

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 23, 1994/
Phalguna 4, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

- +
- *21. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH V.
PATIL:

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

(a) the units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation lying closed at present;

(b) the reasons for their closure, unit-wise;

(c) the total loss of output on account of such closure;

(d) the steps taken to reopen these units; and

(e) the requirement of fertilizer to be met by importing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Except the Haldia Project, which could not be commissioned due to repeated equipment breakdowns during commissioning, no unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) is lying closed at present. However, Namrup-II plant is presently under shutdown for repair/maintenance work and is expected to resume production in April, 1994.

(c) The Haldia Project was not commissioned at all. Namrup-II had produced 1500 tonnes of urea during the month before the shutdown.

(d) HFC has been declared a sick company by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Any action regarding revival of the company, including the Haldia Project, would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR which is a quasi-judicial authority.

(e) Imports of urea on Government account would be about 27 lakh tonnes

during the current financial year. As per the available reports, the decanalised imports of DAP and MOP during the current financial year would be around 16.0 lakh tonnes and 12.0 lakh tonnes, respectively.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not a fact that the production in the fertilizer plants at Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup was stopped on running condition of the factories since 1st September, 1993 except for a brief period from 6th January, 1994 to 10th January, 1994 at Durgapur due to the refusal of the Government to provide working capital leading to idling and damage of these plants, machineries and sabotage of the prospect of revival. If so, what is the view of the Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has never been the view of the Government to close any factory or to decrease the production in the social interest of the farmers of the country. But sometimes, there are some factors which come in the way and which are beyond our control. We are looking forward to run the factories from every point of view. We have taken a lot of steps so that no factory which is producing fertiliser of any kind is closed.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Sir, I want to know whether any joint revival scheme has been prepared by the Trade Union and Management for the plants at Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup or any one of them has submitted revival plan. If so, what are the steps the Government is going to take on this scheme and what is the reason for the delay? Does the Government have any

intention at all to revive these plants or are they just observing the formalities for liquidation of the public sector plants for selling out the same?

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is no intention on the part of the Government to seek the closure of any factory which is producing fertiliser. But power failure and several other factors have caused the closure or delay in the production of fertiliser. As I have already mentioned, we are taking all the factors into consideration. We are going to take a final decision regarding submission of revival package to BIFR after consulting all the reports regarding this matter and ultimately, we shall also take the opinion of the hon. Members who are interested in this matter. Then, we shall come to the conclusion as to whether any factory is on the verge of collapse or any factory is to be closed. But it is not at all our intention to close any factory.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: What is the reason for stoppage of production?

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: I have already mentioned several factors which are responsible for stoppage of production in Barauni factory. But Barauni has not been closed down. It is working now.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: I want to know whether Government is thinking of shifting these units near to available gas pipelines to reduce the utility cost and simultaneously bring about modernisation and technological upgradation which will improve viability. Has Government worked out any such scheme?

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: We are very glad to have gas so far as these factories are concerned, but at the moment, considering the availability of gas itself till 1977 the gas has already been allocated to different sectors of the Government plants including fertiliser also. But till 1997 we are not expecting to get any additional gas for our factories. Considering the importance of these fertilisers for kisans, we are trying our best to have more gas allocation for our factories if it is possible.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the Government is misleading. It has not been mentioned here that the Barauni unit of HFC was closed on 4th September, 1993. I would like to know the reaction of the Government to the proposal given by the engineers working in the Barauni unit of HFC, that it should be underrated and an amount of Rs. 58 crore be granted to revamp this project.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: As I have told the hon. Members, it is not merely the question of reaction of the Government. There is a report on it and it is also the aim and objective of the Government to increase the fertility. The farmers of this country have contributed a lot in making the nation self-sufficient and increasing the production of foodgrains. Our's is mainly an agricultural country. In these circumstances our only motive is to increase the fertilizers producing capacity as much as possible. In this regard the suggestions of the engineers, the labour unions, the workers, the interested persons, particularly the hon. Members of Parliament of that area, would be kept in mind. There is a report in which it has been mentioned that the expenditure is

increasing day by day there. What are the shortcomings of the project? The machines, installed there need modernization and they are unable to fulfil our requirements. We are looking into all these aspects, so that proposals to BIFR could be presented at the earliest.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am asking about the budgetary assistance to revive it. There is a proposal to underrate it. I have asked about the reaction of the Government to the proposal of the engineers working in the unit regarding undertaking a project to revamp this unit with the cost of 58 crore rupees.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: That is in my knowledge. Apart from all this, so far as the underrating of this unit is concerned, this factory could never function at more than half of its installed capacity. In these circumstances, whether its capacity can be increased or not, we would have to think all aspects and it is also to be seen whether we will be able to work with the old machinery, or for that purpose a separate plant will have to be installed. (Interruptions)

Listen to me. I am replying to your point. (Interruptions) Listen to my reply. If it is irrelevant, do not pay any heed. Since you deliver speeches then I also have to make speech.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mine was a single-sentenced query. I did not make a speech.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: We are trying our level best to mop up the resources and to take necessary measures. When we will succeed in mobilising the resources then we will consider to implement that.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA: Is it a fact that dumping of imported MOP and DAP in domestic market has caused a serious problem to our Indian fertilizer industry? And the impression is that, one American based fertilizer company is dumping all MOP and DAP at rates far less than the market rate of USA and because of this our farmers are not getting any benefit and it is benefiting only the traders. Our Indian fertilizer industries have suffered on account of this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am sorry, Sir. This question does not at all arise from this. The question relates to the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and not to the import of MOP. To begin with, neither imports nor MOP have anything to do with the Hindustan Fertilizers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Part (e) of the question relates to the import of fertilizers.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Firstly, the production of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is hardly three per cent of the total production of the country. So, some more here, some less there makes no difference of substance to the total production.

Secondly, only one fertilizer is controlled at the moment, that is urea. In 1989-90 and 1990-91, imports of urea were nil. They have grown over the last 10 years in spite of the increased production. And the reason for the growth is the decreased price of the urea as compared to the substantially increased price of phosphate and potash. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not respond to Shri Acharia's interpolation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This question raises a very fundamental point that by reason of decrease of the prices of urea, by reason of the increase of prices of potash and phosphate which is natural and cannot be helped, there has been an imbalance and increased use of urea by the farmer. It is cheaper and not more expensive. The increased use of urea by the farmer is resulting in an imbalance in the use of fertilizers. That is an optimum rate. Under Indian condition it is 4:2:1, that is, urea 4, phosphate 2 and potash 1. It has gone up to 15:4:1. Therefore, the House and all of us must address ourselves to what we can do to reduce the imbalance because we cannot immediately restore the balance. There are lot of things that we are doing at the moment. Extension services, educating the farmers and some adjustment on the price may have to be done. That is for the consideration of the House and of the Government.

[Translation]

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna

+

*22. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI HARIBHAI M.
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme announced by the Prime Minister to provide loan of Rs. one lakh each to the unemployed youth to start their business, has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines issued to various States for implementation of this scheme;

(c) the number of applications received by the Government from unemployed youth and the number of unemployed youth benefited so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for the implementation of this Scheme, State-wise?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As announced by the Prime Minister a scheme to provide employment to the educated unemployed youth for starting their own enterprises in the industry, service and business sectors has been under implementation since 2nd October, 1993. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide loan upto Rs. 1 lakh in individual cases. The quantum of loan will depend on the type of the enterprises. In the year 1993-94, a target of 40,000

beneficiaries has been fixed and scheme is being implemented in urban areas only. From 1994-95 onwards it will be extended to the rural areas also with an annual target of 2.2 lakh beneficiaries. The salient features and special features of the scheme are appended as per *Annexure-I*. The guidelines issued to various States for implementation of the scheme are appended as per *Annexure-II*.

(c) 1,98,911 applications have been received by the implementing agencies from educated unemployed youth. State-wise and Union Territory-wise break-up of applications received is appended as per *Annexure-III*.

(d) For implementation of the scheme, Government provides capital subsidy @ 15% of the Project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500 per beneficiary. This subsidy component is released to the individual beneficiaries through Reserve Bank of India. For the purpose of imparting training to the individual beneficiaries who are being sanctioned loans, training expenses @ Rs. 750 per trainee are being reimbursed to the State/UTs. In addition, lumpsum amount for entrepreneurial development, such as preparation of project profiles, conducting industrial potential surveys, market surveys etc. have been released to the States/UTs and the same is appended as per *Annexure-III*.

ANNEXURE-I

SALIENT FEATURES

A. ELIGIBILITY

- (i) Age
- (ii) Qualification

- : Any unemployed educated person fulfilling following conditions.
- : Between 18 to 35 years.
- : Matric (Passed or failed) or ITI Passed or have undergone Govt. sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of 6 months.

- (iii) Residency : Permanent resident of the area for atleast 3 years.
- (iv) Family Income : Upto Rs. 24,000 per annum.
- (v) Defaulter : Should not be a defaulter to any nationalised bank/financial institution.
- B. ACTIVITIES COVERED : Industry, Service or Business.
- C. PROJECT COST : Project upto 1 lakh is covered under the scheme in case of individuals. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership the project with higher costs can also be covered, provided share of each person in project cost is Rs. 1 lakh or less.
- D. MARGIN MONEY, BANK LOANS & RATE OF INTEREST : Entrepreneur to contribute 5% of the project cost as Margin Money. 95% would be given as loan by Bank at prevailing Rates of Interest.
- E. SUBSIDY : Govt. of India to provide subsidy @ 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur. In case of partnership, subsidy would be calculated for each partner separately @ 15% of his share in the project cost limited to Rs. 7,500/- per partner.
- F. REPAYMENT SCHEDULE : 3—7 years after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months.
- G. IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY : State Govts.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- A. RESERVATION
22.5% for SC/ST
27% for OBCs
- B. Preference for weaker sections including women.
- C. No collateral Guarantee required. Only assets created under the scheme would be hypothecated to the Bank.
- D. Training for entrepreneurs after the loan is sanctioned.
- E. Reputed NOGs can also be associated in implementation by State Govts.
- F. Concurrent Evaluation through reputed organisations.

ANNEXURE-II

GUIDELINES

1. IMPLEMENTATION

Central Government has allocated the target among various States/UTs as

the Scheme is being implemented through them. They have been asked to select and declare one agency as implementing agency at District level and

also allocate districtwise targets. This agency in consultation with the banks of the respective areas will be responsible for the formulation of Self-employment plans, their implementation and monitoring. Implementing agency will receive the applications and a Task Force under the Chairmanship of a senior officer of the implementing agency will scrutinise the applications and recommend to the banks.

2. ACTIVITIES

An indicative list of activities under industry, service and business sectors have been sent to the States/UTs, in addition to an indicative list of activities specially suitable for women entrepreneurs. However, they have been asked to include any other activity which they consider suitable for financial assistance under the Scheme. All activities whether service, business or manufacturing, are covered under the Scheme.

3. MONITORING

A 3-tier Monitoring System has been set up with States/UTs constituting District level and State level PMRY Committee and Central Government constituting High Powered Committee for effective monitoring and implementing the Scheme at the level of District, State & Centre Monthly, Quarterly Progress

Reports in the prescribed proformae will be sent by the States/UTs to the Central Government.

4. TRAINING

As training is a compulsory component of the Scheme, States/UTs have been asked to identify training institutions and impart training to the beneficiaries after their loan is sanctioned. Training expenses as per prescribed norms will be reimbursed to them.

5. NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

States/UTs have been asked to associate reputed Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Trade and Industry Associations etc. in identification, selection and training of beneficiaries, preparation of Project Profiles etc.

6. OTHER ASSISTANCE

States/UTs have been asked to provide necessary infrastructural support like provision of industrial sites, shops, sheds, water, electricity etc. on preferential basis to the beneficiaries. They should also be provided various tax concessions and incentives under their State industrial policy.

ANNEXURE-III

THE SUMMARY OF PROGRESS UNDER PMRY

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of applications received	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22279	5
2.	Assam	4295	3
3.	Bihar	23779	5
4.	Delhi	16556	5

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of applications received	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
5.	Goa	280	1
6.	Gujarat	500	5
7.	Haryana	1848	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	608	1
10.	Karnataka	15333	5
11.	Kerala	9134	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14719	5
13.	Maharashtra	5978	5
14.	Manipur	2680	1
15.	Mizoram	178	1
16.	Orissa	7846	4
17.	Punjab	2722	4
18.	Rajasthan	25045	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	11743	5
20.	Tripura	543	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22853	5
22.	West Bengal	8235	5
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	124	1
24.	Chandigarh	250	1
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	145	1
26.	Lakshadweep	20	1
27.	Pondicherry	722	1
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Information awaited	1
29.	Meghalaya	Information awaited	1
30.	Nagaland	Information awaited	1
31.	Sikkim	Information awaited	1
32.	Daman & Diu	Information awaited	1

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
 FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question relates to the Prime Minister and I would like to have the reply from the Prime Minister himself. Last year it was announced by the Prime Minister that from 2nd October, a minimum amount of rupees one lakh would be made available to the unemployed youth of the country. And according to the latest information that we have received, nothing has been done for the unemployed youth. About

three lakh applications have been received from all over the country. I would like to know from the Prime Minister, the amount that would be allocated in the next year's budget, for this purpose. And would any special consideration be made for industrially backward states, such as Bihar, in that allocation?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I am very glad to inform this hon. House that we have received about two lakhs

application under this scheme. After scrutinizing them, we have recommended 49,329 cases to the banks. The banks have sanctioned loans in 2,144 cases. In the Budget, in the current year, we have allocated.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, you shall have to wait until 28th.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Until 28th.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I wanted to refer to the last year's Budget. Last year, we made a provision of Rs. 35 crore and we have released Rs. 10 crore to the Reserve Bank of India towards subsidy. And we will be releasing Rs. 20 crore to the Reserve Bank of India very shortly.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was would any special provision be made for industrially backward States? My question has not been answered. Several States are industrially backward. The number of unemployed youth there is much more than in the developed States. I will ask the next question after getting the reply to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask the second question now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have any question, you can sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second

supplementary is that about 49.5 per cent reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, I would like to know from the Government whether any provision is being made for the weaker sections Muslims or some other minority sections?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, reservation has been provided both to the Scheduled Castes and to other backward classes also. Reservation has been made to the extent of 22.5 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 27 per cent reservation has been made for the other most backward classes.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: A target of 40,000 beneficiaries has been fixed for this year and the total number of applications received so far is nearly two lakhs. So, I would like to know whether more persons will get the benefit under this scheme. That is the first part of my question.

The second part of my question relates to the training expenses. I would like to know whether any State has asked for reimbursement of the training expenses for the training imparted by those States.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, regarding the training programmes, I have taken a review meeting with various States. So far, I have taken up review meetings with seven States. We have asked them to go ahead with the training programme. We have also asked them to submit their Demands which they require for conducting these training programmes.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, it is a very good thing that this scheme is being implemented to provide employment to the educated unemployed in our country. Our experience shows that more than 90 per cent of the beneficiaries who have been given that assistance are not utilising it properly and they are not paying back their loans also.

Basing on this fact I want to know from the hon. Minister about the selection of beneficiaries. What is the criterion or norm fixed by the Planning Commission and Planning Department that has been given to his Ministry in which the representatives of people—MLAs and MPs—are not a part of that Committee? That is the most important thing.

Secondly, only in 14 States they have declared the list of names of the OBCs. But in other States it has not yet been announced. What will be the fate of those States where it has not been announced?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Regarding the selection of beneficiaries, a task force has been asked to be constituted by the State Government under the chairmanship of the district industries general managers and they will be selecting them. I want to have a full discussion in the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Industry on this subject and I want to elucidate the views of the hon. Members and involve the Members of Parliament in this scheme.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would like to draw the attention of the Government and of the House to Column 4 of Annexure 3 which gives the amount which has been sanctioned so far. Apparently it is only for preparation of project profiles, conducting industrial

potential surveys and market surveys. I see no relation between the number of applications received and the amount sanctioned. 23,779 applications have been received from Bihar and Rs. 5 lakh have been sanctioned. I do not know how many persons are to get benefit from this Rs. 5 lakh and for what purpose. It is fine to say that so many applications have been received. Will he please tell us statewise the number of applications against which at least some initial sanction has been made?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given that information.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: He has not given that information.

MR. SPEAKER: In reply to a supplementary he has given it. Okay, you ask the question, he will repeat it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My point is, for example in Gujarat against 500 applications, Rs. 5 lakh have been sanctioned; but in Bihar against 23,000 applications, again Rs. 5 lakh have been sanctioned. What does it signify? It is meaningless to me. What is the purpose for which this amount has been sanctioned and whether a single beneficiary has up to now received the full amount of Rs. 1 lakh?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: This Rs. 91 lakh is released to the State Government to prepare the project profile. The beneficiaries will be getting the money through commercial banks. The Government of India is depositing the subsidy amount to the Reserve Bank. They will be releasing it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I understand that. All I am asking is: will he please give us the number of persons

who have benefited so far even by the project report?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shahabuddin, he has stated how many applications were received, how many applications were sanctioned and all those things.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If he does not have the information, he may give it later.

MR. SPEAKER: You may go through the record, you will find it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Under the scheme the Government has said that in the year 1993-94 a target of 40000 beneficiaries has been fixed and the scheme is being implemented. You have given your performance also. Do you feel that the target of 40000 beneficiaries can be completed before 31st March, 1994 and if not what are you going to do about it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I would like to inform the hon. House that with the enthusiasm that has been shown by the State Governments and the youth, definitely we will be crossing the target.

Import of Fertilizers

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* 23. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

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

(a) the total outlay in foreign exchange on account of additional import of fertilisers consequent upon the cutback in domestic fertiliser output; and

(b) the principles underlying the policy which encourages fertiliser imports

at the cost of non-utilisation of domestic capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Indigenous production of urea in 1993-94 is expected to be around 133 lakh tonnes. This is higher than the production achieved in any previous year. However, to meet the increased demand for urea, the imports during 1993-94 will be higher by about 9 lakh tonnes as compared to the imports in 1992-93. Between April-December 1993, 20.79 lakh tonnes of urea have been imported involving a foreign exchange outgo equivalent to Rs. 703.41 crores. Imports during the corresponding period of the previous year were 16.07 lakh tonnes involving a foreign exchange outgo of Rs. 627.1 crores.

Due to reduced demand of phosphatic fertilizers, the indigenous production as well as imports of Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) are expected to be lower in 1993-94 than in 1992-93.

The policy of the Government is to maximise indigenous production of fertilizers and reduce the dependence on imports.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Because of reckless withdrawal of all

restrictions on import of fertilizer, coupled with the withdrawal of subsidy and import duty, all these measures have already crippled a large number of domestic fertilizer units. As a result of this the import of fertilizer has been increased from 16.07 lakh tonnes which was in the year 1992 to 20.79 lakh tonnes during the year 1992-93, during the period from April to December.

I would like to know from the Minister this thing. I do not know which Minister will reply—Cabinet Minister or Minister of State or Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is also present. He is also aware of the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not have time for all these things.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: May I know from the Government the steps Government proposes to take to reduce the import of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): Sir, so far as fertilisers are concerned, the demand for fertilisers is always increasing every year. Therefore, the production of urea has now gone up to 133 lakh tonnes. It is higher than the previous year. Similarly, it will go on increasing every year so far as the mentality of the *kisans* is concerned and the requirements of the *kisans* are concerned. Now, imports to the tune of about 20 lakh tonnes have to be made to meet the demands of the *kisans*.

