) The fixing of targets for coverage of villages is done on a year to year basis depending on the annual plan outlays for each State/Union Territory under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rajive Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. However, the target for the Eighth Five Year Plan is to cover all rural habitations/population with safe drinking water facilities.

STATEMENT - I

Physical Targets Fixed and Achieved during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

No in villages

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500	2128	1000	1100	1000	1020
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	132	240	128	190	140
3.	Assam	3168	2724	8245	779	834	739
4.	Bihar	9000	8591	1948	8848	6007	1404
5.	Goa	68	71	42	42	57	50
6.	Gujarat	1513	1384	699	563	630	642
7.	Haryana	420	469	171	96	391	382
8.	Himachal Pradesh	350	350	350	350	354	511
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	469	299	335	243	209	341
10.	Karnataka	5278	5667	4518	5200	4572	4473

No in villages

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	285	372	154	197	150	157
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5500	4135	7146	5765	5500	5877
13.	Maharashtra	2000	2255	1800	1842	1615	1631
14.	Manipur	285	285	185	188	160	162
15.	Meghalaya	928	855	750	406	1000	605
16.	Mizoram	165	140	68	68	150	152
17.	Nagaland	199	173	114	45	107	81
18.	Orissa	5358	3897	5120	1589	3864	3777
19.	Punjab	400	401	387	372	411	562
20.	Rajasthan	1985	1597	1048	1255	2000	2083
21.	Sikkim	71	67	34	41	34	35

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. in villages							
		1989-96		1990-91		1991-92			
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
22.	Tamil Nadu	2321	1768	2500	1408	2573	2229		
23.	Tripura	1112	1024	800	4495	505	294		
24.	Utt Pradesh	4193	3181	5424	55962	5205	6044		
25.	West Bengal	3019	2224	2566	1784	2951	2228		
26.	Delhi & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27.	Andaman Islands	25	25	20	20	21	21		
28.	Lakshadweep	6	0	4	0	4	4		
29.	Pondicherry	56	14	14	20	25	32		
30.	Dadra	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Tot:	50874	44228	38280	38804	40519	35676		

STATEMENT - II

Cumulative Targets and Achievements in Mini Mission Districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of Mini Mission District	Target	Achievement (No. in Villages)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indhra Pradesh	East Godavari	167	55
2.		Kurnool	162	130
3.		Mehboobnagar	273	179
4.	Junachalpradesh	East Siang	115	97
5.	Issam	Cachar/Darang	225	129
6.	Iihar	Girdih	548	473
7.	Palamou	Palamou	851	684
8.		Rohtas	207	207
9.		Sahibganj	123	113
10.		Singhbhum	1241	1162
11.	Isa	Entire State	52	42

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of Mini Mission District	Target	Achievement (No. in Villages)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	Dangs	254	97
13.		Dharampur TI	229	104
14.		Jammegar	205	157
15.		Kachchh	61	53
16.	Haryana	Ambala	105	105
17.		Gurgaon	208	46
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	238	162
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	169	78
20.		Udhampur	88	74
21.	Karnataka	Dharwar	3349	334
22.		Gulbarga	266	227
23.		Raichur	215	183
24.	Kerala	Palghat	148	146

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of Mini Mission District	Target	Achievement (No. in Villages)
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	1090	951
26.		Rajgarh	1298	1273
27.		Shahdol	415	378
28.	Maharashtra	Latur	85	61
29.		Satara	263	189
30.	Manipur	South Manipuri	89	89
31.	Meghalaya	West Khasi	53	26
32.	Mizoram	Aizwal	402	362
33.	Nagaland	Kohima	65	62
34.	Orissa	Korapur	1010	516
35.		Mayur Bhanj	35	35
36.		Phulbani & Ganjam	863	863
37.	Punjab	Amritsar	65	58
38.		Ferozpur	69	60

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of Mini Mission District	Target	Achievement (No. in Villages)
1	2	3	4	5
39.	Rajasthan	Barmer	288	252
40.		Churu	125	28
41.		Nagaur	191	44
42.	Sikkim	South/East Dist.	43	35
43.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	210	138
44.		Salem	545	541
45.		South Arcot	416	376
46.	Tripura	North Tripura	796	455
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	77	33
48.		Mirzapur	1245	1245
49.		Sultanpur	193	148
50.		Unnao	35	35
51.	West Bengal	Bankura	679	679

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of Mini Mission District	Target	Achievement (No. in Villages)
1	2	3	4	5
52.		Midnapur	2432	2397
53.		Purulia	672	458
54.	A & N Islands	Entire U.T.	13	8
55.	Lakshadweep	Entire U.T.	3	3
56.	Pondicherry	Entire U.T.	95	88
Total:			20357	16921

STATEMENT - III

Funds Allocated during 1991-92 to Cover No source Problem Villages Lagging in Water Resources

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds allocated (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	0.99
2.	Himachal Pradesh	37.00
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.00
4.	Meghalaya	9.80
5.	Orissa	12.81
6.	Punjab	36.21
7.	Rajasthan	25.15
8.	Uttar Pradesh	36.48
Total:		183.44

[English]

Development of Calcutta Municipal Corporation Area

1569. SHRIBIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided funds to West Bengal for the development of Calcutta including Calcutta Municipal Corporation area;

(b) if so, the projects for which funds have been provided; and

(c) the conditions to be fulfilled by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

An amount of Rs. 21 crores was given to the Government of West Bengal in 1991-92 for special Problems of Calcutta city. During 1992-93, an additional Central Assistance of Rs. 20 crores has also been approved for Development of Calcutta city which the State Government proposes to spend on water supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Basti and Slum Improvement, Roads and Pavements Development and Cultural Complex.

Petitions against Election of President/Vice-President

1571. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has in a

recent Judgement, suggested to the Government to take stringent measures against filling of frivolous petitions challenging election of the President and Vice-President of India; and

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in pursuance of the suggestion of the Supreme Court?

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

(b) The suggestion is being examined by the Government.

Funds to Social Organisations

1572. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount released to different social organisations in West Bengal during 1991-92 and 1992-93 for rural development; and

(b) the existing system to ensure that the amount is not misutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) An amount of Rs. 4,24,74,889 during 1991-92 and Rs. 3,67,82,425 during 1992-93 respectively was released by CAPART to different social organisations in West Bengal.

(b) BY and large, the institutions are discharging their functions satisfactorily. After release of the first instalment, the voluntary agency is expected to send quarterly progress report. In most of the cases, a

Monitor is sent to monitor the project. In case the work is found satisfactory, the second instalment is released. If there are some discrepancies, the voluntary agency is informed of the same and advised to correct the execution suitably. However, in some cases where misutilisation of funds comes to notice, it is dealt with appropriately including cancellation of grants, criminal action wherever warranted and debarment of the organisation for future assistance.

(a) whether there is high potential of export of bidi in Arab and neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to make the bidi exportable; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

Export of Bidi

1573. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). Details of export of bidis to West Asia during 1991-92 (Provisional) are given below:-

<i>Country</i>	<i>Exports Qty. (Tons)</i>	<i>1991-92 Value (Rs. Lakh)</i>
UAE	56.5	97.77
Bahrain	25.05	42.84
Kuwait	2.22	4.24
Oman	40.11	69.41
Qatar	26.44	44.30
S. Arabia	148.2	305.92
Iraq	2.0	3.37
Total	300.52	567.85

Steps taken by Tobacco Board for promoting exports of bidis include displaying various brands of bidis in international fairs and exhibitions, exploring thrust markets during visits of trade delegations, conducting market surveys, and dissemination of trade information amongst bidi exports. However, the overseas market for bidis is constrained due to the fact that the demand is mostly limited to the Indian ethnic population in the West Asian countries.

[*English*]

Supply of Sub-Standard Goods to Foreign Buyers

1574. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing incidence of export rejection and claims for compensation for inferior quality of goods supplied by Indian exporters are causing concern for the Government;

(b) if so, whether any legal action has been taken against any such exporters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) There is no increase in the incidence of export rejections and claims compensation for inferior quality of goods supplied by Indian Exporters.

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

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Revamped PDS

1575. MAJ. GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether providing of routine items has been started to those 1700 identified Blocks which were selected under the revamped Public Distribution System.

(b) if so, the details of facilities provided under the PDS to those blocks;

(c) whether the blocks are not being provided that quantity of foodgrains which is being provided to other regions;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). State Government and Union Territory Administrations are implementing the various proposals is agreed upon for revamping the Public Distribution system (PDS). Many States have reported distribution of commodities such as tea, iodised salt, soaps and pulses through PDS outlets in the RPDS areas in addition to rice, wheat, levy sugar and kerosene. The Central Government is issuing rice and wheat meant for distribution in the RPDS areas at Central Issue Prices (CIPs) which are lower by Rs. 50 per quintal than the CIPs for normal PDS, with effect from 1st June, 1992. State Government/UT Administrations have been advised to fix the End Retail Prices of rice and wheat in RPDS areas not exceeding the Central Issue Prices by 25 paise per kg.

Central Government has set apart 2 million tonnes of foodgrains per annum to be allocated to the RPDS Blocks, in addition to the present allocations being made by the States/UTs to these areas. Additional allocations are being made to many States with effect from 1st June, 1992.

[*English*]

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited

1576. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum from the Save RIC Action Committee regarding the problem of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

Pharmaceuticals Limited and it would be laid on the Table of the House.

Tractor and Power Tiller Manufacturers

(b) *Save RIC Action Committee of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta in its joint memorandum has inter-alia asked for financial assistance for working capital, settlement of statutory liabilities like Provident Fund dues, outstanding bank dues and other liabilities etc.*

1578. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the companies manufacturing Tractors and Power Tillers and their production during the last three years as well as during first six months of 1992;

(b) the cost of indigenously produced Tractors and Power Tillers, company-wise;

(c) whether any import has also been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including its cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of companies manufacturing Tractors and Power Tillers and their production during the last three years and from January to June, 1992 for which the production figures are available and the price of Tractors- is annexed.

(c) No import of Tractors and Power Tillers has been made during the last 3 years.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is aware of these problems of the RIC. Plan and Non-Plan funds are being provided to this Corporation according to resource availability.

Cases of IDPL In Courts

1577. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases on personnel matters concerning IDPL employees pending in the courts; and

(b) the expenses incurred by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited on such cases including fees paid to the advocates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from Indian Drugs &

STATEMENT

Production of Tractors

Sl. No.	Company	Jan-Dec. '89	Jan-Dec. '90	Jan-Dec. '91	Jan '92-June '92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Capol	1605	2012	2649	1561
2.	Eicher	15514	17349	18588	9899
3.	Escorts	17346	19633	24817	10948
4.	Escort	10678	11083	14417	7038
5.	Gujarat	1548	1698	1886	1015
6.	HMT	16789	17257	17583	9335
7.	Kirloskar	29	36	1	5
8.	Mahindra	21279	24687	31272	16683
9.	Partap Steels Ltd.	1640	1914	1042	469
10.	Punjab Tractors	13334	14822	15185	7244
11.	Tafe	19077	21106	23083	13516
	Total Industry	118839	131597	151323	77718

Sl. No.	Company	Jan-Dec. '89	Jan-Dec. '90	Jan-Dec. '91	Jan '92-June '92
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Production of Power Tiller</i>				
1.	Kerala Agro Machinery Corpn.	2563	2937	3404	2821
2.	VST Tillers and Tractors Ltd.	2386	2921	35558	2205
3.	Bihar State Agro Indl. Dev. Corpn.	74	94	74*	0*

*Since October, 1991 Nil production reported.

Source: Tractor Manufacturers Association (TMA)

*Ex-Factory Price of Tractors as on 1st October, 1992
Inclusive of Excise Duty and Dealer Margin, but excluding Sales Tax, Freight, Octroi, Local Taxes*

Sl. No.	Company & Model	Ex-factory Price (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Eicher (As on 21.9.1992)	1,10,725.00
	Eicher Std 242	1,12,595.00
	Eicher Std Heeera	1,18,090.00
2.	Capol	
	Same as Eicher Tractors Limited	
3.	Escorts	
	E	1,33,157.00
	E	1,60,162.00
	E	1,95,490.00
4.	Escorts Ford	
		2,16,940.00
		2,25,656.00

Sl. No.	Company & Model		Ex-factory Price (Rs.)
	1	2	
5.	Gujarat		
	G	- 312	1,35,340.00
	G	- 453	1,81,878.00
	HWD	- 50	2,03,495.00
	G	- 614	2,21,318.00
6.	HMT		
	2511		1,21,6003.00
	3511		1,56,726.00
	5911		2,31,091.00
7.	Kirloskar		
	D 4006 K		1,40,107.00

Sl. No.	Company & Model	Ex-factory Price (Rs.)
1	2	3
8.	Mahindra	
	225 DI	1,19,100.00
	255	1,30,050.00
	B 275	1,61,312.00
	265 DI	1,38,511.00
	B 275 DI	1,64,715.00
	575 DI	1,99,066.00
9.	Partap Steels	
	PS - 1027	1,03,530.00
	PS - 1027	1,07,630.00
	PS - 1027	1,08,530.00
	PS - 1027	1,12,630.00

Sl. No.	Company & Model	Ex-factory Price (Rs.)
1	2	3
	PS - 3035	1,54,953.50
	PS - 3035	1,61,174.38
	PS - 3035	1,71,651.25
	UMZ-6KM 365	2,26,909.38
10.	Punjab	
	Swaraj - 720 (HS, MDC)	
	- 724	1,22,500.00
	- 735	1,59,113.75
	-855 (SC)	1,96,897.88
11.	TAFE	
	MF - 1035	1,59,830.09
	MF - 245	2,04,677.70
	TAFE - 25	1,25,150.00

Source: Tractor Manufacturers Association (T. M.A.)

[*Translation*]**Export Capacity of Indian Software**

1579. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed export capacity of Indian software with the help of World Bank;

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A study has been conducted with the assistance of World Bank to assess India's software export potential. The recommendations made in the Software Study Report to boost India's software exports are being examined by the Government.

[*English*]**Revival of Sick Units**

1580. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the schemes worked out by the Government for revival of sick units in large, medium and small scale sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI):

Government has taken a number of measures and schemes for revival of sick industrial units in small scale and non-small scale sectors. The important amongst these are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Measure/schemes taken by the Government of India for revival of Sick Industrial Units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction) (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given

under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) The Union Ministry of Industry also operates Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, with the quantum of assistance per unit available upto Rs. 50,000/-

(10) Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Finance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Closing of Coffee Houses and Depots

1581. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA UR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down certain Coffee Houses and Depots run by coffee Board;

(b) the places where these Houses and Depots are likely to be closed together with the reasons thereof;

(c) whether a large number of employees are likely to be rendered surplus on account of closure of these units; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide suitable employment to workers likely to be rendered surplus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to close down any of the Coffee Houses or Depots at present. However, the Coffee Board proposes to shift the India Coffee Room functioning in Akashvani Bhavan, New Delhi to Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi to provide better service to a larger clientele.

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

[*Translation*]

Purification of Uranium

1582. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make a plan for purification of Uranium and other fuel for the atomic power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a), (b) and (c). Mining, Milling and Purifying Uranium is already being carried out and fuel fabricated for use in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Research and Development work on other alternate means in fabrication of nuclear fuels is being pursued actively.

[English]

Law Officials Visit to United States of America

1583. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the visits undertaken by the officials of Law Ministry to United States of America in connection with Bhopal Gas Tragedy case and the expenditure incurred thereon trip-wise along with constituents of the visiting Team?

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

The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation Claims of Gulf Returnees

1584. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from Gulf returnees regarding compensation of their bank deposit, payment and the house-hold items left behind by them in Kuwait and Iraq; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Representation have been received by Government from Gulf returnees in regard to compensation from the UN Compensation Fund for losses suffered by them as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait requesting assistance in filing the claims with the United Nations Compensation Commission as well as for expediting the settlement of such claims. For this purpose Government have set up a Special Kuwait Cell in the Ministry of External Affairs and the first batch of claims have been sent to the Indian Mission to the UN in Geneva for lodging with the UN Compensation Commission. The remaining claims will also be forwarded after due processing. The Government will provide all possible assistance to Indian citizens in regard to the early settlement of such claims.

Funds to States Under ARWSP

1585. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance released under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to each State during 1991-92;

(b) the amount spent for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therefrom; and

(c) the funds allocated to each State for 1992-93 under the said Programme?

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

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1991-92		1992-93	
		Funds released under ARWSP	Amount spent for SCs/STs	Funds released under ARWSP	Fund allocated under ARWSP
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.47	5.28	25.47	25.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.94	2.99	4.62	4.62
3.	Assam	13.70	NR	13.70	13.70
4.	Bihar	23.55	16.11	29.99	29.99
5.	Goa	0.55	BR	0.55	0.55
6.	Gujarat	16.33	0.79	16.33	16.33
7.	Haryana	7.20	NR	9.99	9.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.41	5.03	6.42	6.42
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.28	NRR	19.16	19.16
10.	Karnataka	23.30	1.75	23.42	23.42

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1991-92			1992-93
		Funds released under ARWSP	Amount spent for SCs/STs	Fund allocated under ARWSP	
1	2	3	4	5	
11.	Kerala	11.91	1.50	11.91	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30.46	13.86	28.19	
13.	Maharashtra	33.90	6.84	33.90	
14.	Manipur	3.08	1.38	3.08	
15.	Meghalaya	4.20	3.34	4.20	
16.	Mizoram	1.29	1.29	1.29	
17.	Nagaland	3.87	NR	4.22	
18.	Orissa	11.73	2.97	13.35	
19.	Punjab	4.24	0.49	4.24	
20.	Rajasthan	41.83	NR	41.83	
21.	Sikkim	4.20	1.15	3.72	

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1991-92		1992-93	
		Funds released under ARWSP	Amount spent for SCs/STs	Fund allocated under ARWSP	
1	2	3	4	5	
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.19	NR	20.19	
23.	Tripura	3.50	NR	3.50	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	47.24	6.96	47.24	
25.	West Bengal	12.06	4.87	18.24	
26.	A & N Islands	0.20	NR	0.40	
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	NR	0.13	
28.	Delhi	0.07	NR	0.14	
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	NR	0.10	
30.	Pondicherry	0.10	NR	0.26	
31.	Daman & Diu	2.40	NR	0.22	
		371.20	76.60	390.00	

NR - Not reported by the State Government/ Union Territory. However, 35% of the funds released are earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Viability Norms for Setting up of Industry

1586. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the techno-economic viability norms for setting up an industry;

(b) whether the Government are adhering to these norms; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Barring recognition of Minimum Economic Scale in certain industries covered under compulsory licensing like beer and sugar, Government has not specified techno-economic viability norms for setting up an industry. It is for the financial institutions to appraise the techno-economic feasibility reports submitted by the entrepreneurs before financing the projects

(b) Where Minimum Economic Scale is recognised in industries under compulsory licensing, Government adheres to the norms

(c) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Austerity Measures

+1587. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of the austerity measures taken by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to reduce its expenditure; and

(b) the amount saved so far by opting these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). All the institutions on austerity measures issued by the Ministry of Finance to all Ministries/Departments from time to time have been scrupulously followed by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. As a result, the total expenditure of the Ministry has been kept within the approved budget estimates 1992-93 passed by the Parliament.

[*English*]

Growth Rate of Large/Medium/Small Industries

1588. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by large/medium and small-scale industries after the enforcement of new industrial policy;

(b) whether these industrial units have received the desired encouragement by the new industrial policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to the index of industrial production compiled by Central Statistical Organisation, the overall rate of growth of industrial production during 1991-92 was (+) 0.3 percent. In the current financial year 1992-93, the figures available upto July, 1992 showed an overall growth of 2.1 percent during April-July, 1992 over the corresponding period a year ago. The small scale sector as a whole, registered a rate of growth of 3 percent during 1991-92

(b) and (c). A statement showing the impact of new industrial policy, is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Subject	Impact of the New Industrial Policy (NIRP)				
Sl. No.	Category of Approvals	May 1990 to July 1991	August 1991 to October 1992		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Letters of Intent/ Registration/ Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda.	4583	8065		
2.	Industrial Licences	471	166		
3.	Foreign Technology Agreements	666	1876		
4.	Foreign Investment Approvals				
	Number	211	740		
	Value in Rs. Crore	193	3679		

Mobilisation of Resources

1589. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planing Commission has asked the States to raise the resource mobilisation during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the measures taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). During the Eighth Plan, State's Plan outlay is projected to be Rs. 179,985 crores at 1991-92 prices. According to the Eighth Plan, this is expected to be financed by (i) balance from current revenues including additional Resource Mobilisation Rs. 12,985 crores, (ii) contribution of public enterprises including additional Resource Mobilisation of Rs. 4000 crores (iii) Central Assistance of Rs. 78,500 crores and (v) borrowings and miscellaneous capital receipts of Rs. 84,500 crores. The measures required to raise the additional resources for financing the State's Plan outlay are decided after mutual discussions between the States and Planing Commission at the Annual Plan meetings.

Posting in STC/MMTC

1590. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Managers and Staff of STC/MMTC posted outside India during the last three years and those resigned on return from abroad;

(b) whether some of the Managers/ Staff were found to be doing their own business during posting abroad;

(c) if so, the action taken against those found guilty;

(d) the total expenditure incurred/being incurred on foreign offices including pay etc. of Managers;

(e) whether there is any proposal to appoint agents on commission basis instead of posting Mangers and Staff from India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) The number of Managers and staff o STC & MMTC posted outside India during he last three years is given below:-

	STC	MMTC
Managers	17	4
Staff	6	3

In the case of MMTC, only one Manager opted for Voluntary retirement after return from abroad. In the case of STC, three Managers had resigned since 1.4.89 on

return from abroad.

(b) and (c). None of the Officers of MMTC was carrying on his own business

while posted abroad. However, on receipt of complaints in regard to conduct their own business by some managers posted abroad, STC recalled them back and after taking suitable action against them, three managers were dismissed and one manager took

voluntary retirement.

(d) The amount spent on the foreign officers of STC & MMTC during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. Lakhs)

	STC	MMTC
1989-90	566.79	130.80
1990-91	510.61	134.75
1991-92	556.03	165.24

(e) and (f). Consequent upon liberalisation of trade w.e.f. 1.4.92 in the new Export Import Policy, many of the commodities have been decanalised. In the changed scenario, the role of the foreign offices of STC & MMTC has assumed greater significance and these offices are exploring possibilities of exports and imports of non-traditional items to and from India in addition to existing commodities being handled by them, besides collection and dissemination of market intelligence reports and maintaining continuous liaison with the Indian Missions and trade offices etc. The personal involvement of the officers belonging to these two Corporations in foreign offices is considered more advantageous in achieving its goal and objectives rather than foreign agents who might have varied interests and cannot be depended upon to look after the interests of these two Corporations on an exclusive basis.

However, these Corporations also undertake transactions through Commission Agents on deal to deal basis in some of the countries where need for such an arrangement is felt in the commercial interest.

[Translation]

Nuclear Energy

1591. PROF. RAJA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position and capacity of India's Nuclear Energy and the details of field in which it is being used;

(b) the expenditure incurred on various schemes on the production, development and utilisation of atomic energy during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the discussions held with America, France, Pakistan, Japan, etc. in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) India has acquired indigenous capability in harnessing nuclear energy for a variety of peaceful applications. The installed capacity of nuclear power stations presently is 1720 MWe. With schemes under implementation this is to go up to 2820 MWe by the end of the current plan. Apart from generation of power, nuclear technology is being used a wide range of development activities as such

as application of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry, use of radiation technology for food preservation, radiation sterilisation of pharmaceuticals and other medical products, radioimmunoassay techniques for diagnosis of diseases, use of gamma radiography in industry, treatment of

sewage with radiation to destroy bacteria etc.

(b) the overall expenditure incurred on various plan schemes for the construction of plants, production, development and utilisation of atomic energy during the last 3 years is as follows:-

Year	Expenditure (Rupees in crores)
1989-90	883.46
1990-91	1086.22
1991-92	891.38

(c) No discussions have been held by this Department with U.S.A., France, Pakistan or Japan on the schemes for development and utilisation of atomic energy.

OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Door Delivery System

Advances to Sub-contractors by Engineering Projects (India) Limited

1592. SHRI ANANTRAODESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the practice of giving unsecured advances to sub-contractors is still being followed in Engineering Projects (India) Limited;

(b) if so, the volume of outstanding advances including interest to sub-contracts as on October 30, 1992; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to recover this outstanding amount expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT

1593. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the failure of the door delivery system in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereon;

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme effectively so that the consumers living in the flung areas derive benefit out of the scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). State Governments/UT

Administrations were advised to introduce door delivery of commodities meant for distribution under the Public Distribution System to the Fair Price Shops in the Blocks identified for the Revamped PDS. Government of Orissa has reported that till 15th November, 1992, they have covered only 71 FPSs under door delivery system out of the 7947 FPSs in the RPDS Blocks. However, it has been reported that 51 mobile vans have been deployed in RPDS areas which distribute PDS commodities to consumers in weekly and by-weekly hats. Government of Orissa has reported that it would be easier for them, after the proposal to take over storage agencies by the State Civil Supplies Corporation in a phased manner is implemented. No time limit has been indicated by the Government of Orissa for implementing this proposal.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Conducting Civil Service Examinations

1594. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give one extra chance to the candidates appeared in the Civil Services Examination, 1992, in view the complaints received regarding the irregularities committed in the examination;

(b) if so, the categories of candidates to whom this chance is proposed to be given; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make-up the loss occurred to the

candidates therefrom?

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

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

[*English*]

Sick Industrial Units

1595. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sick industrial units in the country has increased manifold;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to prevent more industrial units from becoming sick;

(d) whether the percentage of sick units is more in Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India compile data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks. The RBI -data as at the end of March, 1990 and March, 1991 (latest available) for sick industrial units of the country in small scale and non-small scale sectors are as under:-

	<i>No. of sick SSI units</i>	<i>No. of sick non-SSI units</i>
(i) As at the end of March, 1990	218828	1455

	<i>No. of sick SSI units</i>	<i>No. of sick non-SSI units</i>
(ii) As at the end of March, 1991	221472	1461
(iii) Increase (Percentage)	1.2%	0.4%

(b) The major causes for industrial sickness as reported by Banks relate to marketing, technical, labour and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units and prevention of industrial sickness. Some of the important aspects are given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). According to the latest RBI data, as at the end of March, 1991, the State of Tamil Nadu accounted for 4.86% of the total 221472 sick SSI units, ranking ninth in the country. The State of Tamil Nadu ranked fifth in the country, in terms of sick Non-SSI units having 8.7% of the total 1461 sick non-SSI units.