[Translation]

We consider it necessary to meet the increasing demand of the farmers by producing more quantity of fertilisers in our own country or by importing it from

abroad because fertiliser is the basic input for producing more foodgrains by the farmers. We are importing 20 lakh farmers of adding fertilisers this year. But Government needs funds and many other things for setting up fertiliser factories. Our policy and endeavour is to increase the production of fertilisers in the country. But it does not depend only on our efforts and sweet will. However, we will try to produce maximum in our country and try to remove the hurdles in the way.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He did not give reply to my question. My question was what action is being taken to reduce the import of fertiliser and he has replied that there will be no reduction rather it will increase in future... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question hour. You come to the question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is a very important question. A number of fertiliser units have been closed down. The production has been stopped. The Gorakhpur plant has been closed for the last three years. Then, it has happened in Barauni, Durgapur, Haldia, Talcher and in two units of Namrup. The Prime Minister knows about it very well. It also happened in the case of Ramagundam plant. At the time of inauguration of that fertiliser plant, he was present. He told me there when I met him about starting the production in these fertiliser units. Unless you restart the production and recommission the Haldia fertiliser unit, how can you increase the indigenous production?

[Translation]

There are several proposals. There is proposal for revamping and there is

also proposal for the revival of Fertilizer Workers Federation of India...
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I will disallow the question if you do not come to the question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Government take concrete and time-bound steps for the revival of the units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation?

SHRI RAM NAIK: When cement is not available, how can they take concrete steps?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Most of these units are located in the Eastern part of our country and because of the stoppage of production, entire Eastern part of our country is suffering.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of closing down of factories is concerned, no factory of Gorakhpur has yet been finally closed down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It has been lying closed for the last 7 months.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Please listen to me first. So far as Haldia unit is concerned, I would like to say that this unit has not been started so far.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is not aware that it was started in 1986. It was closed down due to an accident.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: When the factory needs major repair, it is closed down for during the needful. This is the present situation of the factory at Gorakhpur. The factory at Haldia has not yet started functioning.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Sir, is it a fact that during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, there would be an import of 26 lakh tonnes of urea? Is it also a fact that at the end of the Ninth Plan, the quantity would be 72 lakh tonnes? This much quantity will not be available even in the international market. So, why is the Government closing down the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation's Haldia, Durgapur and Namrup Plants, instead of modernising them?

Secondly, in view of the huge investments required in fertilizer industry with comparatively low return, what steps is the Government contemplating to bridge the gap between demand and supply of fertilizers so that self-sufficiency in the production of fertilizers is attained by Ninth Plan?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, it is really too much! First of all, you are not expected to read out. Now, you are reading out such a long statement!

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: I have said earlier that keeping in view the farmers' demand of fertilisers we are making every possible effort to increase the production of fertilizers. The Government has always been fully conscious of the issue and will remain so in future also. We are making every effort

to meet the increased demand of fertilizers on our own, but till it becomes possible, we will not let the farmers suffer. We will import fertilizer to meet their demand. Besides this, we will try to increase the production of these commodities indigenously.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, our demand for fertilizer is growing more and more, day by day. Is it a fact that it was of the order of 121.53 lakh tonnes during 1992-93? Hon. Minister has now stated that this year it has gone up to 133 lakh tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. All these are undisputed facts.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: According to the Working Group of the Planning Commission, by the end of the Eighth Plan, it will be around 202 lakh tonnes. This year, the quantity of fertilizer imported is of the order of 29.76 lakh tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to the question. Otherwise, I will disallow your question.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It is only before BIFR. It is taking a long time. To meet the requirement and the production capacity that is available in the country, how soon could negotiations be completed and the closed units be revived? Nephtha and also gas, which are required for the production of fertilizers, are not available in sufficient quantities. Coal is available in abundant quantity. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to upgrade the coal technology so that it can be used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to place certain important aspects of the fertilizers before the House. When we talk of fertilizers, we seem to be talking generally of fertilizers. But, as my colleagues have just had an occasion to explain, there are three types of fertilizers used in this country. In one, the country is self-sufficient, can be self-sufficient and we can even produce more. But, in respect of the other two, I am afraid, this country has to be importing those fertilizers for a long time to come because the raw material is not available in this country. Now, this is a fact of life which every farmer knows and that is why in a mistaken way they are using more fertilizer that is available here instead of using it in the proper quantities and proportion. That is affecting agriculture. That is affecting yield and that is affecting the land also. So, this will have to be looked into, but, the fact remains that we have to year after year be importing those fertilizers, that is Potash as well as Phosphorous. So, that is an inevitability which we have to face. If, ultimately it is going to be one thing which has to be year after year—for a long period of years—imported, it is these two fertilizers. So, these are the facts.

Taking these into consideration, there can be some adjustment in prices. There can be some adjustment in the factories. Of course, about the closure of factories and how to reopen or when to reopen them, are totally different matters. That answer has been given. But, I would like to place this general picture before the House that out of these three fertilizers, it is only in one that the country can be self-sufficient and is self-sufficient more or less.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
....(*Interruptions*) Please say something

about the import of cow-dung from Holland also... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

Mr supplementary emanates from the earlier reply given by the hon. Minister regarding the Haldia plant. I would like to know how much money has been spent to set up this plant and whether this much money should be allowed to be wasted because till now this plant has not started working. I would also like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that for the plants which are closed down or have become sick, many committees including COPU and Joint Committee on Fertilizers, have recommended de-rating of the capacity and revamping measures so that production starts and we get more fertilizers for our farmers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the factory at Haldia has not yet started functioning and the funds have been invested in it and the kind of machinery that has been installed there... (*Interruptions*) will have to be replaced. We should take measures to save that fund and also to get more production of fertilizer to meet the demand. At least such steps should be taken which will reduce the deficit. Some reports have come and the Members have expressed their opinion. Whatever decision is taken, we will try to implement that. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Public Sector Undertakings

*24. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) the names of those undertakings which are incurring losses and the quantum thereof;

(c) the reasons for such losses by each of them; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome their losses?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Details of the Public Sector Undertakings in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers are given in *Annexure-I*.

(b) As on 31.3.1993 the following Public Sector Undertakings have incurred losses:—

(*Figures in Rs. Crore*)

Net loss (1992-93)

1. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFC)	—	349.44
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI)	—	225.98

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

		Net loss (1992- 93)
3.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)	8.29
4.	Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL)	13.66
5.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL)	80.94
6.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)	83.44
7.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Calcutta (SSPL)	6.64
8.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Calcutta (BCPL)	12.74
9.	Bengal Immunity Ltd., Calcutta (BIL)	7.26

Besides, joint sector undertakings namely Orissa Drugs and joint Chemicals Ltd. (Rs. 0.55 Crores), Uttar Pradesh Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Rs. 2.46 Crores) and Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Rs. 0.19 Crores) and a multi state Cooperative namely Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd. (Rs. 15.83 Crores) have also incurred losses in 1992-93.

(c) The main reasons for losses suffered by HFC and FCI are design/equipment deficiencies, frequent equipment breakdowns, prolonged power cuts and ageing of plants.

PDIL is suffering losses due to shortage of work orders, high cost of production, low market realisation and low capacity utilisation.

The main reasons for the losses incurred by PPCL and PPL are reduction in off take of their phosphatic fertilizers products due to steep increase in the price of the phosphatic fertilizers following decontrol w.e.f. 25.8.1992 and higher cost of production of indigenous phosphatic fertilizers as compared to the price of imported DAP.

The main reasons for incurring

losses by IDPL, SSPL, BIL, BCPL, ODCL & UPDPL & RDPL are:—

- (i) Under utilisation of existing capacity.
- (ii) Non-availability of working capital.
- (iii) Excess man-power.
- (iv) Huge interest burden.
- (v) Old technology.

The main reasons for losses in Petrofils are :—

- (i) Excess supply situation and lower price realisation in the synthetic yarn industry.
- (ii) Increased interest burden.
- (iii) High capital cost and depreciation of the new plants.
- (iv) High cost of imports and foreign debt servicing due to devaluation of Indian rupee in 1991 and 1992.

(d) Steps taken/proposed to be taken for undertakings in fertilizer sector.

(1) The following steps have been taken to increase the production of

fertilizers which will result into improving the profitability of the fertilizers companies:—

- (i) Customs duty on import of capital goods for new fertilizer plants and revamping of old plants has been abolished w.e.f. 23.9.1992.
- (ii) Lowering of railway freight for phosphatic fertilizers its raw materials and potash.
- (iii) Customs duty on import of phosphoric acid which is a raw material for production of DAP has been abolished w.e.f. 27.8.1992.
- (iv) Refund of customs duty on plant & equipments imported for fertilizers plants that were commissioned after 1.1.1991.
- (v) 3% concession in the interest rate on term loan taken by the new units as well as for revamp projects will be provided by the Government subject to the ultimate rate remaining 12% or above.
- (vi) Import substitution incentives to encourage use of indigenous phosphate raw materials and pyrites.

(II) Steps taken/proposed to be taken for undertakings under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemical.

(1) In compliance with the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985,

the management of six sick companies in the pharmaceutical sector (IDPL, BIL, BCPL, SSPL, UPDPL and ODCL) had made reference to the BIFR in the prescribed manner. The BIFR has formally declared these Public Sector Companies as sick in terms of the provisions of the SICA, 1985. In the case of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a Revival Package has been prepared and the BIFR has allowed the Govt. to implement the Revival package. Revival packages for other companies i.e. BIL, BCPL, SSPL, ODCL & UPDPL are under preparation/consideration.

In case of Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. additional equity has been given by the promoters and the State Govt. of Rajasthan has also extended some assistance which is likely to result in improvement in its performance in the year 1993-94.

(2) Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. has taken/proposed to take the following steps:—

- (i) Planning and adopting flexible production activities to take advantage of the market.
- (ii) Exercising utmost economics in the raw materials consumption, administrative and other fixed expenses.
- (iii) Control of inventory levels.
- (iv) Schemes have been identified to achieve 3% energy cost reduction on recurring basis.

ANNEXURE-I**Details of Public Sector Undertakings
under the Ministry of Chemicals &
Fertilizers**

(1) *Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani (HOC) Maharashtra*: It was set up for manufacturing chemicals/intermediates which are required for production of Dyes, Dye Intermediates, Rubber Chemicals, Pesticides, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Laminates etc.

It has two units, one at Rasayani Maharashtra and the second at Cochin, Kerala and a subsidiary company at Rudraram (Andhra Pradesh) for manufacture of Poly-Tetra-Fluoro-Ethylene (PTEE), a high tech engineering plastic.

(2) *Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi*: The company has three units one each at Delhi, Udyog Mandal (Kerala) and Rasayani (Maharashtra) which produce basic pesticides i.e. DDT, BHC, Malathion, Butachlor Technical, Endosulfan and their formulations.

(3) *Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*: The company has five plants one each located at Rishikesh for manufacture of antibiotics, at Hyderabad for manufacture of synthetic drugs, at Madras for surgical instruments and formulations, at Gurgaon for formulations and at Muzaffarpur for drugs and chemical intermediates. It also has three subsidiaries in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa in collaboration with State Governments.

(4) *Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.*: The company was set up with the main

objective of production of Pencillin, Streptomycin and other antibiotics at Pimpri, Pune. The company has three subsidiary units in the joint sector promoted in collaboration with the State Industrial Development Corporation of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Manipur.

(5) *Smith Stainstreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*: The company is manufacturing and marketing pharmaceutical formulations.

(6) *Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Calcutta*: The company is manufacturing and marketing wide range of industrial chemicals (Sulphuric Acid and Ferric Alum), Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics and home products and has four manufacturing units.

(7) *Bengal Immunity Ltd. Calcutta*: The company is engaged in the manufacture of various sera and vaccines, toxoids and other pharmaceuticals formulations and has two manufacturing units.

(8) *Indian Petrochemicals Ltd.*: The company is manufacturing and distributing various petrochemicals like polymers, synthetic organic chemicals, plastic fibres and fibre intermediates from petroleum feedstock. It has a strong R&D Centre and is a profit-making company right from its inception.

(9) *Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFC)*: It has five operating units, viz. Barauni, Durgapur, Namrup-I, Namrup-II and Namrup-III. The total annual installed capacity of these units is 6.54 lac tons of nitrogen.

(10) *The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI)*: It has four operating

units, one each at Sindri (Bihar), Gorakhpur (U.P.), Ramgundam (A.P.) and Talcher (Orissa), with a total annual capacity of 8.06 lac tons of nitrogen. Besides, it has an organisation, known as the Jodhpur Mining Organisation, engaged in the mining and selling of gypsum.

(11) *Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)*: The company has four operating units at Trombay and Thal. The annual installed capacity of all the units of RCF is 10 lac tons of nitrogen and 1.20 lac tons of phosphates. Besides fertilizers, the company produces a number of industrial products, such as methanol, concentrated nitric acid and methylamine.

(12) *Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL)*: MFL's plants are located at Manali, near Madras. The annual installed capacity of MFL is 1.76 lac tons of nitrogen and 1.12 lac tons of phosphates.

(13) *National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)*: NFL is the largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers in the country. It has four units, one each at Vijaipur (MP), Panipat (Haryana), Nangal (Punjab) and Bhatinda (Punjab). The annual installed capacity of NFL is 10.35 lac tons of nitrogen. Industrial products like nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, liquid nitrogen liquid oxygen etc are also produced by NFL.

(14) *Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)*: FACT, India's first large scale fertilizer unit was set up in 1943 in the private sector at Udyogmandal, Cochin. In 1962, FACT became a public sector company. It manufactures factamfos (20:20) and ammonium sulphate, which is a by-product of caprolactam in its Udyogmandal plant. Urea and complex,

fertilizers, mainly factamfos (20:20) are manufactured in its Cochin Plant. In the Petrochemical Division located at Udyogmandal, caprolectam is the main product, besides nitric acid and soda ash. The annual installed capacity of the company is 2.68 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.43 lakh tonnes of phosphate.

(15) *Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL)*: PPL is the largest producer of DAP in the country with an annual capacity of 7.20 lakh tonnes of DAP. Its plants are located at Paradeep (Orissa). Besides DAP, the company also has captive facilities for production of sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid, the major inputs for DAP production.

(16) *Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)*: The company was set up in March, 1960 to exploit the pyrites deposits in the country. The company is, at present, engaged in the mining of pyrites deposits as well as production of single superphosphate at Amjhore in Bihar, exploratory-cum-production mining of pyrites deposits at Saladipura in Rajasthan and mining of rock phosphate ore from the Mussoorie Phosphorite deposits in U.P.

(17) *Project & Development India Ltd. (PDIL)*: PDIL is an integrated design, engineering, research and development organisation with the three major areas of activities as (a) design, engineering and consultancy services; (b) research and development; and (c) production of catalysts, chemicals and fabrication of equipments.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, they have given a list of losses in the years 1992 and 1993. I would like to know as to what are the cumulative losses incurred by these undertakings so far. I

also want to know whether you are planning to privatise any of the units of these undertakings and in that case what are you going to do to sort out the labour problem which is going to result from this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I respectfully bow to the Chair that the nature of this question concerns the whole Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

On the question of cumulative losses, I do not have the figures at the moment. I will give the details later on. However, I would like to say this....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, I want to make it clear. I have asked about the accumulated losses of these nine companies which he talked about just now.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is what I am saying. I do not have the figures at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will definitely send it to the hon. Member in the course of the next week.

On the question of privatisation, the move is not to privatise immediately. That is not the direction or the thinking or the immediate reaction of the Government.

Sir, the public sector has played an important role. What we want is that these companies should continue to be there as companies viz. if they are pharmaceutical companies, let them be pharmaceutical companies, if they are fertilizer companies, let them be fertilizer companies and so on. But, as they are

sick, in the new environment, it is necessary for them to meet competition. For innovating any technology, ways and means are always being discussed with officers, with workers, with financial institutions and with the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, I am very sorry to say that there is something wrong with my understanding. I am unable to understand what the Minister has said.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that there is no proposal for privatisation at present.

SHRI VASUNDHARA RAJE: But he wants to upgrade the technology.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I want to know what is happening in Sindhri just now. It is because, at the moment, there are some smaller factories where the lands belonging to those factories have been disposed of. The schools of those factories have been closed down. The hospitals of those factories have been closed down. I would like to know what exactly they are trying to do.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Now, what is happening to the public sector is this. They are not just making the products. If it is a pharmaceutical factory, they are not pharmaceuticals or if it is a fertilizer factory, they are not only making fertilizers, but taking into account the wider social objectives, they are laying roads for the entire village, they are building schools all over the country and they are doing all kinds of social activities. That is very good. But, that cannot be at

the cost of the commercial...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You reply to the main supplementary and not to these things.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What I am saying is this. The public sector played a role at the time of independence and in the last four decades. Now, the time has come for these Units to be commercially viable. Therefore, for them, looking at the profitability is the main thing. They must do much more for their workers. But being across the board, across the country and doing all types of social activities and so on so forth will be done only if the profitability permits them, otherwise, it will be difficult.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: As per the recent verdict of the Division Bench of the High Court of Kerala, the Ammonia Storage Tank in Wellington Island has to be closed within 90 days. This verdict will lead to a total collapse.

MR. SPEAKER: We are jumping from general to specific. I am afraid, the Minister may or may not have the information. If you want, he will sent it to you in writing.

PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: If he is having any information, let him please help me. This verdict may lead to a total collapse of the biggest public sector company known as FACT. So, my first question is this.

So, to save FACT, whether it is possible to ban the import of caprolactum and restore the custom duty for caprolactum to 60 per cent; and whether it is possible to reinstate the deemed export facilities for tyre cord and tyre exporters

and introduce uniform excise duty rate for all synthetic fibres and allow export benefits for Indian caprolactum.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The supplementary concerns two aspects. One is the order of the High Court of Kerala asking that the facility which is there at the harbour where ammonia is accumulated—in view of the High Court, this is highly inflammable and therefore dangerous for that particular port area—that should be shifted. It is true that will create major problems, financial problems for the company. Therefore, the Company has decided to go for an appeal to the Supreme Court against that judgement.

As far as the second aspect is concerned, already, at the request of the MPs and others, the Government had dealt with import duty of caprolactum by increasing import. It must be understood that while we have this basic petro chemicals, there are downstream units which must also get raw material for their ingredients at the competitive prices. Otherwise, these units, the entire plastic industry will not be competitive. Now, on the one hand, we want to increase the use of plastic which is something like 1 kg per head while in big countries, our big neighbours, around the corner, in Asia, even in those countries which have a social economy, it is 10 kg per head. Therefore, we cannot have it both ways—make the use of the finished products competitive and at the same time protect the unit beyond a point that makes the basic ingredients and the basic material. A via media has to be found, has been found.

MRTS for Metropolitan Cities

*25. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) for the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details of the plans formulated for each city including Delhi and their present status; and

(c) the action taken thereon for rapid and easy transport in these cities, particularly in Delhi and Bombay during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is the responsibility of the State Government/City authorities for formulating plans and undertaking urban transport projects taking into accounts the local conditions and transport demand in the city.