(f) As at (c) above.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by Government for Revival of Sick Industrial Units

(1) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that correctively measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable such units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick Industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the

concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987

(9) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs 50,000/-

(10) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units

Kaiga Nuclear Power Project

1596 SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to proceed with the Kaiga Nuclear Power Project in Karnataka,

(b) if so, the details of the project,

(c) whether the hazards of a nuclear power plant have been critically examined, and

(d) if so, the details of the remedial measures contemplated by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b) The Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units 1 & 2 each with a capacity of 220 WMe are already under construction and are scheduled for achieving criticality by the year 1996

(c) and (d) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has cleared the Kaiga Project after a detailed review of all safety aspects, including the design. The design of the plant is based on defence-in-depth philosophy and provides for safety features for normal operation and for preventing an accident. The setting up and operation of the plant has been established to monitor constantly the radioactivity levels in the area around the plant

Lok Adalats

1597 SHRI CHANDRA PATEL
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Lok Adalats held during last three years and the number of cases disposed of by them state-wise,

(b) whether the Government propose to give legal status to Lok Adalats, and

(c) if so, the status of the proposal at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) The total number of Lok

Adalats held and the number of cases disposed of by them, state-wise, during the years 1989, 1990 and 1991, is contained in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted Law Courts but are voluntary

efforts for resolution of disputes through conciliatory process. The Lok Adalats are organised by the respective State Legal Aid & Advice Boards from time to time. The Lok Adalat will get statutory status after the legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 come into force for which an amending Bill is pending consideration of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the total number of Lok Adalats held and the number of cases disposed of, Statewise, during the calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total Number of		
		Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	84,482	
2.	Assam	24	2,264	
3.	Bihar	11	36,709	
4.	Goa	8	575	
5.	Gujarat	329	48,443	
6.	Haryana	184	54,075	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1,789	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	76	
9.	Karnataka	341	2,09,769	
10.	Kerala	11	7,285	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total Number of		
		Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of	
1	2	3	4	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	205	1,33,212	
12.	Maharashtra	304	22,462	
13.	Manipur	3	376	
14.	Meghalaya	3	236	
15.	Mizoram	2	135	
16.	Orissa	827	2,65,951	
17.	Punjab	9	4,028	
18.	Rajasthan	8	92,228	
19.	Tamil Nadu	87	9,295	
20.	Tripura	3	474	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	666	6,86,640	
22.	West Bengal	17	1,311	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total Number of	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4	
23.	Delhi	7	3,474	
24.	Chandigarh	6	1,525	
25.	Pondicherry	4	135	

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

1599. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has proposed to import iron ore from India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Exports of iron ore to Japanese Steel Mills (JEMs) are being made under a Five Year Long Term Contract concluded in pursuance to a Memorandum of Agreement signed jointly by MMTC, NMLC and KIOCL with JSMs in October, 1990. The contract provides for export of 11.53 to 13.75 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. The exact quantity within this range and prices are decided each year at the time of annual price negotiations. Besides, iron ore of Goan origin is exported to Japan directly by private shippers of Goa.

Production of Honey

1600. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to help people engaged in the

production of honey who now face an epidemic.

(b) the quantity of honey produced in the country State-wise; and

(c) the schemes chalked out and assistance given/proposed to be given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). KVIC took immediate steps to identify the disease affected colonies and areas in the districts of Kanyakumari, Coorg and entire Kerala. Arrangements for giving training to the technical personnels and beekeepers about tackling of the disease affected colonies and to build up disease resistance new stock, were some of the steps taken by KVIC. A Sib-Committee for working out a rehabilitation programme has been formed and KVIC will take suitable action on receipt of the scheme from the Committee for its implementation.

The Statewise quantity of honey production during 1991-92 under the purview of KVIC in the country is as under:

	<i>State and U.T.</i>	<i>(Honey Production in Kg)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98099
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	300
3.	Assam	388411
4.	Bihar	207414
5.	Goa	329
6.	Gujarat	2122

	<i>State and U. T.</i>	<i>(Honey Production in Kg)</i>
7.	Haryana	10800
8.	H.P.	64410
9.	J & K	53422
10.	Karnataka	582126
11.	Kerala	1963825
12.	Madhya Pradesh	88440
13.	Maharashtra	835128
14.	Manipur	105425
15.	Meghalaya	71892
16.	Mizoram	2900
17.	Nagaland	20823
18.	Orissa	598392
19.	Punjab	107688
20.	Rajasthan	
21.	Sikkim	408
22.	Tamil Nadu	2379547
23.	Tripura	15060
24.	Uttar Pradesh	105853
25.	West Bengal	488529
26.	Delhi	590
Total		8202273

Space Programme

1601. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) total amount spent on Space
Programme during the last three years,
year-wise;

(b) the outlay for the next three years,
year-wise;

(c) whether the results achieved are in commensurate with the expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The total amount spent on space Programme during the last three years is given below:

(Rupees in Crores)

1989-90	398.56
1990-91	386.22
1991-92	460.10
Total	1244.88

(b) The approved expenditure on space programme for 1992-93 is Rs. 510.02 crores. For the year 1993-94, the Department has projected its requirements at Rs. 720.85 crores. For the year 1994-95, for which the estimates have still to be made, the requirement will be around Rs. 850.00 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Funds allocated are judiciously spent for Space Research activities which are essential for national development. With the building and launch of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-1B (IRS-1B) in August 1991 and Indian National Satellite-2A (INSAT-2A) in July 1992, respectively, it has been established that the nation has acquired the ability to indigenously build, design, develop and operationalise

state-of-the-art remote sensing and communication satellites. Replacing the foreign assisted/foreign procured space services, these satellites are now providing operational services in meeting all diverse needs of the nation in vital areas such as telecommunication, television broadcasting, weather watch, agriculture, forestry, land and water resources, disaster warning, etc. The successful launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle-D3 (ASLV-L3) Mission in May 1992 has further established India's capability to master the complex launch vehicle technology and to proceed towards realisation of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), within next one year.

Review of Anti-Poverty Schemes

1602. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the achievement of Centrally sponsored anti-poverty programmes;

(b) if so, the physical and financial achievements of the Centrally sponsored schemes like IRIP, TRYSEM and DWCRA during 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Orissa; and

(c) the efforts made to implement these programmes expeditiously and effectively in the tribal areas of Orissa?

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

(b) The Physical and financial achievements of Centrally sponsored schemes like IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA during 1991-92 and 1992-93 in respect of Orissa State are as under:-

1. IRDP (No. of families assisted)		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial (Rs. in lakhs) Allocation/Release Utilisation	
1991-92	108539	111712	3391.85	3671.71	
1992-93	90457	22246 (Sept., 92)	3198.00	866.11 (Sept., 92)	
II. DWCRRA (No. of groups assisted)		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial (Rs. in lakhs) Allocation/Release Utilisation	
1991-92	350	350	60.99	43.71	
1992-93	240	18 (Oct., 92)	5.05	17.07 (Oct., 92)	
III. TRYSEM		(No. of Youth trained)			
1991-92	26248	25194	364.24	445.27	
1992-93	18070	8505 (July, 92)	215.94	77.23 (July, 92)	

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development regularly reviews these programmes from time for their effective implementation in the State including tribal areas.

[Translation]

Export of Gems

1603. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of gems has declined during 1991-92 and during 1992-93 so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the countries to which gems have been exported and the foreign exchange earned from each country during the last three years; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the export of gems and to identify the new markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir, The export of colored gemstones (excluding diamonds) has declined in terms of US dollars.

(b) The export of gems is very sensitive to changes in the international consumer markets. Most of the international markets to which gems are exported have been facing recessionary conditions for the last two years which has adversely affected the export of gems.

(c) The country-wise exports of coloured gemstones during the last three years are given below:-

Country	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
USA	28.18	23.62	26.06
Hong Kong	21.99	22.25	19.38
Thailand	13.89	19.96	20.13
W. Germany	12.28	12.40	10.62
Switzerland	8.60	9.88	10.07
Other	32.08	27.64	18.00
Total	117.02	115.75	104.26

(d) With a view to increase the net foreign exchange earnings through higher value addition the Government intends to promote the export of gems as a part of exports of studded jewellery. For this purpose, provisions have been made in the Exim Policy permitting the duty free import gems against gem replenishment licenses and other replenishment licenses issued against the export of jewellery. Exporters are also assisted for participation in fairs and exhibitions and for sending delegations for market survey in foreign markets.

Substandard Goods by Kendriya Bhandar

1604. SHRI BRIJBHUSAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received regarding the supply of sub-standard and adulterated consumer goods by the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Eleven complaints have been received so far from customers regarding adulterated or sub-standard goods sold by the Kendriya Bhandar during the year 1992-93. A statement indicating the nature of complaints, findings of the Kendriya Bhandar and action taken in this regard is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Nature of Complaint	Manufacturer of the Product	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Imul Cheese (unpleasant smeel)	M/s. Gujrat Milk Mktg. Fed Ltd. Gujarat	Replacement of the product was made. Reason for unpleasant smell was due to poor storage condition by the customer.
2.	Meghraj Biscuits (Unpleasant smeel)	M/s. Kay Aar Biscuits Pvt. Ltd. Ghaziabad.	The defective packet was replaced by the firm; Reason for unpleasant smeel was poor storage of the stocks by the customer.
3.	Everyday Milk (present of Insect)	M/s. Nestle (India) Ltd., New Deli.	Defective Milk packet was replaced and on checking the contents of the Milk was found good. Insect might have crept into Box, after it was opened.
4.	Key Detergent Powder (Duplicate/Spurious quality)	M/s. Godraj Soap (Pvt.) Ltd. Bombay.	Complaint was found to be fictitious as the goods of M/s. Godrej Soap Pvt. Ltd.,

Sl. No.	Nature of Complaint	Manufacturer of the Product	Action taken
1	2	3	4
5.	Electric Bulb (E.C.E.)	M/S. E. C. E. & Co. Delhi.	are being received in Kendriya Bhandar direct from the firms.
6.	Caroline Antiseptic Cream	M/s. Muller & Phipps & Co. Bombay.	Replacement was provided.
7.	Simco Sweets (Quality sub-standard)	M/s. Simco confectionery, Ahmedabad.	The product was examined and it was found to be fit for use.
8.	Bournvita (Poor Quality)	M/s. Cadbury India Ltd., Bombay	Samples have been sent for Laboratory Test.
9.	Britania Biscuit (Poor quality (foreign matter found in packet)	M/s. Britania Biscuit Ind. Calcutta.	Customer complaint was made good by making replacement. On examination product was found fit for human consumption.
10.	Herboms mosquito Mats	M/s. R.C. Herbal Pvt. Ltd.	The manufacturer has been asked to give a report.
			Stocks have been removed

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Manufacturer of the Product</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4
	(poor quality)	New Delhi.	from te counters and are being returned to the supplier.
11.	Tata Tea (Large insect present in open packet)	M/s. Tata Tea Ltd. Calcutta.	Matter under investigation.

Improving Trade Balance Due to Policy of Liberalisation

1605. SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of liberalisation has helped in improving trade balance in the country's favour; and

(b) if so, the details of the balance, both for rupee terms and general currency areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) India's trade

deficit during 1991-92 amount to Rs. 3835 crores or US\$ 1555 million, the lowest in a decade. India's a trade deficit during the first six months of the current financial year i.e., April-September, 1992 amounted to Rs. 7485 crores or US\$ 2622 million. The higher trade deficit during the current financial year was largely due to the increase in imports. The imports during April-September, 1992 increased by 51.4% in rupee terms or by 22.3% in dollar terms. In this connection it may be mentioned that the increase in imports is to a great extent, to compensate for a severe import compression during the financial year 1990-91 due to critical balance of payments situation.

(b) The country-wise data for the current financial year 1992-93 is available upto the period April-August, 1992. The trade balance in respect of Rupee Payment and General Currency Area countries is given below:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	<i>Trade Balance April- August, 1992</i>
Rupee Payment Area	+ 452.73
General Currency Area	- 7029.54

[Translation]

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Expatriate Indians from Uganda

1606. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of expatriate Indians from Uganda and their property was discussed during Ugandan President's visit recently;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached between the two countries in this regard; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. President Museveni during his recent visit to India pointed out that he had requested the Asians of Indian origin to return to Uganda and take possession of the property or business left behind by them when they were expelled during the Idi Amin regime.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Property Left Behind by Afghan
Nationals of Indian Origin**

1607. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN

YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government regarding property left behind by Afghan Nationals of Indian Origin who have come to India from Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SHRI
R.L. BHATIA):

Government have taken up with the Government of Afghanistan the issue of protection of the property left behind by Afghan nationals of Indian origin.

The Afghan authorities have given the Government of India assurances to protect and safeguard such property to the extent feasible in the present uncertain political conditions in that country.

**Regarding Import of Petroleum
Products from Czechoslovakia**

1608. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Indian imports petroleum products like High Density Polyethylene Polypropylene etc. from Czechoslovakia and some other countries;

(b) if so, the difference in the prices of these petroleum products imported from Czechoslovakia and other countries; and

(c) the total amount received by the Government every year as custom duty on the said imported products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS &

FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Imports of petrochemical products like High Density Polypropylene etc. are allowed freely and consumers are directly importing these items from several countries depending upon prices and volumes available. custom revenues from these items is dependent on rate of duty and CIF price which varies from time to time.

[English]

**Vacant Posts in Central Bureau of
Investigation**

**1609. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
MAROTRAO GHANGARE:** Will the PRIME
MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high posts lying vacant in the Central Bureau of Investigation and since when;

(b) the number of such posts likely to fall vacant by the end of 1992; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up those posts and the time by which the said posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) Four posts in the rank of Joint Director and above are lying vacant from the dates as shown below:

(1) Two posts of Additional Director - from 26.8.92 and 1.12. 1992 respectively.

(2) Two posts of Joint Directors from 20.7.92 and 1.11.92 respectively.

(b) Nil

(c) While efforts are made to ensure that

the vacant posts are filled up expeditiously, it may be mentioned that high level posts required proper selection and approval of the Union Public Service Commission/ Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

Quoting of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings

1610. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shares sold by public sector undertakings at low prices were quoted at very high rates at Delhi Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, whether the Government have evolved any system for the third round of disinvestment to ensure full value of these shares; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Sale price of PSU shares have been decided on the recommendation of professional bodies of merchant banks. Fluctuating market prices based on inadequate volumes and period of trade are not to be taken as the sole criteria. Stable market price is established on the basis of sufficient volumes of shares actually traded in the market and for a sufficient period of time. Both conditions do not appear to have met in the case of public sector shares in which recent disinvestment has taken place.

Amount from Disinvestment of Shares

1611. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to

release the shares of the disinvested public sector undertakings directly to the public in a phased manner one the share prices have been established in the market;

(b) if so, the total amount of the shares of the disinvested public sector undertakings that will directly go to the public and the amount out of it likely to go to the worker of the concerned public sector undertakings; and

(c) the amount expected from the sale of shares of disinvestment of public sector undertakings and the amount likely to be used for meeting the budgetary deficit and the amount likely to go to the National Renewal Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government have sold shares of some selected public sector undertakings in October, 1992 through open tender which covers any legal entity or individual. Through such disinvestment an amount of Rs. 682 crores has been realised. As already announced in the Budget Speech of 1992-93. Government would disinvest shares in selected public sector undertakings and would realise Rs. 3500 crores to raise non-inflationary resources and to contribute Rs. 1000 crores to the National Renewal Fund. The number of shares that would be sold to public financial institutions would depend upon sale price realised for each PSE shares. Sale of Governmental shares to workers of public sector undertakings is also envisaged in the Industrial Policy Statement of 24th July, 1991.

Target for Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

1612. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise Rs. 2500 crores in 1993-94 from disinvestment of Public Sector Shares as reported in the Economic Times dated October 29, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind fixing the target of Rs. 2500 crores;

(c) whether the Government have considered formation of employees cooperatives to run some of these units to ensure that private monopolists do not completely throttle the interest of the workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Some trade unions have suggested the setting up of workers' cooperatives during the meeting of special Tripartite Committee held on 20.1.1992. Government is prepared to consider viable proposals for running sick PSUs through workers' cooperatives where the workers are willing. However, the details in this regard have to be worked out based on specific proposals from workers' cooperatives.

[*Translation*]

Chinese Aircrafts to Pakistan

1613. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has inducted two more squadrons of Chinese aircraft;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance and defence material supplied by China to Pakistan since January 1992 till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Government have seen news reports that Pakistan has been examining concurrent proposals to acquire different kinds of aircraft from various sources including F-7P aircraft from China. However, there is no confirmation of any of these reports.

(c) Government have, in their discussions with the Chinese Government, emphasised that the supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan beyond its legitimate requirements of defense, poses a threat to India's security and is not conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in South Asia. Government have additionally stressed the need for the avoidance of actions that do not build mutual confidence and undertaking between India and China. Government keep under constant review all developments, having a bearing on India's security and take appropriate measures to safeguard the national interest.

[*English*]

Committee on Medical Education

1614. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council had appointed a nine-member committee on Medical Education; and

(b) if so, the composition, tenure and terms of reference of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the composition of the Committee is as follows:-

- (i) Chief Minister, Maharashtra
-Chairman
- (ii) Chief Minister, Karnaka
-Member
- (iii) Chief Minister, Orissa - do -
- (iv) Chief Minister,
Rajasthan - do -
- (v) Chief Minister, Andhra
Pradesh - do -
- (vi) Union Minister for
Human Resources Development - do -
- (vii) Union Minister for
Finance - do -
- (viii) Union Minister for
Health and Family Welfare - do -
- (ix) Member, Planning
Commission - Convenor
(Prof. J.S. Bajaj)

The terms of reference of the Committee are:-

- (i) To assess the present availability and future needs of medical and

dental manpower in the country, keeping in view their migration and attrition rates.

- (ii) To take stock of annual intake to students and turnout of graduates of all systems of medicine, and of dentistry, from all types of professional colleges, and to assess the health manpower production in relation to present and projected needs of the country.
- (iii) To assess the present and future availability of key para-professionals to support the medical and dental manpower for the delivery of preventive, promotive, curative rehabilitative health services.
- (iv) Taking cognisance of the above factors, to recommend the need, if any, for starting new medical and dental colleges in the country in the private sector, or expanding their existing intake capacity.
- (v) To suggest mechanisms for ensuring uniformity of standards amongst the entrants to private medical and dental colleges and for improving the quality education imparted in such institutions.
- (vi) To suggest mechanism (s) for continuous update and review of medical, dental and para-professional manpower availability and projected needs.
- (vii) To consider and make recommendations with regard to any other related matters including the issues concerning the existing unrecognised professional institutions in dental and medical sciences. The tenure of the

Committee is four months.

***Disinvestment of Public Sector
Undertakings***

1615. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings whose shares equity holdings have been disinvested during the current year and the extent of disinvestment so made;

(b) whether the Disinvestment was made by bilateral negotiations or by public tender system;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the losses suffered in the sale of public shares by bilateral negotiations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the reasons for not following the public tender system; and

(g) the principal buyers and the manner in which the sale price was fixed in each case by means of bilateral negotiations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI
P.K.THUNGON):** (a) a statement is enclosed.

(b) the sale of shares during October 1992 was done by a public tender system.

(c) to (g). Do not arise in view of above.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Total No. of shares sold	Percentage of shares sold to the total paid-up capital of the company
1	2	3	4
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	205.67	0.52
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	25.00	5.00
3.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	31.92	5.00
4.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	104.16	2.58
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	86.85	1.57
6.	HMT Ltd.	39.28	5.00
7.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	644.31	5.00
8.	Meywell Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	149.69	1.04

Solar Cooker

1616. SHRI MAHENDER KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any arrangements to make available additional grant and to popularise the use of Solar Cooker and Solar Water Heater among the rural masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to import foreign technology for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Government is implementing Solar Thermal Extension and Solar Cooker Programmes in the country through various State nodal agencies in their respective States. Under these programmes, various low grade solar thermal devices including Solar Water Heaters and Solar Cookers are being made available to the users with central subsidy. The central subsidy is the same for both rural and urban areas.

(c) and (d). The technologies for Solar Water Heating systems and Solar Cookers have been developed in the country through indigenous R&D efforts. These technologies are working well under Indian conditions. However if more efficient technology is available in other countries we will not hesitate in importing the same.

Shortage of Vital Drugs

1617. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI MARIN PATHAK:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent press reports regarding shortage of some vital drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No general shortage of any vital drug came to the notice of the Government except instances of shortage of some branded formulations in some localised areas, for which therapeutic equivalents were normally available. As soon as any such shortage is reported, the concerned companies are advised to rush stocks to the area of shortage.

Investment in Management of Foodgrains by P.D.S.

1618. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments are considering to improve the management of foodgrains and other essential commodities through Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual quota fixed for each State and actual quota released commodity-wise for the last three years, year-wise and for the last six months month-wise;

(d) the percentage of shortfall along with total subsidy;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to reduce administrative over-heads of total subsidy; and

(f) the break-up of the composition of total subsidy for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,

CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (f). Strengthening and streamlining of Public Distribution System (PDS) is a continuous process. An Advisory Council on Public Distribution System has been constituted in which the Ministers in charge of Food and Civil Supplies in State Government/UT Administrations are members. The demands made by the States, inter-se requirements of States/UTs and seasonal factors are taken into consideration while making allocations of PDS commodities.

Statements showing the allocation and off-take of PDS commodities in 1989-90, 1990-91 and from April, 1992 to September, 1992 month-wise are given in the statement-I to VIII.

The total subsidy borne by the Government on the distribution of foodgrains are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumer Rice (Rs. per quintal)</i>	<i>Subsidy on wheat</i>	<i>Carrying cost of foodgrains (Rs. per quintal)</i>	<i>Total subsidy of FCI on grains (Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	124.23	106.90	52.77	2476*
1990-91	109.03	104.54	61.68	2450*
1991-92	127.67	120.52	81.38	2850
1992-93 (B.E.)	78.95	156.68	87.50	2500

* including sugar

Continuous efforts are made by Central and State Governments to keep administrative overheads of distribution of PDS commodities under control through improved management of the system.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing the allocation and off-take of Wheat, Rice, Levy Sugar, Edible Oils and Kerosene made to States/UTs in 1989-90.

Figures in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	28.00	245.00	261.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.40	2.10	23.50	22.60
3.	Assam	45.00	52.70	105.00	114.00
4.	Bihar	134.00	137.50	32.00	16.10
5.	Goa	10.50	10.20	12.00	11.10
6.	Gujarat	160.00	174.00	664.00	60.40
7.	Haryana	30.00	2.90	8.40	3.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	19.60	19.50	13.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.00	17.70	95.00	46.70
10.	Karnataka	75.00	74.00	150.00	153.00

Figures in 000 Tones

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	60.00	61.40	350.00	342.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	90.00	76.60	75.00	58.40
13.	Maharashtra	300.00	269.40	146.00	145.10
14.	Manipur	9.00	10.10	21.00	19.10
15.	Meghalaya	6.30	7.60	28.50	33.00
16.	Mizoram	3.75	3.70	27.00	25.30
17.	Nagaland	18.50	21.20	27.50	29.60
18.	Orissa	70.00	68.10	64.00	39.90
19.	Punjab	15.00	1.60	4.20	1.20
20.	Rajasthan	210.00	191.30	9.60	5.00
21.	Sikkim	1.50	0.20	13.50	8.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	90.00	60.30	160.00	207.40

Figures in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	7.50	3.30	38.55	33.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	81.20	102.00	82.60
25.	West Bengal	270.00	225.60	207.00	149.20
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	2.10	0.00	4.50	2.40
27.	Chandigarh	5.40	5.00	1.20	0.80
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.30	0.00	1.50	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.45	0.20	1.235	1.20
30.	Delhi	192.00	159.00	60.00	47.90
31.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30
32.	Pondicherry	0.75	0.60	6.00	4.70

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.84	0.00	3.50	3.23	151.34	146.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.94	0.00	0.09	0.02	2.99	3.23
3.	Assam	28.85	0.00	0.30	0.08	64.86	66.95
4.	Bihar	100.38	0.00	1.20	0.86	118.82	119.21
5.	Goa	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.44	6.78	6.99
6.	Gujarat	48.58	0.00	5.80	6.35	201.61	204.59
7.	Haryana	19.16	0.00	1.10	0.38	38.85	39.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.06	0.00	1.60	1.46	9.46	10.59
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.65	0.00	1.40	0.40	18.68	16.53
10.	Karnataka	53.31	0.00	8.00	7.01	114.49	109.77
11.	Kerala	35.86	0.00	8.00	5.64	67.44	67.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75.09	0.00	6.00	4.10	98.75	101.68

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Maharashtra	89.81	0.00	23.50	26.93	373.60	381.21
14.	Manipur	2.08	0.00	0.33	0.28	5.58	5.88
15.	Meghalaya	1.99	0.00	0.30	0.17	3.35	4.38
16.	Mizoram	0.78	0.00	0.55	0.16	1.92	2.37
17.	Nagaland	1.28	0.00	0.70	0.40	2.84	3.04
18.	Orissa	37.18	0.00	1.85	1.46	40.04	42.63
19.	Punjab	23.84	0.00	0.50	0.24	78.10	84.72
20.	Rajasthan	50.74	0.00	0.50	0.08	68.56	70.53
21.	Sikkim	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.08	68.56	70.53
22.	Tamil Nadu	67.64	0.00	0.30	0.07	2.43	3.16
23.	Tripura	3.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	6.41	6.21
24.	Uttar Pradesh	158.78	0.00	2.00	0.77	226.62	232.21

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils °		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	West Bengal	77.66	0.00	0.60	0.05	1.11	1.11
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.74	0.00	0.60	0.05	5.39	5.14
27.	Chandigarh	1.12	0.00	0.16	0.05	5.39	5.14
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.15	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.80	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.12	0.00	0.28	0.25	0.73	0.00
30.	Delhi	23.07	0.00	3.00	2.20	62.02	58.66
31.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.00	0.24	0.09	0.21	0.
32.	Pondicherry	0.88	0.00	1.45	1.30	4.06	4.18

Lifting of Levy Sugar is nearly 100%.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing the allocation and off-take of Wheat, Rice, Levy Sugar, Imported Edible Oils and Kerosene made to States/UTs in 1990-91

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Figures in 000 Tonnes					
		Wheat		Rice			
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370.00	125.40	1565.00	1394.10		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	7.30	92.50	86.70		
3.	Assam	240.00	210.30	431.40	391.50		
4.	Bihar	520.00	429.20	109.00	24.20		
5.	Goa	46.50	27.60	48.90	45.00		
6.	Gujarat	810.00	633.60	318.00	264.60		
7.	Haryana	160.00	76.90	36.00	12.50		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	124.00	79.60	78.—	54.90		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.00	79.40	420.00	199.10		
10.	Karnataka	375.00	330.40	589.00	511.20		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Figures in 000 Tonnes					
		Wheat		Rice		5	6
		Alloc	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Kerala	255.00	241.60	1652.50	1535.80		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	410.00	290.20	278.00	172.00		
13.	Maharashtra	1200.00	1131.40	558.50	542.60		
14.	Manipur	36.00	29.80	84.00	58.00		
15.	Meghalaya	27.60	25.30	115.90	107.70		
16.	Mizoram	15.00	13.20	88.50	90.70		
17.	Nagaland	73.50	64.90	113.50	115.20		
18.	Orissa	310.00	265.40	257.50	174.60		
19.	Punjab	90.00	30.00	18.00	2.60		
20.	Rajasthan	880.10	632.40	38.40	12.80		
21.	Sikkim	6.70	6.00	54.00	26.80		
22.	Tamil Nadu	360.00	174.70	761.80	680.80		

Figures in 000 Tonnes

Sr No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Trpura	30.00	17.60	169.20	136.50
24	Uttar Pradesh	690.90	407.80	370.00	238.20
25	West Bengal	1100.00	918.70	837.00	596.40
26	Andaman & Nicobar	8.40	4.90	18.00	10.90
27	Chandigarh	24.00	19.50	4.80	3.90
28.	Dadra & Nagar H	1.70	0.20	6.00	1.90
29.	Daman & Diu	1.80	0.60	5.40	1.50
30.	Delhi	870.00	616.60	240.00	164.10
31.	Lakshdweep	0.10	0.00	5.50	4.10
32.	Pondicherry	7.00	1.40	24.00	6.40

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.99	0.00	47.75	39.85	586.48	758.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.86	0.00	1.00	0.10	9.50	12.47
3.	Assam	118.30	0.00	3.00	0.80	246.69	255.40
4.	Bihar	411.59	0.00	14.80	9.75	469.30	462.86
5.	Goa	6.15	0.00	7.85	5.61	27.13	28.67
6.	Gujarat	199.21	0.00	87.85	75.71	782.48	780.79
7.	Haryana	78.56	0.00	8.05	7.10	151.02	151.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.84	0.00	10.30	7.73	36.59	36.01
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.48	0.00/7.10	4.45	64.18	76.12	
10.	Karnataka	218.58	0.00	44.15	39.60	443.69	446.04
11.	Kerala	147.04	0.00	36.40	33.24	265.05	261.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	307.91	0.00	40.50	22.00	381.03	377.56

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Maharashtra	368.27	0.00	127.00	112.20	1483.87	1487.73
14.	Manipur	8.54	0.00	3.00	1.08	20.67	20.64
15.	Meghalaya	8.14	0.00	2.60	1.92	15.20	16.68
16.	Mizoram	3.21	0.00	3.90	1.29	6.91	7.83
17.	Nagaland	5.24	0.00	4.50	3.67	10.10	10.74
18.	Orissa	152.45	0.00	27.25	16.88	157.87	160.40
19.	Punjab	97.73	0.00	6.00	4.68	319.31	323.32
20.	Rajasthan	208.06	0.00	12.64	5.28	265.14	268.94
21.	Sikkim	2.03	0.00	1.65	0.86	7.60	9.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	277.35	0.00	49.70	48.34	655.34	655.41
23.	Tripura	12.31	0.00	2.85	2.13	20.77	22.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51.05	0.00	21.85	8.65	910.24	916.84

~Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	West Bengal	318.45	0.00	65.40	41.35	738.00	747.31
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.04	0.00	2.55	1.15	3.62	3.82
27.	Chandigarh	4.58	0.00	0.78	0.68	20.92	20.57
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.63	0.00	0.78	0.79	3.11	2.25
29.	Daman & Diu	0.48	0.00	1.32	1.08	2.94	2.05
30.	Delhi	105.94	0.00	18.15	14.29	238.54	228.31
31.	Lakshdweep	0.87	0.00	0.23	0.27	0.88	0.23
32.	Pondicherry	4.78	0.00	5.20	5.19	14.58	14.68

Lifting of Levy Sugar is nearly 100%

STATEMENT- III

Statement showing the allocation and off-take of Wheat, Rice, Levy Sugar, Imported Edible Oils and Kerosene made to States/UTs in 1991-92.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat			Rice		
		Alloc.	Lift	4	Alloc.	Lift	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276.00	141.20	283.00	2097.80		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.64	6.80	116.90	87.80		
3.	Assam	344.00	262.60	460.00	432.80		
4.	Bihar	561.60	535.00	152.00	95.50		
5.	Goa	44.65	34.80	59.50	50.40		
6.	Gujarat	879.60	743.20	336.00	318.60		
7.	Haryana	294.00	179.50	40.00	22.60		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	123.00	115.10	80.60	73.30		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	236.00	129.60	459.00	249.80		
10.	Karnataka	467.00	445.60	622.00	600.40		

Figures in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	354.00	332.00	1782.50	1790.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	443.00	364.50	330.00	255.60
13.	Maharashtra	1396.00	1380.30	692.00	648.80
14.	Manipur	34.40	30.30	100.50	71.30
15.	Meghalaya	30.00	29.30	140.50	122.90
16.	Mizoram	15.38	14.60	107.00	84.30
17.	Nagaland	75.90	71.50	145.50	137.80
18.	Orissa	315.00	269.30	370.00	268.80
19.	Punjab	215.00	97.80	20.00	6.10
20.	Rajasthan	930.00	819.80	43.60	24.60
21.	Sikkim	7.08	4.50	58.00	37.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	354.00	225.90	948.48	957.60

Figures in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice	
		Alloc	Lift	Alloc	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	28.50	14.40	196.50	157.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	743.00	667.40	376.00	356.20
25.	West Bengal	1082.00	862.70	872.00	704.90
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	8.40	7.60	18.00	14.90
27.	Chandigarh	23.60	19.40	11.20	4.70
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	2.36	0.00	8.00	0.30
29.	Daman & Diu	1.76	0.50	7.80	1.10
30.	Delhi	856.60	737.40	268.00	178.50
31.	Lakshdweep	0.20	0.00	6.30	4.70
32.	Pondicherry	8.84	0.00	28.00	3.40

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321.10	0.00	6.96	8.46	563.92	564.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.99	0.00	0.20	0.09	8.89	8.89
3.	Assam	122.15	0.00	0.95	0.60	239.34	240.94
4.	Bihar	424.97	0.00	6.00	2.17	468.62	467.68
5.	Goa	6.35	0.00	1.70	1.18	26.99	26.70
6.	Gujarat	265.69	0.00	6.10	8.82	777.81	783.03
7.	Haryana	81.11	0.00	2.40	1.20	150.78	150.34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.64	0.00	2.65	2.29	36.09	35.18
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.63	0.00	2.38	1.48	63.99	65.72
10.	Karnataka	225.68	0.00	7.46	5.58	443.19	440.01
11.	Kerala	151.82	0.00	3.56	4.17	257.22	254.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	317.92	0.00	4.80	4.56	380.45	374.20

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Maharashtra	380.25	0.00	10.70	12.12	1480.05	1478.00
14.	Manipur	8.82	0.00	0.80	0.66	19.44	19.61
15.	Meghalaya	8.41	0.00	1.00	0.84	15.17	15.18
16.	Mizoram	3.31	0.00	1.40	0.54	6.01	6.18
17.	Nagaland	5.41	0.00	2.00	1.50	9.72	9.76
18.	Orissa	157.41	0.00	5.72	5.51	154.34	154.57
19.	Punjab	100.91	0.00	2.80	1.85	318.79	316.83
20.	Rajasthan	214.83	0.00	3.30	1.39	264.76	260.80
21.	Sikkim	2.09	0.00	0.70	0.40	6.04	6.41
22.	Tamil Nadu	286.37	0.00	3.67	4.00	641.00	637.25
23.	Tripura	12.71	0.00	0.80	0.58	19.26	19.31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	672.22	0.00	6.00	1.58	908.33	909.97

Figure in 000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Levy Sugar		Imported Ed. Oils		Kerosene	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	West Bengal	328.80	0.00	6.60	5.43	716.61	718.16
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.13	0.00	0.60	0.66	3.57	3.56
27.	Chandigarh	4.73	0.00	0.40	0.11	20.11	19.12
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.65	0.00	0.26	0.17	3.01	3.02
29.	Daman & Diu	0.50	0.00	0.49	0.39	2.94	2.83
30.	Delhi	116.46	0.00	6.50	4.33	238.17	230.83
31.	Lakshdweep	0.91	0.00	0.38	0.20	0.87	0.18
32.	Pondicherry	5.05	0.00	1.25	1.05	13.84	13.58

Lifting of Levy Sugar is nearly 100%.

STATEMENT -IV
Statement whosing the state-wise, month-wise, allocation, lifting of wheat from April, 1992 to September, 1992

Figures in ThousandTonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.0	7.5	15.0	9.0	11.3	10.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
3.	Assam	30.0	10.5	20.0	28.1	20.0	14.0
4.	Bihar	42.0	19.5	42.0	43.1	51.6	41.8
5.	Goa	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.9	3.1	1.5
6.	Gujarat	60.0	57.5	65.0	53.7	65.0	65.3
7.	Haryana	10.0	6.4	10.0	2.2	10.3	1.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.0	8.4	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.0	6.5	20.0	11.9	20.0	10.9
10.	Karnataka	25.0	23.0	25.0	24.3	25.0	24.5
11.	Kerala	25.0	15.0	25.0	13.2	25.0	32.3

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35.0	27.2	42.5	37.6	46.0	43.6
13.	Maharashtra	75.0	71.1	85.0	87.9	102.0	94.6
14.	Manipur	3.0	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.6
15.	Meghalaya	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1
16.	Mizoram	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
17.	Nagaland	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
18.	Orissa	25.0	23.6	20.0	17.3	20.0	24.5
19.	Punjab	5.0	1.8	5.0	0.7	5.0	0.1
20.	Rajasthan	75.0	61.2	75.0	73.0	101.5	93.6
21.	Sikkim	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	20.0	18.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	30.0	15.7	30.0	18.2	2.0	1.1

STATEMENT -IV

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl No	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc	Lift	Alloc	Lift	Lift	Alloc.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Tripura	20	13	20	17	57.8	61.5
24	Uttar Pradesh	500	409	500	401	800	68.7
25	West Bengal	900	632	900	844	00	03
26	Andaman & Nicobar	21	20	00	00	18	18
27	Chandigarh	18	20	18	08	02	0.0
28	Dadra & Nagar H	02	00	02	00	01	01
29	Daman & Diu	01	01	01	00	720	591
30	Delhi	720	658	720	633	00	00
31	Lakshweep	00	00	00	00	00	00
32	Pondicherry	08	00	08	00	08	00

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.3	10.4	11.3	9.1	11.3	9.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
3.	Assam	20.0	17.7	20.0	17.8	20.0	21.0
4.	Bihar	51.6	48.8	51.	46.1	51.6	47.8
5.	Goa	3.1	0.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.8
6	Gujarat	65.0	49.0	65.0	68.2	65.0	59.7
7	Haryana	10.3	9.0	10.3	9.2	10.3	9.8
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.4	10.0	10.0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	20.0	8.2	20.0	10.5	20.0	10.5
10	Karnataka	25.0	24.2	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.3
11.	Kerala	25.0	25.8	25.0	23.1	25.0	19.5
12	Madhya Pradesh	46.0	48.3	46.0	14.7	46.0	46.5

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc	Lift
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Maharashtra	102.0	100.7	102.0	99.7	102.0	102.5
14.	Manipur	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5
15.	Meghalaya	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.4
16	Mizoram	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9
17	Nagaland	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
18.	Orissa	20.0	20.5	20.0	18.7	20.0	18.7
19	Punjab	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.2	5.0	3.1
20.	Rajasthan	101.5	98.9	101.5	95.8	101.5	79.5
21	Sikkim	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1
22	Tamil Nadu	20.0	15.0	20.0	18.5	20.0	10.1
23	Tripura	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	57.8	48.9	57.8	58.8	57.8	72.1

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	West Bengal	80.0	48.9	80.0	69.8	80.0	58.3
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.7
27.	Chandigarh	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.8
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
30.	Delhi	72.0	66.2	72.0	65.6	72.0	49.5
31.	Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Pondicherry	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0

STATEMENT - V
Statement showing the state-wise, month-wise, allocation, lifting of rice from April, 1992 to September, 1992.

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April			May			June		
		Alloc.	Lift	4	Alloc.	Lift.	6	Alloc.	Lift.	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.0	77.2	160.0	137.1	168.3	152.9			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.0	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.0	8.7			
3.	Assam	35.0	29.5	42.0	38.1	43.4	40.1			
4.	Bihar	15.0	3.4	15.0	12.5	24.6	7.9			
5.	Goa	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5			
6.	Gujarat	28.0	24.1	28.0	27.5	28.0	23.4			
7.	Haryana	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.3	1.8			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.5	5.0	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.8			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.0	8.5	35.0	20.9	36.2	11.0			
10.	Karnataka	63.0	59.4	60.0	58.2	68.5	57.5			
11.	Kerala	150.0	153.3	150.0	156.3	150.0	*153.9			

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30.0	23.0	30.0	22.3	40.9	34.8
13.	Maharashtra	50.0	71.9	50.0	50.9	62.0	63.4
14.	Manipur	7.0	2.9	7.0	4.0	7.7	7.9
15.	Meghalaya	9.5	10.8	9.5	12.7	9.5	9.3
16.	Mizoram	9.5	9.9	9.5	10.1	9.5	10.7
17.	Nagaland	9.0	5.4	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.9
18.	Orissa	25.0	18.7	25.0	18.5	38.8	19.9
19.	Punjab	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.6
20.	Rajasthan	4.0	1.3	4.0	0.6	4.3	1.5
21.	Sikkim	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.5	2.8
22.	Tamil Nadu	68.0	55.1	70.0	71.3	70.8	70.8
23.	Tripura	16.0	14.5	46.0	18.8	16.0	23.3

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States, UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30.0	24.5	30.0	26.5	37.8	38.0
25.	West Bengal	70.0	42.7	70.0	50.7	80.6	43.8
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	6.0	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.9
27.	Chandigarh	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
30.	Delhi	20.0	14.9	20.0	13.5	20.0	11.7
31.	Lakshdweep	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Pondicherry	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.4

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168.3	175.1	168.3	154.7	168.3	140.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.4
3.	Assam	48.4	38.7	38.4	36.2	38.4	37.8
4.	Bihar	24.6	14.5	24.6	14.2	24.6	14.5
5.	Goa	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.6
6.	Gujarat	28.0	25.5	28.0	27.8	28.0	26.5
7.	Haryana	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.0	1.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.5	5.6	6.5	7.2	6.4	7.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.2	15.2	36.2	16.4	36.2	16.4
10.	Karnataka	68.5	67.2	68.5	62.7	68.5	64.4
11.	Kerala	150.0	172.7	150.0	182.1	170.0	162.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40.9	38.5	40.9	36.4.	40.9	33.2

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	62.0	61.7	62.0	58.9	72.0	61.1
14.	Manipur	7.7	4.3	7.7	6.3	7.7	6.3
15.	Meghalaya	9.5	7.7	9.5	7.0	9.5	7.0
16.	Mizoram	9.5	9.8	9.5	8.2	7.5	8.2
17.	Nagaland	9.0	5.6	9.0	5.4	0.0	5.4
18.	Orissa	38.8	26.7	38.8	26.8	38.8	23.1
19.	Punjab	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.6
20.	Rajasthan	4.0	1.9	4.0	1.6	4.0	2.5
21.	Sikkim	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.3	4.5	3.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	70.8	63.1	70.8	69.1	70.8	59.0
23.	Tripura	16.0	17.1	16.0	10.0	16.0	10.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37.8	36.7	37.8	35.3	37.8	35.9

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	80.6	29.1	80.6	43.3	80.6	59.0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	4.5	5.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.8
27.	Chandigarh	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0
30.	Delhi	20.0	15.7	20.0	14.8	20.0	14.7
31.	Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Pondicherry	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.4

STATEMENT-VI
Statement showing the state-wise, month-wise, allocation, lifting of Levy Sugar from April, 1992 to September, 1992.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Figures in Thousand Tonnes											
		April			May			June					
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.5	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0					
3.	Assam	12.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0					
4.	Bihar	35.1	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0					
5.	Goa	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0					
6.	Gujarat	17.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0					
7.	Haryana	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0					
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0					
10.	Karnataka	18.7	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0					
11.	Kerala	12.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0					

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	26.3	0.0
13.	Maharashtra	31.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
14.	Manipur	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
15.	Meghalaya	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
16.	Mizoram	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
17.	Nagaland	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
18.	Orissa	13.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
19.	Punjab	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0
20.	Rajasthan	17.8	0.0	17.8	0.0	17.8	0.0
21.	Sikkim	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	23.7	0.0	23.7	0.0	23.7	0.0
23.	Tripura	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	55.6	0.0	55.6	0.0	55.6	0.0
25.	West Bengal	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
27.	Chandigarh	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.	Delhi	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0
31.	Lakshweep	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Pondicherry	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No., States/UTs	July		August		September	
	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1 2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh	26.5	0.0	26.5	0.0	30.4	0.0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
3. Assam	10.1	0.0	01.1	0.0	10.6	0.0
4. Bihar	35.1	0.0	35.1	0.0	35.1	0.0
5. Goa	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0
6. Gujarat	17.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	18.9	0.0
7. Haryana	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0
8. Himachal Pradesh	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
10. Karnataka	18.7	0.0	18.7	0.0	18.7	0.0
11. Kerala	12.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	16.2	0.0
12. Madhya Pradesh	20.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	26.3	0.0

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July			August			September		
		Apr.	Lift	Alloc.	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.		
1	2	1	10	11	12	13	14			
13.	1 Maharashtra	3.4	0.0	35.4	0.0	31.4	0.0			
14.	1 Manipur	17	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0			
15.	1 Meghalaya	17	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0			
16.	1 Mizoram	3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0			
17.	1 Nagaland	4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0			
18.	1 Orissa	10	0.0	13.0	0.0	15.0	0.0			
19.	1 Punjab	3	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0			
20.	1 Rajasthan	18	0.0	17.8	0.0	20.3	0.0			
21.	1 Sikkim	2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
22.	1 Tamil Nadu	17	0.0	23.7	0.0	23.7	0.0			
23.	1 Tripura	11	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0			
24.	1 Uttar Pradesh	16	0.0	55.6	0.0	63.6	0.0			

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. b.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	West Bengal	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0
21	Andaman & Nicobar	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
21	Chandigarh	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
21	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
21	Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Delhi	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	10.3	0.0
31	Lakshdweep	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
31	Pondicherry	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0

STATEMENT-VII
Statement showing the state-wise, month-wise, allocation, lifting of Imported Edible Oils from April 1992 to September, 1992

figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Bihar	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Goa	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
6.	Gujarat	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
7.	Haryana	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
10.	Karnataka	4.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2
11.	Kerala	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	Sites/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	ladhya Pradesh	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
13.	laharashtra	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
14.	lanipur	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5
15.	leghalaya	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
16.	lizoram	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
17.	lagaland	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
18.	lirissa	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
19.	lunjab	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20.	lajasthan	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	lkkim	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.	lamil Nadu	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figures in Thousand Tonni

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Loc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
30.	Delhi	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
31.	Lakshdweep	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
32	Pondicherry	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
3.	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
4.	Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Goa	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
6.	Gujarat	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0
7.	Haryana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
10.	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Kerala	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Manipur	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
15.	Meghalaya	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
16.	Mizoram	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
17.	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
18.	Orissa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
27.	Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0
28.	Dadra & Nagar H	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
30.	Delhi	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
31.	Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Pondicherry	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

STATEMENT-VIII

Statement showing the state-wise, month-wise allocation, lifting of Kerosene from April, 1992 to September, 1992.

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Apr		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.8	46.5	48.8	47.5	48.8	47.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	0.8	0.08	0.9	0.8	0.8
3.	Assam	20.6	21.1	20.6	20.9	20.6	20.6
4.	Bihar	37.9	38.0	37.9	35.1	37.9	37.8
5.	Goa	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2
6.	Gujarat	62.2	62.7	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.7
7.	Haryana	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
10.	Karnataka	37.0	36.3	37.0	36.8	37.0	37.1

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Lift	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	22.1	21.7	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31.5	31.3	31.5	31.3	31.2	30.2
13.	Maharashtra	115.2	115.7	115.2	115.5	115.2	115.7
14.	Manipur	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
15.	Meghalaya*	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
16.	Mizoram	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
17.	Nagaland	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
18.	Orissa	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.0	13.4
19.	Punjab	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.3	26.2
20.	Rajasthan	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.4
21.	Sikkim	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
22.	Tamil Nadu	54.6	54.3	54.6	54.0	54.6	53.8

Figures in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No	States/UTs	April		May		June	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc	Lift.	Lift.	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	73.5	73.5	72.5	72.9	72.5	72.6
25.	West Bengal	61.1	61.2	61.1	60.9	61.1	61.1
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
27.	Chandigarh	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
29.	Daman & Diu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
30.	Delhi	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.1
31.	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
32.	Pondicherry	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.8	49.2	48.8	49.1	48.8	49.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3.	Assam	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6
4.	Bihar	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	38.7
5.	Goa	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
6.	Gujarat	60.8	61.1	60.8	61.0	60.8	61.4
7.	Haryana	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3
10.	Karnataka	37.0	37.6	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.1
11.	Kerala	22.1	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.5	29.9	29.5	30.1	29.5	29.8

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Figure in Thousand Tonnes					
		July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Maharashtra	122.1	121.6	122.1	122.5	122.1	121.9
14.	Manipur	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
15.	Meghalaya	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
16.	Mizoram	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
17.	Nagaland	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
18.	Orissa	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.9
19.	Punjab	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.2
20.	Rajasthan	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.9
21.	Sikkim	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
22.	Tamil Nadu	54.6	54.4	54.6	54.3	54.6	54.4
23.	Tripura	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76.4	76.5	76.4	76.9	76.4	75.8

Figure in Thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	July		August		September	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	West Bengal	61.1	61.3	61.1	61.0	61.1	61.3
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
27.	Chandigarh	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
29.	Daman & Diu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
30.	Delhi	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.6
31.	Lakshdweep	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
32.	Pondicherry	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1

Contribution to GRF Account

1620. SHRI MADAN LAL KURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit the Central Government employees to contribute any amount to their General Provident Fund account;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Under the existing General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, the Central Government employees are already permitted to subscribe to the Fund any amount not less than six per cent of emoluments and no more than total emoluments as defined in the rules.

(c) Does not arise

Development of Small Scale Industries

1621. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds for development of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the current Five Year Plan and the extent to which this amount is more than the previous Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As per tentative outlay, the amount for small scale industries under Central and State Sectors during the VIII Five Year Plan is about Rs. 2812 crores. In the Seventh Plan this was Rs. 1120.51 crores. This amount is 150.96% higher than the previous plan.

[*Translation*]

Funds to Check the Migration of Labour

1622. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount has been set apart from the National Renewal Fund to check the migration of labour from the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount so set apart is sufficient for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Employment Generation Fund (EGF), which is a component of the National Renewal Fund, is meant to provide funds for employment generation activities in the organised and unorganised sectors. The Employment Generation Fund will be applicable to rural areas also. Details are being worked out.

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

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO USQ NO. 4305, DT. 5TH AUGUST,
92 RE; EDUCATED AND UNEDUCATED
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Why are they sitting quiet?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF NON-CONVENTIONAL &
SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM). In the answer
to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 4305
answered on 5th August, 1992 the figure
"32.1 million" may be corrected as "22.1
million".

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I know, you are
having throat problem and therefore you are
facing much difficulty in controlling and
conducting the proceedings of the House.
Well, the Hon. Prime Minister should come
here and make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to speak to help
you all, but I can't do it if you do not allow me
to speak.

[English]

This was due to an error in the calculation
of the net increase in employment between
1983 and 1987-88. The error came to notice
when the file was received back in the Division
concerned and the figures in the final reply
were verified. The delay is regretted. The
inconvenience caused to the Lok Sabha is
regretted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want a
statement from the Government.

[Translation]

11.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
fourteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.
No interruptions.

(*Interruptions*)

14.05 hrs

RE SITUATION IN AYODHYA

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Why does
the Central Government decline to make a
statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I have just come after
having a cup of tea, so please let me speak
as long as I am able to do so. You should
manifest your speechcraft and wisdom only
during your speech. I think, all the hon.
Members of the House share your sentiments
and that there are no two opinions about that.
We are contemplating how to do it. We would
like that the things should be done according
to your will. We are all members whether one
is a Speaker in the Government. Nothing will
be done that goes against the consensus.
Nothing can be done if every one rises to
speak at the same time.

You should first decide whether you
would like the discussion to be held tomorrow
or you will wait for the response or a
statement on the part of the Government to
hold the discussion thereafter, you should
leave the rest of the things to me.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South
Delhi): We would like to submit that Shri
Vajpayee should be allowed to speak first.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please all of you take your seats... If you are interested to speak you should wait for your turn..

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): We want to understand what is happening. I cannot understand what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot entertain things like this. If you do not want I will retire. Then, you can go on speaking like this. I am trying to help you to discuss. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the leave if you all keep doing like this. The speech of the Members whom I did not allow to speak will not go on record.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAPEE(Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want I can easily go to the Chamber and I can adjourn the House. If you have to make your say I will allow you to make your say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have put forth two suggestion when we reassembled here after the adjournment of the House. I think that both the suggestions are acceptable to us. We do not want to refrain ourselves from any discussion on Ayodhya. Rather, we want that there must be a discussion on it but what should be the nature of the discussion. There are two options to hold the discussion. The first is the Government should first make a statement and then discussion should follow

thereon; the second is let there be a discussion first and then in response to that the Government will have to make a reply. My submission is, however, that whatever happened today in the morning. (*Interruptions*)... I do not have any complaint against the Members who are sitting on my left; they are doing their duty. Indeed my complaint is against the members of the Congress party because this is the party that enjoys the majority in the House and this is the party that holds the power. It is really something very strange that a party which enjoys majority wants suspension of the Question Hour. There is a prescribed procedure to get the Question Hour suspended. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): He is speaking irrelevant things. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, neither he nor anyone else sought suspension of the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have spoken for you and you do not have to get up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You have made my job all the more easier. If he rose to plead for the suspension of the Question Hour, well, then I could have understood his point. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He did not make any such submission, nor anybody else made it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why did he rise then?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I told it two days ago when Shri Advaniji was sitting here. It was the point

that you please give an assurance.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There should not be a cross discussion like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the Members of the Congress stood up to raise the issue of Ayodhya.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It was not the issue of Ayodhya, it was the matter pertaining to the statement made by the leader of the opposition, it was the matter of giving an assurance by a responsible person..(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the Members want to make an issue regarding the statement made by the leader of the opposition with regard to Ayodhya, then there could be a proper way of doing that. That issue could be raised after the Question Hour. If the Government was ready for discussion then that could be held even earlier and it can be held even now.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is not the matter of discussion. We were interested only to know your intention. On then one hand you claim that you have full regard for the court of justice but on the other hand you are not ready to abide by the orders of the Court. Ultimately, what is your intention?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir you will first have to listen to me. We will not tolerate the way the things are being taken (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings of the House cannot be run in such a situation. They are not allowing me to speak. (Interruptions) I have completed 30 years in the Parliament.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): So, what? Things will not go like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you cannot shout my mouth.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am also saying to the Members of the ruling party that Shri Vajpayee has not made any such point in his speech that may provoke anybody. If you want to speak something in reply to it, I will give you a chance but don't interrupt him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if, Congress Party does not express regret over the behavior of its Members, we will also decide upon our course of action in this regard. This can not be allowed. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I you want to discuss Ayodhya issue without our participation, you are free to do that. Do you think that the discussion will be meaningful? If so, go ahead. Ayodhya issue will only be solved with mutual trust and through discussions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time also efforts are being made to find a solution through negotiations.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:(Bankura): How?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And in this way you had rightly said in the morning.(Interruptions) You had rightly said that let the negotiation take place and wherever is being published in the newspapers

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Government should tell us as to what negotiations are going on. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In this manner discussion cannot be held. If you don't allow the discussion to take place, then we will also interrupt you at every point and

don't forget that our number is greater..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASHDEB ACHARIA: Then you should contradict your own statement.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Topur, you please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look, you are a good orator.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: If you seek their suggestions first this will be the result.(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Topdar, you are behaving properly; every time I have been seeing that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): If you interrupt, it will happen.

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana ji, if you have to speak then I shall go to my chamber.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are a good orator and you have good vocabulary and arguments that we are eager to listen. You should say all that one by one. If all of you speak together, we would be in loss because we would not be able to hear your points.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are threatening.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that I do not give

threat to anybody. It is not my nature to threaten anybody, but when a Minister interrupts me, tries to prevent me from speaking.(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come here to discuss issues. It is a platform for resolving the issues through discussion.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, send all of them to participate in *Kar-seva* (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague wants that we should participate in *Kar seva* and they themselves want to be here in the service of the Government. We do not want to give them this chance.

MR. SPEAKER: We all should serve the nation together.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had rightly observed that if we continue to hold discussion on the basis of reports published in the newspapers then that will not help us to reach any conclusion.

Today, I have gone through the newspapers. Do you want me to make reference to them?