(b) and (c) In respect of Delhi, the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for a multi-modal MRTS system has been carried out. This envisages 27 Kms. of underground metro corridors, 140 Kms. of surface-rail corridor and 7.5 Kms. of dedicated busway. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7500 crores approx. at 1992-93 prices. The proposals relating to financial package and institutional mechanisms for implementing the project have been formulated but no final decision on the project has been taken so far.

In respect of Bombay, an Urban Transport Project has been formulated by the Government of Maharashtra. Discussions were held between the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Urban

Development and Government of Maharashtra in regard to financing of the Project including sharing of costs of railway components. The State Government is yet to submit revised project proposals in the light of the latest discussions.

In respect of Hyderabad State Government have formulated a proposal for introduction of a Light Rail Transit System. It has been decided to implement this Project through a newly formed Joint Stock Company, namely the Urban Mass Transit Company Ltd. In respect of Madras and Bangalore also, certain proposals were received from the State Government in regard to rail based urban transport projects; the concerned State Governments have been asked to update the feasibility reports and work out a detailed project proposal with respect to the latest traffic data and with proper techno economic and financial justification.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: The answer given by the hon. Minister so far as the Bombay Urban Transport Project is concerned is incomplete. The Government of Maharashtra has already formulated a Bombay Urban Transport Project Phase II and it has been submitted to the Government of India. The World Bank team has suggested some additional works in the suburban of Bombay, but the Railway Department has not agreed to that project. I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister. The Government of Maharashtra has submitted seven other works in the Second Phase. Will the Government of India accept them?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Bombay Metropolitan Region Authority has formulated a proposal, as was mentioned by the hon. Member, to bring

about an improvement in the traffic and transport on the road system, under the bridges, over the bridges etc. This Phase is called the BUTP-II. Previously, we had Phase I during 1977—84. Now, we have phase II and it contains various proposals, as I said just now; and we are going to have new roads and bridges. This was discussed with the representatives of the World Bank and the various Ministers of the Centre here also. The World Bank indicated that they might be prepared to extend the financial assistance if the cost of the suburban railway components would be met with local resources.

There was a meeting and it was said that the Railways would agree to take up the suburban railway components under BUTP-II provided the Maharashtra Government and the Railways share the cost at 50:50.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Maharashtra and the Railways have already agreed to share at 50:50. I would like to know whether the Government of India will agree to include optimisation works on Western and Central Railways to reduce headway from four minutes to three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Is not that question relate to the Ministry of Railways?

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: This is a project submitted by the Government of Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister can reply, I have no objection.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I am sorry, this does not relate to the main question.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, going further on that point, I would like to ask something. The reply says that discussions were held between the Ministry of Railways, Urban Development and Maharashtra Government in regard to financing of project including the sharing of cost of Railway components.

The State Government has submitted its report. Now the information is, according to this proposal suburban Railway component was to the extent of Rs. 1,304.86 crores and the World Bank added further a proposal of Rs. 769.72 crores. The report says that the Railways were reluctant to share anything.

I would like to know whether the discussions have been held. As you are merely awaiting the Maharashtra Government's proposals, what were the discussions; what was finally decided in this project; whether the Railways are going to subscribe to this project or not; and whether there is any proposal to levy and cess on the commuters of the Railways?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the World Bank team is coming to India by the end of February. They will be here till the middle of March. They are going to discuss all these matters. They will come to certain conclusions afterwards. The Railways and the Government of Maharashtra have come to the conclusion that suburban rail component will be shared 50:50. The earlier reports on BUTP-II will be changed and we have to work out and redo the project again. We are awaiting the arrival of this team and report from the State Government and then we will be able to get into the details.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: They are awaiting Maharashtra Government's project, now that is the stage. So what is decided and on what basis the Government of Maharashtra has to submit the project?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already stated that it is 50:50.

SHRI RAM NAIK: As a part of financing of this Bombay Urban Transport Project, there was a proposal that excess land of Railways can be utilised for commercial exploitation. Finally we were told that that proposal of using excess land for commercial purposes has been sent to the Ministry of Urban Development, who are expected to frame the guidelines. I want to know whether those guidelines have been framed and if so what are the guidelines.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As I mentioned just now, the guidelines will have to be done again because for suburban railway components 50:50 sharing has come up now.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is a different proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: The Railways want to sell the land and they are seeking permission. Will that permission be given?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is the Railways' land. They have to do it themselves.

MR. SPEAKER: The Railways will seek the permission from the Urban Development Ministry.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We do not have to give permission to them.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I may add that for providing the policy the matter has gone to the Cabinet; the Prime Minister had indicated that the Government would decide the policy. The Prime Minister is here. He can respond.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Let me explain it. There are many Ministries in the Government of India who are proposing to sell off their lands to meet certain immediate needs. It is difficult to say that it is a prudent policy. At the same time, there are certain cases where in the event of extreme need and in the event of the Ministry not requiring that land, sale of the land may be desirable. Now, these will have to be examined more carefully. The matter has come to the Cabinet. We were not able to take a blanket decision. It is good that we did not take a blanket decision. We will go into it in greater detail.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to solve the transport problem in Delhi, the questioner in the (b) part of his question has asked what steps are being taken in this regard. It has been stated in the reply that the total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7500 crores for Metro Railway for 1992-93, but no final decision has yet been taken. Delhi is facing acute transport problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the problem in taking final decision in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be taken?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As, I have said, the metro project for Delhi is being divided into two phases. Rs. 3401 crores will be utilised in the 1st phase and it should complete in ten years. The cost of the entire project is Rs. 7500 crores.

You would appreciate that this is a big project and that is why, it is taking a little more time. We are examining it and the work will start when the examination is completed.

[English]

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Sir, through your good offices I would like to request the hon. Minister that—besides what Shri Ram Naik has said—in Bombay the suburb is unfortunately supposed to lie only to the north of the metropolis. The suburb though, could be also to the east, to the south and to the south-west of the city of Bombay. If within a manageable distance of say, 150 kilometres from Bombay, if we must regard them as areas suburbs via kayat like Khopoli, like Thal-Vaishet (RCF) in Alibag, like Nhava-Shera (JNP), Uran and Veer (Dasgaon on Konkan Railway), because every infra structure is built at heavy cost and where railway tracks are already there—much money has been spent, indeed hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent—but they—these lines have not yet been opened to the passenger traffic, except the Veer one, where also, it is no use either to the goers of office or honestly purposefully to none. Will the Government apply its mind to utilise these lines where already money is spent or investment is made in term of facilities to commuters which alone can be a dividend by putting DMUs on these lines which are not electrified? If the Government can do so, I believe, much of the overcrowding of traffic on the northern suburb up to Virar will also be lessened and the already existing infrastructure will thus be put to use. This unfortunately has not been done for yet for lack of imagination on the part of the Government. Will the Government regard these lines as suburban lines for the metropolis of Bombay?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the hon. Member has given good suggestions and I will send them to the Railway Ministry.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is certainly known that, not to talk of rapid transport, Calcutta is having the lowest percentage of roads available compared to Delhi and Bombay. Calcutta has 6 per cent road space while Bombay has 16 per cent and Delhi has 23 per cent. Therefore, in Calcutta, the Metro Railway Project is a must if at all there is any hope of transport. And forget about rapidity. Now, there were three projects for Metro Railway, another North-South corridor and East-West corridor from Salt Lake to Ramrajatala in Howrah. I would like to know whether the URD Ministry considers it to take initial steps for launching the schemes of North-South corridor and East-West corridor immediately before the completion of the Metro Railway Project.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, we all know that Calcutta is very fortunate in having a metro which has reduced the weight of the traffic on the roads. There has been a feasibility report, which has recommended extension of this work. And the metro is supposed to go up to Garia..... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am not talking about that. I am talking about a parallel North-South corridor and East-West corridor. There were three projects in total for MRTP. you are talking about the extension of the present one. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We will see what can be done can be seen when the proposals are received from the State Government.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

[*Translation*]

**Committee on Land Revenue
Administration**

- *26. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri P.S. Appu on Land Revenue Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) The report of the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri P.S. Appu on Revitalization of Land Revenue Administration has not been received so far.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(d) The Committee was constituted towards the end of August, 1993 but could commence its work only towards the end of October, 1993. In view of the diverse systems of Land Revenue

Administration and varying conditions in different States of the country, the task before the Committee is not only of a complex nature but also time consuming. It requires details consultations with the State Governments on various aspects of Land Revenue Administration as well as field visits for on the spot study. In view of this the Committee has been unable to complete its Report and therefore the time period has been extended by another six months upto 23 August, 1994.

[*English*]

Standing Committee on Disinvestment

- *27. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Standing Committee on disinvestment of public sector undertakings recommended by the Rangarajan Committee;

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government have finalised the terms and conditions of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) The Report of the Rangarajan Committee is under examination of the Government.

Foreign Investment Proposals

*28. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign investment projects/proposals cleared during the last financial year and during 1993-94 till date;

(b) the number of applications received and rejected during the period;

(c) the number of applications pending, indicating the sum of foreign investment involved therein;

(d) the areas in which investment proposals are cleared and rejected; and

(e) the areas in which 100 per cent foreign equity is likely to be permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e) The total foreign investment approved in 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Upto December) was Rs. 5610 crores and Rs. 6327 crores respectively. The number of proposals received during the period was about 1440, out of which 29 were rejected and 97 applications were pending.

Some of the important areas in which foreign investment has been approved are power, hydrocarbon, food processing etc. Some areas in which foreign investment has been rejected are potable alcohol, beer. The New Industrial

Policy does not prohibit 100% foreign equity in any area.

[*Translation*]

Wind Mills

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

(a) the number of wind mills installed during the last six months, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have started any scheme to encourage the use of wind mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A total of 75 Wind Electric Generators for grid connected power generation and 19 water pumping wind mills have been installed in the country during the current year.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a scheme for demonstration wind farm projects and has recently introduced a new scheme for water pumping wind mills. The Government is actively promoting private sector wind power projects through soft loans and other promotional incentives. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is operating a World Bank Line of Credit for private sector wind farm development.

A *Statement* showing the details about the programmes is attached.

STATEMENT

The status of installation of wind mills during the current year, from 1-4-1993 to 13-12-1993, is given below:—

Wind Electric Generators for Power Generation

	Private Sector	Demonstration Scheme	Total
Tamil Nadu	63	8	71
Gujarat	4	-	4
	67	8	75

Water Pumping Wind Mills

Uttar Pradesh	15
Madhya Pradesh	4
	19

Details about the Programmes are given below:—

Wind Power Programme:

Demonstration Scheme:

Financial support to the extent of 60% of the cost of Wind Electric Generators is provided by the Central Government with balance project costs to be met by the concerned State Government.

Private Sector Projects :-

The World Bank Line of Credit amounting to US\$ 78 million is being operated by IREDA for financing private

sector wind farm projects of aggregate capacity 85 MW. Promotional incentives available from the Central Government include 100% accelerated depreciation, five year tax holiday and exemption/concessional Customs Duty. Other incentives and facilities, such as, wheeling, banking and buy back of energy are available in certain States.

Wind Pumping Programme:

The Ministry provides assistance between Rs. 12,500/- to Rs. 22,500/- for different types of water pumping wind mills.

Identity Cards to Voters

*30. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Election Commission to issue identity cards to voters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal is being implemented by the Government;

(d) if so, the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon, State-wise;

(e) the reaction of the State government thereto;

(f) whether the expenditure is proposed to be borne by the Union Government;

(g) whether a conference of State Chief Ministers to discuss this issue has been called by the Government; and

(h) 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 Election Commission has directed the Chief Electoral Officers of all States (except Jammu & Kashmir) to arrange for issue of photo identity cards to all electors throughout the country by 30th November, 1994. The Commission has also directed that the expenditure on the issue of identity cards to the electors will be first met by the State Government and then to be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments. The Commission has also directed that no election shall be held after 1.1.1995 unless photo identity cards have been issued to all electors. The directions are required to be implemented by the State Government.

(d) to (f) Information regarding State-wise expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The manner of funding and also the modalities for implementing the scheme are under consideration of the Government.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir, While agreeing in principle to the scheme of issue of photo identity cards the Chief Ministers felt that the cards should be multi-purpose and raised the problem of funding for the scheme and wanted the Central Government to make available funds for it. The consensus at the Conference, however, was that the scheme be first tried, on an experimental basis, in a few

areas and then extended to other parts in a phased manner, if found successful.

Poverty Eradication Programmes

*31. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI RAMBADAN:

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

(a) the estimated number of persons living below poverty line in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any review has been made regarding implementation of various poverty eradication programmes meant for them;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the special efforts being made by the Government to bring them above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Latest estimates of persons living below the poverty line in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, based on the 1987-88 NSSO Survey, are 214.10 lakhs and 448.30 lakhs respectively. According to the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission, which has recommended an alternative methodology for estimation of poor, the estimated number of persons living below the poverty line in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for the year 1987-88 are 294.18 lakhs and 537.05 lakhs respectively. The

methodology recommended by the Expert Group is being studied by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These are two major Centrally Sponsored Programmes for Poverty Alleviation viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are reviewed regularly by the Central Level Coordination Committee, the State Level Coordination Committee and at the District Level by the Governing body of the DRDA's. In addition physical progress is monitored by the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

The Ministry of Rural Development has recently introduced a Scheme of Area Officer where a team of officers is to visit States and give first hand account of existing problems and progress with reference to these two and other schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

With respect to the Integrated Rural Development Programme, among the important steps taken in the recent past to make IRDP more effective in achieving the objective of alleviation of poverty (i) abolition of Purchase Committee and introduction of cash disbursement scheme; (ii) enhancement of ceiling on IRDP subsidy by Rs. 1000; and (iii) proposed extension of the family credit plan to a larger number of districts.

A Concurrent Evaluation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was completed in 1992-93 and the final report of the findings are being finalised.

(d) In addition to ongoing programmes for poverty alleviation, a new Scheme called Employment Assurance Scheme has been introduced on

2.10.1993 in the rural areas of 1754 blocks in the country in which the Revamped Public Distribution System is currently in operation. The Scheme aims at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it.

Furthermore, from the year 1993-94, an important modification has been introduced in the JRY Scheme under which additional allocation is being given to 120 backward districts of the country where there is a concentration of unemployment and under-employment. An amount of Rs. 700 crores has been earmarked during 1993-94 for Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

[English]

Scientific Advisory Council

* 32. SHRI R. SURENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Scientific Advisory Council;

(b) if so, the details of the objectives to be achieved thereby and the functions to be assigned to the proposed Council;

(c) the categories of the persons likely to be included therein; and

(d) the time by which the Scientific Advisory Council is likely to be established and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a)

Yes, Sir.

- (b)
1. To advise on the formulation of Science & Technology policy of the Govt. and on the manner of its implementation.
 2. To recommend measures to enhance country's technological self-reliance with particular reference to the new industrial policy.
 3. To recommend niche areas for technological thrust and for their promotion, propose strategies like technology missions along with suitable management structure for result-oriented and time targeted implementation.
 4. To consider the issues relating to the development and application of science and technology which may be referred to it by the Prime Minister or by the Cabinet Committee on Science & Technology and to recommend actions.
 5. To recommend measures for effective networking of S&T institutions and industry, particularly in the light of near-term goals proposed as targeted activities.
 6. To recommend necessary actions for the application of S&T to secure upgraded performance of the national infrastructure, and

7. To identify critical gaps and to recommend remedial measures.

(c) and (d) The composition and the tenure of SAC-CCST are decided by the Chairman, CCST.

[*Translation*]

Production of Paper

*33. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is under-utilisation of production capacity of paper industry in the country at present;

(b) the total production of paper in the country during 1993-94 so far as compared to its production during 1992-93;

(c) whether the demand for Indian paper in foreign countries is satisfactory;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI
KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Paper and Paper Board during the two years is as under:-

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)
1992	21.28
1993	22.00

(c) and (d) Paper and Paper Board produced in the country is already being exported. Its export was of the order of about Rs. 77 crores during 1992-93 as compared to Rs. 44 crores in 1991-92.

(e) Paper Industry has undertaken modernisation and technology upgradation on continuing basis to improve quality. Besides, efforts are on to develop jute for the manufacture of high quality paper. CPPRI have developed technology for the improvement of the quality of the paper and they are imparting the same to Paper Industry.

Development Schemes of Bihar and West Bengal

*34. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar and West Bengal have sent certain schemes to the Planning Commission for the development of these states;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on these schemes by the Union Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Schemes for development of the States are included in the Five Year and Annual Plan proposals. The Planning Commission finalise the States Annual Plans in consultation with the State Governments and outlays for the plan, as a whole are agreed to. Scheme-wise approval is not accorded.

[English]

Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

*35. SHRI RAM NAIK:

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date of commissioning of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant;

(b) the total life of this plant envisaged at the time of commissioning;

(c) whether the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant is being readied to operate for 40 years; and

(d) if so, the precautions taken to avoid any ill-effects after completion of its original scheduled life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Tarapur Atomic Power Station was commissioned for commercial operation in October, 1969.

(b) While the life assumed for amortisation of investment is 25 years as per prevalent practice, the design life of the power station determined by its most critical equipment namely the boiling water reactor vessel is 40 years.

(c) and (d) Ageing management of nuclear power reactors is a continuous process. For this purpose, a continuous ongoing programme of inservice inspection of the plant systems and equipment is practiced. Based on the results of such inspection, assessment of all the critical components is made to ascertain their health for continued operation of the plant. Such assessment are reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and operating licence renewed periodically. This station is expected to operate safely for the next 10 to 15 years or even more based on the above programme.

New Drug Policy

*36. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

PFOF. PREM DHUMAL:

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

(a) the present status of new Drug Policy;

(b) whether the inordinate delay in announcing the new Drug Policy is affecting the production and consequent growth of drug sector;

(c) if so, when the new Drug Policy is likely to be announced;

(d) the details of the major policy decisions taken/under consideration by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the policy of the Government for attracting investment and new technologies by MNC in drug sector?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e) The process of the Review of the Drug Policy, 1986 is at an advanced stage. After finalising the modifications needed in the existing provisions relating to the various aspects of the pharmaceutical industry announcement of the modified Drug Policy would be made.

Study on Earthquake

*37. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the scientific study conducted by a group of scientists, the recent earthquake in Latur (Maharashtra) was due to an underground nuclear explosion;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted by the scientists stating the base on which the conclusion has been arrived at; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) According to Press Reports, Scientists from Delhi and Shivaji Universities have made this conclusion from their own studies;

(b) As per the news item, scientists from the above universities made observations on radioactivity and ground temperature in the affected area. In addition, their conclusion is based on the reported itching of eyes and "burn injuries".

(c) The conclusion of these scientists does not seem acceptable. Increase of ground temperature and radio activity often takes place due to geological causes. For example, release of sub-terranean geothermal energy and emanation of natural radioactive gases like radon due to rupture of underground rocks causes temporary increase in surface temperature and radio activity. Earthquakes take place due to tectonic reasons without being related to remote or nearby nuclear explosions.

It is known that only small earthquakes (around magnitude 4) can be caused by nuclear explosions conducted underground and the earthquakes so generated are confined to a localised area. This inference is based on the data collected over the years from the underground nuclear experiments conducted at Nevada, Western United States and Central Asian Region of the former Soviet Union.

Latur earthquake of 30.9.93, had a magnitude of 6.3. The aftershock sequence recorded by the local network established in the area is typical of a natural event.