MR. SPEAKER: No, No.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I had told the hon. Prime Minister and would also like to tell my friends of the Congress Party that news of both sides are being published in the newspapers. You are taking only negative aspect. Some news are good also. Some news console us that the issue can be resolved through negotiations and there will not be any confrontation.

The statement made by Advani ji about the nature and place of *Kar seva* has also been published. It will be decided on 4th December.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There is one line. Please read next you line.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now

he is not reading the first line. He is reading the second line (*Interruptions*)

In the same newspaper, It has also been published that Shri Vinaly Katiyar, a Member of our party, about whom it was said that he is not bound by any court order, has stated in Lucknow that *Kar-seva* will take place but courts order will not be violated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has also been published that the *Kar-seva* will be started at some place outside the disputed area of land which is yet to be settled by the Court. This proposal is also being discussed in Ayodhya and you have not gone through that. (*Interruptions*) I would like to say that we are ready to discuss Ayodhya issue. We are still in favour of resolving the issue through negotiations but some of our colleagues might be appreciating the policy of confrontation on this occasion. They may like that the Government of Uttar Pradesh be dismissed and the Central Government should also fall. But our party is interested in the construction of the temple and not in confrontation. If the Government is for the policy of confrontation we are ready to confront it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, this is on open threat.

(*Interruptions*) They are speaking in two voices. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should decide it. (*Interruptions*) is this House their estate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): One way traffic would not be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PARATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at

present I would like to concentrate only on one point and would not like to go into full-fledged debate. Keeping in view the feelings of all Members you suddenly became ready to hold discussions on this issue. The question is whether the Government would make a statement before the discussion or after that. I urge that it is better if the Government makes a statement prior to it. There are several reasons for it. Several things are being discussed in the debate, and various interpretations being made of the newspaper reports and some new information is being received. If I go into the details then you will say that I have started a discussion. I believe that the Government should make a statement in this regard at first and then we will make our comments on it. We have come to know a few things, but we do not know whether these are correct or incorrect; the government alone knows better their authenticity. So whatever statement would be made by the Government, the discussion will be held on it and then only the discussion can be meaningful and it can provide a solid ground for a constructive discussion.

Apart from all this the Government should have made a statement in this regard after the meeting of the N.I.C., but the Government has not come forward in the House with authenticity and a complete background of this issue. This is the privilege of the House that the issue, which has become a talk of the town, and which causes anxiety should be discussed in the House. It is therefore, necessary that the Government should discharge its responsibility. This is an elected Government. The Government is answerable to this House and to the public. So, it can not go scot free by making a statement at the eleventh hour. It is also not proper that the Government remains a silent spectator and the colleagues continue to go on for *Kar Seva*. We are still engaged in the fruitless discussion. Now you cannot go on like that. You can not keep mum like this. You will have to assess the situation there. We are worried about it and we want information about it. If not 15 days then at least 10 days have passed when an order was passed by the High Court. At that time the Executive kept silent like this and the House was helpless.

The date is approaching and no assurance is being give to us. It raises doubts in our minds. It is very strange that the very basis of our democracy is of judiciary and the Executive is going on sitting helpless and mum. It is not a healthy tradition. When we think of all these things, we are worried. We have authorised you in the meeting of NIC. We have not supported the Government rather we have supported the Constitution and the judgment of the court. If you stand by it, we will support you firmly. If you change your stand, we will oppose you. Therefore you can not withdraw. We would like to ask you a question. Despite our massive support to the Government why everyone is worried? I will not go into its detail because you will say that the discussion on it had already taken place. When we are extending our outright support to you on this issue then why are we passing through this stage? Tell, us, where has your strength gone? The opposition has a right to know all these things. You must inform us in detail about the incidents that took place. Please make it clear as to how the orders of the court would be honored and in case the orders are violated, how you will protect the provisions of the Constitution because it is your moral duty to protect the Constitution. You sought our support in the meeting of N.I.C. If you do not want our support, you must make it clear that you don't want our support but if you want our support, you will have to reply our queries. It is your duty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, yesterday I wanted to raise this question but I believe anticipating that a statement would come from the Government, you were good enough to ask me not to raise it and I did not raise it. Sir, we were naturally very agitated and we are still very agitated.

MR. SPEAKER: I openly thank for the stand you took yesterday.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But I do not want to say something which will only aggravate the situation. We are trying to find out a solution. That is why, we patiently waited and I at least waited for Mr. Vajpayee's

statement. Not a single sentence of the statement which has appeared in the papers has been denied or disputed by him. He has selected or choosen one or two sentence for the statement which has come up. The most troublesome observations have not been disputed. Therefore, we can proceed on the basis that as Vajpayeeji is not in a position to contradict that, those things have been said by the leader of the Opposition who is also to uphold the Constitution of India and maintain the unity and integrity of the country. (Interruptions) Vajpayeeji referred to *Kar Seva* and *Sarkar Seva*. Your *Kar Seva* is for dividing the country on communal lines. (Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
No. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: And be said that we are doing *Sarkar Seva* .. (Interruptions) .. I did not disturb your leader. (Interruptions) Sir, to us, Sarkar is the Constitution of India and if supporting or upholding the Constitution of India is a crime, then we have committed a crime, otherwise not. Sir, today the country is sitting on a powder keg. The situation is most explosive. When attempts are being made to solve this problem by negotiations and settle it by negotiations, suddenly we found that one of the negotiating partis, viz, the VHP came out with a unilateral declaration, selecting the date of 6 December, I do not know why this date has been selected. I do not know under which almanac this auspicious date has been selected. It is for them to say as I do not believe in any almanac. Suddenly 6th of December was fixed as the date. Now we are only four days away from 6th of December. There are three days in between. And we find that in spite of the court's definite orders, elaborate arrangements have been made by a political party which is represented here as the largest opposition party..

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, has the debate started?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am only referring to certain most disquieting

Arrangements are being made by a political party in an organised manner to accumulate people. When the directive of the Supreme Court is only to sing Kirtans, why do they need on lakh of people to sing Kritans? I am sure God will be disturbed (*Interruptions*) Now, I had referred to a statement which has not been diaputed. Therefore, I can refer to it. The leader of the opposition has accused that the judiciary has been pressurised. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Somnathji, at this point of time, we are on the point whether we should discuss it or await the Government's statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am coming to it. I am coming to the point as to why we should discuss it. It is because of the statements that are coming out. The leader of the opposition has stated that *Kar seva* does not mean bhajan and kirtans. He has said that they would be performing *Kara seva* with shovels and bricks on 2.77 acres of land. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is whether a Member and that too the leader of the opposition can be criticised in the House in his absence just on the basis of newspaper reports, without confirming the same. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When Shri Vajpayee referred to Shri Vinay Katiyar's statement and to Shri Advan's statement, they have not objected! any any, I did not criticise. I have only read out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Has my point of order been overruled Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You know the ruling! Do you want the ruling?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It has been said that they would take mortar and bricks for the purpose of construction. In these circumstances, we would like to know

the Government's reaction. There was a commitment by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Government would come out with a statement from the Home Minister. The Home Minister is here. We would like to know what they are going to do to enforce the court's order which is categorical and which has again been repeated by the Supreme Court. what is your reaction? How do you propose to see that the security of the structure is maintained at all costs and this country is saved from a holocaust? Will it depend on the good wishes of a political party or their cohorts like VHP and the Bajrang Dal who are openly threatening or violating the court's order? We do not know how many Ministers 20 to 60- are sitting there. We do not want 60 Mauni Babas here! We want to hear the Government. I wonder whether they have lost the power to think too! They have already lost the power to act. They are unable to take any action and now they seem to have lost the power to think even. This House is the highest and biggest forum in this country, Yet, we are not able to know what the Government is doing. We are not discussing and nobody saying anything. After three days, a serious situation may occur, People are being brought in an organised manner. Even Vajpayeeji has to start another farewell ceremony from haipur. When the court has stated that except Kirtans, nothing else should be allowed, I thought they would have asked the people to disperse. Now only for 'Kristen' they are bringing in people, with open threat by the Leader of the Opposition of violating the court's order. I want the Government; I demand from the Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I want a ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling now.

There are two parts of my ruling; one part relates to the procedure which is to be followed and the other part relates to the points which we are discussing now. As far as first part is concerned, if the Member of the House is criticised and if it is a defamatory statement, then he should be informed about it first and then it may be raised. If it is not a

defamatory statement then he can come here and explain the position himself or through anyone else.

As far as the points which we are discussing, at this point of time we are trying to decide whether we should discuss it first and then the Government should reply or Government should make a statement first and then you should discuss it. I would request Somnath ji only to restrict to that point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on the last point, Sir. There can be a meaningful, discussion only of the Government comes out with a statement, otherwise we shall be stating our respective positions without knowing the Government's mind in this regard. Therefore, Sir, I demand that this Government must come out with a statement immediately. And, Sir, when the situation is such that the whole unity and integrity of our country is stake, we would have expected the Prime Minister to be here and take the House in the confidence or at least assure the people of the country through this House that unity and integrity will be maintained at all cost and the Central Government will do its duty. We would like to know how is the NIC resolution going to be implemented.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone in this country wants settlement through negotiation, but there are certain people who say that they want settlement through negotiations but they are not honest about it. My respected leader, Vajpayee ji said now, "Charcha Se bat Ho Sakti Hai", but let me ask him, who broke negotiation. First of all we should understand that it is the declaration of 'Kar Seva' that led to break down of negotiation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sait, you please hear me first. Why do you take interest in talking to each other? If you talk through me it will be more useful. At this point of time, I am repeating it, let us know whether you want a discussion and then reply or the statement first and then discussion. No other

point may please be discussed.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am coming to that point.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, no other point, otherwise they will ask for the time.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, I am coming to that point. When VHP declared *Kar Seva*, it led to breakdown of negotiations; when the Mahatma Sangh declared that *Kar Seva* will start on 6th, it led to break of negotiations. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a question is put before me then I will have to answer it. Sulaminji has asked me a question. He is raising a question and I want to reply it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Vajpayee ji, you have always been helping us. Exactly for this reason the Government is very circumspect on discussion. It is not that the Government does not want discussion but if the discussion goes haywire and if you discuss anything which is the uppermost in your mind; if you discuss the points which are really not relevant, if the situation gets aggravated and if the situation goes haywire then all of us would not have done the service. This exactly why we shall have to be circumspect in discussing and if we discuss, we should discuss the points which will really help us. There is no point in just making speeches. There is no point in getting the things reported in newspaper. The point is that all of us, as very responsible citizens and representatives of people help in solving the problem and not aggravating it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: It was at this stage when the negotiations broke. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Supreme Court came into picture and the

face saving for the BJP Government was that they said there will be only a symbolic Kar Seva (*Interruptions*)

The intentions are out. Here Advanji says that they are going to construct a Mandir; that means they are going to discover the directive of the Supreme Court. It is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: But this is not the time when you are required to say all these points.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAI: Now it is for the Government to decide. A crisis is developing. Kar Sevaks are arriving. Advanji is in Rath Yatra. Jshiji is also on a Rath Yatra. They want lakhs of people to come. Therefore, a crisis is developing. There is going to be a clash between the Centre and the State

Therefore, the Centre must take the responsibility and dismiss the BJP Government. That is the only one solution. Then you take into consideration those suggestions and see that the matter is settled. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You help the Centre to take a decision

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAI: You see that the mosque is saved. Discussion should be there. The Government should come forward with a statement what they are going to do to meet the crisis and how they are going to save the country from anarchy and bloodshed. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): In order to cut discussion short, in fact, I do not propose to enter into any kind of controversy or reply to all the points which have been made. I propose to make a statement tomorrow and thereafter you can have a discussion; and in my reply again, I will clarify what the Government wants to do.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to give you permission. Tomorrow you can speak. Please understand because tomorrow we will decide.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Very serious information is coming to our office. Unless these are taken into consideration very seriously..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, then I have to allow others also. I will allow you tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister should give the statement today, it self. It will make your position convenient. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not want any convenience. I do not want your help. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The hon. Minister should make the statement today. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You want to have the pleasure of just speaking. Mr. Basudeb Acharia, please sit down. Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, please take pity on my throat. Now please sit down. I you understand the rules, you don't have to get up now and then.

I would like to thank the hon. Members for cooperating. I appreciate the stand taken by the Government that they are going to make a statement. I would like to say that the Government may give information on what has happened in NIC, what has happened before the court and on all relevant points which they think can be brought to the notice of the House in a manner which will solve the

I would request all other hon. Members at whose heart the national interest is very uppermost to make a statement in such a fashion as please to solve the problem, which you always have been doing; and nobody doubts it. You may express your views and again, I would like to say that don't speak only for the sake of speaking.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will just see to it. I will consult you and fix the time; I cannot fix the time like this. I will have to look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You don't show your wisdom while arguing a case. How do you show your wisdom like this? I shall have to consult the papers before fixing the time. I cannot reply to all of your points like this. You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will consult all of you. I will consult you also. I will consult Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and you also.

14.44 hrs _____

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Union Government (No-18 of 1991) (commercial) - Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1991.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARNAD): I beg to lay the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 18 of 1991) (commercial) - Oil and Natural Gas Commission - Inventory Control under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

Audited Accounts and Review on the working and Annual Report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGYSOURCE (SHRI SUKH RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library . See No. LT-28 04/92]

1445 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Notification under Representation of the People Act 1950

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.O. 537 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1992 under subsection (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950

[Placed in Library . See No. LT-28 04/92]

Notification under All India Service Act 1951 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (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 Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 404 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1992.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 405 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1992.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 406 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1992.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 407 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1992.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 413 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1992.

(vi) The Indian Police Service

(Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1992

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Forth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1992

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh a mandment Reguylations, 1992 publiclushed in Notification No. G.S.R. 438 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1992.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 449 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October , 1992

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October , 1992

(xi) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No LT. 2806/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and

{Shrimati Margaret Alva}

English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92

[Placed in Library See No LT. 2807/92]

Annual Report, Audited Account and Review on the working of the Centre for Electronic Technology, Delhi for 1990-91 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2808/92]

Notification under coffee Act, 1942, Audited Report of the coffee Board for 1990-91 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

[Placed in Library See No LT - 2809/92]

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General Fund Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1990-91.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No LT- 2810/92]

Notification under Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHT): I beg to lay on the Table:- a copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 770 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1992 under section 134 of the Trade and

Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

14. 46 hrs.

[Placed in Library See No LT 2811/92]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of spices Trading corporation Ltd New Delhi for 1991-92 and council for Leather Export Madras for 1991-92.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Spices Trading Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Spices Trading Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No LT. 2812/92]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English) versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council for Leather Exports Madras, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No LT. 2813/92]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-Central of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions rule 127 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1992, agreed without any amendment to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1992."

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Marine Products Export Development Authority

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)(PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (3) (c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4 (3) (c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972 the members of this

House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

14.48 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need for early release of amount due to Maharashtra Government from Central Road fund**

The Motion was adopted

[English]

THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Twenty Third Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December, 1992".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December, 1992."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): As per the modified resolution adopted by the Parliament on 13.5. 1988 regarding Central Road Fund, the amount accrued each year on the sale of fuel booth petrol and diesel is to be credited to Central Road Fund of that State and is to be utilised for road development as per the principles and guidelines laid down by the Central Government.

Consequently, Maharashtra State is likely to get an annual sum of about Rs. 40 crores every year. The State PWD has furnished requisite information and proposal to the Ministry of Surface Transport in 1989. The matter has been constantly pursued by the Government of Maharashtra with the Surface Transport Ministry, the Finance Ministry and even the Honourable Prime Minister for early release of this amount. This issue was also raised in the meetings of the National Development Councils. Therefore, I would urge the Government to release this amount to the Government of Maharashtra without any further delay.

- (II) **Need to give clearance to the proposal of Kerala Government for setting Natural Gas Grid,**

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The Kerala Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government for setting up a Natural Gas Grid for the South

Indian States like Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. If this project is implemented, the Natural Gas which is flared up in Bombay High could be transported to Kerala and a power plant with 1200 M.V. capacity could be set up in the State. The Kerala State Electricity Board has such a proposal. If this project is set up in the Malabar region of Kerala, it will be a great relief to the people of this region who are suffering due to low voltage. For this purpose a 1000 km. long pipeline will have to be laid. This can be laid parallel to the Konkan Railway which is under construction now. No separate survey need to be conducted for this purpose. I would request the Central Government to sanction this project which will benefit Kerala and the other two South Indian States.

[English]

(iii) **Need to upgrade the Chandigarh airport to an international airport**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BAMSAL (Chandigarh): Chandigarh is an important city that serves as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. A large number of people from the region are settled abroad and have to often visit their relatives in India. Their travel to and from Delhi causes much inconvenience. With Chandigarh as an international airport and some international flights emanating from there to Middle East and Europe will be of great help to them besides helping the decision at Indian Gandhi International Airport. This will also encourage export of cut-flowers and other horticultural products from the region and attract largest number of tourists to Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh.

I urge the Government to take necessary steps to upgrade the Chandigarh Airport.

[Translation]

(iv) **Need for early release of sanctioned funds to H.E.C., Ranchi, Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Government had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 63-64 crore during the Budget Session for improving the condition of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, but unfortunately the same has not been made available as a result of which, H.E.C. is facing hardship in its normal functioning. This Corporation is widely known as the 'Mother of Industries' in Asia and many small scale ancillary industries are attached to it. This industry provides livelihood to lakhs of families and nearly 20,000 people are directly employed in it.

The H.E.C. is finding it difficult to fulfill even the orders it has received. These orders will prove beneficial in the development of many units. Therefore, the Government is urged to make available immediately the funds sanctioned to H.E.C. and thus save this industry from ruination.

(v) **Need to declare Darbhanga-Forbesganj road in Bihar as National Highway**

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the State of Bihar lags far behind, when it comes to the question of National Highways. At present, Bihar has 17 kilometres of road for a 100 square kilometer area, while the National average stands at 22 kilometres.

The 150 kilometer Darbhanga-Forbesganj Road remains to be declared a National Highway, as result of which development is not taking place in Bihar.

[Sh. Mohammed Ali Ashraf Fatmi]

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to immediately Decker the Darbhanga-forebesganj road as a National Highway and allocate the necessary finances.

- (vi) **Need for immediately filling up of vacant posts of SC/ST quote in Central Government**

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while the Central Government always cries hoarse about recruiting more and more people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government jobs, even the reserved vacancies have not been filled up so far. As per official figures available for the period 1985-1990, 15 vacancies of I.P.S. officers, reserved for Scheduled Castes and nearly 9 vacancies of I.P.S. officers, reserved for Scheduled Tribes are there. Therefore, I demand from the Union Government to fill up all vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government jobs at the earliest.

- (vii) **Need to amount Motor Vehicles Act with the provision of more powers to Regional Transport Authorities**

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, Motor Vehicles Act had earlier provided adequate powers to regional transport authorities to keep in view public interest while giving route permits for stage carriers. This enabled R.T.As to provide bus services in rural areas. The amended Motor Vehicles, Act of 1988 does not stage carriers. This enabled R.T.As to provide bus services in rural areas. The amended Motor Vehicles Act of 1988 does not provide such power to R.T.As. As a result, they are bound to sanction routes as demanded by bus operators. Due to this, bus services to rural areas have

declined numerically whereas their number has increased in urban areas and particularly on profitable routes. I request the Central Government that the Act should be amended and RTAs should be given more powers to persuade operators to run buses in rural areas in Kerala so that the difficulties faced by people in rural areas are mitigated.

14.56 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new Part IX) As Report of the Joint Committee and Joint Committee And

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL (INSERTION OF NEW PART IXA) (AS REPORTED BY JOINT COMMITTEE) CONTD

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Legislative Business. Shri Anil Basu.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, yesterday I tried to impress upon my friends on the Treasury benches the reasons as to why the Panchayat institutions in our country could not grow, could not flourish after independence. If you study the genesis and the evolution of the Panchayat Raj institutions in the country, you will come to a conclusion that it is because of the lack of political will on the part of the ruling Party at the Centre, who are ruling this country since independence, for the last 42 years and that is why the Panchayat institutions could not flourish.

I will quote a glaring example. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is here. I will request him to see what situation is prevailing in the Tripura State. When it was ruled by the Left Front Government, successive Panchayat elections were held in Tripura, and an Autonomous District Council for tribal people of Tripura was constituted. Congress Party came to power in Tripura after dislodging the Left Front Government by all unfair means

and from the last Assembly election to the ensuing Assembly election, the whole Panchayat institution which was builet up in Tripura had been dislodged, had been dismissed by the Congress-I Government in Tripura. Four hundred Village Panchayats had been dislodged in Tripura by the Congress- I Government. Shri Sontoshji is not here. Their are people in the Government who do not believe in decentralisation of power, do not believe in giving power to the people and they believe in muscle power and money power. And such type of people are in your Party and are also in the Cabinet. From the Tripura experience, you will see that I think, those people should repent when this Constitution Amendment Bill is before us for consideration and passing. Those people who believed in money power and muscle power those who dislodged 400 Village Panchayats in Tripura and those who have not conducted any Pancgatat election in Tripura should repent. They should learn from the history and they should learn from the letters written on the wall. If theft fail to learn then the history will teach them in a proper manner.

Sir, when we come to the other side of the coin, the largest Opposition Party in the House, that is, the BJP we see that now-a days there is a lot of talk regarding Ram Seva and the number of pseudo-Ram Sevaks has increased in number.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

And instead of *jana seva*, in the name of *Ram seva*, they want to fulfill their own political desire in this country, by pursting a communal line, by dividing the people of this country, by challenging the unity and integrity of this country. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Are you speaking on the Panchayat Bill or on the *Kar Seva* ?

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: So, I see the other side of the coin, the largest Opposition Party also does not believe in decentralisation of power. They does not believe in giving power to the people. They have failed to understand the preaching of Rama. The most essence of the Rama Rajya was the wishes of the people. Instead of wishes of the people, we see that the wishes of, VHP and Bajrang Dal are prevailing upon them.

Now, when we are talking of decentralisation of power, when we are talking of giving power to the people, we see that more centralisation is talking place both in the administrative sphere and economic sphere of our country. With the new Economic Policy, Industrial Policy and Trade Policy, all sorts of centralisation is going on. The powers of the State are taken away.

Now, we are discussing he 72nd and 73rd Amendment Bills. If we see all the amendments from 1st to 68th , the amendments which we have already made in the Constitution - we will see that more and more power has been taken away from the State Governments and the centralised power system has grown up over the years.

Coming to the Bill, it may be noted that in terms of Entry 5 of List II, State List, of the Constitution, the State Governments are competent to legislate on issues relating to local self-Government. Article 14 of the Constitution also makes it incumbent on the State Governments to take steps to organise panchyats village level and also intermediate and distict level panchayats can be constituted by the respective State Governments and necessary powers can be given to them.

So, instead of a confrontationist outlook, which we saw at the time of introduction of the constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill by the hon. Minister, Shri G. Venkat Swamy, State Governments and State Legislatures should be taken into confidence while enacting the proposed Constitution Amendment.

I am very much surprised and I am very much amused to hear the introductory speeches of the two Ministers of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's Government. One of them was Shri G. Venkat Swamy, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) and the other was Shrimati Sheila Kaul, the Minister of Urban Development. Both of them took a contradictory position. Shrimati Sheila Kaul has said that the power of the State Governments and the right of the State Legislatures would not be infringed at any cost whereas Shri G. Venkat Swamy wants impose something on the State Legislatures and State Governments in the name of uniformity. So, there is a contradictory stand. One Cabinet Minister while introducing the 73rd Amendment Bill is saying that the powers of the State Governments would not be infringed and the powers of the State Legislatures would not be taken away, while the other Minister, who is a Minister of State of the same Council of Ministers, is saying that something would be imposed on the State Legislature in the name of the uniformity. That is surprising. How then is the consensus to be aired at. According to our view, it should be confined to three distinct outlooks, that is: (1) ensuring regular elections; (2) reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women and (3) constitutional sanction for devolution of power by way of providing a separate list in that Schedule. Besides this, State Legislatures should be given free hand to prescribe all other details according to the suitability, convenience and regional needs.

Through clause 2431 and 243E of the proposed Amendment Bill, Constitution, duration and elections of panchayats have been ensured and we on behalf of our party, wholeheartedly support these clause, that is, 2438 and 243E.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women, have been ensured through cause

provided in Clause 243 B sub-clause(4) to see that the offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village level or any other shall be kept level for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population proportionately to the population of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in the State. Similarly, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village level and at each level shall be kept reserved for women. So, the apprehension the agency expressed by Shri Mohan Singh ji the is not here- and also by Shri Pawan Bansal ji the is also not here-that without direct election to the office of the Chairperson, weaker sections poorer sections would not be able to be elected as Chairpersons at the village level panchayat, is not at all maintainable because sufficient safeguards have been provided in the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Our party strongly objects to sub-clause(5) of Clause 243C which provides for direct election of the Chairperson at the village level panchayat. We fail to understand what is the rationale behind it while it in the case of panchayats of the intermediate and district level it has been proposed that the Chairperson shall be elected by and from amongst elected members thereof but at the village level panchayat by direct election to the office of the Chairperson. This would unnecessarily create problem. Instead of *panch-* the five wise persons of the village - instead of collective functioning, instead of collective wisdom, instead of collective decision one person directly elected will govern everything at the grass-root level. The democratic function of the Panchayats at the village level through active participation of the directly elected representatives in the decision making and implementation of the decision again would be weakened. The democracy at the grassroot level-of which you are shouting so much - would not flourish.

The sub-clause 6 is also against the concept of strengthening democracy But we find that by your own Government amendment you want to withdraw it.

There is another problem with regard to sub-clause 5 of Clause 243 (c). It is regarding the problem of directly-elected chairperson. If the directly elected chairperson does not enjoy the majority support of the elected representatives, then a peculiar and contradictory situation would prevail at the village-level Panchayats. The village-level Panchayats would be in a state of continuous confrontation. Instead of flourishing democracy, instead of collective decision and instead of collective wisdom, if we have a situation where the directly-elected Panchayat members flourishing who are not supporting the directly-elected Panchayat members - who are not supporting the directly-elected chairperson - are following a different path, then the whole concept of the vibrant democracy would be destroyed. So, in order to strengthen the grassroot level democracy so that the vibrant democracy can flourish, we propose that sub-clause 5 of Clause 243 (c) be amended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu, Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I have now just started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You spoke for nearly 30 minutes 13 yesterday and of 17 minutes today, please conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, yesterday I spoke in the extended time. We sat here. Anyway, I am trying to compete.

The above amendment is necessary because instead of directly elected chairperson, a chairperson of Panchayat at the village level shall be chosen by election in such a manner as the State Legislature of the State may by law, provide. I suggest that for a consensus, instead of your sub-clause 5, you can take up this amendment.

You have deleted sub-clause 6 and we support it. We further propose that in clause 243 M2 (b), that is where the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has been kept, there is some amendment necessary. While we see

that the Panchayats at the village and intermediate level in the hill areas of Darjeeling district are to continue, Sections 31 and 32 of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act of 1988 empowered the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council to exercise supervision of the municipalities Panchayat samithis which are Panchayats at the intermediate level and Gram Panchayats which are Panchayats at the village level, including inspection of their work. So, this clearly underlines the fact that there is no bar in constituting Panchayats at the village and intermediate level, under the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988. So we propose that in clause 243 M.2 (b) the D.G. H. C. should be excluded.

Sir, coming to the constitution of the Finance Commission as proposed in clauses 243-1, we have objection, we are supporting this. But the question now arises is whether the State Governments have the necessary resources to support the activities of the panchayats and Nanger palikas in the county, Sir, the main problem is not the Finance Commission, the main problem is the resource constraint because most of the resources are pooled at the Centre and the State Governments are left with little resource to manage their own affairs. So, what is required is that from the Consolidated Fund of India, the State Consolidated Fund should be augmented so that the State Finance Commission can come to proper conclusion and the resources required for panchayats and municipalities can be arranged. So, Article 280-36 should be amended suitably so that the Central Finance Commission can have a connection with the State Finance Commission and can transfer funds from the Consolidated Fund of India to the State Finance Commission and the State Governments to enable the grass-root level democracy to evolve.

Sir, the main problem of the State is that they cannot borrow from the outside agencies, from the International agencies and remittances from the N.R.Is. are also not available to the State Governments. They cannot print currency notes as you can. So, what can the State Governments do if you do

not provide necessary funds? How will they work? All the State Governments including the Congress(I) ruled State Governments are suffering from resource crunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIANIL BASU: I am concluding within one minute to your satisfaction.

We also support the addition of the Eleventh Schedule as per Article 243G. It is also welcome, some more functions, some more developmental activities should be incorporated in the Schedule and the Schedule should be made an exhaustive one. We propose to include in the Eleventh Schedule some important aspects regarding schemes for economic development and social justice. In Serial No. 1 where agriculture is provided, we want to add horticulture, floriculture and sericulture. In S No. 2, we want to add land reforms. Sir, what is surprising is that when this Government has preached about so many reforms, they are very shy of land reforms. I don't understand what is the rationale behind it because land reforms is one of the most important productive measures of our country and the two pillars- panchayats and land reforms- are the two strongest pillars for effective functioning of the democracy at the grass-root level. The other day I heard the Prime Minister lamenting that the foodgrains production crop area has been considerably reduced and the farmers are going for production of cash crops. He was lamenting about that. If land reforms are not implemented, that would be the state of affairs. If land reforms are implemented, if the agricultural labourer and the poor peasant could get the land, he can cultivate the land and for his survival at least he would go in for the foodgrains crop. But the other farmers, who are big farmers, do not go in for foodgrains crop. Instead of lamenting, I will tell this Government that land reforms should be implemented and that should be given the topmost priority. Without land reforms, the county cannot progress, the industries

cannot grow, the market cannot be created and the purchasing power cannot be improved. That is why, land reforms should be included in serial number- 2.

Sir, I request that cooperatives should be included and welfare of the destitutes and the aged should also be included in serial number-26. While concluding, I must say that with the genesis and evolution of Panchayati Raj it would certainly flourish with the passing of the 72nd Constitution (Amendment) Bill and in the towns and metropolitan cities, the Nagarpalikas would also flourish after the passing of 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill in this House.

Sir, this Parliament of India is the womb democracy and let us hope that after 45 years of independence it will give birth to a healthy baby. We all have to take care of that baby so that the baby can play a part to build up the future of our country. So, I appeal to all sections of the House cutting across the party lines, to support the Bill with the amendments proposed by our Party. So, on behalf of our Party, I support this Bill with the proposed amendments.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a red letter day in the life of our country, a red letter day in the life of our Parliament and a red letter day in my life because from the 10th of December, 1987 which, almost to this day, was five years ago a group of District Magistrates meeting the then Prime Minister stated unambiguously that it was impossible to continue the administration of this country on the basis of the kind of benevolent dictatorship of I.A.S officers that takes place at the grassroots level, I have been personally associated with the evolution of the ideas which now find concrete expression in the 72nd and the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Bills placed before this House and because I have been associated with this exercise in a variety of persons, as a civil servant, as a Member of Parliament and as Member of the Select Committee, I can only express, on the one hand, my joy at what appears to be the culmination of this present endeavour of five

years, which in itself is the culmination of an endeavour that goes back at least 50 years and at the same time my regret that when we are at the brink of the single most important systemic change in our Constitution and our method of governance, we should have such a thin attendance here in this House and an even thinner attendance in the Press Galleries. If we, as a Parliament and the watchdogs of Parliament were to devote as much attention to constructive endeavours as is devoted to destructive endeavours, perhaps we will sooner be able to realise our goal of a great and prosperous India.

However that might be, Sir, we have arrived at this noble, historic turning point, which even if it will not make headlines in tomorrow's newspapers, is going to constitute a new chapter in the history of constitutional India when that constitutional history comes to be written.

I, as a Member of Parliament and specifically as a Member of the Joint Committee, would like to express my personal gratitude to all my Friends from the Opposition Parties, whether of the BJP or of the National Front or of the Left Front or of any of the other parties that were represented in the Joint Committee for the very constructive and cooperative way in which discussions took place which enabled us, in what historians will agree was an exceptionally a short period of time to evolve not merely a consensus within the Committee but a consensus in the nation at large on how to take this small step for Parliament and this giant step for the people of India.

I was, therefore, a bit surprised at the tone adopted by Shri Anil Basu in attempting to deny everything that we have done and attempting to pretend that it is only the West Bengal experience which is relevant to be the evolution of Panchayati Raj in this country.

I hope you will forgive me if through you, I draw the attention of my friends of the Left Front to a confession and an expression of gratitude to which Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave voice in this House when he was presenting

the earlier version of the Seventy-Second and the Seventy-third Amendment Bills. I will quote from his speech here, which of course, at that time, the members of the Opposition were unable to listen to since they had decided to strengthen our democracy by abdicating their democratic responsibilities and walking out of this House totally.

SHRISYED SHBUDDIN (Krishnanganj)
I was here.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, indeed He was the noblest Roman of them all.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi said: "In preparing these Bills, we have drawn upon the experience of all- of Congress States as much as of non-Congress States." He said, "We have freely and repeatedly acknowledged our debt to Opposition Governments like those in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and the earlier Janata Government in Karnataka who have made innovative contributions to the improvement of Panchayati Raj in our country". After paying this handsome compliment to our friends of the Left Front for having made extremely innovative contributions to Panchayati Raj in their State, Shri Rajiv Gandhi went on to say: "There is no partisan politics in this. Our only interest is the national interest, the interest of development, the interest of the poor, the interest of the weak."

Sir, in praising the role played by men like Shri N.T. Rama Rao, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde and Shri Jyoti Basu I should also add Shri Karpoori Thakur to the evolution of the thinking of this country to the point where it has crystallised in the Seventy-second Amendment Bill and the Seventy-third Amendment Bill,

Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the first to acknowledge it exactly in the same speech. "There are also negative lessons to be learnt from the experience of Congress Governments," the Congress Prime Minister of India said on the floor of the House, when all we had by way of the Opposition was Shri

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Syed Shahabuddin, that the Congress itself has made many mistakes in respect of Panchayati Raj while bringing forward the earlier Bill. I do not think we need any lesson in history from Shri Anil Basu although perhaps Shri Anil Basu needs to learn some lesson in gratitude from the Congress. Graciousness is not always the quality which is associated with the Left Front but intelligence is. I think, their experience is something which we can draw upon. I will take the barbs that were aimed at us by Shri Anil Basu and his colleagues as merely paper darts which have glanced off our breasts and pay much more attention to the real and dynamic contribution which the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the Communist Parties of India with all the letters from 'A' to 'Z', all their little factions and groupuscules have made in India towards compensating the madnesses and murders that have been associated with communism in most other parts of this world.

I would also wish to stress that unlike Shri Anil Basu, I believe that the contribution made to this debate by Shri Mohan Singh is something that should perhaps be written up in letters of gold in the work that is still to be undertaken. I think Shri Mohan Singh was completely right in pointing to the hyperbole that is involved in pretending that by two Constitution Amendment Bills we have succeeded in releasing the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. Not at all. I think Shri Mohan Singh is completely right that all we have done is to open the way towards the realisation of that dream in order to realise that dream, it is not Shri G. Venkat Swamy or any member of the Central Government who is going to be able to succeed in attaining that dream of Ram Rajya through Panchayati Raj which Mahatma Gandhi had in mind. That is going to be a long endeavour and that is an endeavour that is going to succeed only if State Governments and State Legislatures Act in perfect concordance with the letter and the spirit of the amendment Bills, that are now being moved in this House. I have full

faith that the West Bengal Government will have no difficulty whatsoever in making the few minor amendments in its State law which will be required to bring their law in accordance with the new Constitution. I also have no doubt that there are several Congress Governments such as those in Maharashtra and Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat which too would have no difficulty in acknowledging the debt that they owe to non-congress predecessors and consolidating the future by bringing their legislation in line with what we will have just now and I think there is a special responsibility that devolves upon the BJP because the BJP and its earlier incarnation, its earlier avatar, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, have perhaps been the most consistent of all political parties in India in asking for Panchayati Raj. I take my hat off or my saffron turban off to them for having consistently stood for Panchayati Raj. But it is very easy to stand for Panchayati Raj when you are not in government. I am sure the BJP was as surprised, if not as shocked, as the rest of us were when suddenly they found themselves catapulted into the seats of power in no less than four capitals of this country. In the next few years, we are going to have to see whether the Bharatiya Janata Party Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Sir, this Bill is applicable to all the States, not just to the B.J.P. ruled States.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I said at the very outset and I am fully confident that..

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Why are you anxious?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am not expressing any anxiety. I am praising you. I want to say..

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol bagh): We can very well understand your praise.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Thank you. I would like to make a clarification to a party colleague of yours, who did not seem to understand that I was praising the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh for supporting the twin concepts of decentralisation and Panchayati Raj, in principle, right from 1951 to 1992. Your party is also in power in several States, and as Shri Mohan Singh correctly put it, this Legislation won't serve any purpose, unless and until the State Governments sincerely implement the new constitutional provisions. I would like to make a similar appeal to the B.J.P. ruled State Governments that now that the time has come for the implementation of the Constitutional provisions, they should give concrete shape to the concept of Panchayat Raj, which they have supported, in principle, all long. Along with this, I would also like to say that the experience of the Congress ruled States have been both good and bad. I would like to invoke the name of the late Rajiv Gandhi for the benefit of my party colleagues here and the B.J.P. It was the dream of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi to give a practical shape to the concept of Panchayati Raj. The Congress Chief Ministers should also implement the new provisions with the same enthusiasm, with which we have struggled in the last five years to achieve it.

[English]

But, Sir, in saying the, I want to draw the specific attention of Shri Venkat Swamy- who I deeply regret to say does not appear to be here - to the official amendments proposed by our Government. Sir, we have before us the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have been dealing with this issue for years. I will be grateful if you please give me the opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take five minutes more.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: All right.

While pleading with you to listen to my arguments to see whether there is any need to give me a few more minutes, let me just continue. We have presented before us a set of 15 amendments, official amendments of the Government. I want to draw the attention to the amendments proposed from serial number 6 to 12, that is, seven of the 15 amendments, officially proposed by us. All these seven amendments have only one purpose. That purpose is that? whereas the Bill proposes that members of the Panchayat at the village level be directly elected and members of the panchayat at the intermediate level be directly elected for some reasons that I am unable to fathom, an option created as to whether members of the Panchayat at the zilla level, at the district level will be directly elected by the people or indirectly elected somewhere along the way. I am unable to understand why we are diluting democracy at the grass-roots by opening a possibility of indirect election of members I am not talking of the Chairperson by the indirect election of members who to the Panchayat at the district level.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in this connection- because, after it is the Government that was formed on the basis of the manifesto written by Shri Rajiv Gandhi to what Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself had to say in regard to the direct election of members to all the three tiers of Panchayat Raj when he was speaking here in this House. He drew attention to "the vast chasm that separates the general body of the electorate from small number of its elected representatives." He said that "this gap has been occupied by the power brokers the. Thence went on to say that" to end any role for power brokers in the system, the Bill provides for the direct election of members to Panchayats at all levels. Every voter will have his own representative in the Gram Panchayat, the middle level Panchayat and the Zilla Panchayat. When its our established policy for the last five years to have the direct election of members to the village, intermediate and district-level Panchayats,

when this view has been endorsed by consensus in the Select Committee, when Shri Anil Basu, speaking on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) has expressed their undiluted support to this concept of each level of the Panchayati System having directly elected members and when no representative of any other party has expressed any difficulty in this regard, I am just unable to understand where is the purpose of the amendments from serial numbers 6 to 12 that have been incorporated in our official amendments. I would plead on bended knees with the Government to kindly not flout the will of the Select Committee, the will of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the will of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the will of the Congress Party and the should of Shri Rajiv Gandhi by instituting on the amendments that have been listed at serial numbers 6 to 12.

I was going to object to the amendment that has been moved at serial number 13. But as I find that Shri Anil Basu supports the deletion of lines 18- 44 at page 3, since he wishes it and since I think it is more important to get a two-thirds majority for our Bills than to win this amendment with half the House, I am ready not because I am convinced and I am sure my friend Shri Nitish Kumar will not be convinced either of omitting the right to recall which for the first time is going to come into our Constitution. But in the tactical interest of securing Left Front support I am willing to go along with my Government with regard to the amendment at Serial Number 13.

I have comments about the others amendments too but I am not going to make them. You have already indicated to me that I have exhausted my time I wish to make my penultimate statement again by pleading with Shri Venkat Swamy and the other Members of the Council of Ministers of kindly agree to withdrawing the amendments proposed by the from serial numbers six to twelve, all of which are connected with the single objective of not having a constitutional provision on the direct election of members to the Zilla Parishads.

Having said that and having run out of time, all that I wish to say in conclusion is to remind this House of the very last words that Rajiv Gandhi ever uttered in Parliament as the Prime Minister of India rather than find my own words to explain the importance of the Bills which are before us. On the 13th of October, 1989, Shri Rajiv Gandhi uttered in Parliament as the Prime Minister of India these last in words which pertain to this Bill:

"We are now on the threshold of the most significant systemic change to take place since the adoption of the Constitution forty years ago. With these two Bills we redeem our pledge to our people, power to the people. The people are with us."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since a special request has been made by Shri Nitish Kumar, I am allowing him to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, like Shri Mani Shanker Aiyar, I was also a Member of the Joint Select Committee and the Government as well as other hon. Members should have been told that we had put in a lot of efforts to submit the report in time. It is our misfortune that we are ourselves patting our back, for the same. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain matters. I can understand the difficulties faced by Shri Mani Shanker Aiyar and he is honest in some respects. He admitted that his attention was drawn to this issue, only from 1987. He read a lot and hears about it from people thereafter. However, what is most unfortunate is the fact that he has had to omit the name of Mahatma Gandhi and invoke Rajiv Gandhi's name to convince his friends and party colleagues on certain points and to draw their applause. The debate on decentralisation traces its origin to the freedom movement. The hon. Minister should have given an oral statement yesterday, instead of the written statement. This is neither the United Kingdom, nor the U.S.A. and written statements are not mandatory. Rather, people pay more attention to verbal

statements (Interruptions) I was addressing the hon. Minister. I regret that you are not giving me a patient's hearing. But, Government should not try to take full credit for this. He made a reference to the time of Rajiv Gandhi, when a futile attempt was made to get the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. The Congress party is solely responsible for that fiasco. Today there is, however, a consensus on it. The Joint Select Committee has submitted its report, after putting in much effort. The hon. Minister himself has presented himself before the committee, with his valued opinion. His component officials used to be present in strength during the proceedings of the committee, so were hon. Members from all political parties. Each and every point was thoroughly discussed and only thereafter did we prepare the report. But, my complaint is that, despite all this, the Government deemed it appropriate to bring forward such amendments, which are bound to weaken the very spirit of the Bill. I would like to oppose this move because the Government did not put forward these amendments for discussion, even during the all-party meeting, convened to discuss the Bill. The only note of dissent, was raised by a C.P.I (M) Member, on a particular point. (The 'note of dissent' raised by the C.P.L. was in a totally different issue of 'Nyay Panchayat'). The C.P.I (M) Members had objected to the direct election of the Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat, as envisaged by the report. They wanted the issue to be left to the State Legislatures to decide. It was there note of dissent. There were other related issues. We did something revolutionary by reducing the age-limit for election to the post of Panchayat Chairperson, from the existing 25 to 21. After a comprehensive debate, we drove home the point that 21 year-old youngsters can do a lot for the country and that there is no reason to believe that he or she is incompetent or unfit to occupy the Chairpersonship of village Panchayats. Further we also said that gradually the age-limit for the country's Prime Minister, we also said that gradually the age-limit for the country's Prime Ministership should also be reduced to twenty one. Today girls and boys

of young age in the world have a lot of knowledge, which could not be there earlier without proper communication. Time is changing, so we have reduced the age-limit. The Government wanted to bring an amendment to the effect that the age limit may remain 25 years. The Government accepted it when we disagreed.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has raised another points.

THE MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): It has been accepted.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Direct elections should also be held at Zila Panchayat level. The Government may withdraw it. I know there is no consensus on this issue. Members should also be elected direct at district level. Only then there will be people's representation in true sense.

The second point is about the right to recall. It is stated in this report that if any member commits mistake, he cannot be recalled. I don't think that this should be deleted. These all are revolutionary suggestions and will give a new direction to the politics of this country in near future. Therefore the Government should withdraw its amendment. Discussion was not held on it. Discussion should be held on two fora. It was not discussed in the Joint Select Committee nor in the meeting of the leaders of political parties. The Government may withdraw this amendment. I think it is not proper. What has emerged out of consensus should not be spoiled. There is difference of opinion on only one point and that is whether the Chairperson should be elected at Gram Panchayat level directly or it should be left on the State Government. The Member of C.P.I(M) had dissented on this point. We are their colleagues we as well as they have started the discussion. They have also some association with Government. The Government also agreed on this point that in case they agreed, the Government will also

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

accept it. It would like to tell them that there should be direct election for chairperson at Panchayat level. Such election is held among 10-12 thousand people. If the Government will not do so, there will be no decentralisation. I think they are thinking from their own point of view. They have their own compulsions. They want to maintain the pattern of West Bengal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I like to say that when there is direct election at Gram Panchayat level, then the feeling of leadership certainly develops among the weaker sections of society. It should be analysed. I have been given some more time on my special request. So, I would not like to go into detail but if it is got analysed from any sociologist, it will be known that when there is direct election, the weaker sections of society get poor. If Member of Parliament is also elected indirectly persons like me cannot be elected an M.P. I know when direct elections are held, the capability of leadership reaches the grassroots level. Therefore, if Gram Pradhan or Pradhan or Chairperson is elected directly, he will also be elected from lower strata of society. When indirect elections are held, the party manipulates to ensure that only the person belonging to the party is elected as Chairperson. Whichever party other representatives or ward members may belong to and whatever may be their social status but when party will issue directives they will elect Pradhan in accordance with such directive. Therefore, people cannot get power in true sense but they are adamant on their point. West Bengal has its own pattern. We have to say nothing on this point. The Government wants to have a broad consensus on this issue and wants to leave it on the State Legislature. We don't want to remain adamant. I am saying so to know as to what was the intention to press us on this point? Whatever discussion took place in the Select Committee, we tried to evolve consensus but only on this point the note of dissent came because ours was a strong argument in support of this point. Again I would like to submit as also I think that the

Government might have held discussion with the members of all the parties on other amendments. Therefore, I would like to request that we must fulfill the frame of four-tier administrative set up dreamt-by Mahatma Gandhi, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan and Dr. Lohia. Even if you want to fulfill the dream of Late Rajiv Gandhi and if all people want to achieve the target of decentralisation, then there should be decentralisation of power in true sense. And for that a Member of our party has rightly said that we have given an amendment to the Bill but the four-tier administrative set-up will be established only when the Government gives power to people. I would also like to reply to the false notion of decentralisation. Decentralisation does not mean giving powers to the state capitals. It means power percolates down from state capitals to districts and then to Gram Panchayats. This alone means a four-tier administrative set-up. It does not mean that Delhi has given powers to Patna or Lucknow and they will decide whether they should give power to the district or not and whether they should give power to Gram Panchayat or not.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the representatives of all the States are sitting here in the Parliament. Today we are going to amend the Constitution of India and we will decide as to what will be the set-up in the country. Will there be decentralisation only when every thing will be left on the State Legislatures? We are not in favour of reducing the powers of States. We are in favour of giving more powers to the states but at the same time we are in favour of giving more powers to Zila Panchayat and Gram Panchayats also. Therefore, I would like to submit that today an amendment has been brought on the basis of consensus. I think it is a great thing. At least the elections will be held after every five years. In my state Bihar elections were held in 1969 when non-congress Governments came to power and after that in 1978 when Late Shri Karpoori Thakur came to power but during the last 15 years elections were not held there. Now election will held after five years. It is a beginning and not an end. And I am satisfied with it that it is not an insignificant thing.

673 Constitution (Seventy- Sec.AGRAHAYANA 11, 1914 (SAKA) Constitution (Seventy-674
Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have contested as many as four elections and found that the Pradhan is the same and the Gram Panchayat is also the same. This should not be the situation. With this amendment the achievement is that the Panchayats have got constitutional status and other thing is that regular elections will be held for these bodies but we have to go beyond this and these bodies should be given more powers. Besides financial powers administrative powers should also be given to them. The Government should proceed in this direction and we will fully support it in this matter. In the end, I would also like to say again that we have been in favour of the provision of "right to recall", made in it. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had led the movement of 1974 on the basis of right to recall. Therefore I am requesting you that I am not raising a discussion on it because I have been a fighter in that movement but I am saying so because there was a broad consensus on this point and there was no difference of opinion as well. So, you should not try to raise any new points. And at least the report of the select committee may be accepted as it is because the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee constituted by the Government should be accepted. And if the Government wants to leave the issue of electing the Chairperson of Gram Panchayat on the State Legislatures keeping in view the dissent note, then it may at least do that but the report of Select Committee is good. We hope this 72nd and 73rd Constitution Amendment will be written in red letters in the history of our Constitutional Government. Its credit does not go to the Government alone but its credit goes to the whole Parliament, to all the political parties of the country and not only to the political parties alone but also to all social organisations other than political parties which have supported it widely. Ultimately its credit goes to the people of India to the public opinion as also to the will and determination of the people. With these words I request the Government to withdraw its amendment and I conclude. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.M. Madhukar.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members of the Communist Party have already spoken. Now it should be ours turn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He had a request. So I had given him a chance.

SHRI KALKA DAS: But no one spoke from our side. So, now it is our turn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Members of C.P.I will speak. You will be called afterwards.

SHRI KALKA DAS: The B.J.P. has its own strength and number in the House, on the basis of which the name are called, Just now an hon. Member of the Community Party spoke. The hon. Members of the Congress party also spoke and those of the Janata Dal have just taken their seats after speaking. As such B.J.P.'s turn should come now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn will come after the C.P.I. Till then you may please take your seats.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you of giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitutional Amendment Bills. Supporting both these Bills, I would like to say that it was very necessary to have a provision for the election of the Panchayats and their heads after every 5 years., It takes 10-15 year for holding selections to these bodies. I know the position in regard to Uttar Pradesh. The *Gram Pradhan* is elected directly by the people in our State. I support the present proposal that has been brought forward in the Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Secondly, I appreciate the views of my hon. friend, Shri Nitish Kumar. There is a need to enhance the financial powers of these institutions. Today our *Gram Sabhas* and other bodies are not financially stable to undertake any public interest work. They have no funds. Their financial condition is not

that sound as it ought to be. The State Governments run these institutions in their own way and due to it people's participation in them is very negligible. Therefore, the *Panchayats* should be given more financial powers for their smooth functioning. With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI KALKA DAS: (Karolbagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the 72nd and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Bills, which are based on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. *Panchayats* and Municipalities are the lowest rings in a democracy and the plight of both these institutions is the worst in the country.

On the one hand we treat the *Panchayats* and the Municipalities as the lowest rung of democracy but on the other hand they always experience financial hardship. They have no definite tenure. If dissolved, they remain in this state for as many as 15 years. If in existence, they continue to function for longer durations even after completion of their tenure. They have not been given any statutory status. Keeping all this in view the hon. Minister, Smt. Sheila Kaul re-introduced this Constitutional Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha on the September, 1991. On 20th September, 1991 hon. Smt. Sheila Kaul requested the House to discuss this Bill in a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping the above suggestion in view a Joint Parliamentary Committee was set up and it held 34 meetings. All serious and important points were discussed in them. Though I am not a member of this Joint Parliamentary Committee, yet after going through the report of the Committee, I am very much convinced that it has made very good suggestion by putting hard labour. Among the main issues dealt with by the committee, it suggests measures how to constitute the *Panchayats* and Municipalities. It recommends that largely populated major cities should have separate Boards and as many representatives as would enable them establish contact with people easily.

Mr. Chairman Sir, it has also been considered that reservation of seats should be made for SCs, STs Backward Classes and Women in *Panchayats* and Municipalities. It has been discussed at length and I would like to express my thanks to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for making such basic and essential suggestions to make reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women who consist of nearly half of the total population of the country.

Sir, the other important issue that has been discussed in it in details and a solution that has been found out is that the Municipalities and the *Panchayats* become handicapped when they do not have sufficient financial resources. Therefore, the Joint Parliamentary Committee has made a suggestion that in order to mobilise resources for these bodies they should be allowed to raise municipal tax, toll tax and other taxes and some funds should also be allocated to them from the State Budget. If they are not provided funds and if their financial strength is reduced then the important works which they are supposed to do, cannot be done. Therefore, stress has been laid on arrangement of funds for them. It was also considered to prepare its economic schemes. Development of cities and villages have also been suggested in it on the basis of their basic fabric and strength. Suggestions have also been made for increasing their financial strength.

The suggestion for imposing taxes on Municipalities by the State Legislatures is also very good. The exercise done on a very important thing is to fix a time limit for it, As it has been stated just now that a Pradhan holds office for as many as 15 years. Where elections to *Panchayats* and Municipalities were not conducted, there they remain dissolved for 10 long years. The tenure fixed for *Panchayats* in Delhi is three years and for the Municipal Corporation it is four years. Elections were held here in 1983. Since then the *Panchayats* and Municipal Corporation lie dissolved till date. Neither the *Panchayats* nor the Municipal Corporation is working here due to which neither the schemes for

677 Constitution (Seventy-^{ACRAHA} Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) AND 11, 1914 (SAKA) Constitution (Seventy-678 Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)

the city are being made properly nor development takes place in village. The amendment made in it assumes great importance. The time limit fixed for it is five years. It has also been suggested that if it is dissolved it is very necessary to hold elections within six months. In case of a natural calamity, it can be postponed for another six months. Joint Parliamentary Committee suggests that holding of elections within one year after the completion of the tenure is a must. It is suitable and acceptable. Then it would seem that *Panchayats* and the Municipalities are the lowest ring of democracy. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has tried to give it a statutory by giving deep through to it.

As I have stated that, after going through it, I have come to know that it held 13 meetings and constituted three sub-committees. They visited different States of the country and called for their suggestions. In Delhi also called for their suggestions from various organisations and experts. Their suggestions came. They were interviewed. They drew a democratic conclusion out of them and prepared the same so as to strengthen these initial steps of democracy.

The decision to put a ban on the rotation of reserved seats is very good. The Committee has rightly decided that the State Legislature Assemblies should take a decision in this regard. If a Member come to know that next time he would not be allowed to contest from a particular reserved constituency he would take little interest in the affairs of the Constituency. The new leadership would not develop. The Committee has understood the seriousness of the situation and has put a ban on rotation of reserved constituencies.

The recommendation of the Committee that the age of contestant should be at least 21 years is a welcome step. This is essential keeping in view the fast changing scenerio. I support this suggestion.

The Municipal Committee is responsible for providing healthy environment by proper and planned development of slums and providing civic amenities everywhere. But

due to paucity of funds the local bodies are into able to discharge their duties. The Joint Committee has, therefore, suggested to provide financial powers to these bodies. I support this suggestion. It has also suggested mobilisation of resources through octroi and other taxes. This is essential. If these bodies are not financially strong, we cannot expect them to implement all the proposals and schemes. They have to do many important things. They have to provide electricity, roads in cities, work for the development of *Panchayats* and open hospitals in village. This is of a prime importance. The Committee has particularly asked the State Finance Commission to take necessary steps to improve the financial position of Municipal Committees.