Heavy Engineering Corporation

*38. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi has improved since 1992-93 after it was identified as a sick company and declared a fit case for the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction;

(b) if so, the details of its performance during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far;

(c) whether the main reason for the poor production and financial performance is due to acute shortage of funds which has affected availability of input;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to make available enough funds to this Undertaking;

(e) whether BIFR has suggested any measures for the revival of this Undertaking; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Heavy Engineering Corporation is one of the PSUs which have been referred to BIFR under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, as amended in 1991. The performance of the company has improved during the year 1992-93 over the year 1991-92 and has further improved in 1993-94. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Upto Jan. 94)	1992-93 (Upto Jan. 93)
Production	246.04	333.37	268.86	251.07
Cash Loss	131.78	61.28	28.33	55.62
Net Loss	192.66	127.26	82.31	102.02

(c) and (d) Resource constraint is one of the reasons, amongst others, that has affected the performance of the company. The Government is extending financial support to the company within its budgetary constraints.

(e) and (f) The company has formulated a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and the same has been referred to IDBI, the Operating Agency appointed by BIFR, for examination.

Investment Promotion Strategies

39 SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

SHRI D. VENKAT-
ESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Working Group to look into various factors of 'rationalisation and harmonisation' of investment promotion strategies;

(b) if so, the main issues likely to be considered by the Group;

(c) the time by which the Working Group is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether any other steps are being taken to review the investment promotion strategies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e) The Government has constituted a Working Group on 17th February, 1994 to suggest strategies relating to investment promotion measures keeping in view the specific requirements of State Governments. The Working Group will examine:

(i) Options for working out modalities which would ensure a more cost effective utilisation of the limited resources available with the States and Centre, simultaneously taking care of the legitimate aspirations of the relatively backward States; and

- (ii) Issues relating to rationalisation and harmonisation of policies and incentives for promotion of industries keeping in view the specific requirement of State Governments.

The Working Group has been asked to submit its report within three months.

Joint Ventures

*40. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agreements have been signed with foreign countries during 1993 for establishment of joint ventures in India;

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

(c) whether any progress in establishment of these ventures has since been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of these ventures is likely to be established in Sikkim; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) During 1993, approvals have been given to 785 proposals for setting up joint ventures with foreign equity participation. Country-wise break-up of number of proposals approved and foreign investment involved, in these proposals are given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) and (d) These projects are at different stages of implementation depending upon their gestation period which varies from project to project. However, during the year 1993, the estimated actual inflow of foreign direct investment has been of the order of Rs. 1786.00 crores as against Rs. 675.22 crores in 1992 and Rs. 351.43 crores in 1991, indicating increasing trends in implementation of the projects involving foreign investment.

(e) and (f) No proposal with foreign equity for setting joint ventures in Sikkim has been received during the period.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Country-Wise details of Approvals for Foreign Direct Investment by the Government during the Year 1993

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Country	Total Financial Cases	Amount of Foreign Investment
1.	Afganistan	1	10.07
2.	Australia	15	2956.22
3.	Armenia	1	10.11

S.No.	Name of Country	Total Financial Cases	Amount of Foreign Investment
4.	Austria	6	1556.84
5.	Bahrain	1	40.80
6.	Belgium	5	599.50
7.	Belorussia	1	4.90
8.	British Virgin	2	460.35
9.	Canada	8	2728.00
10.	Cayman Island	1	300.00
11.	China	8	6165.97
12.	Czech Republic	1	44.00
13.	Denmark	8	3199.38
14.	Estonia	1	700.00
15.	Finland	4	206.50
16.	France	19	12908.94
17.	Germany	75	17543.63
18.	Hongkong	12	8795.00
19.	Hungary	7	226.58
20.	Indonesia	1	38.00
21.	Ireland	3	16564.00
22.	Israel	2	145.90
23.	Italy	26	11734.64
24.	Japan	26	25742.74
25.	Kazakhstan	1	150.00
26.	Korea (South)	21	2932.62
27.	Kuwait	1	4.88
28.	Luxembourg	2	289.76
29.	Malaysia	5	848.38
30.	Mauritius	8	12424.16
31.	Mexico	3	23897.50
32.	NRI	127	104331.21
33.	Netherlands	26	32164.96

S.No	Name of Country	Total Financial Cases	Amount of Foreign Investment
34.	New Zealand	1	4.50
35.	Norway	2	266.43
36.	Oman	3	54297.50
37.	Panama	2	255.29
38.	Phillipines	6	1324.15
39.	Poland	1	15.00
40.	Portugal	1	1400.00
41.	Russia	7	194.85
42.	Saudi Arabia	8	1086.70
43.	Singapore	28	6673.99
44.	Slovakia	1	5.00
45.	Spain	3	980.00
46.	Sri Lanka	1	151.00
47.	Sweden	2	61.61
48.	Switzerland	34	42680.48
49.	Taiwan	10	1001.10
50.	Thailand	4	36841.50
51.	U.A.E.	5	40448.79
52.	U.K.	80	62272.63
53.	U.S.A.	151	346187.94
54.	Ukraine	1	27.50
55.	Unindicated Country	6	277.98
TOTAL		85	886179.67

Direct Foreign Investment

231. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total actual inflow of direct foreign investment in rupees as well as in US dollars since June, 1991;

(b) the industry wise distribution of such foreign investment; and

(c) the average proportion of capital cost of the projects concerned that have been covered by such foreign investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI
KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The estimated
actual inflow of foreign direct investment
from 1991 to December 1993 is Rs.
2812.65 crores or US \$ 891.49 million.
(@ USD 1 = Rs. 31.55)

(b) Industry-wise distribution of

actual inflow of foreign direct investment
is not maintained. However, industry-wise
break-up of foreign direct investment
approved during the Post Policy period till
the end of December 1993 is given in the
attached *Statement*.

(c) Proportion of capital cost of the
projects covered by foreign direct
investment vary from project to project
depending upon the nature and size of
such projects.

STATEMENT

List of Industry-Wise Break-up of Foreign Collaboration cases approved by the Government during the Period from 01-08-91 to 31-12-93 (Post-Policy Period)

(Rs. in millions)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Ist and IInd Year (August 1991 to July 1993)			IIIrd Year (August 1993 to December 1993)			TOTAL (August 1991 to December 1993)					
		Total	Tech.	Fin. Amount	Total	Tech.	Fin. Amount	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Metallurgical Industries	140	91	49	5,758.70	25	11	14	7,449.63	165	102	63	13,208.33
2.	Fuels	7	-	7	20,138.15	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	20,138.15
	(i) Power												
	(ii) Oil Refinery	16	3	13	16,790.02	2	-	2	5,427.50	18	3	15	22,217.52
	(iii) Other	40	28	12	686.95	14	5	9	246.92	54	33	21	933.87
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	18	12	6	545.87	6	4	7	1.10	24	16	8	546.97
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elect. Generators)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

5. Electrical Equipment	526	295	231	6,034.93	125	53	72	4,948.78	651	348	303	11,037.32
6. Telecommunication	62	40	22	1,347.04	6	4	2	447.20	68	44	24	1,794.24
7. Transportation	146	102	44	3,240.14	30	16	14	1,476.88	176	118	58	4,717.02
8. Industrial Machinery	386	284	102	1,206.32	56	35	21	740.98	442	319	123	2,027.30
9. Machine Tools	39	23	16	139.64	10	4	6	70.10	49	27	22	209.74
10. Agriculture Machinery	13	10	3	55.40	3	3	-	-	16	13	3	55.40
11. Earth Moving Machinery	19	13	6	9.27	5	4	1	3.06	24	17	7	12.33
12. Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Industry	124	75	49	695.07	24	11	13	85.15	148	86	62	780.22
13. Commercial Office & Household Equipment	32	20	12	676.68	3	2	1	54.00	35	22	13	730.68
14. Medical & Surgical Appliances	19	7	12	63.14	3	1	2	57.00	22	8	14	120.14
15. Industrial Instruments	54	34	20	173.15	9	7	2	10.97	63	41	22	184.12
16. Scientific Instruments	21	7	14	345.35	-	-	-	-	21	7	14	345.35

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
17.	Mathematica, Surveying & Drawing Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Fertilizers	7	6	1	9.90	6	5	1	16.56	13	11	2	26.46
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	414	279	135	6,527.82	62	32	30	1,991.37	476	311	165	8,519.19
20.	Photographic Raw Film & Paper	4	3	1	79.00	2	-	2	107.32	6	3	3	186.32
21.	Dye Stuffs	3	-	3	127.30	1	-	1	9.25	4	-	4	136.55
22.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	46	26	20	478.17	16	7	9	130.51	62	33	29	608.67
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	87	31	56	2,053.14	28	10	18	250.27	115	41	74	2,303.39
24.	Paper & Pulp including paper products	30	23	7	222.47	9	5	4	1,131.75	39	28	11	1,354.22
25.	Sugar	2	-	2	535.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	535.00
26.	Fermentation Inds.	14	5	9	699.85	7	-	7	824.50	21	5	16	1,524.35

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
40. Hotel & Tourism	36	15	21	2,604.89	14	3	11	3,072.52	50	18	32	5,677.41
41. Trading Co.	60	-	60	203.03	11	-	11	76.98	71	-	71	280.01
42. Misc. Industries	125	67	58	1,601.49	64	34	30	319.35	189	101	88	1,920.84
Total	2965	1670	129591,759.66	665	281	38439,854.49	3,630	1,951	1,679	1,31,614.15		

Note: The break-up of Foreign Investment approved during the Post Policy Period (i.e. 01.08-1991 to 31-12-1993) in Annex-III and Non-Annex-III Industries are as follows:-

	Total	Technical	Finance	Investment Approved (Rs. in millions)
A. Annex-III	2989	1697 (86.98%)	1292 (76.95%)	1,10,814.01 (84.19%)
B. Non-Annex-III	641	254 (13.02%)	387 (23.05%)	20,800.14 (15.81%)
Total	3630	1951	1679	1,31,614.15

**Supply of Drinking Water in
Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the norms for per capita per day supply of water and to make allowance to give 30 per cent private connections; and

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

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

(b) The guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) do not provide for private in house connections as a large number of villages/habitations have not been provided safe drinking water facilities even through Public Stand posts/spot sources and hand pumps. Liberal norms of private connections under piped water supply schemes can be considered only after the entire unserved/underserved population is covered as per the existing norms.

**Production in Public Sector
Undertakings**

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

(a) whether a total of 48 manufacturing public sector undertakings have achieved 5.79 per cent higher production in December, 1993 as compared to their production during December, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Out of 48 operating public sector undertakings under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry, 41 are in the manufacturing sector and the remaining 7 are Consultancy/Contracting Units.

The Aggregate production achieved by 41 manufacturing units during December, 1993 was higher by 5.79 per cent as compared to December, 1992 as per the details given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Production achieved during		
		December, 1993	December, 1992	Percentage growth
1.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1386.41	986.61	40.52
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	27089.00	25501.00	6.23

S. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Production achieved during		
		December, 1993	December, 1992	Percentage growth
3.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	2416.27	2081.72	16.07
4.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	83.66	86.35	-3.12
5.	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.	28.12	25.03	12.35
6.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	1007.00	804.00	25.25
7.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	840.78	1176.40	-28.53
8.	Bharat Wagon Engineering Co. Ltd.	737.05	804.22	-8.35
9.	Bharat Process & Mech. Engi. Ltd.	4.35	10.05	-56.72
10.	Weighbird India Ltd.	6.45	6.03	6.97
11.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	38.23	34.43	11.04
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	2065.00	990.00	108.59
13.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	300.00	281.58	6.54
14.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	550.00	373.00	47.45
15.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	281.00	189.00	48.68
16.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	300.00	264.04	13.62
17.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.00	30.00	-100.00
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	4502.01	3868.51	16.38
19.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	2997.00	2831.17	5.86
20.	HMT Ltd.	5135.00	6016.00	-14.64
21.	Praga Tools Ltd.	378.00	303.00	24.75
22.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	141.00	250.00	-43.60
23.	Instrumentation Ltd.	987.00	1037.00	-4.82
24.	Rajasthan Electronic Inst. Ltd.	254.00	260.00	-2.31
25.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corp.	687.00	607.00	13.18
26.	National Bicycle Corp. of India.	0.64	4.21	-84.80
27.	National Instruments Ltd.	80.00	28.50	180.70
28.	Scooters India Ltd.	293.00	155.73	88.15
29.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	50.64	35.18	43.95
30.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	4656.00	4209.00	10.62
31.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	1691.00	1982.00	-14.68

S. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Production achieved during		
		December, 1993	December, 1992	Percentage growth
32.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	0.00	165.00	-100.00
33.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	1719.00	1464.00	17.42
35.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co.	765.10	855.22	-13.57
36.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	26.22	18.34	42.97
37.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	35.94	40.52	-11.30
38.	Nepa Ltd.	1113.00	1300.00	-14.38
39.	Rehabilitation Industries Corp.	101.13	10.46	447.83
40.	Tannery & Footwear Corp. of India	0.00	29.06	-100.00
41.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	12.00	170.83	-92.98
TOTAL		52758.00	59322.19	5.79

Gas based Fertilizer Plants

234. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of natural gas has seriously affected the Government's plans for major expansion of various fertilizer plant's capacity;

(b) if so, its extent thereof;

(c) the number of such fertilizer plants functioning at present and their installed/production capacity; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make available sufficient natural gas for these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The following fertilizer projects proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan have not been taken up so far for implementation due to shortage of natural gas:-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Gas requirement (million cubic metres/day)	Annual Additional production capacity proposed
1.	Doubling of the existing production capacity of the Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh) fertilizer plant of M/s Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Company.	1.8 tonnes urea	7.26 lakh
2.	Debottlenecking of KRIBHCO's Hazira plant	0.3	i. 2.91 lakh tonnes of Nitrophosphate ii. 1.98 lakh tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate iii. 0.45 lakh tonnes of ammonium Nitrate
	New 900 TPD ammonia plant at Thal	1.2	i. 360 lakh tonnes of Nitrophosphate ii. 3.22 lakh tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate

(c) The details of the gas based fertilizer plants are given in the attached *Statement*.

(d) Within the overall shortage of natural gas, the demand of the consumers is being met to the extent possible.

STATEMENT

Name of Gas Based Plants	Name of Product	Installed Capacity ('000 MT)
Public Sector		
NFL: Vijaipur	Urea	726.0
HFC: Namrup-I	Ammonium Sulphate	100.0

Name of Gas based Plants	Name of Product	Installed Capacity ('000 MT)
HFC: Namrup-II	Urea	330.3
HFC: Namrup-III	Urea	385.0
RCF: Trombay	Urea	98.0
	15:15:15:	300.0
RCF: Trombay-IV	ANP(20.7.:20.7)	362.5
RCF: Trombay-V	Urea	330.0
RCF: Thal	Urea	1485.0
Cooperative Sector		
IFFCO: Kalol	Urea	396.0
IFFCO: Aonla	Urea	726.0
KRIBHCO: Hazira	Urea	1452.0
Private Sector		
GSFC: Baroda	Urea	367.2
	Ammonium Sulphate	227.0
	DAP	109.0
DFPCL: Taloja	23:23	230.0
NFCL: Kakinada	Urea	495.5
IGFCC: Jagdishpur	Urea	726.0
CFCL: Gadepan	Urea	742.0

Note: The list mentioned plant of CFCL (Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited) at Gadepan is still under trial production.

[Translation]

Development of Electronics

236. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by the Government for the development of latest techniques in the field of electronics;

(b) the amount likely to be spent on these schemes;

(c) the latest position of the country in the field of electronic vis-a-vis other developing countries; and

(d) the incentives being given to private sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Department of Electronics have formulated the following Technology Missions for the development of latest techniques in the field of electronics:—

1. Future Air Navigation System.
2. Massively Parallel Supercomputer.

3. Microelectronics.
4. Photonic/Optoelectronics.
5. New Electronics Materials.
6. Special Components (Strategic and Non-strategic).

(b) Ad-hoc allocations of Rs. 10 crores have been provided for these Technology Missions in 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Annual Plan proposals).

(c) The latest position of the country vis-a-vis some other developing countries in the production of electronics is given in the attached *Statement*.

The country is ahead of most of the other developing countries in many of these areas of R&D.

(d) Action has been initiated to formulate a scheme to provide funding to private sector in the area of Research & Development on a cost and knowledge sharing basis.

STATEMENT

Electronics Production

(US \$ millions)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	Growth %
China	7588	10436	11801	12039	16.63
Hong Kong	5366	6928	7390	7794	13.25
India	3283	4039	4699	5226	16.76
Indonesia	842	1011	1133	1224	13.28
Malaysia	3275	4401	5237	5687	20.19
Singapore	7543	10652	11545	12266	17.59
South Korea	13612	18944	20958	21816	17.02
Taiwan	11604	13764	12819	12893	3.57
Thailand	1209	1735	2031	2285	23.64

Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

237. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey of small scale industrial units functioning in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of these units have been closed down during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to start production in the small industrial units lying closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) during 1989-91 conducted 2nd All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units falling under the purview of Small

Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and registered with various State/UT Directorate of Industries upto 31-3-1988 including the State of Madhya Pradesh and have collected detailed information at State/District/Product level from 5.82 lakh working units. The reference year for the survey was 1987-88. State-wise reports including Madhya Pradesh have been brought out. It was observed from the results of the Census that 76,218 small scale units registered with State Directorate of Industries, Government of Madhya Pradesh were found working during 1987-88. District-wise details are given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) and (d) Any specific study to find out the number of closed units in various districts in Madhya Pradesh during last two years has not been conducted. However, the results of 2nd All India Census of SSI Units revealed that 35,479 units registered with State Directorate of Industries, Government of Madhya Pradesh were found closed or untraceable over a span of 15 years i.e. during 1.1.1973 to 31.3.1988 for various reasons in various districts of Madhya Pradesh. District-wise details are given in *Statement*.

(e) Measures for the rehabilitation of viable units are being taken on regular basis by banks.

STATEMENT

Statement showing District-Wise No. of SIDO units Registered with Director of Industries, Government of Madhya Pradesh upto 31.3.88 and Units found closed

A. Units in the Frame and taken up for coverage:	1,24,553
B. Units found working:	76,218
C. Working units for which data tabulated:	73,892

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of working units for which data tabulated	No. of units found closed
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	1,406	478
2.	Bastar	1,908	692
3.	Betul	1,147	865
4.	Bhind	2,205	400
5.	Bilaspur	1,761	825
6.	Chattarpur	2,170	485
7.	Chhindwara	2,085	755
8.	Damoh	877	424
9.	Datia	681	400
10.	Dewas	1,069	538
11.	Dhar	1,225	402
12.	Durg	3,108	2172
13.	Guna	1,496	195
14.	Gwalior	1,316	1018
15.	Hoshangabad	2,149	1401
16.	Indore	1,970	593
17.	Jabalpur	3,196	2170
18.	Jhabua	579	79
19.	Mandla	1,464	899
20.	Mandsaur	2,052	933
21.	Morena	1,198	757
22.	Narshinghpur	1,414	234
23.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,292	881
24.	Khargaom (West Nimar)	3,336	1284
25.	Panna	1,072	586
26.	Raigarh	3,348	1444
27.	Raipur	3,771	2903
28.	Raisen	1,132	555
29.	Rajgarh	1,441	325

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of working units for which data tabulated	No. of units found closed
30.	Ratlam	974	569
31.	Rewa	1,874	507
32.	Sagar	1,453	529
33.	Satna	2,399	984
34.	Shhore	876	356
35.	Shoni	1,256	779
36.	Shahdol	1,271	423
37.	Shajapur	1,333	702
38.	Shivpuri	1,370	708
39.	Sidhi	607	367
40.	Ambikapur (Surguja)	2,344	1087
41.	Tikamgarh	928	372
42.	Ujjain	1,583	1163
43.	Vidisha	890	404
44.	Bhopal	1,442	1391
45.	Rajnandgaon	1,424	445
TOTAL		73,892	35479

Agro based Industries in Bihar

238. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals for capital investment received for setting up industries in the agro based sector in Bihar during the last two years;

(b) the details of the proposals for foreign investments in this sector accorded approval during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) During the years 1992 and 1993, 9 Industrial Investment memoranda envisaging total estimated investment of Rs. 24.00 crores for setting up agrobased industries in Bihar for mushrooms, fruit pulp and juice, dehydration of fruits and vegetables,

cattle food, sheesam, teak, sal, kail, eucalyputs and all types of plantation and maize starch with or without foreign investment have been filed. Separate State-wise data of foreign investment approved is not maintained.