My friend Shri Aiyar was speaking just now. I want to thank him for presenting the view point of Bharatiya Janata Party in this regard. The Bharatiya Janata Party has always been in favour of decentralisation and providing more powers to the panchayats and Municipal Committees. In BJP ruled states steps are being taken to amend the rules and provide more powers to these institutions. This is the first step of democracy. I am sure that those who are in favour of providing more powers to the Panchayats would certainly fulfill their promise and discharge their duty. As there are many good things in this, I rise above party considerations and fully support the recommendations of the Committee. I would like to add here that some experts in different fields should also be made Aldermen in Panchayats and Municipal Committee.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak,

SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI (Robertsganj):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

India is a country of villages and 85 per cent of the people live in the villages. There have been no elections to the Panchayats for the last 20 years irrespective of the Party which was in power be it Congress, the Janata Dal or any other party. As a result

[Sh. Ram Nihore Rai]

there are numerous cases pending in the courts throughout the country. The dream which Mahatma Gandhi, Chaudhary Charan Singh and Lohia Cherished was of ' *Ram Rajya* ' but it was not fulfilled. Elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative are held after every five years but elections to Panchayats are not held. These elections are not held because of vested interests which are everywhere whether this party is in per or that party is in power. If a seat in Lok Sabha or State Legislative falls vacant, election to it is held within six months but elections are not held if the post of Mukhiya falls vacant.

Therefore, I welcome this revolutionary Bill. After the village Panchayat next in the ladder is Development Block. Elections for Block ' Pramukh ' are held but I would suggest that people should elect them. Similarly, the people should elect members and the President of District Council. This would provide more power to the poor, and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Shri Nitish Kumar has rightly said that it is because of elections that we have been elected to the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures today,. Had there been no elections people like us would never have been elected to this House.

I would like to submit that as there is reservation of seats in the Municipal Corporation, Development Councils, State Legislative and Lok Sabha, similarly, there should be reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and backward communities in the Development Blocks. There is a provision to this effect and that is why I welcome it. I congratulate the hon. Minister and the ruling party for taking this revolutionary step.

I want that the Panchayats and Gram Sabhas should be empowered to resolve farmers problems and provide them all possible facilities. The farmers are generally looted in the market. I want that the panchayats should construct the Godowns themselves so that the poor farmers could create a abufferstock and have more bargaining power. They should get more

price for their crops so that they are benefited.

The provision of recalling the representatives is totally wrong. The influential people would try their level best and conspire to recall the representatives of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I, say that this provision is totally wrong and should be withdrawn.

While concluding thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Panchayat Raj.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman today is a historic day in the annals of Indian Independence because the House is going to pass the historic Panchayat Raj Bill. Today, after four decades of independence under the illustrious Prime Ministership of Shri Narasimha Rao we brought this Bill and that too with a consensus.

Sir, our late lamented Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the author of this Panchayat Raj Bill; though we are passing it today the whole credit should go to the leader Shri Rajive Gandhi because the dream of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi was taken up by another Gandhi, that is, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who realised the importance of the villages, of the poor and the lowest ebb of the society people who are living in the villages. Their interests were taken into consideration while trying to bring in the Panchayat Raj system.

Though this Bill could not be passed when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was in power, we are happy as Congressmen that it is being passed now. In the Congress Party's manifesto itself we have told the people of India that it is our prime concern that the Panchayat Raj system should be inducted, by passing this Bill, for the sake of Indian public.

Today, through these Construction (Seventy-second) and (Seventy-third) Amendment Bills we are giving power to the people who are living in the villages. Some political parties in this land are demanding autonomy to the States whereas the Congress Party wants to give autonomy to

681 Constitution (Seventy- Sec.AGRAHAYANA 11, 1914 (SAKA)Constitution (Seventy682
Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)

villages and village administration. This is the achievement and the concern of the Congress Party for the poor and down-trodden of this great nation.

Sir, even today certain parties are trying to politicise some issues through Ram. We are not against Ram, we are not against any temple construction. Real *Ram Rajya* can come only when the people are given powers. The Congress Party is conscious of this fact that the Panchayat Raj system would be an effective instrument to develop the people of the villages. This system is going to help the majority section of the society.

One great Tamil had said that the construction of thousands of hundred of choultries, and the contraction of tens of thousands of temples and so on will not help the poor man in this country. But the construction of one school will help and render justice to the common man.

In Tamil, they said:

“ ANNACHATHIRAM AAYIRAM
VAITHTHAL

AALAYAM PATHINAYIRAM NATTAL

PINNAYAVINUM PUNNIYAM KODI

AANGOR EZHAIKKU
EZHUTHARIVITHTHAL “

Through the first two stanza, that the real Ram Raj will come only when we build an effective society, when we build an instrument for the weaker and the power sections of the society through Panchayat Raj. That Panchayat Raj system can eliminate the real problem of this great nation.

• In this Bill, we have given a very important assignment, that is, reservation for women. Their population in this country are more than men and it is 51 per cent. We must still confess that this is men's world. We have to salute and honour the womenfolk of our great motherland, India. Through this Bill, women will get a statue and a guarantee that

they are going to be a part of the administration. Then, reservation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is another landmark. We have given reservation in the Legislatures, in the Parliament and proportionate to that level in the villages also, they are going to get reservation through this Bill, and that too by rotation. Now we have problems in the Legislature, even in the Parliament. Continuously for 15 or 25 years,, one particular community or one particular person is representing one area. And by this legislation, we are removing the stigma of allowing one person or one particular community to represent one particular area. And through reservation by rotation, all the communities and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes can also participate in other area than the one particular area.

Sir, Clause 243 (d) Sub-section (6) says:

“ Nothing in this Bill shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or Office of Chairman, Chairpersons in the Panchayat at any level in favour of backward classes of citizens.”

In this regard, let me state that the backward classes constitute 60% of the total population. If there is a clear statutory provision for compulsory reservation to the backward classes, then that would have been salutary To vest in the State legislatures the enabling and optional powers to provide for such reservation may a lead in some State legislatures providing for the reservation and some not providing for the same. Therefore, the reservation for backward classes in Panchayat institutions must be enshrined in the Bill and thereby in the Constitution.

We are concerned about the backward class communities and the majority section should be protected. And if this backward class community is also given a constitution right to be a part of this legislation, then it

16.29 hrs

[SHRI. PETER G. MARBANIANG- *in the Chair*].

Sir, I do not want to deal with much of these issues.

Sir, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward class, the socially oppressed people, cannot face today's elections because without money without financial soundness it is impossible to contest against the landlords, against the big money power people. At this juncture. I would urge upon the Government and also all other political parties and friends one thing. I submit that we should bring a legislation for providing funds for the elections by the control State Governments. This may be brought, if not in this Session, at least in the next Session. It will avoid corruption and so many other things. Today, as you know, in the elections, we have to spend more money. According to the rules, Members of either State Legislatures or Parliament have to give a false certificate. But, it is true that if the State is funding for the elections, irrespective of the political parties, irrespective of the candidates, it will be good for the nation and also the money power cannot come in the way of electing a right people, whichever party he or she may belong.

Today, though this Bill, when we give power to the villagers, the villagers by their elected representatives can decide the priorities in the villages that are needed for the immediate benefit of the village like health, agriculture etc. The present position is going to be changed through this Bill and the real Ram Rajya will come, the real Gandhian dream will be translated into act by making this great endeavour.

The Congress Party is always with the poor people of this great land. Our great leader late Shri Gandhi's vision of implementing Mahatma Gandhi's dream into action is coming into reality by this august Bill.

With these words, I request all the political parties and Members to support this Bill unanimously.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, while we welcome any attempts at decentralisation of powers and strengthening of the Panchayati Raj institutions, we oppose certain provisions of the Seventy-second Constitution Amendment Bill because we firmly believe that these are encroachments upon the powers of the State and not strengthening of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Among the constitutional grounds on which I object to this Bill are, apart from the encroachment upon the powers of the State, this will go against the spirit of the federalism itself and against the division of powers between the Centre and the State. Let me make it clear that we welcome any genuine move to decentralise the administration, strengthen the Panchayati Raj and give more power to the people, but the present Constitutional amendment is not the correct way of going about it. We are also committed to holding elections within the Panchayati Raj institutions regularly.

The 64th and 72nd amendments draw their sanction from the Directive principles of State Policy (Article 40) which enjoins upon the State to establish Panchayats as 'units of self-government. By itself, the 72nd Amendment is primarily as enabling enactment for the establishment of Panchayats. It has little to offer to the panchayats by way of functions, powers and resources to shape them as 'units of self-government'. This task is left to each State legislature to determine. On the enabling plane, the amendment requires the State to:

- (1) establish at the very base a Gram Sabha comprising all eligible voters in the village, to which the Panchayat will be accountable. The 64th amendment had no such provision;
- (2) mandatory periodic elections every five years and where superseded

in mid-term, a mid-term election within six months; and

- (3) reservation to ensure representation of women in panchayats and representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion of their local population.

No I would like to briefly recapitulate the few points which form the basis of my objection to this Constitution Amendment Bill.

Administration of Panchayati Raj bodies is totally within the powers of the State Legislature as it falls within the scope of Entry 5 of the State List. Any attempt to provide for Constitutional provision in the Panchayati Raj bodies will be an indirect intrusion into the powers of the State legislature. It was also suggested by the Government of Tamil Nadu that the Centre may have some guidelines evolved and communicate the same to the States for being followed with such modifications as are suited to the respective States.

Firstly, as far as *Gram Sabhas* are concerned, it is proposed to be created below the level of the existing Panchayats. These *Sabhas* comprise of all voters of the villages and they have to perform the functions and duties that are entrusted to them. As such, *Gram Sabha* will comprise of all voters, they will be very unwidely in size, and transaction of business and the process of reaching decision would be very difficult. Sensitive issues like removal of Chairperson of Panchayats could even create law and order problems. In my State, Tamil Nadu with a population of 500 and above. There will, thereof, be no need to have such a massive size body, more or less at the same level once again.

Secondly, as regards the Constitution of Panchayats at village, intermediate and district levels, at present we have practically two-tier system, in Tamil Nadu, that is, Panchayats and Panchayats Unions. But the Bill seeks to have a three-tier system,

with full-fledged local self-government also at the District level, administered by elected members and Chairpersons. As far as our State, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, they are not in favour of forming such elected local bodies at District level. In Tamil Nadu, the District Development Councils are in existence elected M.Ps, MLAs, Panchayat Union Chairman and District level officials as Members under the Chairmanship of Collector, serving the purpose well.

Next I come to the composition of Panchayats. Under the provisions of the Bill, the composition of Panchayats would warrant holding of elections to the officers of the Members of Panchayat Union Councils and Members of the District level Panchayats. In my State, Tamil Nadu, the elected Presidents of village Panchayats are Members of Panchayat Union Councils. At District level, all the Members of District Development Councils are nominated and not elected directly.

As regards elections to constitute Panchayats, the Bill provides that at all levels elections have to be completed before the expiry of the term. But, at the same time, the State Legislatures have not been vested with any power to extend the terms of panchayats to cope up with any extraordinary circumstances under which the State Government is unable to conduct elections. This is an important thing which should be incorporated in the Bill.

As regards powers and functions of the Panchayats, in my State, Tamil Nadu, areas like agriculture, elementary education, public health etc. which were originally entrusted to the Panchayats had to be withdrawn for various practical reasons. These items find place in the Eleventh Schedule. Transfer of such powers and functions in these spheres would adversely affect the smooth functioning under the various departments of the Government.

Sir, the present amendment Bill retains the provision for the establishment of a statutory State Finance Commission whose

scope is to be determined by the State Legislature.

Wisely, the present amendment Bill takes the sting out of the 64 the amendment by leaving supervision of Panchayat elections and accounts to be provided for by the State Legislatures. This, as may be recalled, had sown the seeds of suspicion that the centre is attempting to subvert the constitutional personality and authority of the States.

While it is sensible for the Centre not to legislate on the functions of the Panchayats to lend them substance as units of self-government, it is reasonable to presume that such administrative and financial powers as lie with the Centre will be so exercised hereafter also the enable the States to vest autonomy and resources to the new-born Panchayats. But the very first step of the centre does not inspire such confidence. The recent retrograde decision of the Planning Commission is to withhold the transfer of the major centrally-sponsored schemes to the States which are particularly apt for the Panchayats.

The hon. Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Planning commission, has wittingly or unwittingly become party to stabbing the Panchayats in the back by denying them the core and bulk of the resources, the latter must have been to plan local development unfettered by the Centre.

Finally, another questionable action of the Centre is the provision in the proposed amendment relating to the time limit. The 64th Amendment had allowed a maximum period of one year, but the present Amendment is so worded as to allow as much as five years for the writ of the amendment to become fully operative.

I would, therefore, say that some provisions in the present Bill will definitely deprive the States making Panchayati Raj and Municipal Raj unworkable and inefficient with a huge Central bureaucracy. This Bill

has been brought to subvert the fundamental, basic and federal character of the Constitution by converting it into a unitary one. This is dangerous to the unity and integrity of our country. We cannot be a party to the destruction of the basic structure of the Constitution.

So, my demand to the Government is that my amendments may be allowed in order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support and welcome the Bill which has been introduced here because it is the first step in realising the dream of Mahatma Gandhi who said that " village should be ruled by the village itself ".

I thank the hon. Members who were associated with the Select Committee which finalised the amendments after lot of deliberations. They all deserve congratulations.

I would like to give a few suggestions I welcome the provision of reservation in the Panchayati Raj Bill. Reservation has been made on the basic of number. In this regard my submission is that in 1987 when Shri Bindeshwari Dubey was the Chief Minister of Bihar he had made the provision of reservation in Panchayati election. The reservation was done at the district level and it was decided that district would be a unit. But while implementing it there was some hurdle and what happened was that in some blocks where there were 20 Panchayats, most of the Panchayats were reserved whereas in some blocks there was not even a single Panchayat which was reserved. Therefore, my suggestion is that instead of district, block should be considered as a unit so that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe people get proper representation at block level.

Besides, there is provision for direct elections to the Panchayats in this Bill. I fully

support it. I would like to make a small correction to what Shri Nitish Kumar has said while develling upon certain issues in regard to direct election provision in this Bill. He supported the provision of right to recall but I am against the right to recall which is in the Bill. I would like to cite an example here. I won the election from my constituency with about 4 lakh votes. There are about ten lakh voters in the constituency, of whom eight lakhs are against me. As long as the rural populace, the poor, the Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes lack self-confidence, self-respect, courage and education, I will continue to oppose this concept of 'Right to recall'. This concept of 'Right to recall' is nothing, but Humbuggerly and deceit. It is a very convenient way to deprive the Membership of poor people with a rural background like me, who somehow get elected to the Lok Sabha. Therefore I vehemently oppose this suggestion.

As of now, the ' Mukhiyas ' and Surpanches ' are directly elected to the Panchayats. This Bill has bestowed powers on the ' Nyay Panchayats ' also. It is my suggestion that Panchayats and Nyay Panchayat should be given more powers, as the existing powers are too inadequate. Not only the Panchayats, but all the elected bodies including corporations, Municipalities etc., should be conferred with more powers, so that they can do something concrete for the welfare of the masses.

Now, I will conclude after making a couple of suggestions. So far as the development of Panchayats is concerned, we are thinking of developing the villages and decentralisation of power through these Bills. When decentralisation is the issue, there should not be any compromise with the powers and rights of the State Governments. The States should have all their due powers and I support it whole-heartedly.

While we would like the local bodies like Gram Panchayats, Corporations and Municipalities to get more powers, Gram Swaraj has been our dream for long. Mahatma Gandhi was an ardent supporter

of this concept and he wanted the panchayats to play a major role in our political system and wanted them to be the very foundations of our democratic structure. Difference of opinion within the villages should be sorted out by the village folk themselves. Water and electricity should be adequately available in the villages and the villagers should be provided with a means of livelihood within the village itself. Now, I would like to place before you some suggestions with regard to the objectives to be achieved through the Panchayats and the Panchayati Raj. By Panchayati Raj, we mean the actual development of villages. The disputes and conflicts in the villages should be sorted out, within the villages itself. Therefore, I feel that it is necessary for the Panchayats to have more financial powers and more funds at their disposal so that the development work in the villages can be accelerated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lastly with regard to the Panchayati Raj system, envisaged in the Bill, I would like to say that as long as adequate funds are not made available, the idea of decentralisation of power holds no meaning.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Panchayat election are not held, sometimes, even upto 15 years at a stretch and at many places, the same Mukhiyas is occupying the Chair for 15-16 years and misusing his position. This should not happen. Similarly, a Mukhiya should not be allowed to decide all alone about the funds allocated for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and other programmes. Such drawbacks and lacunae can be checked, if elections are held regularly and in time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to suggest here that elected bodies like Nagarpalikas, Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats should not be dissolved at random. As of now, they are dissolved without any rhyme or reason. Therefore it is my suggestion that unless and until the involvement of elected Representative of Corporations, Nagarpalikas or Panchayats in anti-national activities, corruption and bunglings are proved, these local bodies

should not be dissolved. It is very much necessary to check the misuse of the provision to dissolve elected bodies.

Mr. Chairman. Sir, with these words, I whole heartedly welcome and support this Bill, because I sincerely hope that this Bill would herald the advent of Gramswaraj, and provision of potable water and electricity in the rural areas. I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the 72nd and the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Bills which mark a milestone in the development of democracy in this country. Since the very inception of our Constitution and even earlier our national leaders and the father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi had always advocated that if democracy is to be firmly established in this country, it has to reach the grassroots of the people. Article 40 of the Constitution has given a mandate to the States and to the Central Government also to establish the Panchayati Raj so that these institutions can function with efficiency and effectiveness. There had been various Committees which had been appointed for the institution of these self-governing, village institutions. It was, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi introduced the Panchayati Raj Bill in this House, because of certain Opposition tactics that Bill could not be passed. It has been the primary concern of our Prime Minister that the pledge which the Congress Party had given in its Election manifesto, has to be redeemed at the earliest opportunity and that his Bill has been sent to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Although I was a Member of that Committee, not because I was a Member of that Committee, but otherwise also, the contribution which the Joint Committee had made and the recommendation which had been given there are of great importance I am not, at the present moment, examining all the different aspects of the two Bills.

Broadly speaking, the major changes which are sought to be introduced are: There shall be direct elections to self-governing institution like the Panchayats and also the Municipalities, municipal corporations. Now I find that one of the amendments which has been introduced is that election to the Zilla Parishad or district councils may not be direct election. Although the recommendation of the Joint Committee was that at all stages, there will be direct elections, I do not know why there has been a departure from the recommendation at the stage of Zilla Parishad. It has always been our constitutional goal, namely that at all these level of the self-governing institution, the elections should be direct so that people's participation, peoples involvement in the self-governing institutions can be direct and they can have a dynamic and creative role to play in the development of these institutions. I should have thought that the same principle on which direct elections have been advocated should have been also at the district level.

The other thing is, these institutions are very often superseded at some stage or other by the State Governments and therefore, many of these institutions like Panchayats, municipal corporation are not functioning democratically for many years. In order to remove that type of deficiency in the administration of self-governing institutions, the Bill seeks to ensure that the tenure of the institution will be fixed for five years but if there is any suppression at an earlier stage a time limit has been fixed for six months within which there shall be a free election to the self-governing bodies, That is a welcome feature and I think, there is almost a consensus on this point by the different political parties.

If these institutions are to function effectively and efficiently, two important things are to be considered. One is, they should be vested with powers so that they can play certain creative and constructive role in the implementation of the different economic programmes concerning village Panchayat, concerning municipality or municipal corporation. These powers have been given

under the Bill which is a welcome feature. But at the same time, one has to consider the financial powers with which these bodies should be vested with. Otherwise they cannot function effectively. If they are to depend upon the grants which are to be given at the State level or by the State Government and they have no independent source of raising the revenues on their own, the result will be, even if they have to function, they have ultimately to depend upon the State Government.

Now it is true that the Central Government does not propose to interfere with the functioning of the State Government *vis a vis* the functioning of the self-governing institutions. But at the same time, the Bill provides that in certain cases, they will be given the powers of raising the revenues in matters of different tolls, duties, and taxes. There, they will have independent power of raising the sources of revenue.

17.00 hrs.

In certain other spheres, they will have to share the revenues which will be levied and collected by the State Government.

Lastly, they will have to depend upon the grants-in-aid which the State Government might give for the functioning of these self-governing institutions. The establishment of a State Finance Commission has been provided for.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: I am trying to minimise and shorten my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seventeen members are to speak.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: I shall be very brief. The commission should be given the power to determine the distribution of taxes, doles and duties., One thing I want to point out before this House is that the Central Government also has to give certain amount of grants-in-aid to the State Governments

and out of these, the State Government has to give the finance to the self-governing bodies by way of financial assistance. In such cases, the recommendation of the Joint Committee was that the Central Finance Commission should have the power to give recommendations on the basis of the States 'scheme for giving grants-in-aid. According to my opinion, the Central Finance Commission should have been given the power as recommended by the Joint Committee because ultimately the grant-in-aid which is to be given by the State Government to the village municipalities and village self-governing institutions, will depend upon what is the total quantum of the grants-in-aid which the Finance Commission may recommend for the different States. In such a case, if the State Government will depend upon the finances which the Finance Commission has to allocate, it is but reasonable that Central Finance Commission also should have been given the power to make recommendations on the basis of the schemes which the State Government might be making.

I request the Government to consider whether the recommendations of the Joint Committee should not have been implemented in this Bill. In the Bill, undoubtedly many major features are there. Because of the shortage of time, I do not like to development them. But it is significant that both 72 and 73 Amendment Bills will introduce a vital and basic change regarding decentralisation of democratic institutions in our country., It is for this reason that I would recommend, the two Bills, should be approved by all the Members of the House.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman., Sir I support the 72nd and 73rd Constitution Amendment Bills. My friends from the Congress Party were repeatedly invoking the name of the late Rajiv Gandhi, in their speeches. I would like to remind them here that while Rajiv Gandhi wanted to introduce this Bill, he was particular about one point, which he made clear at the

Panchayati Raj Sammelan, held on January, 27, 1989. He said that "The Paper tigers sitting in the capital are the least concerned about the common man. It is essential to eliminate power brokers from the system. The Eighth plan will be drawn at the district level".

Everything will become clear if we pay our attention to these two-three points raised by him. The treatment meted out to the local Governments, since independence proves that whenever power passed into the hands of authoritarian Congress regimes, they have constantly endeavoured to downgrade the importance and prestige of local elected bodies like Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporation etc., which constitute the very foundations of our democratic structure and there should not be hesitation in accepting this fact.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you,, I would like to draw your attention towards and observation made by Gandhiji. It is indeed welcome that all political parties welcome these two Constitutional Amendments and lavish praises have been showered on them. I also appreciate and welcome the Amendments, but mere rehetories or hopes that they will herald the strengthening of the village economy or provide social justice to the rural folk or make the villagers feel that it is their Government and that they are contributing their mite towards the development of the villages etc. and the feeling that we want to inculcate in the villagers about self-reliance and self-determination, in the name of democratic decentralisation, should be viewed in the context of Gandhiji's observation in the 'Hind swaraj' in 1908 that 'the adoption of a western styled centralised administrative set up and industrial policy would spell disaster for this country'.

Even after, 45 years of independence we find that the tendency towards centralisation is on the rise, Delhi has concentrated all temporal powers in its hands.

The States are not being given their due autonomy and even their limited autonomy is being interfered into. Exhibiting its arbitrariness the Central Government is despatching many companies of Para Military forces to the large and thickly populated State of Uttar Pradesh, without the prior permission of and without any request from the opposition B.J.P. ruled State Government and thus aggravating tension in Ayodhya. When the Central Government, concentrating and centralising all powers, arbitrarily, imposes its decision on the States and threatens to misuse Article 356, then where does the poor Municipal Corporation, Metropolitan councils and Gram Panchayats stand? So, I vehemently oppose the Union Government's growing tendency towards centralisation.

Today, one has to run from pillar to post at District headquarters, State capitals and the national capital, to get a thing done. The poor village Sarpanches, along with their men are force to make the rounds of these power centres and the Ministers not want to decrease their powers, centres and the Ministers not want to decrease their powers, even by an iota, so is the case with I.A.S. officers. Under the circumstances, we will have to change out approach and outlook towards the panchayats and the responsibility to fulfill our dreams of making the Panchayats self-reliant, providing them with autonomy and financial resources, upgrading their fiscal powers, deliberating their duties and responsibilities, providing them with Constitutional Status, etc., rests on our shoulders.

17.07 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My friends in the Congress Party should not take it otherwise but it is also a fact that while they invoke the name of the late Rajiv Gandhi, they tend to forget that he never bothered to introduce these Bills, during his five year tenure as Prime Minister. When the 1989 elections were on the horizon, he felt that no strengthen the rural vote bank, there

697 Constitution (Seventy- Sec. AGRAHAYANA 11, 1914 (SAKA) Constitution (Seventy 698
 Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)
 was no remedy except introducing the 72nd that if villages are ruined, the entire country
 and 73rd Amendments to confer Statutory would be ruined. Therefore, it is very essential
 Status to the Gram Panchayats, to make villages self-reliant and to implement
 Municipalities etc., where was his concern Panchayati Raj for their all round development
 for grassroots democracy when he was at in the real sense. Now, the present 72nd
 the helm of affairs? Then, he never paid any Amendment Bill is in consonance with the
 attention towards it. basic spirit of the Panchayati Raj. Pandit
 Jawaharlal Nehru had pointed out that
 freedom should start from the lower level.
 Real democracy or Panchayati Raj would
 exist in villages only if they have complete
 power, and attain self-reliance. He also
 suggested that the Sarpanch of every village
 should be the Prime Minister of the area.
 However, no efforts were made thereafter to
 honour his sentiments.

The Panchayat system in our country is very old and the concept of ' Panch Parameshwar ' has been in vogue, for ages. I can quote a number of instances of several States where the ruling Congress party did not hold Panchayat elections for 20 to 25 years. It was only in 1977 when the Janata Party Government with the alliance of the then Jana Sangh came to power, elections were held in several states. Today, these people are shedding tears and giving impressive speeches to welcome it. I would submit to them that they should do introspection and try to remove difference in their profession and practice. Indeed in democratic set up, the local self Government means the administration by the elected body whether it is in a village, town or city and whether it is a village Panchayat, Municipal committee or District Board. It is not at all proper to dissolve these bodies with the change of the Governments into the State as the tendency is going on at present. Now I think that the constitutional status is being given to them and I am glad that their term will be of five years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the bell being rung is not only an indication of the time limit but it also cautions the Members sitting in the House 72nd 73rd Constitution Amendment Bills are being passed virtually to implement Panchayati Raj and to realise the dream of Gandhiji who propogated human values, and had laid emphasis on the development of rural areas as well as urban areas. On Dec. 6, 1944, Gandhiji had said that there is a vast difference between the culture of rural areas and the culture of urban areas. I am a villager and belong to a farmer's family. I know the problem faced Panchayats, I know how Panchayats are exploited. Politicians make misuse of Panchayats to fulfill their political motives, Gandhiji had also warned

Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended three tier Panchayats Gram Panchayat at village level, Panchayat committee at block level and thereafter Zilla Parishad. The Committee had also made a number of suggestions in this respect. Later on, Ashok Mehta Committee was constituted in 1977 and it also gave some suggestions with regard to three tier Panchayat system. Then GKV Rao and Singhvi Committee were formed and they also gave certain recommendations. Now, 72nd and 73rd Amendment Bills are before the House. All these factors prove that the efforts made with regard to the implementation of panchayati Raj or Self-rule have been very slow and how much conscious we are towards the rural system. It can be easily judged from the above factors that our consciousness was nothing more an outward than show.