(c) The implementation time varies from project to project.

[English]

Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

239. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by the Government to run the Haldia Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other alternative proposals under consideration of the Government to make this unit 'viable' and gainfully utilise its entire surplus manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The management of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) with the approval of their Board of Directors, have referred their company, including its

Haldia Project, to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in terms of the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The BIFR has declared HFC as a sick company on 12.11.1992. Any decision on the future of Haldia Project would depend on the outcome of deliberations pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial body.

Expenditure on Republic Day Celebrations

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

(a) whether Army, Navy, Air Force and State Governments are all involved in the celebrations of Republic Day on 26 January every year;

(b) if so, how many days in advance are the Services contingent and equipments assemble at Delhi; and

(c) the expenditures incurred by various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments for these celebrations during the last three years, Central Ministry-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The Army, the Navy and the Air Force are involved in the celebrations of the Republic Day Parade every year. Many of the State Governments are also involved, through presentation of their tableaux.

The contingents, and the equipment, of the Army assemble at Delhi by about the 15th December every year. The marching contingents of the Air Force

assemble at Delhi about 40 days in advance, and equipment about 10 days in advance. The contingents and the equipment of the Navy assemble in Delhi about 45 to 50 days before the Republic Day.

The arrangements in connection with the Republic Day Parade in Delhi are made by the concerned Central Ministries and Depts, the State Governments, the Union Territory Administrations, the Central Public Sector Undertakings, Local bodies and other agencies. As expenditure on the various items is borne by the concerned agencies, and is not compiled or exhibited under one head, it is not possible to indicate the exact expenditure during the last three years.

[*Translation*]

Beneficiaries under Legal Aid Programme

241. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited by the legal aid programme in the country and particularly in Bihar in the year 1992-93;

(b) whether the Government propose alterations in the prescribed principles of the scheme: if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds allocated for Bihar in 1992-93 for this scheme have not been utilised fully; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information with regard to number of persons benefited by the legal aid programme in the country and in Bihar in the year 1992-93 is contained in the attached *Statement*.

(b) The Legal Aid Programme would get a statutory base with the enforcement of the Legal Services Authorities Act wherein it proposed to enhance the income ceiling from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 9,000/- or such other higher amounts as may be prescribed by the State Governments if the case is before the court other than the Supreme Court and from Rs. 9,000/- to Rs. 12,000/-, or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) The allocation of Central Funds is not done on "State basis". A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000/- was sanctioned to six Social Action Groups from Bihar for implementation of Legal Aid Programmes out of which accounts have been received for Rs. 45,000/- from four Social Action Groups.

STATEMENT

Based on the information received from the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards

S. No.	Name of the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards	Number of persons benefited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,227
2.	Assam	1,167

S. No.	Name of the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards	Number of persons benefited
3.	Bihar	344
4.	Goa	877
5.	Gujarat	46,847
6.	Haryana	28,550
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,449
8.	Karnataka	40,332
9.	Kerala	26,219
10.	Madhya Pradesh	84,818
11.	Manipur	24
12.	Mizoram	1,061
13.	Orissa	92,072
14.	Punjab	42,464
15.	Rajasthan	2,52,956
16.	Sikkim	20
17.	Tamil Nadu	47,906
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,51,714
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11
20.	Delhi	3,790
21.	Pondicherry	5,390

[English]

Requirement of Energy in Rural Areas

242. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any survey on the requirement of energy in rural areas, State and U.T-wise;

(b) if so, the plan formulated to meet the growing demand of energy by the rural people; and

(c) the achievement expected to be made by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Rural Energy Programme under which micro level surveys are conducted to assess rural energy requirements in selected blocks in the different states and UTs of the country. 452 blocks are proposed to be covered

under IREP upto 1993-94. Based on the micro-level surveys, integrated rural energy plans are proposed for the selected blocks which include promotion of various energy devices for meeting different energy needs for subsistence and production. 1000 blocks are expected to be covered under IREP during the Eighth Plan period.

Development of Cities

243. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified any cities/towns in the State of Kerala for development with the funds from International Funding Agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds proposed for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have identified Thiruvanthapuram, Cochin and Kozikode in the State of Kerala in connection with a proposal for development with funds from World Bank. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 426 crores. The break-up of funds proposed for different types of project is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

1. Traffic & Transportation	150.00
2. Water Supply & Sewerage	155.00
3. Surface Drainage	27.00

(Rs. in crores)

4. Environmental Sanitation (Low Cost Sanitation & Solid Waste Management)	19.00
5. Slum Upgradation	18.00
6. Municipal Enterprise	30.00
7. Mapping and Land Information System	12.00
8. Technical Assistance & Training	15.00
TOTAL	426.00

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats

244. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 15, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 2107 and state:

(a) the details of the present and the past guidelines to make allotment on out-of-turn basis and the dates when these changes took place;

(b) the details of the present and the previous competent authority to make allotment on out-of-turn basis;

(c) whether flats were allotted by the authorities under old guidelines even after changes therein, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) A comparative *Statement* of old and revised out-of-turn guidelines is attached as furnished by DDA.

(b) As per old guidelines, the Lt. Governor and Vice-Chairman, DDA were the Competent Authority to make out-of-turn allotment of flats to the unregistered and registered persons respectively. As per revised guidelines a committee comprising Minister of Urban Development and Lt. Governor, Delhi is

Competent Authority to make such allotments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Empowered Committee, in its meeting held in January, 1993, decided to make current out-of-turn allotments with reference to the old guidelines as the revised guidelines needed modifications.

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement of the Old Guidelines and Revised Guidelines for out-of-turn Allotment of DDA Flats.

Old Guidelines

Revised Guidelines

1. Eligibility Conditions

1. Eligibility Condition

(a) as per practice, the applicant should have resident in the Union Territory of Delhi continuously for a period of 5 years.

(a) the applicant should have resided in UT of Delhi continuously for a period of 15 years.

(b) He/She or his/her spouse or children should not have owned any immovable property in any part of India.

(b) He/She or his/her spouses or dependent children should not have owned any residential house within municipal limits of Delhi/New Delhi.

(c) The applicant should have attained the age of majority.

(c) The applicant should ordinarily be more than 21 years of age.

2. Grounds for Eligibility

2. Grounds for Eligibility

(a) Physically handicapped persons (as per practice, those having more than 50% disability and produce certificate from Govt. hospital were being considered.)

(a) *OTA as a measure of compassion.*

Blind or physically handicapped persons or those looking after them when such a blind/physically handicapped person is a minor. The instructions of the Dte. of Estates for ad-hoc allotment of govt. qrs. defining degrees of physically handicapped may be followed (As per instructions applicable in the Dte. of Estates, the physically handicapped govt. servant to the extent of 40% disability are

Old Guidelines	Revised Guidelines
<p>(b) Young and recent widows.</p> <p>(c) Outstanding sportsmen, persons winning gallantry awards and others shed service to the nation.</p>	<p>considered for the allotment of staff qrs. A certificate from the medical board of the Hospital concerned and countersigned by the Med. Supdt. is required).</p> <p>(b) War-widows who have fallen in indigent circumstances.</p> <p>(c) Dependents of persons who lost their lives as a result of terrorist activities.</p> <p>(d) (i) Outstanding sportsman who has won medals at the Asiad and Olympics.</p> <p>(ii) Outstanding sportsman who has won Arjuna/ Dronacharya Award.</p> <p>(iii) Artists, literature and musician who get Padma Award or Sahitya Academy Award for eminence in their particular field of art.</p> <p>(iv) Scientists who got Padma or International awards for excellence in their respective fields.</p> <p>(v) Army personnel who got Bravery Award such as Vir Chakra, Param Vir Chakra & Mahavir Chakra.</p> <p>(vi) Scholars of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic who are recipients of the President's award.</p>
<p>3. Extreme compassion/hardship cases deserving special consideration.</p>	<p>3. Other deserving cases which are considered fit for ad-hoc allotment of DDA flats by the Committee. (This clause require clarification whether this will cover cases relating to OTA as a measure of compassion or OTA as a measure of reward or both is to be decided.</p>

Old Guidelines

4. There was no break up of 2.5% OTA quota for allotting to different categories of eligible persons.

Other Points for Consideration:

1. As per old guidelines 2.5% of the total flats released in a year were kept apart for out of turn allotments. If the quota reserved for out of turn allotments is not used within a period of 12 months from its release, the available flats are released for allocation/allotment to the general registrants.

2. The revised guidelines on the subject also states that there should be a urgent degree of immediacy for the provision of shelter. The current DDA practice in allotting SFS flats as a measure of compassionate allotment should, therefore, be discontinued forthwith. This point needs clarification from the Ministry whether in future there will be no allotment of SFS flats on compassionate basis under 2% quota and only 0.5% flats will be kept reserved for allotment to the award winners.

Revised Guidelines

4. Out of the 2.5% quota for out of-turn allotments 2% allotments are to be made as a measure of compassion and 0.5% as measure of reward.

Illegal Sale of Gram Sabha Land

245. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Gram Sabha land is being sold illegally in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the cases which have come to the notice of the Government so far;

(c) the modus operandi adopted in the sale of such land;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the illegal sale of Gram Sabha land; and

(e) the number of persons booked/arrested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c)
According to the Government of National
Capital Territory of Delhi though no case
of illegal sale of Gram Sabha land has
been reported so far.

(d) The preventive measures
introduced and taken are as under:-

(i) Legal proceedings under
Section 86-A of Delhi Land
Reforms Act are initiated.

(ii) Ejectment orders/decree
are passed.

(iii) Demolition operations are
carried out.

(iv) FIRs are lodged with police
authorities for taking
necessary action.

(v) Barbed wire fencing is done.

(vi) Plantation is being undertaken.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) to (c) above.

Revision of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

246. SHRI SYED
SHAHABUDDIN:

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

With the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision or repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area of urban land declared surplus by December 31, 1993, State-wise;

(d) the total area of surplus land acquired by the State Governments upto the date, State-wise;

(e) the area of acquired land developed for public purpose by that date, State-wise;

(f) the area of the developed land utilised for providing housing for Low Income Groups, State-wise; and

(g) the number of LIG Housing units included in the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The Government of India have formulated various proposals to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act in order to make it more workable and more effective. No final decision has been taken on these proposals.

(c) and (d) Details are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(e) to (g) Implementation of the Act lies with the State Government and Central Government have not compiled such information.

STATEMENT

Annexure

Name of the State	Total area of land declared surplus	Total area of surplus land physically acquired
Andhra Pradesh	12,364-37	1,777-77
Assam	73-43	7-63
Bihar	235-45	19-16
Gujarat	32,513-00	1,215-00
Karnataka	9,744-27	1,144-10

Name of the State	Total area of land declared surplus	Total area of surplus land physically acquired
Madhya Pradesh	16,007-73	1,447-00
Maharashtra	53,342-35	1,067-91
Orissa	124-60	47-08
Punjab	2,042-76	7-03
Rajasthan	27,572-48	660-66
Uttar Pradesh	57,915-90	6,154-72
West Bengal	5,007-00	46-14
Pondicherry	260-49	19-08
Delhi	343-15	1-99
Chandigarh	13-63	—
Cantonment areas	606-18	21-79
Total	2,18,166-79	13,637-06

Shifting of NDMC Workshop

247. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the New Delhi Municipal Committee workshop at Mandir Marg, New Delhi;

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

(c) the steps propose to be taken to develop the said site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Use of IAF Planes/ Helicopters by VIPs

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

(a) the details of VIPs who are allowed to use the aircraft/helicopters of the Ministry of Defence free of cost;

(b) the details of the persons who used the aircraft/helicopters of the Ministry of Defence though not entitled for their free use and year-wise details of

amount outstanding against each of them at present; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government so far to recover the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The details of the VIPs/officials who are allowed to use the aircraft/helicopters of the Ministry of Defence free of cost are as given below:-

- (i) The President of India
- (ii) The Vice President of India
- (iii) Prime Minister of India
- (iv) Minister of Defence
- (v) Minister of Home Affairs
- (vi) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
- (vii) Chief of the Army Staff
- (viii) Chief of the Naval Staff

- (ix) Chief of the Air Staff
- (x) Senior Services and Civilian officers who are connected with the Defence Organisation.
- (xi) Cabinet Secretary, when travel is in connection with Defence.
- (xii) Defence Secretary
- (xii) Foreign Head of States/ Govt., Vice Presidents & Service Chiefs.

(b) The details of amount outstanding against each individual are not available with Air Headquarters. However, year-wise details of the amount outstanding against each agency/department/Ministry/State Govt. and other offices for the last three years are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) The concerned agencies are being frequently reminded for effecting early payments. Substantial collections have already been effected in the current financial year.

STATEMENT

Details of Outstanding Payments towards Airlift Charges from Central Ministries and the State Governments

(Figures in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Agency	Outstanding Bills of 1991-92	Outstanding Bills of 1992-93	Outstanding Bills of 1993-94	Total Outstanding
CENTRAL MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS					
1.	Min. of Agriculture	0	0	3825614	3825614
2.	Cabinet Secretariat	0	0	1686962	1686962
3.	Min. of Civil Aviation	1209626	1834686	0	3053312

Sl. No.	Agency	Outstanding Bills of 1991-92	Outstanding Bills of 1992-93	Outstanding Bills of 1993-94	Total Outstanding
4.	Min. of Coal	460593	0	0	460593
5.	Min. of Commerce	0	0	1266853	1266853
6.	Min. of Communication	9843	0	2212951	2222794
7.	Post & Telegraphs	0	0	32461	32461
8.	Min. of Defence (DPR)	0	0	205832	205832
9.	Dept. of Energy	0	42186	0	42186
10.	Min. of Finance	0	0	3072199	3072199
11.	Food Processing Ind.	0	0	1101219	1101219
12.	Health & Family Welfare	0	0	1216805	1216805
13.	Min. of Home Affairs	358372	2613646	11255434	14227452
14.	Min. of Human Res. Dev.	143458	0	3573024	3716482
15.	Info. & Broadcasting	240450	49852	0	290302
16.	Min. of Industries	0	938090	0	938090
17.	Lok Sabha Sectt.	0	0	784319	784319
18.	Min. of External Affairs	5567821	26575915	25016927	57160663
19.	Prime Ministers' (unofficial)	81462742	17395498	124343305	223201545
20.	Prime Ministers' (official)	612548	58365	0	670913
21.	Min. of Power	0	0	862423	862423
22.	Min. of Railways	0	514855	213648	728503
23.	Min. of Rural Dev.	0	104035	0	104035
24.	Min. of Science & Tech.	622	0	72538	73160
STATE GOVERNORS					
25.	Governor Assam	183494	99311	0	282805
26.	Governor Manipur	0	0	448860	448860
27.	Governor Meghalya	0	0	682290	682290

Sl. No.	Agency	Outstanding Bills of 1991-92	Outstanding Bills of 1992-93	Outstanding Bills of 1993-94	Total Outstanding
STATE GOVTS./UTs					
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0	75593	71361	146954
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	4027548	4027548
30.	Arunachal PR (DST)	0	0	55519221	55519221
31.	Assam	1612027	0	1678354	3290381
32.	Bihar	0	0	12854637	12854637
33.	Delhi	0	0	1113587	1113587
34.	Haryana	0	0	160051	160051
35.	Himachal Pradesh	1172623	537151	1264995	2974769
36.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	5180097	5180097
37.	Karnataka	0	0	1411236	1411236
38.	Kerala	0	10687869	1171906	11859775
39.	Maharashtra	421255	169961	108649	699865
40.	Manipur	50000	0	732406	782406
41.	Meghalaya	9250	0	296548	305798
42.	Mizoram	0	0	790951	790951
43.	Nagaland	979089	2624464	1245506	4849059
44.	Orissa	93126	576677	0	669803
45.	Punjab	0	0	292862	292862
46.	Sikkim	392614	0	379997	772611
47.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	647244	647244
48.	Tripura	0	0	93011	93011
49.	Uttar Pradesh	171657	0	542560	714217
50.	West Bengal	1883765	0	15872259	17756024
51.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	7934134	7934134
52.	Chandigarh	31271	0	0	31271
TOTAL		97066246	64907154	295262784	457236184

Agitation in front of U.P.S.C.

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

(a) whether any agitation is going on outside the U.P.S.C. office;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and since when it is going on;

(c) whether the Government have arrested agitators and if so, the reasons therefor and the number of times they have been arrested;

(d) whether the Government have held any talks in this regard; and

(e) if so, the dates on which the talks were held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) A dhama is being held in front of UPSC's Office since 1988 by the Akhil Bhartiya Bhasha Sanrakshan Sangathan. They are demanding the deletion of compulsory English Paper from the Commission's Examination and the facility of answering papers in Indian Languages.

(c) Those on dhama have been arrested three times during 1993-94 for defying prohibitory orders or for wrongfully restraining general public.

(d) and (e) The representatives of the Sangathan requested for an appointment to present a memorandum. They were invited for discussions on

20-1-94 and subsequently on 2-2-94 but they failed to turn up on both the occasions.

[English]

Basic Amenities in MIG Flats

250. SHRI LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MIG flats allotted by DDA during 1993-94;

(b) whether the arrangement to provide the electric and water connections have been made in those flats;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the flats in which the arrangement to provide the electric and water connections have not been made;

(e) the reasons for making the allotment of flats without these basic amenities; and

(f) the time by which the basic amenities are likely to be provided, colony-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh

251. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Urban Development Projects are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh with Central assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. Urban Development Schemes/Projects are implemented in Andhra Pradesh with Central Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers and Mega City project.

(b) The details are in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implemented in Andhra Pradesh

Scheme	Scheme details/No. of towns covered/ Central Assistance released.
NRY	Under, NRY which aims at employment generation for the urban poor, the financing pattern is 60% Central share: 40% State share. So far (from 1989-90 till date) Rs. 34.98 crore have been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh by way of Central share (grant). The Scheme is implemented in all

Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

UBSP

Under UBSP, which aims at poverty alleviation measures for the urban poor, particularly women and children, the financing pattern is 60% Central Share: 40% State Share. 10 towns of Andhra Pradesh are included under UBSP. The amount of Central assistance released to Andhra Pradesh under UBSP is Rs. 5.75 crores (from 1990-91 till date).