The total number of MLAs and MPs in the States is about 6000., and the number of Panchayats for six lakh villages is only two lakh and twenty thousand and the number of blocks is only five thousand. If elections are held regularly in those areas too, it would enable the elected representatives to be more and more efficient towards their duties and responsibilities.

In the end, I would like to give you a few suggestions. There is a wide-spread

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

corruption at Panchayat level. The sarpanchs of villages being illiterate get the whole work done through the Gram Sewaks who work as the secretary of sarpanchs and get things of their own choice done by the sarpanchs. So, the Gram Panchayats should be made obligatory for the Gram Panchayats to provide detailed information to the villages about their earnings as well as the grants received from the Government and the details of the items on which the expenditure has been incurred during the last six months. A system should also be evolved to have a check on all these things and to maintain a proper account in this regard, is that the villagers may be able to know as to how much amount was spent on their development.

Through you, I would like to submit to the Central Government that the Government of Rajasthan has done a very good work by formulating a scheme 'Apnagaon apna kam'. When a person does his own work, he tries to do as much as possible with the least expenditure and remains completely vigilant. But when he is employed in a Government job, he is least bothered about the work because the investment is made by the Government. Under the above mentioned scheme 70 percent of the investment is made by the Government and 30 percent by the villagers. In this way the villagers develop a feeling of interest in the development works. Thus, they have a sense of faith that their village is developing; electrification is being done in their villages; roads are being constructed and other facilities like education, water etc. are being provided there.

Every precaution should be taken while setting up the judicial system in the villages. For instance if a Panchayat area is formed and a political party deliberately merges it with some other areas, which is quite distant, the Panchayat should have a right to go to court for seeking justice.

Sir, there should be no interference in the autonomy of States through this Bill. The Central Government is framing a model.

There are five main characteristics of this Bill. These characteristics are that these panchayats should be given a constitutional status; they should have financial powers; elections should be held after every five years. But it should be the right of the states as to how the reservations would be made to which Sarpanch the reservation would be provided, in which condition it would be provided and which area is to be reserved.

With these words I conclude and I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given to me to speak.

[English]

17.17 hrs

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill before us is indeed a historic Bill, but it is not the last word on the subject nor is it a perfect or an ideal Bill. It takes us a step forward towards the structural reorganisation of our polity in line with our nationally accepted concept of decentralisation of administrative power. It may also be said that it constitutes a step forward towards the realisation of *Gram Raj* which was Gandhiji's dream; and towards the implementation of the spirit of Article 40 of the Constitution.

I would like to place before you a very apt quotation from Mahatma Gandhi:

"India lives in our villages, not in our cities. When I succeed in ridding the villages of their poverty, I have won *Swaraj*".

Gandhi equated *Swaraj* with the freedom and power to be vested in the people of the village.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I generally support the Bill, with all the lacunae and all the faults and all the omissions that I find therein. But, I would like to place a few points before you. When we speak of the Gram Sabha in Article 243 A, our experience in the implementation of the J.R.Y. programme

has been rather unfortunate. There are still powers who can manipulate the Gram Sabha because of the lack of consciousness and the result is that the vested interests grab all the money that is meant for the villages. I think, the State legislations that we are going to have must take into account that the Gram Sabha must be protected and immunised against such usurpation of authority by the vested interests.

In the proposed Article 243 (c), the Bill lays down different proportion for the rate of representation of the people in the Panchayats. I would have felt that the Bill should have laid down a uniform pattern of representation of the people in the Gram Panchayats say one representative for every 500 people or one representative for every thousand people, so that the disparity that we see today into the representation of our people in the Lok Sabha and in the Assemblies will not arise. These are all single member constituencies and the bill envisages a direct election. I would have thought that was time that we start experimenting with the idea of proportional representation at least at this base level, and perhaps, if not that, at least with the system of a run-off election so that the person who is chosen by this electorate at least enjoys the confidence of a majority of the people of that constituency.

The membership of the chairperson in the next higher echelon of the system is not guaranteed. Again it was been left to the mercies of the State Legislature. I think, the Bill should have laid down a uniform pattern that all chairpersons shall be ex-officio members of the Panchayat at the next higher level.

There is also a distinction in this very article in part 7 where I say that the chairperson of a Panchayat at the village level or at the intermediate level shall be chosen by direct election while that at the district level again is left to the legislature. I do not see any rational for this. I believe that all chairpersons at all the three level should be chosen by direct election.

When we come to clause relating to reservation, I must express my regret that minorities have been left out of the scheme of reservation and also the other backward classes, although there is a consolation clause put in at the end of that section I think, there should be a very clear element of reservation in favour of both the minorities and other backward classes.

With due respect to the hon. Minister, I made this point last time also when I had spoken in this debate. I do not regard the women either as a separate community or as a class or as a caste or even as a social group. In fact, our historical experience is that reservation for women has been used by the vested interests in order to augment their power within the elected bodies because of the disparity in the level of education and consciousness among women belonging to different strata of society. Therefore, in principle, when all the general seats - two-third of the seats - are left aside, there is a possibility that the very elements who are today dominating the village life shall find their way back riding on the strength of the women members who will be elected largely from their group.

243A lays down the duration of the Panchayat. I feel that five years is too long a period. I think, at the Panchayat level, we should have introduced a three-year period as exists in some States.

243A lays down a very peculiar clause for disqualification. It is absolutely correct to say that a person is disqualified from being a member of the Panchayat if he is citizen of India or voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign State. But this phrase under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State is rather vague and unnecessary. Who is going to determine who is loyal to was an agent of foreign State?

Therefore, this gives a loophole for the authorities to disqualify people on a political basis. I think, this was totally unnecessary and should be withdrawn.

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

243A lays down that the power, authority and responsibility of the Panchayat. If you read part (ii), it says with respect to the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice' Good as far as it goes. Then, it qualifies by saying, ' as may be entrusted to them, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule '. I think, Eleventh Schedule is already there. Who will entrust what to them? Do we accept any other authority which will take away from the Eleventh Schedule. Why limit; why qualify? The villages should be totally autonomous in preparing their plans for economic development and social justice and authorised in implementing their schemes for economic development and social justice within the confines of Schedule 11. There should be no other external authority to put a limit on the exercise of this basic power that we are vesting in the panchayats.

Under 243-I, there is no mention about the distribution of central allocation. Every State today receives a substantial allocation from the Centre. How is the State going to divide that? What part of that or what percentage of that is going to go down to the villages? This is the real question. We are not talking merely of the taxes levied by the State. We should also mention that any central allocation should be subject to this division between the State and the Panchayat this is not clearly laid down.

I come to the Eleventh Schedule. I find two very serious omissions., One relates to the cooperatives. I imagine that the Panchayat itself should act as a cooperative and should breed lots of primary cooperatives in various fields of activity. Sir, the second element which is left out is the marketing when the price is high and then finance back the profit to the grower. That should be one of the functions of the Panchayat. Marketing of agricultural products is totally left out.

I find that the panchayats have been given some financial resources some administrative authority and also some authority to choose what they want to do for

the development of the villages but no a word appears about their control on the personnel which would be employed by the panchayats to implement those schemes. Panchayats are going to be cheated of all authority and all the power that we are vesting in them under this Bill, if they have no control or power to discipline, to appoint, to hire and fire the personnel that they require for implementing their schemes at their level. We know the States are very reluctant to part with the real substance of power. I think that should have been brought into this Bill.

There is another omission. The relationship between the gram Panchayat, intermediate Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat is not defined. In what way the power on the subjects included in the Eleventh Schedule shall be divided among these three levels is not laid down anywhere in this Bill.

Finally, I make one very humble point. I have seen the list of Government amendments. With all this lacunae that I spoke about, I still support this Bill because this Bill represents the national consensus. This Bill has come out of the Select Committee. I may have differences or my personnel opinion about it. But I support the Bill. But I certainly cannot bring myself to support the Government amendments which are unilateral and which have been brought on the floor of the House without due consultation with other parties. These II is a dilution of the Bill and therefore, Sir, many of us will be very much disinclined to support the Government amendments. I do hope that the Government will find its way to withdraw those amendments as they go a long way to dilute the impact of the Bill and which have been objected to by very senior colleagues from the treasury benches themselves. With these words, I generally support the Bill but I request the hon. Minister to consider some of the suggestions that I have made.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North): Sir, I thank, you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I fully support this Bill. But I make some suggestions in relation to reservation of seats. In Clause 243B,

reservation is made in respect of SCs, STs and women. Sub-clauses 1.2.3 and 4 of the clause is in respect of SCs, STs and women. These are the specific directions given in the Bill itself. Under-sub-clause 6 of the same clause, reservation is provided in relation to backward classes. It is very vague and not specific. I do not know what prevented the Government is not spelling out the same provision of what has been done in relation to SCs, STs and women to backward classes also. I expected that at least after the decision of the Supreme Court on Mandal Commission, Government would think twice and bring certain amendments as official amendments to the same provision also. Even now, though not late, I request the hon. Minister that with his official amendments, this should also be brought as official amendment so as to do justice in relation to the backward classes.

Another suggestion is regarding Clause 343 B and C where provision is provided in respect of composition of the panchayats.

I may tell our experience in Karnataka. During the time of Janata Government, the Zilla Parishad Bill was passed in which a single-member constituency was provided. At the time of delimitation, the density of the population of one particular community was very thick. This provision of one-member constituency was encouraging the election of members belonging to a particular community alone. There is no justice for backward and weaker sections and they do not have any opportunity to come up in any of the village or cities. Therefore, if a provision for multi-membership is given here in this Bill as a directive, then the States will follow it and even the backward and minority community people or weaker sections will get a chance for representation along with the other caste people. There will be an opportunity for them to get elected along with the other caste people. Therefore I suggest that the hon. Minister may think again on this aspect and bring forward an amendment to provide a direction at the Central level itself not leaving the entire matter to the sweet will of the State Government, as far as this provision for multi-member constituency is

concerned. Thank you.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support this Bill. This is one of the historical Bills and it will bring social change in this country. I congratulate the Government and the Prime Minister for bringing this Bill. Today is really a day of celebration in the history of Parliament I say this because democracy should be the replica of society and today in this Bill we find the culmination of democracy. With the implementation of the provisions contained in this Bill, the village units will become self-reliant and they will be able to organise their own economy. All these days, villages have been treated in a different way. They have to go and beg the State Legislatures and the Parliament to bestow some worth to them. Today, with this Bill, they can have their plans and their own economic achievements. It was not there all these days.

Sir, in this country, the effect of urbanisation are very bad. Urbanisation has been creating so many problems and there is a wide gap between urban and rural India. Actually there are two countries within one, viz. India and Bharat. In Bharat 80 per cent of the total population lives and they are backward. In any opinion, it is not only those who are identified by the Mandal Commission are backward, but the whole rural population are backward. According to the whole of rural society is backward. This Bill is the dream of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and it was his idea to take India to the 21st Century. As conceived by him, this Bill is the real stepping stone for the all round progress of this country.

Secondly, the term of the local bodies is prescribed as five years. This is good. Shri Syed Shahabuddin has said that it should be three years. I do not agree with the hon Member and I do not appreciate his point. Holding elections every now and then will be very expensive. We have to see this aspect from that point of view also. Moreover, people should have time to implement plans and programme as devised by them. Therefore the time-frame of five years is completely justified.

[Sh. S.B. Sidnal]

As far as developmental aspects are concerned, I feel one or two points have been left out. One of them is the cooperatives. Cooperatives are now in a very poor condition and the public sector is not reaching out to villages. It has been the experience of Maharashtra that if there is a cooperative institutions, we could generate rural economy. In addition to that, if we have cooperative institutions like the sugar factory or spinning mills, it will generate employment for the rural poor. This is an important aspect. I would request the hon. Minister to include this cooperative sector in the 11th Schedule of the Bill.

Another thing which is missing in the Bill is the Horticulture. It is more important today when the Government and the whole world is thinking of deriving the environmental benefits. I request the hon. Minister to include horticulture as one of its programmes for economic development. In rural areas, activities like the fishery, forestry and so on can generate a good amount of rural economy.

I will now talk about the three-tier system. I have some doubts about the intermediate institution at the Taluka level. I do not know how the State Government will create this institution. I do not know what exactly is the thinking of the Government in bringing this point in the Bill. I am not clear about the perception of the Bill, as to what it means by second intermediate provision. When the State Government gives certain powers, with regard to tax collection or administration, it may not become only a political institution. The three tiers should be distributed in such a way that is even distribution of rights and duties which are suitable to the local conditions and resources. If some indifference is shown while distributing the powers to the local units, it will totally hamper all the developmental activities. There is no clear direction with regard to this.

The Government has proposed an amendment that at the district level indirect

election should be there. I do not agree with it because indirect elections can easily be managed and manipulated by powerful people who have vested interest in the rural areas. I think there should be no harm in going for the direct election. It has been done in Karnataka also. Independent elections for all the Chairpersons should be held as it was conceived earlier and the Government amendment need not be taken up.

I support both these Bills as they propose to bring back a healthy rural economy, as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. First of all the proposed 72nd and 73rd Amendment in the constitution is a historic step. The reason being that Mahatma Gandhi expressed his desire for setting up of 'Ram-Rajya'. Moreover, when I was no more a Member of this House since I resigned on July 27 the then Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had expressed his views in the month of October and I quote that only 15 per cent of the total funds sanctioned under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and mean for gram Panchayats reaches rural areas and the remaining 85 percent is eaten up by middlemen. Since then it has been a part of our thinking and in view of all these things the Constitution Amendment Bill has been brought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, Panchayat system had become just a mockery in several states if not in all the states in the country. Though we get information through newspapers that regular Panchayat elections are held in some states like West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat etc., but most of the states treat Panchayats as their legacy and have given the complete charge in the hands of a single person. That is why no reformation could take place in rural areas so far. Everybody is aware of this situation and keeping in view these circumstances, we have raised the voice of

a common man here. I would like to submit that the Government deserves to be appreciated that the term of Panchayats has been restricted. Though, there is nothing new in it. When our country was under subjugation, the people of this country fought against the Britishers and succeeded in achieving a few things- they succeeded in getting a limited power, under which we set up Zila Parishads, local Boards and Union Boards., Since then , direct elections to these bodies were held and they were the medium through which work in the fields of education and health was accomplished. But there was deterioration as soon as we attained independence and got power in our own hands and a single party formed the Government. That single party Government ruled for a long time. When it became weak,, the elections to district boards and local bodies were as stopped and these bodies were placed in charge of officers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of concern that we struggled for long to attain these things and the Congress set all these thing at naught. Rather this Government did not bother to protect these systems. Now Panchayat Raj has been implemented in states under Article 40 of the Constitution, as a result of which State Governments constituted Panchayats. Today amendment has been brought to restrict its term. It makes it evident that the amendment is appreciating. However, there are certain factors- for instance states have been given the right to constitute Panchayats under Article 40 and an amendment has been brought to protect that right. But the Government has ignored Article 243 under which Legislative council shall make provision by law. This Article has been ignored because the right of the state Government over Panchayat may continue.

Another point raised by the hon. Members of the House is that the Pradhan should be elected directly. I support this view. The Chief Minister from Legislative Assembly is not elected directly nor the Prime Minister from Lok Sabha is elected directly. But the Pradhan should be elected directly because Panchayat is a very small

unit representing 5 to 10 thousand people and it is the backbone of democracy. The Pradhan may not break.

I have been reiterating in this House if there is no reservation in Panchayat, candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would never get opportunity to rise. It is good that women have been given representation.

There are some shortcomings in it which should be removed I support the proposal of recall. It is a very essential to strengthen democracy. We may have to go if we do not perform well and on the other hand, if we perform well, our opponents will be defeated. It is a long process., It will become more effective if it is implemented in a lawful manner.

Since time is short, I conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill as a whole but I would like to raise some very important points which none of the Members has raised. The tribals have their own system in tribal areas and it has been existing for a long time. Panchayat system is disturbing that system, particularly Mankimunda system. Mankimunda has got the complete authority to decide, all the land disputes. They possess even police powers from the days of British regime. Police officers cannot file a false case without taking the consent of Mankimunda. They possess administrative as well as police powers. They do not have powers only in murder cases. Police is free to interfere in such cases. But they have complete authority to decide matters in all other respects including all types of disputes. In the prevailing circumstances it is difficult to get justice, poor people and tribals are being deprived of their rights, they are being displaced, there is none to hear them. They had right to catch fish in rivers etc. and Panchayat is disturbing them even in this field. They may enjoy these rights at least in their own state such as Nagaland.

Tribals are being distributed in some

states, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa etc. where they are in large number. Without giving any prior information to them they are displaced and industries are set up at those places. They have no right to raise their voice. Thousands of acres of land has been snatched from the tribals in Rourkela, Bokaro and Ranchi. This has been the cause of wide spread resentment among the tribals. No proposals are taken up for their upliftment even in our Parliament. They are being harassed from all sides. Reservation will have to be provided to them at places where they are in majority. Tribals, who never begged, are forced to do so. The Government will have to improve their economic condition.

Only those candidates are elected in Panchayats who dance to the tune of influential people. Mankimunda system should be restored in tribal areas, only then Panchayati Raj would function smoothly otherwise it will be an utter failure. Today, Adivasis are being deprived of their rights and being displaced from their native places. All of you are already aware that Shri Sharma was paraded naked in the entire market in Madhya Pradesh. The situation has deteriorated to this extent.

It is my submission to the Government that Mankimunda system should be restored in all those areas where the tribals are in majority. This is my only submission.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This Bill should have been brought 45 years ago, but now it is going to realise the dream of Gandhiji. I don't think that the form in which this Bill has been presented, would be effective to implement Panchayati Raj or Gram Swarajya completely. However, it is a first step towards that direction.

It was after the period of 40 years that Shri Rajiv Gandhi thought of bringing about Gram Swarajya ' and to realise the dream

of Mahatma Gandhi and now it is being realised. How to form Panchayats and what should be its term have been included in this Bill.

When the Constituent Assembly was considering the Draft Constitution, it did not even make a reference to it. When I read the proceedings of Drafting Committee, I found that only a single Member Shri Munshi who had got the opportunity to live in rural areas, was there in the Constituent Assembly. When the Draft Constitution was introduced in the Constituent Assembly, a number of senior hon. Member were there in the Constituent Assembly, a number of senior hon. Members were there in the Constituent Assembly including Shri H.V. Kamath, Rangaji, Shibban Lal Saxena and my father Ch. Ranbir Singh. All of them including hon. Narayan Singh and Ranbir Singh expressed their reactions to it. And only after that, it was included in the Directive Principles. I have been the Chairman of Panchayat samiti in Rohtak. As per my experience as such, I may say that it was the only system existed at intermediate level in Haryana though the Bill is being presented today. The Chairman has no supervisory powers. So, merely having an institution is of no meaning unless the work accomplished there is supervised by Chairman. As Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has already pointed out that of all levels direct election is a must whether it is Panchayat Samiti, Panchayat or Zila Parishad. Good polices have been formulated in our country and the contribution of Shri Rajiv Gandhi too has been considered in this respect. But he also admitted that only 15 percent of the total funds reaches the rural areas. What is the reason? Complete hold of bureaucracy in these matters is the reasons. The situation cannot be changed unless the interference of buroacracy in the development works at village level is removed. An IAS officer is not the only person to be considered as bureaucrat, rather the functionary like Gram Sewak or secretary, who looks after the entire work of Panchayat is also bureaucrat. The Pradhan of Gram Sabha or the gram Panchayat has got no control over them. He does not put up any appraisal throughout the year nor any elected

person is the reviewing authority of such appraisals. The Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti, which is called as intermediate level, has got no power as he does not write his report nor BDO has any reviewing authority in Zila Parishad. I narrate, an incidence from my own experience. First day, when I went to join the meeting of Panchayat Samiti, I was well in time and he office time was from 9.00 a.m. There were some employees including accountants etc. who were also supposed to be represent there in time. But I found 5-6 employees absent. When I marked them absent, the BDO objected to it. I told him that since I was supervisor, I could do it, he said that I had no authority to do that. How is it possible to get work done by the employees if the supervisor has no authority to check them? How will it be possible to utilize funds for development works allocated by the Government for the purpose.

[Translation]

The second amendment brought about the financial power is that the Panchayat Samiti will pass the resolution regarding financial power and it is to be entrusted one person, that is the B.D.O.. It should not be like that and the financial power rest with the financial Committee whether it is at the block committee level or at the level of District Council.

We have to ponder as to what other things besides panchayats are necessary for villages. Co-operative Society is one such thing; after the nationalisation of the Co-operative Societies, what is required is that the elections should be made mandatory. Secondly, waterways and several other things have been included in the 11th Scheduled. Waterways department deals with the affairs of canals. Waterways department deals with the affairs of canals. Patwari is not responsible to the Sarpunch of a Gram Panchayat. A Patwari deals with revenue matters. The Sarpunch of the gram Panchayat cannot interfere in his work. This is not a supervisory function. Things in villages will not improve unless the Gram Panchayat is given the supervisory function and these

are Co-operative revenue, irrigation, education etc. Now, there has been nationalisation of education. When the S.S. Board selects as teacher and appoints him in a village, the Panchayat Samiti or any person of that village has got absolutely no control on the teacher even when the teacher neglects his duty by not teaching the students. During the British period all such powers were with the district council. As a matter of fact, the Sarpunch of a village and the Panchayat should be vested with the responsibility to watch as to which teacher is teaching the students and which one is not doing so. And their remarks should have significance and weightage even if the matter concerns financial power.

Gram Panchayat has no check even over the police. Following any incident, the police goes to the village and arrests 20 persons in any arbitrary manner without any consultation with the Panchayat of the village. The dream of Gram Swaraj may be made possible in the real sense only when the villages are made integrated units giving all such powers to gram Panchayat.

There was also a discussion regarding district planning committees. The district planning committees should come under the District Council. If the District Planning Committee has an independent existence, then there will hardly be any co-ordination between the Planning and implementation and this will ultimately result into non-competition of the scheme. The power of

18.00 hrs

appraisal being enjoyed by the B.D.Os at present should be transferred to the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti and similarly the reviewing power should be transferred to the Chairman of the District Council. Mr. Nitish Kumar had, a little while ago, pleaded for a direct election but our colleagues belonging to the Communist party objected to this proposal and therefore this proposal was put to an end. Well, the same issue was raised in the Constituent Assembly 45 years back. The question was -

[Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda]

[English]

Whether the individual is for the State or the State if for the individual.

[Translation]

As a result Mahatma Gandhi introduced Panchayati Raj

[English]

Panchayat is the balancing institution of this which makes the State exist for individual rather than the individual for the State.

[Translation]

The confrontation that -

[English]

State itself has no power. It is for the people.

[Translation]

Probably, the Government claims to have attained that State and it is afraid lest there be some disturbances and perhaps that is why it did not prefer the provision of a direct election. But it is a fact that corruption has now polluted the Indian politics. Suppose, twenty members are elected through indirect election, then in that case they may be purchased by the big guns. No defection bill is applicable there and elections may not necessarily be fought on party symbols.

AN. HONOURABLE MEMBER: This may be in this state.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: I am talking of the whole of India, I am not talking of any particular state. Direct election is the only solution to contain corruption. Otherwise, corruption will spread to lower levels to on the extent imagination. Then the Government may again think after two, three, four or ten years to introduce something like this to face the situation. Now is the time to

do something and I welcome it. I welcome the Bill with the core of my heart for the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao has brought forward this Bill to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. Now is the time to give a patient thought to all these points because this is not the question of India alone rather the communities of the world that desire peace and prosperity will have or really:

[English]

' Village republic is the only answer for that!

[Translation]

Unless there is Gram Swaraj throughout the world, peace and progress cannot prevail.

With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I had many more things to say but as the time is limited, I conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargona): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the 72nd Constitutional Amendment. Our colleague Shri Nitish Kumar,, who was also a member of the Select Committee, was telling during his speech that there should be a direct election to a Panchayats. As his Communist colleagues have suggestion not to hold a direct election at a Panchayat level, so again a suggestion came that it should be left to the states to decide. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this view too. It is an open secret and it has also been the experience of the forty years of democracy as how money and muscle power are used in the lower level elections. Election is influenced by money and muscle power. Lesser the number of members, easier it is to influence them. Therefore, the candidate for Sarpanch is influenced and at times even abducted and terrorised and that way the election is won. The right method is that there should be a direct election. I therefore, also oppose the idea that this issue should be left to the States. This decision cannot be left to the State Governments because today we are

going to amend the Constitution which is in itself an important thing and this issue should be included in this Bill.

Hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has praised everything that this Bill continue I say, there is a difference between what is said and what is done in the Congress Government. There was a Janata Party Government in Madhya Pradesh in 1977 of which the Bhartiya Janata party was a constituent and during that time the provision was made to hold a direct election to panchayats, Districts councils, Chairman of District councils Sarpanch of panchayats, etc. This was same as has been laid down in the present Bill. But as soon as the Congress Government came to power in Madhya Pradesh in 1980, it change those provisions and conducted the election for Sarpanch through indirect method by making a new law. So long the Congress Government remained in power it kept conducting the election through indirect process and kept getting its own candidates elected. The Congress Party played the policy of winning election for assemblies with the help of Sarpanchs and with the help Members of Legislative Assemblies the election of Sarpanchs. In this way such a circle was made by the Congress Party that it has been maintaining a grip at village-level. I welcome the present Bill for the simple fact that it has the provision for direct election and it is also a very healthy thing for a democracy. I would like to say that when we conclude that the pressure may be mounted on Panch with the aid of money and muscle power, is it then not possible to influence the representatives of district and intermediate levels in the same manner. The present Bill provides four indirect election at district and intermediate level. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest that there should be a direct election at intermediate level which is otherwise also called block level and at district level. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was stating a little while ago that ever since the time of Jan Sangh, the Bhartiya Janata Party has been advocating strengthening of the Panchayat system and democratic system; why then these provisions have not been introduced in

the four states ruled by the Bhartiya Janata party. In this context, I would like to tell our colleague Mr. Aiyar that the Bharatiya Janata party came to power in Madhya Pradesh in April 1990 and within the short period of three months that is in July 1990 it introduced a new Panchayat rule and implemented it. All the provisions proposal now are already there in practice in the Panchayat rule of Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, our party has gone to the extent of making provision of direct election at district level which otherwise also known as block level or intermediate level. Besides, I would also like to pose a question as to why election for four different bodies is not possible at one and the same time. I propose that casting vote for the election of Panchayat, Sarpanch, Janpad chairman and district Chairman should be at one and the same time. For this purpose the voters may be provided a ballot-papers and in this way all the elections in a district may be over in a single stretch., The Government can do this experiment and that will be a very nice thing for a democracy. I would therefore like, to suggest that elections on every level should be on direct election basis and that all the elections should be conducted on the same and single day (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is one more point which I would like to suggest. It is common knowledge that whenever a particular political party comes to power it tampers with the equations of all the Panchayats to suit its own interest. Even the boundaries of Panchayats are changed. At times, a village is annexed to a different Panchayat and there by the village is easily brought under the hold of a particular political party. There should therefore be a definite defined line of demarcation.