IDSMT

Under IDSMT, soft loans repayable in 25 years are provided for development of civic and economic infrastructure in small and medium towns (with population upto 3 lakhs). 49 Towns of Andhra Pradesh have been covered from 6th Plan till 31.1.94. The Central Assistance released is Rs. 14.59 crores.

LCS

Under Low Cost Sanitation which aims at construction of sanitary units and conversion of dry type of sanitary latrines, the financing pattern is as follows:

Economically Weaker Sections:

45% Central subsidy, 50% HUDCO Loan, 5% Beneficiary Contribution.

Low Income Group:

25% Central subsidy, 60%
 HUDCO Loan, 15%
 Beneficiary Contribution.

Middle/High Income Group:

75% HUDCO Loan, 25%
 Beneficiary Contribution.

Under the LCS Scheme, 54 towns in Andhra Pradesh have been covered as on 1.1.1994. Central subsidy released amounts to Rs. 4.46 crores. Amount of HUDCO loan released is Rs. 0.55 crore.

Mega City The Mega City Scheme is applicable to Hyderabad Urban Development area. It is proposed to release Rs. 15 crores as Central share for Hyderabad which is to be matched by 25% State Share and 50% institutional finance. Under the Scheme, infra-structural development projects are proposed to be taken up.

Operation Good Will Programme of Army

252. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Army has recently launched a programme called "Operation Good Will";

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct such programme in future also;

(d) if so, when and where; and

(e) the response from the public thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) The Army carries out civic action programme under 'Operation Good Will' in all insurgency affected areas where it is operating. The main objective of such programmes is to win over the hearts and minds of the local population by assisting/expediting civic action projects in hand. The aim is also to highlight the people friendly image of the Army.

(e) The response of the public to this has been encouraging.

Indo-British Joint Ventures

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

(a) whether British Industrialists have visited India to discuss proposals for setting up industries jointly with Indian entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas of interest which they have shown during their discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A large Contingent of British Industrialists

visited India in November, 1993 to participate in the Indo-British Bombay Week organised under the Indo-British Partnership Initiative. During their stay, they had interactions with the representatives of Indian Industry with the aim to promote Trade and Industry between the two countries. It is reported that during the course of their discussions with their counterparts business agreements of approximately 1 (one) billion pounds have been tied up.

Assistance to Social Organisations by CAPART

254. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount released through CAPART and other organisations to different social organisations in West Bengal during the current financial year for rural development and other activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIBHAI PATEL): CAPART, a body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development has been rendering financial assistance to the Non Government Organisations for the rural development activities. In West Bengal, during the current financial year, CAPART has sanctioned 193 projects to 152 agencies with the financial assistance of Rs. 5.10 crores. An amount of Rs. 4.77 crores stands released to various agencies.

Safety Measures in Nuclear Power Plants

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

(a) whether the existing facilities in Nuclear Power Plants in the country are not adequate to deal with emergencies; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to make the system fool-proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The existing facilities within Nuclear Power Plants in the country are adequate to deal with emergencies.

(b) Does not arise.

Metro Railway in Bangalore

256. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start Bangalore Metro Railway on the pattern of Calcutta Metro Railway;

(b) if so, the financial assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No such proposal has been approved by Government of India.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above does not arise.

N.C.C. Units

257. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of NCC Units in the educational institutions in the country at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal for making NCC more effective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are at present 756 NCC Units in the country.

(b) and (c) The NCC as an organisation is being run in a professional and effective manner. In case, any shortcomings are noticed in any particular aspect of its administration, these are speedily rectified.

Electronic Projects in Gujarat

258. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation for development of electronics during the year 1994-95 and Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the share of Gujarat in this allocation;

(c) the details of specific projects proposed to be undertaken during the

year 1994-95 and Eighth Five Year Plan period in Gujarat; and

(d) the details of foreign investment proposals cleared in this area in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Planning Commission does not make specific sub-sectoral allocation for electronics for the States. The Central Government outlay for the electronics sector is as follows:

Period	Outlay
1994-95	Rs. 140.1 crores
VIII Plan	Rs. 611 crores

(b) There is no specific allocation of this Central outlay statewide in the electronics sector. The Department of Electronics allocates from this Central Government outlay, its resources on various projects/programmes depending upon the requirement of the Electronics Industry which is decided by various expert Councils and Committees. Such projects and programmes are in the nature of infrastructure setting up or sponsored projects for specific technology or manpower development.

(c) The details of various on-going projects/programmes supported by the Department of Electronics in Gujarat are given in the attached *Statement*.

(d) During the year 1993, 3 proposals involving foreign direct investment of US\$ 8.5 Million were approved for electronic units in the State of Gujarat for the manufacture of blank video cassettes, B&W and Colour TV, Compact Disk and Compact Disk Drives and Software development under Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) and Software Technology Park (STP) Schemes.

STATEMENT

List of on-going Projects/Programmes of the Department of Electronics in Gujarat

S. No.	Projects/Programmes
1.	<i>Infrastructure related</i>
	(a) Software Technology park
	(b) Electronics Test & Development Centre
2.	<i>Sponsored Technology Development Projects</i>
	(a) Development of low cost Dopler VHF Omni range (DVOR) and conventional VOR system.
3.	<i>Manpower Development related</i>
	(a) World Bank assisted Electronics Industry Development Project (Manpower Component).
	(b) DOE-UGC programme for M.Sc., Electronics.
	(c) Generation of Special Manpower for Computer (Teachers' Training).
4.	<i>Social Development</i>
	(a) Vivek Darpan (audio-visual infrastructure).

[Translation]

Civil/Criminal cases pending in High Courts

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

(a) the number of civil and criminal cases pending in the High Courts at present; and

(b) the details of such cases pending in High Courts for the last 1 to 5 years, 5 to 10 years, 15 to 20 years separately?

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

Growth Centres in Gujarat

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

(a) the basic facilities provided by the Government to the each Growth Centre in Gujarat;

(b) the details of the work done in these Growth Centres in Gujarat for the last two years;

(c) whether these Growth Centres are finding it difficult to perform developmental works due to non release of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The selected growth centres all over the country including those of Gujarat would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, banking, roads and telecommunication so as to attract industries to these areas.

(c) and (d) So far Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores have been released to the State Government. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government which is in the process of creating infrastructural facilities by acquisition and development of land for the three centres approved in the States.

**Allotment of flats under Ambedkar
Awes Yojana**

261. DR. SAKSHIJI:

DR. LAL BAHADUR
RAWAL.

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats allotted so far to various categories under the Ambedkar Awes Yojana;

(b) the category-wise number of flats allotted out of them in Trans-Yamuna areas;

(c) the category-wise total number of flats allotted to the persons belonging to other categories by the Delhi Development Authority so far;

(d) the reasons for the allotment of more number of flats in Trans-Yamuna

areas by the Delhi Development Authority to the persons registered under the Ambedkar Awes Yojana;

(e) whether the Government propose to allot flats in other areas of Delhi to the persons registered under the Ambedkar Awes Yojana in addition to Trans-Yamuna areas; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 2137 flats have been allotted under this Scheme so far.

(b) 91 flats under LIG and 663 flats under Janta Categories have been allotted in Trans-Yamuna area.

(c) The flats allotted to other categories with effect from 1.4.93 till 20.2.94 are under:-

MIG	—	5,421
LIG	—	3,520
JANTA	—	1,765

(d) to (f) 25% of all Janta and LIG flats released after finalisation of the priority list of Ambedkar Awes Yojana Registrants have been allotted to SC/ST registrants of NPRS-1979 and the registrants of Ambedkar Awes Yojana-1989. As such, flats are allotted to Ambedkar Awes Yojana registrants in all areas wherever any new release is made.

Developmental Works by State Governments

262. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the State Governments for permission to issue bonds for their developmental works;

(b) if so, the policy adopted by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the name of State Governments which are being granted permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In response to the requests received from the State Governments and their enterprises, the Government of India have decided that State-level enterprises desiring to issue bonds for project financing may, abiding by the guidelines issued by SEBI, approach the market on their own strength; they should not arrange the securities to be guaranteed by the State Governments concerned in regard to the repayment of principal or interest; and that the Government of India would not be in a position to approve any such issues to be made on tax free basis.

(c) For Annual Plan 1993-94, Gujarat and for 1994-95, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

have been allocated bonds as part of their resources.

[English]

Development of Small Scale Industries

263. SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds to Gujarat State for the development of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the allocation made for this purpose during the current Five Year Plan period is less as compared to that of previous Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no specific proposal from the Government of Gujarat for allocation of more funds for the development of small scale industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Eighth Plan approved outlay for small scale industries is Rs. 22242 lakhs, as against Rs. 9623 lakhs in the Seventh Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Assistance to Madhya Pradesh**

264. SHRI SHIV RAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to the Union Government for the Central assistance for the economic development of the state;

(b) if so, the assistance sought by the State Government and the assistance provided by the Union Government during the last three years;

(c) the Central assistance provided for this purpose during the year 1993-94;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to provide more assistance to the State; and

(e) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e) The Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh has requested the Deputy Chairman to enhance the Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for 1994-95. The normal Central Assistance allocated to the State Government during the last three years is: 1992-93 Rs. 484.03 crores; 1993-94 Rs. 536.03 crores. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs. 566.03 crores. There is no proposal to further increase this.

[*English*]**Vacant Post of Vice-Chairman, CAT Allahabad**

265. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Vice-Chairman, C.A.T. Allahabad is lying vacant for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the post is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The post is not vacant. The last incumbent vacated the post on 9-5-93 and the present incumbent joined the very next day.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Prices of Drugs**

266. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:
SHRI SHIBU SOREU:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to decontrol the prices of the drugs;

(b) if so, the names of drugs whose prices are likely to be decontrolled; and

(c) the impact of patent laws on the prices of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The subject matter of price control on drugs is part of the Review of Drug Policy, 1986 and decisions thereon are in the final stages of consideration.

(c) There will be no impact on prices of drugs currently sold in the country.

Repair of Government Quarters of A.G. Ranchi

267. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residential quarters for the officers and staff of the office of Accountant General, Ranchi are in a miserable condition;

(b) whether the Accountant General, Ranchi has asked the CPWD to furnish the amount of estimated expenditure on the repairs of these quarters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government propose to get the repair of these quarters completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir, the quarters are not in a miserable condition.

(b) No such reference has been received by C.P.W.D. from the A.G. Ranchi.

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

[*English*]

Surveillance of Atomic Power Plants

268. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have voluntarily proposed to put the Tarapur Nuclear Plant and other fuel processing plants under the defence surveillance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached between the Union Government and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The tripartite safeguards agreement between International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America relating to safeguards provisions on Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) expired on October 24, 1993.

It is proposed to continue operation of TAPS with a fuel core consisting of indigenously fabricated MOX (Mixed Uranium-Plutonium Oxide) fuel and Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuel. For this, TAPS spent fuel has to be reprocessed to obtain the plutonium required for the MOX fuel. As a confidence building measure, the Government of India made a voluntary offer to IAEA in August this year to apply safeguards on the nuclear material used in TAPS on a bilateral basis between India and the IAEA; this offer is to take effect after the expiry of the trilateral safeguards agreement on 24.10.1993. An adhoc arrangement valid till 1st March, 1994 providing for safeguards has been entered into between the Government of India and the IAEA.

On 21st February, 1994, the IAEA Board of Governors approved the bilateral safeguards agreement on TAPS.

The details of the agreement are:

- The agreement is between India and the IAEA based on India's voluntary offer.
- The agreement to come into effect on 1st March, 1994.
- The safeguards will be applied on the nuclear

material. As for facilities including TAPS they will be under safeguards only during the period of residence of the safeguarded material in the facilities.

Missiles Programme

269. **SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:**

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI KESHRI LAL:

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently conducted tests in respect of certain missiles;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be included into Army?

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

(b) Six flight-tests of the following missiles were conducted recently from Interim Test Range, Balasore, which successfully achieved the mission objectives:-

- (i) One flight test of surface-to-surface missile 'PRITHVI' was conducted on 30th November, 1993.

(ii) Four flight tests of third generation anti-tank missile 'NAG' were conducted on 27th, 28th & 29th January, 1994.

(iii) One flight-test of medium range surface-to-air missile 'AKASH' was conducted on 3 February, 1994.

(c) 'PRITHVI' missile system is in the process of induction in the Armed Forces. Development work on 'AKASH' & 'NAG' will be completed in 1995-96 and subsequently the missiles will enter into user's trial, production & induction phase.

[English]

National Informatics Centre Units

270. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to extend the infrastructure of the National Informatic Centre.

(b) if so, whether NIC units will be extended upto Tehsil level;

(c) whether the Government have any time frame to complete this project; and

(d) the broad headlines of matters proposed to be handled through these units?

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

(c) The Project is expected to be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) It is proposed to extend computer, computer communication support to Tehsils/Blocks to strengthen micro level planning, development of Tehsil/Block level data based, land records management, Panchayat raj, Nagarpalika and revenue administration.

Construction of houses under IAY

271. DR. K.D. JESWANI:

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL
BHARGAVA:

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the weaker section under the Indira Awas Yojana as on December, 1993, State-wise;

(b) whether the target fixed has been achieved by the Government during the above period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target during 1993-94; and

(e) the funds allocated under IAY during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESH THAKUR): (a) Statewise number of

houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) as on December, 1993 is given in *Statement-I*.

being regularly reviewed at the Centre and the State level and it is hoped that the targets will be achieved during 1993-94 also as has been done in the previous years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(e) Statewise allocation under IAY

(d) The performance under IAY is

for 1993-94 is given in *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Houses Constructed Under Indira Awaas Yojana

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Houses Constructed Since Inception (1985-86) Till 1993-94, As on December, 93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89896
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	790
3.	Assam	11529
4.	Bihar	197895
5.	Goa	735
6.	Gujarat	43888
7.	Haryana	8582
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4248
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4358
10.	Karnataka	59036
11.	Kerala	83012
12.	Madhya Pradesh	176931
13.	Maharashtra	81635
14.	Manipur	1184
15.	Meghalaya	2259
16.	Mizoram	2084
17.	Nagaland	5388
18.	Orissa	64826
19.	Punjab	9482
20.	Rajasthan	54634

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Houses Constructed Since Inception (1985-86) Till 1993-94, As on December, 93
21.	Sikkim	1051
22.	Tamil Nadu	261417
23.	Tripura	4738
24.	Uttar Pradesh	208455
25.	West Bengal	73168
26.	A&N Islands	233
27.	D&N Haveli	410
28.	Daman & Diu	64
29.	Podicherry	619
TOTAL		1442547

STATEMENT-II

Allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana During 1993-94

S. No.	State/UT	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2462.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.25
3.	Assam	810.49
4.	Bihar	4829.14
5.	Goa	34.85
6.	Gujarat	903.75
7.	Haryana	217.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	110.73
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	157.17
10.	Karnataka	1653.13
11.	Kerala	623.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3119.72
13.	Maharashtra	2683.93
14.	Manipur	41.34

S. No.	State/UT	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)
15.	Meghalaya	48.36
16.	Mizoram	20.38
17.	Nagaland	51.85
18.	Orissa	1997.26
19.	Punjab	163.43
20.	Rajasthan	1296.13
21.	Sikkim	18.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	2225.62
23.	Tripura	53.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5999.84
25.	West Bengal	2206.32
26.	A&N Islands	15.27
27.	D&N Haveli	8.29
28.	Daman & Diu	4.88
29.	Podicherry	14.95
TOTAL		31804.58

Contract by BHEL in Iran

272. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL has concluded a contract with Iran for a 700 million dollar project; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and its terms and conditions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Jet Trainers

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

(a) whether the capability to design and produce jet trainers has since been acquired by India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of jet trainers being acquired currently with cost thereof; and

(d) the details of jet trainers for which evaluation was made with comparative cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) have designed and produced Kiran, Marut and Ajeet basic jet trainer aircraft.

(c) and (d) After evaluation of available options, the Government have short-listed Alphajet of Dassault Aviation (France) and Hawk of British Aerospace (UK) for possible acquisition as advanced jet trainer.

It would not be in the public interest to disclose any further details in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Explosion in Ordinance Depot, Lalgarh

274. SHRI JANARDAN
MISRA:

SHRI ARVIND
TRIVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether there was an explosion in the Army Ordinance depot at Lalgarh in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of persons died or suffered injuries therein;

(c) whether the causes of this explosion have been found out;

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

(e) the assistance provided to the families of deceased as well as injured persons in this explosion?

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

(b) In this explosion 5 persons died and 11 persons received injuries.

(c) and (d) A staff Court of Inquiry has been ordered to pinpoint the cause of the explosion.

(e) The following assistance is being provided:—

(i) Family of each deceased has been given an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 11,500/- by Army authorities.

(ii) Grants have also been sanctioned by the State Govt. to the deceased and injured.

(iii) All possible medical aid and assistance is being provided to the injured at the Military Hospital.

(iv) Action has also been initiated for payment of benefits like insurance, death-cum retirement gratuity, family pension etc. to the family member(s) of the deceased Government employees.

Industrial Growth

276. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of industrial growth during the year 1993-94 is likely to fall short as against industrial growth in 1992-93;

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

(c) whether the Government have fixed any rate for industrial growth for the year 1993-94;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether as per the indications received by the Government so far, the above targets are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As per the latest quick estimates of index of industrial production as compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation for October 1993, the overall rate of growth during April-October, 1993 was 1.6 per cent over and above a rate of growth of 1.3 per cent achieved during 1992-93.

(c) to (e) No overall annual target for industrial rate of growth is fixed by this Ministry.

District Industry Centres in U.P.

277. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts of Uttar Pradesh where the district industry centres have not been set up so far and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken to set up district industry centres in each district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which these centres are likely to be set up in all the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by State Government of Uttar Pradesh District Industry Centres have been set up in all the 63 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SC/ST Judges in Courts

278. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of judges belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes in the Supreme Court and High Courts, State-wise;

(b) the total number of women judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts, State-wise;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant in the Supreme Court and High Courts, so far;

(d) the total number of posts of judges and the vacancies thereof; and

(e) the time by which the vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) The requisite information is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(e) For filling up the existing vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the process of consultation among the constitutional authorities is on. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these vacancies would be filled up.

STATEMENT

S. No.	High Court	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies of Judges	Number of Women Judges
1.	Allahabad	70	5	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	2	1
3.	Bombay	54	12	1
4.	Calcutta	46	13	1
5.	Delhi	30	6	2
6.	Gauhati	17	6	1
7.	Gujarat	30	3	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	1	-
10.	Karnataka	30	6	-
11.	Kerala	24	3	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30	6	-
13.	Madras	28	4	-
14.	Orissa	14	1	1
15.	Patna	35	1	1
16.	Punjab & Haryana	33	7	1
17.	Rajasthan	26	6	1
18.	Sikkim	3	1	-
Total		515	84	13
Supreme Court		26	4	-

Plan Budget for 1993-94

279. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Plan Budget approved by the Union Government for different States during the year 1993-94;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the total amount of Plan Budget for Uttar Pradesh has been released; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) A *statement—I* Indicating approved outlays for different States for the year 1993-94 is attached.

(c) and (d) Release of Central Assistance for the States Annual Plan is effected throughout the financial year and releases for 1993-94 are not completed yet. A *Statement-II* indicating Central Assistance and Plan Revenue Deficit Grant allocated for Uttar Pradesh's Annual Plan 1993-94 and the actual releases so far, is attached.

STATEMENT—I

Annual Plan 1993-94 — Approved Outlay

		(Rs. crore)
Sl.No.	States	Annual Plan 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.00
3.	Assam	1027.00
4.	Bihar	2300.00
5.	Goa	170.00
6.	Gujarat	2137.00
7.	Haryana	920.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	880.00
10.	Karnataka	3025.00
11.	Kerala	1000.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00
13.	Maharashtra	3804.00
14.	Manipur	230.00
15.	Meghalaya	281.00
16.	Mizoram	185.00
17.	Nagaland	203.50
18.	Orissa	1450.00
19.	Punjab	1250.00
20.	Rajasthan	1700.00
21.	Sikkim	120.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2101.00
23.	Tripura	310.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4050.00
25.	West Bengal	1550.00

STATEMENT—II*Release of Central Assistance for Uttar Pradesh's Annual Plan
1993-94*

(Rs.crore)

S.No.	Items	Allocated for 1993-94	Released so far (upto 18.2.94)
1.	Normal Central Assistance	1165.49	1035.12
2.	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	1083.56	274.79
3.	Plan Revenue Deficit Grant	744.07	695.09

*[English]***Funds for Irrigation Projects**

280. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to State of Gujarat for irrigation projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the allocation of funds for tribal and backward areas for the projects which are likely to be completed in the State during the Eighth Plan period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) The Central assistance is provided in the form of block loan and block grant in the State's plan and is not tied to any project/programme, except the amount

earmarked under "Special Problems" criterion Irrigation being a State subject, the investigation, formulation, execution and maintenance/management of irrigation projects are funded from State Resources.

*[Translation]***Reforms in Public Sector Undertakings**

281. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any scheme to bring in reforms in the working of public sector undertakings and thus save them from incurring financial losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the total amount of financial

losses likely to be suffered by these undertakings in the coming six years;

[English]

(d) if so, the estimated amount of the losses;

(e) the targetted amount to be saved annually by the Government through the proposed measures; and

(f) the total additional amount to be invested under these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Bringing reforms in the working of Public Sector Enterprises is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures are taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned and the management of the enterprises. Some of the steps taken in this regard are mentioned at Page 1 and 123 of Volume 1 of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93 being laid in the Parliament on 23-2-1994.

(c) to (f) It is not possible to anticipate and estimate the extent of financial losses, targetted amount to be saved through reforms of the enterprises and amount to be invested in the process of various reform measures taken as they would vary from year to year and from enterprise to enterprise. BIFR have already registered 45 sick enterprises for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes. The reform measures and the expenditure thereon would also depend upon the revival/rehabilitation plans recommended by BIFR.

Solar Power Pump-Sets

282. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar power pump-sets for agriculture have come in the market; and

(b) if so, the number of such solar powered agricultural pump-sets proposed to be installed throughout the country during the Eighth Plan, State-wise and particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) A Demonstration Project for deployment of 1000 solar photovoltaic pumping systems for agricultural and related uses during 1993-94 was launched by the Government on 15th August, 1993. The project has been developed on a market-oriented mechanism where the eligible user can directly purchase pump from the manufacturers/ suppliers/ financial intermediaries participating in the project and avail the financial incentives provided by the Government for the purchase of such pumps. Therefore, no State-wise installation including for the State of Andhra Pradesh, can be proposed under the project. The number of pumps to be installed during the Eighth Plan period has not yet been decided. However, it is proposed to finance the deployment of 1000 solar photovoltaic pumping systems during 1994-95.

Import of Phosphatic and Other Fertilizers

283. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the fertilizer industry in the country has been facing problems due to import of phosphatic and other fertilizers;

(b) the quantity of D.A.P. imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94, so far; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of domestic industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Consequent upon the decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers, the indigenous phosphatic fertilizer industry has been complaining of the marketing problems on account of their higher cost of production compared to the price of imported DAP.

(b) About 15.6 lakh tonnes of DAP was imported during the year 1992-93. During the current financial year, about 15.7 lakh tonnes of DAP is reported to have been imported till January, 1994.

(c) The following measures have

been taken by Government in this regard:—

- (i) Customs duty on imported phosphoric acid has been abolished.
- (ii) A concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne in respect of DAP and MOP and proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and Single Super Phosphate is being given to the farmers to cushion the impact of increased prices after decontrol. The concession on DAP and complexes is available only on indigenous products.
- (iii) Railway freight concessions have been granted for all phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and their raw materials.
- (iv) Customs duty on capital goods for setting up of new plants or modernisation of the existing plants has been abolished, to bring down the cost of production.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in Housing Corporations

284. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any special measures to wipe out corruption rampant in the Delhi Development Authority and other housing corporations;

(b) if so, the time by which the measures are likely to be contemplated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The Housing Boards/Corporations outside Delhi function under the control of the respective State Governments and it is for these Governments to decide what measures, if any, are required to be taken to curb corruption in the said Boards/Corporations. In so far as DDA is concerned, the three pronged-strategy formulated by the Department of Personnel & Training in their Action Plan for Anti-Corruption measures viz, prevention, surveillance and detection and deterrent punitive action, is adhered to and implemented.

[*English*]

Attack on Police Station in Hyderabad

285. PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI SYED
SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of Army personnel attacked and ransacked a police station in Hyderabad in early February, 1994;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) On seeing the badly mutilated dead bodies of two young boys who were the sons of a colleague some Army personnel went to the Langar House Police Station, at Hyderabad, on 2.2.1994, where a scuffle between them and the Police personnel ensued. In the incident some Police personnel are reported to have received injuries, and two vehicles were damaged.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have constituted a Joint Enquiry Committee, consisting of Police and Army officers, to conduct an enquiry into the incident. Appropriate action will be taken on the finalisation of the Enquiry.

[*Translation*]

Revival Plan of Braithwaite and Company Limited

286. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI SUDARSHAN
RAY CHAUDHURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has submitted its report to the Government regarding techno-economic viability of M/s. Braithwaite and Company Limited (BCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for revival of this company

and its other units in West Bengal in view of the recommendations of BIFR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Manpower Shortage in Computer Industry

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

(a) whether the computer industry in the country has been facing manpower shortage at present; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome such problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

R & D in Drug Sector

288. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are working out a package of incentives to motivate the drug industry to invest in Research and Development in the new drug policy which is being finalised;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the current investment in R&D by Indian drug units and foreign drug units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The subject matter of providing more incentives to Drug Industry to invest in Research and Development is part of the Review of Drug Policy, 1986 and decisions thereon are in the final stages of consideration.

(c) The current investment in R&D in Pharma Section is about Rs. 75 crores per annum.

Funds Under JRY

289. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently made any provisions for funds for implementation of intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in certain districts of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the criteria for selection of areas; and

(c) the amount earmarked in this regard during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented in the rural areas of 120 backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under—employment and hence need for intensified efforts on rural employment. An index of backwardness has been used for selection of these backward districts in consultation with the Planning Commission. The backwardness has been formulated on the basis of 50% weightage to SC/ST population in the rural areas and 50% weightage to inverse of per capita agricultural labour productivity. However, districts which are industrially and commercially advanced have been excluded and the districts in which majority of the blocks are in DPAP areas have been included in the list of backward districts.

Under this scheme, funds have been placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)/Zilla Parishad (ZP) who have to identify pockets of unemployment and under-employment within their districts and take up works from the prescribed basket of schemes for implementation in those pockets. The schemes prescribed include construction of all-weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, wasteland development, farm forestry etc. to further sustained rural employment and drought proofing of the area. They also include schemes to strengthen rural

infrastructures like primary school buildings, primary markets in specially deficient tribal areas etc. with appropriate supplementary funds from other sources/programmes. The districts have to prepare a comprehensive action plan consisting of appropriate schemes from the basket specified above which has to be approved by the DRDAs/ZPs for the implementation in the districts.

(c) An amount of Rs. 700 crores has been earmarked for the Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1993-94.

Bhopal Gas Victims

290. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the International Medical Commission have been collecting medical data of the Bhopal Gas Victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent their activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The so-called "International Medical Commission" during its visit, had indicated that the members of the Commission are in India

to assess the existing medical facilities for the gas victims at Bhopal and they plan to submit their suggestions in a report based in their studies. The policy of the Government is that there is nothing to hide any material from anyone and the Government is always open to any suggestion in the matter. The Government has not received any report from the Commission.

[*Translation*]

Joint Exercise by Indo-US Army

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

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to conduct joint exercise by Indo-U.S. army; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Industrial Park in Gujarat

292. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for allotment of Industrial Park;

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

(c) whether some multi-national companies have settled down in Gujarat after the new economic policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Gujarat Government has agreed, in principle, to the "Export Promotion Park" scheme of the Government of India. Further action can be initiated after receipt of the formal project documents from the State Government.

(c) and (d) Foreign collaboration approvals are intended to determine the terms and conditions of collaborations and usually do not indicate locations of the industries to be set up. Consequently foreign investment data specific to a location are not centrally maintained.

[*Translation*]

Allocation Under JRY to Uttar Pradesh

293. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released to Uttar Pradesh under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last two years;

(b) whether inadequate allocation has adversely affected the people in drought affected areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Central funds allocated and released to Uttar Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount allocated	Amount released
1991-92	40874.62	35637.61
1992-93	39865.89	47109.97

(b) and (c) No Sir. The funds under JRY are allocated to States/Union Territories (U.T. including Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country.

In addition to this, funds have also been allocated during 1993-94, to intensify JRY in 120 identified backward districts of the country which include 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh; where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment. The districts where majority of the blocks are covered by the Drought Prone Area Programme have been included in the list of backward districts identified for intensified JRY.

Funds have also been provided to U.P. under Employment Assurance Scheme which have been started w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993 in 1754 blocks of the country including 145 blocks in Uttar Pradesh where Revamped Public Distribution System is in operation. These blocks are located in remote and backward areas of the country and are covered under Integrated Tribal

Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programme.

[*English*]

Deep Seismic Sounding System

294. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deep seismic sounding system;

(b) whether Government are considering to appoint scientific experts/advisors therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The Deep Seismic Sounding (DSS) system, which employs refraction and wide angle reflection techniques, was developed in 1948 by Prof. Gamburtsev of former USSR. This technique was widely used to delineate velocity depth structure of the top column of the earth (known as crust) to a depth of about 40 Kms. It also helps in delineating block structure of a region, along a profile, and thereby the probable location and vertical extension of deep fractures/faults.

Under a collaborative programme with scientists from CIS countries this technique was introduced in India and detailed studies were carried out along

different profiles, located in different geologic terrains of the continental part of the country. In total more than 5000 line Km of data was acquired and processed till 1992. The expertise available within the country is capable of planning, co-ordinating and executing data acquisition, processing and interpretation programmes aimed at giving details of the sub-surface structures of geodynamic importance.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims

295. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relief to the gas affected persons in Bhopal has not been resumed to all victims;

(b) whether about 50,000 persons have received no relief so far; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to see that relief reaches to all the affected persons?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Supreme Court has ordered payment of Interim Relief in the Second Phase with effect from 1.6.1993 to all the claimants in the 36 severely affected wards of Bhopal, except income tax and wealth tax assessees, payers of sales tax and property tax, Government servants and employees of public sector undertakings.

Growth Rate of Orissa

296. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the economic growth rate of Orissa in comparison to other States; and

(b) the overall growth rate of various States during the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) A *Statement* giving the State-wise Annual Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product at Constant (1980-81) prices for the years 1988-89 to 1991-92 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Annual Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product at Constant (1980-81) Prices over Previous Years

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.7	1.6	1.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.5	4.9

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
3.	Assam	6.5	3.9	9.0
4.	Bihar	- 1.0	8.5	- 1.9
5.	Goa	4.4	7.5	1.9
6.	Gujarat	1.2	1.2	- 1.9
7.	Haryana	1.6	9.1	1.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.0	0.5	- 0.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	- 1.4	3.0	3.7
10.	Karnataka	6.5	0.1	12.4
11.	Kerala	6.7	7.7	6.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.4	15.1	- 5.0
13.	Maharashtra	15.3	6.0	- 3.7
14.	Manipur	4.4	7.3	10.4
15.	Meghalaya	14.3	11.8	11.4
16.	Nagaland	3.9	- 1.0	4.0
17.	Orissa	7.5	4.0	4.0
18.	Punjab	8.4	1.8	4.9
19.	Rajasthan	- 3.5	16.1	- 8.4
20.	Sikkim	7.0	10.1	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	7.5	2.1	3.0
22.	Tripura	7.3	5.4	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2.5	5.6	1.4
24.	West Bengal	4.4	3.4	5.8
25.	A & N Islands	0.1	- 11.7	1.5
26.	Delhi	8.9	8.5	—
27.	Pondicherry	2.0	10.9	3.0

[*Translation*]

Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant

297. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant in Uttar Pradesh is lying closed;

(b) if so, since when and the time by which it is likely to be reopened;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government on the employees and

maintenance of the plant during the said period of its closure; and

(d) the total amount required to restart this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) Gorakhpur Plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) is lying closed since 10.6.1990 due to an accident in the plant. FCI has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 75.06 crores upto 31.1.94 on the maintenance of the plant and salary of the employees since the closure of the plant. After considering various options, the Board of FCI recommended setting up of a new naphtha based plant of 1500 tonnes per day urea and 900 tonnes per day ammonia capacity at the existing site at an estimated cost of Rs. 837 crores (1992 prices). However, in the meanwhile, FCI was declared as a sick company by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in November, 1992. BIFR directed the Government and the management of FCI to submit a viable revival/rehabilitation plan for FCI, including its Gorakhpur Unit. Any decision on the revival of Gorakhpur Plant is now dependent on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR.

Pending Cases of Illegal Construction in Delhi

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

(a) whether several cases of illegal construction/encroachment in Delhi have been lying pending for years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases lying pending for the last 10 years, 5 years and 2 years;

(c) whether the role of the officials is not satisfactory in regard to speedy disposal of cases;

(d) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in regard to their role; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e) Details of the information received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board, Land & Development Office and Delhi Development Authority are as under:—

M.C.D.:— Number of such cases of unauthorised constructions lying pending for the last 10, 5 and 2 years are 50255, 27716 and 11617 respectively.

According to MCD for the purpose of demolition of unauthorised construction, police force is required for maintenance of law and order at the site which may not always be available. This is a limiting factor in the Municipal Corporation efforts at demolition and removal of encroachment. If any complaint against any official is received, inquiry is conducted against him. As and when any lapses are found on the part of any official, disciplinary action is initiated against him. During the last four years,

formal action under the DMC Regulations were initiated in as many as 1113 cases involving Junior Engineers and 130 cases involving Assistant Engineers.

N.D.M.C.— NDMC has reported that 330, 930 and 640 cases are lying pending for the last 10 years, 5 years and 2 years respectively. About 100 cases of unauthorised constructions are pending in various courts, for which NDMC is vigorously pursuing the cases to get the stay orders vacated. Besides demolition, NDMC is also taking action for sealing of unauthorised construction. As regards speedy disposal of the cases, NDMC has reported that the role of its officials was not found unsatisfactory.

Delhi Cantonment Board— Details of illegal construction/encroachment on the land belonging to Delhi Cantonment Board over 10 years, between 5 to 10 years and between 2 to 5 years are 659, 453 and 195 respectively.

Delhi Cantonment Board has reported that the machinery for detection/prevention and removal of illegal construction/encroachment has been strengthened not only to make it more effective but also accountable for lapses.

Land & Development Office— L. & D.O. has reported the number of cases pending for the last 10 years, for 5 years and for 2 years are 630, 340 and 116 respectively. Some of the cases are reported to be pending in various courts for their eviction and recovery of damage charges for illegal use and occupation of Government land. About 200 cases are in progress in the Courts of Estate Officer, As and when encroachment/illegal constructions are noticed action for eviction/removal of squatters is

initiated/taken by L&DO with the help of police.

D.D.A.— According to DDA, encroachment/illegal construction is a continuing problem and its removal is also a continuous process. However, DDA has not conducted any comprehensive survey during the past ten years. The number of unauthorised constructions removed and, in the process, land reclaimed by DDA during the last five years are as under:-

Year	Number of Unauthorised Constructions Removed	Land Reclaimed
1989-90	10177	219.93 acres
1990-91	6304	286.42 acres
1991-92	4763	261.50 acres
1992-93	4058	284.04 acres
1993-94 (upto January)	3113	275.31 acres

DDA has also initiated departmental action against 18 officials who have been found to be responsible in not protecting its land.

Investment in Industrial Sector of Bihar

299. SHRI PREMCHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in the industrial sector of Bihar vis-a-vis other States during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the investment in the

industrial sector in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

which also includes allocation for industries.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A statement showing the approved outlays pertaining to industrial sector in Bihar as well as other states is annexed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Planning Commission provides central assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants to finance their annual plans

(b) and (c) Planning Commission have approved outlay of Rs. 45,814 lakhs for Large and Medium industries, mining, Village and Small industries in Bihar during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) against the approved Seventh Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 21,660 lakhs.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	1992-93 Revised Outlay	1993-94 Approved Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	4,779
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	541
3. Assam	—	3,963
4. Bihar	—	2,360
5. Goa	—	716
6. Gujarat	—	12,320
7. Haryana	—	2,253
8. Himachal Pradesh	—	1,306
9. Jammu & Kashmir	—	3,375
10. Karnataka	—	15,430
11. Kerala	—	8,200
12. Madhya Pradesh	—	5,648
13. Maharashtra	—	9,445
14. Manipur	—	942
15. Meghalaya	—	1,138
16. Mizoram	—	852
17. Nagaland	—	731
18. Orissa	—	3,712
19. Punjab	—	5,516

States	1992-93 Revised Outlay	1993-94 Approved Outlay
20. Rajasthan	—	8,264
21. Sikkim	—	385
22. Tamil Nadu	—	10,480
23. Tripura	—	1,402
24. Uttar Pradesh	—	11,060
25. West Bengal	—	4,784

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

300. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers produced in the country during each of the last three years and during 1993-94, type-wise;

(b) the quantity of each type of fertilizers imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far;

(c) whether some fertilizer plants in the country are lying closed;

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

(e) whether due to decontrol of phosphatic fertilizer, there is any

reduction in the consumption of phosphatic fertilizers;

(f) if so, the facts thereof; and

(g) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in respect of Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The details of fertilisers produced (in terms of nutrients) during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (April, 93 to January, 1994) are given below:

(Lakh MT)

Nutrient	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (April, 93 to January, 94)
Nitrogen	69.93	73.01	74.30	69.66
Phosphates	20.51	25.62	23.06	14.07

(b) The following quantity of fertilizers was imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Upto January, 1994):—

(Lakh tonnes)

Commodity	1992-93	1993-94	
		(April, 1993 to January 1994)	
Urea	18.57	24.74	} Provisional
MOP	17.61	12.29	
DAP	15.57	15.69	
SOP	0.05	-	
NPK	1.30	-	

(c) and (d) The Gorakhpur plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) is lying closed since 1990 on account of an accident. The complex fertilizer unit of M/s. Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Talaja is currently not producing due to high cost of production. In addition, 27 small and medium scale units producing Single Superphosphate (SSP) were reported closed as on 31st December, 1993 due to liquidity problems and reduction in off-take. In addition, commissioning of the Haldia Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. was suspended in 1986 due to frequent equipment breakdown during the period of commissioning.