AN. HONOURABLE MEMBER: This is what is done by the Bhartiya Janata Party.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: The hon. Member has perhaps forgotten that it is the Congress Government that has been doing it for the first 40 years. History bears testimony that the equation of Panchayats has been tempered and boundaries of Panchayat have been changed whenever

[Sh. Rameshwar Patidar]

the Congress Party has formed a Government. This fact cannot be belied by the misrepresentation by a handful of persons. I would therefore, like to suggest that the boundaries of Panchayats should be demarcated on permanent basis. A patwari is a man of the revenue department working at the grassroots level and it is through him the people deposit many taxes. The problem of demarcating the area of a Panchayat may be solved by restricting it to the area of jurisdiction of a Patwari. In this way changes of political motives and leveling allegations may also be stopped. I would, therefore, repeat that this suggestion should be accepted so that frequent changes being brought about in the boundaries of Panchayats are avoided..

Sir, the word ' Pradeshi ' in Hindi. has been used in this Bill, " Panchayat Kshetra men Panchayat capradeshi kshetra abhipret hai". the English word used for this word is ' territorial '. Therefore, the use of the word " Pradeshi " is not proper here. " Panchayat ka sammilit kshetra " should be used for it.

Similarly the word ' striyon ' is used for women in section 243 (d) of this Bill which relates to reservation for women. Since the word ' striyon ' does not appeal to the sense of hearing, the word ' Mahila ' should be used for it.

I would like to give one more suggestion. We talk of unity and integrity of the country and for the sake of it we are incorporating this provision in the Constitution today. So, I would like to suggest that the Chairperson of the Panchayat who is known by the name of Sarpanch should be known by this name throughout the country. It is essential for unity and emotional integrity of the country that the Pradhan of remote villages should be addressed by this name.'

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Then you should use Tamil word for it because Hindi word cannot be used in my state.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR. Any

word can be used. If you talk of democracy, then word of the language spoken by majority of people should be used. This suggestion should be accepted for the sake of emotional integrity of the country. The word Panchayat should be used for village Panchayat and ' Janpad ' for district. Similarly it would be better if the Block Development Committee is called by a single name.

All the elections for municipal committees are contested on party lines. Similarly, why should not the elections be held at Panchayat level and district level on party lines: Charges of corruptions are levelled against the Sarpanch at several places. The Sarpanch is not at all separate from any party. No matter whether elections are contested without parties but they are contested on party lines. Therefore, why should not the elections be held for these bodies on party lines. Elections should be held on party lines from Panchayat level to district level so that political parties are directly responsible for them. Today the party cannot be held responsible whereas charges and counter charges are levelled against the particular person who contests the election. The political party and its members should be held responsible for it. It will prove more useful if responsibilities are fixed at village level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as reservation has been made for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, reservation should also be made for backward classes at village level because we find that affluent people easily win Panchayat elections in democracy with money power and build up muscle power with money power. Thus, they win elections and people belonging to backward classes cannot win elections. Therefore as there is reservation for SCs, STs and women, a provision of reservation for backward classes should also be made.

Provision of appointing a financial commission has been made in Madhya Pradesh. As I have said that a provision has been made for a state financial commission right from 1990, such state financial commission will help remove financial

721 Constitution (Seventy-^{Second} Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) 11, 1914 (SAKA) Constitution (Seventy-^{Third} Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)

difficulties being faced by Panchayats. I shall go beyond this and say that a certain amount of fund should be given to the panchayats on the basis of population. Then, the ruling party will not succeed in exercising partially at a place where opposition party is having its Panchayat. I would like to give one more suggestion with regard to the 73rd Constitution Amendment Bill that the anti-defection law should also be applied to the Municipal committees. All the political parties feel that some undisciplined councilors or councilors of other ideology win elections. With the support of any political party and after that they create difficulties. Therefore anti-defection law should be applied to the municipal committees as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a list has been submitted with regard to tasks entrusted to Panchayat. It is a long list. One more thing may be included in it that the new industry to be set up should be set up in rural areas. Industrial estates should be developed in villages. This suggestion should be accepted in view of the increasing pollution, population and deteriorating situation of law and order in urban areas. The development of rural areas will not take place unless the Government does not make provision for setting up of industrial units in rural areas. There is a shortcoming in this Bill that there is no provision of conciliation courts in it. Madhya Pradesh has enacted its Panchayat Act and provision of Conciliation Board is also there. Minor disputes of villagers can be settled mutually. You may term it "nyaya Panchayat" or conciliation court but this provision should also be made in the Bill. In such court Panch (arbitrator) can be nominated with the consent of the parties and Sarpanch can be its Deputy-Chairman or the Chairman. In this way the disputes of villages can be settled in the village itself. Therefore, this provision should also be made. No provision of audit of the accounts should be fixed directly on the district magistrates or the district collectors.

• If a particular party is in power in a particular state and if the Sarpanchas of the particular party, are there then no action will be taken against the Sarpanches in case the

audit report goes against them and they will continue to remain in offices for five years. The responsibility of taking such action against them should be given to the district collector and district magistrate. Lastly, the people of the ruling party do not take action so long as they care in power. I wish a lotus may blossom in the reservoir of democracy in which filth has accumulated over the past forty years since independence so that each and every village may prosper.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Suryanarayan Yadav. Mr. Mumtaz Ansari also has to go somewhere. There should be some understanding between you. Mr. Suryanarayan Yadav's serial number comes now and Mr. Ansari's Serial number is 22. If both of you were to adjust, we have no objection.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Yes, I have already adjusted.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): The Janata Dal has got only 30 Members and four of them have already spoken today. The B.J.P. which was got 120 Members here, you are not giving the opportunity to them. There should be some procedure. (Interruptions)

We are also in a hurry today. Why not give us the opportunity? . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a matter of accommodation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can send Mr. Dhananjaya Kumar also much earlier. Is it Okay?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a matter of accommodation among our own colleagues in the House.

(Interruptions)

18.17 hrs

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful that you, for you have allotted the time to me.

I rise to support this Bill because the Seventy-third Amendment Bill is a historic Bill which put forward various provisions in the Panchayati Raj system and this Panchayati Raj System is a long cherished desire of the founding fathers of our Constitution and now this Bill is going to fulfill the dreams and desires of the founding fathers of the Constitution.

At the same time I would like to say that for the last many years this Panchayati Raj system was in existence for a long time, but this could not acquire the status, dignity, viability and stability due to various reasons because in many of the States elections were not held, in many of the States Zila Parishads, Panchayats and all these corporations are dissolved at the whims of the State Governments. So, there are certain obstacles which will be removed by this Panchayati Raj Bill and I hope that whatever provisions have been made in the Seventy-third Amendment Bill will be implemented with sincerity and honesty.

Sir, much has been spoken on this historic Bill, nothing has been left, but I would like to render some sort of valuable suggestions because on flimsy grounds these Panchayati Raj institutions have been dissolved by certain State Governments. For example, in Karnataka all zila Parishads were dissolved by the State Government on flimsy grounds and when this case was brought to the notice of the High Court, the High Court delivered a historic judgment and directed the State Government to hold election by December, 31, 1992, and the State Government just on one pretext or the other went in appeal to the Supreme Court in order to delay the process of election. So, such type of flimsy grounds should not be there.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): If

the Member can kindly yield, I would say that the terms of the panchayats and zila parishads are over. Secondly, we were to pass the Bill in Parliament, we thought we can accept what the Parliament has adopted. It is only for this reason that we had to do this.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, I citing just an example that in Karnataka on flimsy grounds, all these elections were not held.

So, I am citing this only as an example.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a allegation; it is only an example.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): There is another example of the BJP Government in Madhya Pradesh that they have been dealing with the Panchayati Raj in such a way that the High Court said " stop it

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: I was citing this example of how the State Governments are dissolving the Panchayati Raj institutions on flimsy grounds. So, this power should not go to the State Governments for the dissolution of the Panchayati Raj institutions. Rather, this power must be vested in the hands of the Panchayati Raj institutions themselves, because all these institutions are destroyed of flimsy grounds by the State Governments and this power should be snatched from the State Governments.

Sir, I would like to render some valuable suggestions. Now, there is some sort of reservation facilities which has been extended to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women folk. This is a historic provision in this Bill. I welcome the reservation policy, but at the same time, I would like to render a suggestion that there must be a provision for the reservation of minorities and backward classes also. Only a few days ago, a historical Judgement has been delivered by the Supreme Court of our country and so, there must be some sort of reservation for the Backward Classes and Mandalities. So, I would like to suggest that this sort of reservation policy be included in

725 Constitution (Seventy- Sec. AGRAHAYANA 11, 1914 (SAKA) Constitution (Seventy-726
Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)
the provisions of the 73rd Constitution
(Amendment) Bill.

With all these humble suggestions, I
conclude my speech.

Similarly, the age must be reduced from 25 years to 21 years, because unless it is reduced young and energetic persons cannot be included in the election process for Panchayati Raj institutions. Then, some of my friends have suggested that there must be a right to recall the elected persons. I vehemently oppose this provision, because the feudal elements in the villages in the villages who are very strong will misuse this provision and recall the elected persons on flimsy grounds. So, this right to recall should not be incorporated in the Panchayat Raj Bill. Then, uptill now, only the baliable sections have been given to the Panchayati Raj institutions. I would like to suggest that the judicial powers of Panchayati Raj institutions must be widened. Then, there must be a system of direct elections and we should not think of an indirect elections system. The direct election system will strengthen the roots of democracy and that is why, there must be only be a direct election system.

Then, for the personnel who are appointed in the Panchayati Raj institutions they must be appointed by all these institutions themselves because if they are not appointed by the Panchayati Raj institutions, then they will not be under the control and supervision of these Panchayati Raj institutions. So, they must have the power to hire and fire. Then, there must be a clear-cut division of resources between the State Governments, the Central Government and the Panchayati Raj institutions so that there will be coordination and there will be an enhancement of the resources and revenue of all Panchayati Raj institutions.

My next suggestion is that some sort of emolument or salaries and allowances like those payable to the Members of parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, must be provided to all the heads and chiefs of these Panchayati Raj institutions so that they can work with sincerity, honesty and integrity in call these Panchayati Raj institutions.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker,, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill and the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill as they have emerged from the Joint Committees.

Of Course, being a Member from Bombay, I would confine myself only to the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill which deals with the urban cities. We are discussing practically both these Bills for the second time. During the days of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, both these Bills more or less on the same lines were discussed by this House but could not be passed because the requisite two-thirds majority were not there in the Rajya Sabha. At that time also we had welcomed these Bills firstly and mainly because they refer to the devolution of power to the people and the democracy is taken to the grassroots level as far as the people are concerned. From these main principles, there is nobody now to oppose these Bills.

There may be some differences as far as the details are concerned. But as I have seen, all the political parties who are represented in this House have been wholeheartedly supporting the Bill and at the same time, some suggestions have been made.'

As far as the first point is concerned, this Bill mainly establishes Nagar Panchayat in a transitional area, Municipal Council for smaller urban areas and Municipal Corporation for larger urban areas. Which are the "transitional areas " " smaller urban areas " and " larger urban areas " are to be decided by the State Government. The guidelines have also been given in article 243 (q).

As far as these Municipalities are concerned, for the first time in the civic bodies, MPs from both the Houses of Parliament, MLAs and MLCs are involved and they are supposed to participate as far as municipalitjes are concerned. It is in a way

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

a welcome proposition. But it may also create problems as far as big cities are concerned because the persons who represent people in Parliament and State legislatures have different functions to do whereas the civic bodies have got also a different role to play. Any-way, it is a good experiment to be done so that all the elected representatives are involved and are connected with the grassroots bodies which are being formed under this Bill.

It is not only these three bodies to be established namely Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporations but the democracy is taken further to the last man of this country through the forum of Ward Committee. These Ward Committees will be either two or more than two. That is to be left also to the State Governments. Of course, this Ward Committee will be formed only in the Municipality having population of three lakhs or more. As I see here, the composition, the territorial areas of ward committee and the manner in which seats in ward Committee shall be filled are to be decided by the State Government. It is not made compulsory that these bodies will be know also elected bodies. I do not what view the State Governments will take in different States and it may be that these Ward Committee may be ultimately decided as not-elected bodies. But they will be nominated Bodies. For these ward Committee, if they are to be not elected by the people, then from that point of view and, to that extent democratic principles are eroded. In the Municipalities, of course, all Members are to be elected. As far as they are concerned, the Wards are to be formed and the guidelines are to be given by the State Governments.

I would have liked if some guidelines are given in this Bill also as far as the population is concerned. If there is, say, a population of 50,000 or 35,000, there should be one Ward. If some such provision had been made in this Bill, that would have been useful.

I do not agree with the suggestion of Shri

Syed Shahabuddin that instead of simple election, there should be proportional representation. In this country, it is not possible to accept the principle of proportional representation and not at all in these Municipalities which are going to be formed.

As far as the reservation are concerned, very good provisions have been made. According to the population, reservation is given to SC & ST and from them, one-third reservation is given to women. From the general Members also, one-third membership is reserved for women, including the reservation for SCST.

As far as the Bombay Municipal Corporation is concerned, we have already introduced this principle. Already there are Wards reserved for ladies, for SCST and that principle has already been accepted as far as Bombay is concerned.

As far as the duration is concerned, it lays down five years duration. It is a very welcome provision because, as many hon. Members have said, there are cases where elections are not held for years together and then the ruling party, whoever it might be, decide the elections whenever it is suitable to that party. This provision will give proper democratic content as far as these local Bodies are concerned. If they are dissolved earlier, then the elections will be held within six months or, at the most, within one year.

But nothing is mentioned as to under what circumstances these Bodies will be suspended or dissolved. I would have liked if these provisions are also made and some guidelines were given, as far the suspension or dissolution is concerned.

It is also provided here that:

" Reasonable opportunity will be given to the Municipalities at the time of suspension or dissolution"

I do not understand how it will be practicable to give opportunity to a collective Body. It is not an individual. How will you give a hearing

to the Municipalities? Who will be heard as far as suspension and dissolution part is concerned? Therefore, some more guidelines will have to be given hereafter.

As far as disqualification is concerned, it is provided that if the member is disqualified for the purpose of election to the legislature of the State, then he will be also disqualified for this purpose. I do not know whether it will also attract the Anti-defection law. As far as Anti-defection law is concerned, a member is also disqualified to become a member of the State legislature and also Parliament. If this is attracted, then there will be different problems as far as these local Bodies are concerned. Of course, in Maharashtra, the Anti-defection law has been introduced in the local bodies also. But I do not know whether that is the intention of the farmers of this Bill. Moreover, it has been provided further that if there is any dispute as far as the disqualification is concerned; then the authority is to be appointed by law to decide those disputes. I do not know what kind of disputes can be referred to this authority. If a Member is disqualified for being elected as a Member, then at the stage of the filling of the nomination itself that will have to be decided and it is decided by the returning Officer. Afterwards, if anybody disputes after the election saying that a particular Member was not qualified to be a Member under a particular provision, then generally there are election petitions and some court is to hear those election petitions. So, I think, this provision is redundant. What authority has to be established for what purpose? If at the time of nomination it is to be decided, it will be decided by the Returning Officer. If afterwards it is to be decided, it will naturally be decided by the judicial authority which will hear the election petition because it can be decided only by way of an election petition. So, second thought may be given as far as this provision is concerned.

Now, powers and authority are mentioned under Article 243 W. It is a new thing that the plan for economic development of that area has been left to these municipalities. It is a very new provision, it is

a new angle, it is a new aspect and some new power is given to the civic bodies. The civic bodies are generally concerned with the civic development of that city. But here we are giving powers as far as the economic development plans are concerned and schemes which may be entrusted too them. Now, if that is to be looked after, then, I think, funds will have to be provided not merely by the State but even the Centre also will have to provide these funds. Particularly, if there are schemes of the Central Government which are entrusted to these municipalities, then, the funds for these schemes should go from the centre also.

As far as the powers impose taxes etc. are concerned, I would suggest that there should be some provision whereby even the Central Government can also contribute to the funds of these municipalities.

As far as the Bombay Municipal Corporation is concerned or the Bombay city is concerned, I must mention here that at the time of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Rs. 100 crores were given to Bombay. Some Member made an allegation that announcements are made and monies are not given. That is not true. As far as Bombay is concerned, announcement was made saying that Rs. 100 crores for the city for Bombay would be given Rs. 100 crores were actually given. Out of that, Rs. 37 crores were spent in my constituency for the improvement of the slums of Dharavi. The whole amount has been given. The substance is saying that mere announcements are made and monies are not given. But even then, there is a case.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU
(Secunderabad): Sir I am on a point of order.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I am not yielding.

MRR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: On the occasion of the Platinum Jubilee Celebration of the Bombay Municipal

[Sh. Dattatraya Bandaru]

Corporation, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given this allocation as a part of a gift and like that. There is no provision for that.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The point is that somebody said that announcements are made but actually funds are not given; announcements are merely made. But that is not correct. He mentioned about the announcement made at Bombay that the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had announced at the time of the AICC. Session to give Rs. 100 crores to Bombay and nothing was given. That is not correct. To make the record straight, I would like to submit that Rs. 100 crores were given and Rs. 37 crores out of that were spent for the Dharavi slums in my constituency. But I can further say that as far as Bombay is concerned, again and again, provision of funds will have to be made. It is such a big city of having nearly one crore population. There is so much of pressure of population as far as the city is concerned, for people from, all over the country come for employment there. Then there is pressure of all the civic problems of this city. Now the Finance Commission suggested only Rs. 50 crore as far as Bombay is concerned. But as I see, for Delhi, Rs. 1,075 crore were given. When compared to this, Bombay city does not get anything, even though it contributes the highest to the income of this country, by way of sales-tax, income-tax and all these things. Bombay city deserves to get more funds as far as these are concerned.

Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be a provision. The State Finance Commission will only recommend as far as the State is concerned. But some provision will have to be made for the central assistance, at least to the cities where there are corporations. That also may have to be considered.

I am glad that State Finance Commissions will be established under this Bill. It will make recommendations to the State Governments for the sharing of the funds from the Consolidated Funds also., It

will not only be a very good proposition but it will solve many problems of imbalances in every State.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned, our Vidarbha region always complain about the imbalances and they say that they are neglected. But if this State Finance Commission comes, then I think their demand for the Board also will go away. That will satisfy and solve those problems also. So, the imbalance within the State will be solved by appointing the State Finance Commissions., I welcome this very much as far as this Bill is concerned.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support these Bills and welcome them.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that at least after 45 years of independence, good senses have prevailed over the law-makers to give constitutional status to the local self-governments like the panchayats, municipalities and municipal corporations.

Many of the friends from the treasury benches including my esteemed friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar have been taking credit, glorifying Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would like to remind those people about the fate of the then Janata and the new Janata Dal Government in Karnataka. They took the credit for implementing such a law in Karnataka., No sooner people of the State rejected that party. Please do not try to take too much credit. Otherwise, if you also want to go the same way, I have no objection.

Sir, much is talked about the decentralisation of democratic power. In fact what is required is decentralisation of the administration. It is not enough if we just vest the power in the hands of the people. They must be allowed to exercise that power. They must be allowed to have self-rule., They also be made self-sufficient. They must be made self-reliant also. For the overall development, we must have integral humanism approach. Pandit Deen Dayal

733 *Constitution (Seventy- Sec. AGRAHAYANA 11, 1914 (SAKA) Constitution (Seventy-734*
Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX) *Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)*

Upadhyaya had been propagating this integral humanism approach to each individual soul, to try to develop each individual. That is why we are welcoming this Bill. Our fond hope is that by having *Gram Raj*, we will have *Ram Raj*. Much is talked about the constitution of the Panchayats, the Municipalities and the Municipal Corporations; and also about the manner in which the Members and the Chairperson should be elected. I would not like to add much to that. My main stress is with regard to making provision for finances. For providing finances, the Bill says that the Governors should constitute State Finance Commissions and the State Finance Commissions will decide as to how much taxes will be levied, how much duties will be levied, how much money will be shared with the States' Consolidated Fund and also how much will be taken from the consolidated Fund of India, if any money is available.

Senior Member Shri Sharad Dighe was also trying to take credit on behalf of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for having given Rs. 100 crores to the Bombay Municipality. We know that the Congress people will never look upon the small people; they will never look at the small villages; they will only look above and look upon cities like Bombay.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): How many lakhs of rupees are given under JRY? Is it not to the credit of Shri Rajiv Gandhi? This is very unfortunate. At least now, you should recognise.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Sir, I have no objection in his blind love of Deen Dayal Upadhyay. But I want him to reduce the blind hatred of Rajiv Gandhi. What he is saying is just not obtained. We have had the highest expenditure on anti-poverty programmes under Rajivji; we have had the JRY under Rajivji; and the genesis of this Bill also lies with Rajivji. So, why do you not get away from the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Rajiv Gandhi syndrome and get down to discussing the Bill that is before us?. (Interruptions)

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I would

agree if Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar himself takes the credit. Why do you try to take indirect credit? You try to take direct credit.. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: There is something wrong somewhere. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: That is apparent. You can look around and see. (Interruptions) I am making suggestions; it is upto you to accept it.. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: We will reject it.. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I was talking about the State Finance Commissions, My submission is that by giving such powers to the individual States concerned to constitute Finance Commissions at the State level, we will be losing uniformity because some State Finance Commission may make some other suggestion. When we are thinking of distributing the funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, we should have a common Finance Commission, as we have a Finance Commission at the Government of India level. So, why not the Finance Commission at the Central level be entrusted with this responsibility of deciding it once and for all?

They have also said that every five years, they can appoint a new Finance Commission. Here, what may happen is this. Before you implement the suggestion made by the earlier Finance Commission, you will be appointing a new Finance commission and they may come up with new suggestions.. Every time, where does the money come from? Ultimately the burden will be thrown on the individual citizens of this country. How much can we squeeze him? So, a fresh thinking will have to be made on this. A uniform financial direction should be given so that the gram panchayats and the municipalities are assured of certain finances, even though you implement programmes like JRY, etc., etc.

About the powers that would be conferred

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

and the responsibilities that are to be discharged by the panchayats and the municipalities along list is given. The provision of the Bill says: the State Governments may pass enactments to confer these powers and fix up the responsibility on the panchayats and the municipalities and municipal corporations. I would submit that it should be made mandatory. If you put ' may ', there is every likelihood of the State Governments trying to take back the powers. It has happened in Karnataka. We have got a very bad experience. The present Chief Minister, who was the then Education Minister, made an announcement of opening many educational institutions - many primary and higher secondary schools under the provisions of the existing Zila Parishads Act. But the then Chief Minister said: "No, no; the Zila Parishads have no such powers. We are taking back those powers".

There is a situation in Karnataka where a number of schools were opened by the Zila Parishads. Even teachers were appointed. For the last two years; those schools are functioning. The students are studying. Every year, a special permission is granted to them for appearing in the examinations. But no pay is given to the teachers. No suitable building is made available. No furniture items are provided. There is such a peculiar situation.

After vesting certain powers with the Zila Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, the Government wanted, in the middle to take away certain powers and keep it for themselves. So, I would submit that it should be made a mandatory provision wherein once and for all the position should be settled. What right and authority is vested with the panchayats and what are the other rights which should vest at the State Government level?

Regarding the municipal areas,, it is said that the right of planning the right of issuing licences for building construction, the right of laying roads, sanitation, etc., are to

be vested with the municipalities and municipal corporations. But as of now, we find in many of the municipalities, we have got two or three departments which are dwelling upon the same subject. There is no coordination between these departments. We have got separate planning authorities. We have got separate development authorities. We have got separate water supply and sewerage boards. Delhi is also having the same experience. In many places in Karnataka also, we have got the same problem.

For a commencement certificate, you have to approach the development authority. Then for licence to construct a building, you will have to go to the corporation and to get the electricity connection, you have to go before the electricity authority. For water and sewerage, you will have to go somewhere else. So, there should be a coordination among all these agencies., All these powers should be vested in one authority.

Again, a caution will have to be taken that there should be uniform development all along at least within one State. You cannot give the powers to each individual municipality and municipal corporation to issue building licence as well as to lay roads and have other developmental programmes to their individual liking. Instead of that, you must have one agency. At least in this regard, you must have a centralised authority which would keep in a view the uniform development of the entire State.

I would not like to take much time of the House. The other measures, as proposed, are welcome. So much of deliberation has been by the Joint Select Committees. Separate Joint Select committees have gone deep into the matter. Let us leave it to the consensus of the State administration to implement these provisions so that after experience, we can come back and think of making further amendments properly. I support the provisions made in these Bills with the fond hope that these will be implemented as early as possible.

Somebody from the treasury benches was making a mention and again do not try to blame me for that. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was dreaming of the 21st century. But we would like to get the provisions implemented in the 20th century itself so that it will become true at the earliest time.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Seventy-second) and (Seventy-third Amendment) Bills. I would like to make some suggestions. I agree with the proposal of five year terms of the local self-Government bodies like the panchayats and municipalities. This is very very essential. The main reason for the ineffective functioning of the panchayats which was initiated earlier as far back as in 1959 was that in many cases, they were superseded and elections were not held in some States even for decades, as Mr. Sharad Dighe was telling. So, this continued and definite time frame of five years is essential and it is a welcome measure. But my suggestion is, if for any reason elections cannot be held before the expiry of five years or if elections are to be held within six months from the last date for some reasons, then let the elected bodies which were there for the five years period who came into office with the support of the people continue for the six month period instead of the officials who are appointed by the Government to discharge the duties of those local bodies.

I also agree broadly with the suggestion of a three-tier set-up. This set-up is there in several States. In some States, all the three levels are effective whereas in some States, the main facilities and Zila Parishad whereas taluka Panchayat Samiti is almost a supervisory organisation and a coordinating organisation where the MLA is the Chairman of the samiti. We agree broadly with this three-tier set-up.

Regarding elections to the bodies, I do not understand why there is some contradictory statement both in the Bill that has been placed here and in the Select committee report. At one place, they say:

" All the seats in the panchayats at the village level and intermediate level, if any, shall be filled by persons chosen by direct elections".

19.00 hrs

In another place^d on page 3, it was stated:

" The Chairperson of a Panchayat at the district level, if any shall be chosen by election in such manner as the Legislature of the State may, by law, provide."

and

" a Panchayat at the village level or intermediate level, if any, shall be chosen by direct election".

Somehow, I feel there is some rethinking on this. Our experience is that direct elections are desirable. We have direct elections in Andhra Pradesh for Gram Panchayat wards, sarpanches of the village, Chairman of the Mandal Praja Parishad, Chairman of the Zila Praja Parishads and so on. Of course, the Sarpaches of the Village Panchayats are members of the Mandal Praja Parishads.

AN. HON. MEMBERS: Is the Chairman of Zila Parishad also elected directly?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Nearly seven lakh people have voted to elect the Zila Praja Parishad's Chairman., Similarly, in the municipalities., municipal chairman and the councillors are elected directly by the people.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is two minutes past seven o'clock Sir. Are we extending the time of the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Should we sit for another 20 or 30 minutes so that some of the hon Members can express their views? Otherwise, tomorrow, there will not be much time and it is not fair to expect that a Member should express all his views and suggestions

739 *Constitution (Seventy- Sec. Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX)* DECEMBER 2, 1992 *Constitution (Seventy- Third Amend.) Bill (Ins. of new part IX-A)* 740
in just two or three minutes. At least 10 (Katwa): We want to hear him tomorrow also. minutes are required to put forth the views.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD): Let the Member continue and finish his speech. We have no objection.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: We have to speak on both the Bills and I have to make many points. I will continue tomorrow. I am the only Member from my party to speak on these Bills.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Let him be the night-watchman.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, the Members are not in a mood to sit any longer. The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

19.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 3, 1992/Agrahayana 12, 1914 (Saka)