(e) and (f) After decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers in August, 1992, there has been an increase in the open market prices as these fertilizers were subsidised earlier, resulting in short fall in off-take. There was a fall of about 14% in the consumption of phosphatic fertilizers during the year 1992-93 as compared to the previous year.

(g) Of the three main fertilizer nutrients, namely, nitrogen, phosphate

and potash, the indigenous raw materials are available mainly for nitrogen. At present, the country is self-sufficient to the extent of about 87% in the case of nitrogen. In the case of phosphate, the country is largely dependent on imports as the indigenous phosphatic ores are comparatively poor in quality and hardly meet 5% of the requirement. In the case of potash, the entire requirement is set, through imports as the country does not have any known reserves of potash.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Against DDA Staff

302. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Ministry against the DDA staff during the last two years; zone-wise; and

(b) the details of such complaints received through the members of Parliament and the action taken or proposed to be taken in respect of each of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Complaints received in the Ministry against the Delhi Development Authority staff are referred for preliminary inquiry to the Vigilance Department in the Delhi Development Authority. Since January 1992, Vigilance Department of DDA have received 14 complaints against DDA staff from the Ministry of Urban Development. The zone-wise break up is as under:-

Zone	No. of complaints
East Zone	4
South East Zone	8

Zone	No. of complaints
South West Zone	-
Rohini	1
North Zone	1
West Zone	-
TOTAL	14

(b) Out of 14 complaints referred to above, 8 complaints are from Members of Parliament. A *Statement* indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken in respect of each of the eight complaints from the Members of Parliament is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Complaints from MPs Received through Ministry of Urban Development

S. No.	Name of M.P.	Date of complaint	Received vide MOUD No. & Date	Subject	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sh. B.L. Sharma 'Prem'	8-9-1992	K-110011/54/92 DDIA dated 16-10-92	Irregularities in East Zone	Chargesheet for major penalty proceedings issued to the Ex. Engineer. One SE and one EE have been placed under suspension. Other demand action would be taken on completion of investigation.
2.	Sh. B.L. Sharma 'Prem'	8-9-1992	K-11011/54/92-DDIA dated 16-10-92	Complaint against Shri Nathu Singh Ex. Engineer	(a) Disciplinary Authority passed orders for major penalty proceedings against one EE and minor penalty proceedings against one Accountant. (b) Further explanations have been called from one EE, three AEs, 3 JEs and 2 Accountants.
3.	Shri Moti Lal Singh	27-1-1993	K-11011/18/93-DDIA dated 11-3-1993	Corruption in allotment of flat in Khel Gaon.	Complaint closed in the Vigilance Department as no Vigilance angle was found involved.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Shri D.P. Yadav	23-3-1993	K-11011/74/91-DDIA dated 13-4-1993 (pt.)	Complaints against former Director (Building DDA)	Allegations not substantiated. However, the allegation of disproportionate assets are under investigation with anti Corruption Branch of Govt. of N.C.T. Delhi and C.B.I.
5.	Sh. B.L. Sharma 'Prem'	26-6-93	426/DDA/VIP/93/ DDII-A dated 7.9.93	High handedness and apathy by DDA towards residents of Saini co-op House Building Society Ltd.	Preliminary inquiry has been registered. Case is under investigation.
6.	Sh. M. Arunachallam	28.6.93	372/DDA/VIP/93/ DDII-A dated 14.9.93	Irregularities of procedure at New Friends Colony	Preliminary inquiry has been registered. Case is under investigation.
7.	Shri Som Pal	8.7.93	K-11011/64/92 DDIA dated 8.11.93	Irregularities committed	Preliminary inquiry has been registered. Case in appointment of is under investigation. Section Officers (Horticulture).
8.	Sh. G.C. Munda	27.12.93	K-11011/5/94-DDIA dated 28.1.94	Irregularities in issuing D-Form for water and sewer connections in Sector-III, Rohini.	Preliminary inquiry has been registered. Case is under investigation.

[English]

Earthquake in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether using the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-1B, the Department of Space had noticed formation of 'Horst' near Killari Village in Maharashtra which caused earthquake in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any joint study was conducted by the Indian Space Research Organisation, National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Hyderabad, to identify alternative, sites for relocating the quake victims using data from the IRS-1B: and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. However, the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-1B (IRS-1B) data was used to study major lineaments (zones of weakness in earth's crust) and other major structural and geomorphological features. It was noticed, that the villages most affected were those lying close to the major lineaments. It was during the field survey carried out as a part of the study, that a 'Horst' structure was noticed, about 2 km, away from Killari village, towards North-West.

(b) Yes, Sir. The joint study was conducted by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) of Department of Space and Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (APRSAC), Hyderabad, to identify alternate sites for relocating the earthquake affected villages using data from IRS-1B and other collateral data.

(c) Based on integrated analysis of information from IRS-1B, collateral and field data and giving due considerations to structural/ tectonic/ geomorphological features, landuse and infrastructural availability, alternate sites for rehabilitating the affected villages have been identified.

Industries in Tribal Areas of Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from some industrial houses to set up some industries based on local raw material in no-industry tribal areas of Gujarat, particularly in Chhota-Udaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to invite some industrial houses to set up such industries in Tribal Chhota-Udaipur area of Gujarat;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) 1739 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda have been filed during 1-8-91 to 31-1-94 for location of industries in various districts of Gujarat i.e. Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bharuch, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchamahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vedodara, Valsad, etc. Information in respect of Tribal Areas separately is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Industrial development is the primary responsibility of the State Government.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme in Maharashtra

305. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being implemented in Maharashtra on priority basis and particularly in tribal and backward areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being implemented in Maharashtra in 17 blocks. In these IREP blocks various energy devices are

promoted as part of a micro level integrated rural energy plans for meeting the different energy needs of the rural beneficiaries. Of the 27 blocks covered so far, the following blocks are in the tribal and backward areas:

<i>Block</i>	<i>District</i>
Nandurbar	Dhule
Raver	Jalgaon
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli
Pusad	Yavatmal
Varora	Chandrapur
Dahanu	Thane

[*Translation*]

Out of Turn Allotment of Govt. Accommodation

307. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses allotted to Government employees on priority basis between December 1993 to January 31, 1994 and the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons who have been allotted the accommodation out of turn on the recommendations of Members of Parliament during the said months; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Out of a total of 920 quarters (type I to type VI) allotted to the Government employees during December, 1993 and January, 1994, 456 were allotted on priority basis.

(b) and (c) No separate M.P. wise statistics relating to out-of-turn allotments were maintained.

[*English*]

Power Plant at Kasargode in Kerala

308. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the Government of Kerala is pending with the Planning Commission for approval of 60 MW Diesel Generator Power Plant, at Kasargode in Kerala;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay in approving the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cases of Uttar Pradesh Employees with C.B.I.

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

(a) the number of cases against State Government employees of Uttar Pradesh being investigated by the C.B.I.;

(b) the number of cases finalised during 1993; and

(c) the number of cases out of them in which charges have been established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Two.

(b) Investigation was completed in 55 cases involving employees of Government of U.P. during 1993.

(c) Out of the above 55 cases, in 52 cases charge-sheets have been filed before the court of law; in 2 cases reports were sent to the departments concerned recommending RDA for (Major Penalty) and the remaining one case was closed for want of sufficient evidence.

[*English*]

Training to I.A.S. Officers

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

(a) whether the Government have since decided to stop training of IAS officers in foreign universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no such decision.

(b) Does not arise.

Packing of Urea

312. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy of packing Urea in Jute Bags;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the cost of packing one tonne of Urea in Jute Bags vis-a-vis Urea packed in HDPE Woven Sacks; and

(d) the amount of subsidy likely to be saved if Urea is packed in HDPE Woven Sacks instead of Jute Bags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) As per the orders

issued under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, urea, for supply or distribution, is to be packed only in jute packaging material.

(c) The cost of packing depends on the prices of jute bags and HDPE bags prevailing at a particular point of time. During July-September, 1993 quarter, the cost of packing per tonne of urea in jute bags was higher by about Rs. 17.0 as compared to that of HDPE bags.

(d) Since the rates of HDPE bags and the jute bags go on changing from time to time, it is not possible to make an exact calculation of subsidy savings on this account on yearly basis. However, in the event of exclusive use of HDPE bags for packing urea production, there would be an estimated saving of Rs. 13.5 crores per annum based on July-September, 1993 rates.

Assistance for Mysore Water Supply Scheme

313. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought any Central assistance for the Mysore Water Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Government of Karnataka; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Development of Rural Areas

314. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to invite non-Government organisations for the development of rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the areas for which such organisations have been deputed alongwith the names of the organisations particularly those functioning in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) It is the policy of the Government to involve Non-Government Organisations in rural development programmes in the country.

(b) The Non-Government organisations are funded projects through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) by the Ministry of Rural Development covering areas of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Public Cooperation (PC), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS), Central

Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). So far, 10776 projects with the financial assistance of Rs. 224.16 crores have been sanctioned by CAPART. In Gujarat, 292 projects amounting to Rs. 13.34 crores have been sanctioned to 102 voluntary organisations.

Bhopal Gas Victims

315. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to produce the Chairman of the Union Carbide before the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal in connection with the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The C.B.I. is preparing documents required for extradition proceedings against Mr. Warren Anderson so that he could be produced before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal.

Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology

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

(a) whether Government have since set up a Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference and the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Composition*

Chariman – Prime Minister

Members – Minister of Human Resources Development; Minister of Agriculture; Minister of Finance; Minister of Defence; Deputy Chairman; Planning Commission; Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry; Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (dealing with CAPART).

Functions:

1. To approve an integrated programme of action in Science and Technology for the country.
2. To decide on key areas in industry, agriculture and other socio-economic

sectors with an emphasis on joint action by one or more of these sectors and the country's Science and Technology sector in programme formulation and implementation.

3. To approve priority areas for application of Science and Technology, and
4. To provide policy directives to achieve the above objectives.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Assistant Engineers in DDA

317. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Engineers promoted as Executive Engineers under the roaster system in the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;

(b) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled up in the above system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) DDA has reported that 32 Assistant Engineers were promoted as Executive Engineers during the last three years.

(b) The quota reserved for SC/ST works out as under:

SC	:	04
ST	:	02

Against this, only 3 Assistant Engineers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes were promoted as Executive Engineers.

(c) The detailed position is given as under:

Year	Gen.	SC	ST
1991	11	-	-
1992	7	2	-
1193	6	1	-
TOTAL	24	3	-

(d) The post of Executive Engineer is filled by promotion from amongst the eligible Asstt. Engineers. The post is a selection post. In the case of SC/ST candidates, the zone of consideration is restricted to 5 times the number of vacancies of the particular year, while in the General Category, the zone of consideration is only twice the number of vacancies plus four, in case vacancies are more than four. Since no eligible Asstt. Engineer belonging to SC/ST was available in the consideration zone, during the relevant period, the posts could not be filled against the reservations. As per Govt. of India instructions, there is no carry forward of reserved posts where promotion is made by selection method on a year-to-year basis, and in the event of non-availability of eligible SC/ST candidates in the zone of consideration,

the reserved posts are treated as de-reserved and filled accordingly.

[English]

Decontrol of Molasses

318. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAB TOPE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received suggestions from State Governments to review its decision to de-control alcohol and molasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) to (c) The various issues arising out of decontrol of molasses and alcohol were raised in a Conference of Excise Ministers of the States and UTs on 4.11.92. The Conference set up a Group of Excise Ministers under the chairmanship of the Karnataka Chief Minister to look into the matter and suggest measures to harmonise the rules and procedures in the States to bring them in tune with the decontrol of molasses and alcohol.

Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta

319. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any revamping policy for the century old Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details of the revival package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) is a sick company. In compliance with the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA), the management of the company has made a reference in the prescribed manner to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). A revival package is under consideration for this company. The package envisages, *inter alia*, capital restructuring involving write-off of accumulated interest on Government loans, conversion of a part of the Government loans into equity, waiver of penal and compound interest, restructuring of the business of the company, higher production and sales targets, reduction in cost, rationalisation of manpower, generation of internal resources through sale/disposal of unproductive surplus assets, adoption of aggressive marketing strategy, reliefs and concessions from PSUs who had in the past advanced inter-corporate loans, bankers and other creditors, sacrifices and support from the employees of the company. The revival or otherwise of the company will depend upon the final verdict of the BIFR.

Rechristening of Public Sector Organisations

320. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of Public Sector Organisations have been rechristened as Public Limited Companies during 1993 and 1993-94;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations, year-wise;

(c) whether rechristening will help the employees working therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Disinvestment of Government shares during 1993 in the Central Public Sector Undertakings of Hindustan Copper Limited and National Minerals Development Corporation has made the companies come under the definition of public company as per the provisions of Company Law.

(c) and (d) These companies continue to be Government Companies and there is no change in the status of their employees.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Dues by DDA

321. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total recovery made by the Delhi Development Authority flats, allotted on hire-purchase basis, during 1993-94 so far and the amount yet to be recovered, area-wise and Scheme-wise;

(b) the steps taken by DDA to recover outstanding amount;

(c) whether as a result of non recovery of dues from the allottees, DDA has approached certain financial institutions to get loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported the recovery made by them from the allottees of flats on hire purchase basis, scheme-wise, during 1993-94 (upto Dec., 1993) as under:-

(i) General Housing Schemes	Rs. 529.54 lakhs (including interest)
(ii) New Pattern Registration Scheme	Rs. 2693.00 lakhs (including initial deposit, cash down payment, interest etc.,)

The amount yet to be recovered, scheme-wise is as under:—

(i) General Housing Schemes	Rs. 1194.00 lakhs (as on 31.12.1993)
(ii) New Pattern Registration Scheme	The Scheme of NPRS is on Computer since its inception. As per the information generated by the Computer, an amount of Rs. 16326 lakhs was recoverable as on 31st March, 1992 on account of hire purchase instalments. The availability of figures for the subsequent period is contingent upon further compilation in the Computer Cell.

The DDA have reported that records of recovery made/amount yet to be recovered are not being maintained area-wise.

(b) The DDA has taken the following steps to recover the outstanding amount:

(i) Issue of defaulter notices;

(ii) Issue of non recovery certificates under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1857 to recover the outstanding amount as arrears of land revenue;

(iii) Issue of periodical Press/T.V. Releases;

(iv) As a follow up action Non-Recovery Certificates, 21 flats of differ-

ent categories have been attached for non-payment of dues;

- (v) there are proposals for advertisement on various Cable T.V. Networks;
- (vi) Housing Accounts Management has been recently decentralised, zone-wise, to monitor recovery of hire-purchase instalments.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, However, DDA has been raising loans from various financial institutions from time to time for augmentation of the finance to increase DDA's housing and development activities.

[English]

Growth Centres in Assam

322. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the infrastructural facilities provided by the Union Government to the various growth centres in Assam so far;

(b) the details of the work executed in these growth centres during the last two years;

(c) whether these growth centres are unable to undertake any developmental work due to non-release of funds; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken to overcome these difficulties?

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

HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) Under the Growth Centre Scheme announced in June, 1988, Assam has been allotted three growth centres, out of which two have been identified in the districts of Goalpara and Sonitpur. The work on the growth centres are taken up after the project reports sent by the State Governments are appraised and approved. The Central assistance for the projects is also released only on approval of the project reports. The Government of Assam have not submitted the project reports for the selected growth centres.

Environmental Norms in Chemical Units

324. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemical units in different States and Union Territories;

(b) whether all these chemical units are observing environmental norms;

(c) whether pollution control measures have been adopted by all these units; and

(d) the details of the proposals for the establishment of the chemical units pending for the clearance at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Chemicals are produced in

units in the organised and small scale sector. Aggregate data regarding their number is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) It is statutorily obligatory on all chemical units to observe and adhere to environmental standards as prescribed under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. This is enforced by State Pollution Boards under the control of State Governments.

(d) Consequent upon the liberalisation of the Industrial Policy, most chemical industries have been delicensed. No proposal for a licence to establish a chemical unit is being delayed.

Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has earmarked an amount of Rs. 183.3 lakhs as the Central share for the financial year 1993-94 for developing infrastructural facilities of capital nature for the judiciary;

(b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has demanded a sum of Rs. 580 lakhs on this account; and

(c) by when the balance amount of Central assistance of Rs. 396.7 lakhs is proposed to be released to the State Government of Maharashtra for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 30 crores for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing infrastructural facilities of capital nature to the judiciary for 1993-94. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 183.3 lakhs has been tentatively allocated

to the Government of Maharashtra. The allocation to different States is done keeping in mind the availability of resources and the criterion laid down for allocation by the Planning Commission.

Industries by Foreign Investors/NRIs in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether any proposals for setting up industrial units in various districts in Andhra Pradesh have been received from foreign investors/NRIs during the last two years (upto December, 1993)

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have given approval to any of the aforesaid proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) to (d) Details of industrial units set up in various districts in Andhra Pradesh with foreign investors/NRIs during the year 1992 are not available. However, during the year 1993, 71 proposals involving foreign direct investment/NRI investment have been accorded approval for setting up of industrial units in various districts of Andhra Pradesh. Details of these approvals viz; name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and the nature of collaboration are shown in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

List of Foreign Technical/Financial Collaboration cases approved by all Sections from January 1993 to December 1993 for the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Type
		INDIA - AUSTRALIA		
1.	Aditya Industries Ltd. 6-3-655/2/2 Somajiguda Hyderabad-500 482	Bruab F. Bracarin & Associates Pvt. Ltd. Australia	Synthetic Rutile	Fin
2.	Waste Recovery Systems India Ltd. 6-3-655/2/2 Somajiguda Hyderabad-500 482	Wrs Pacific Ltd. Australia	Organic NPK Fertiliser	Fin
3.	Stilbene Chemicals Limited 401 to 405, IV Floor, Swapna Lok, S.D. Road, Secunderabad - 500 003 Andhra Pradesh	M/s. Chemet Systems Australia	Methyl Hydroquinone	Fin
4.	M/s. Indian Rayon & Industries Ltd. Projects Division	M/s. Refractories Consulting & Engg. Opening 1, A-1010 Wien, Austria	Sea Water Magnesia	Tech
		INDIA - AUSTRIA		

<p>309, World Trade Centre, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-1</p>	<p>M/s. Periclase India Ltd. 7, Siri Fort Road, New Delhi-110 049</p>	<p>M/s. Refractories Consulting & Engg. Austria</p>	<p>Sea Water Magnesia</p>	<p>Tech</p>
<p>5. Asian Peroxides Limited Leelavati Building 69, Armenian Street Madras-600001</p>	<p>INDIA - BRITISH VIRGINIA</p> <p>Peroxygen Technologies Ltd. British Virgin Island</p>	<p>Hydrogen Peroxide</p>	<p>Fin</p>	
<p>6. Avanthi Industrieis Limited G2 Concorde Apartments 6-3-568, Somaji Guda Hyderabad-500482</p>	<p>INDIA - CHINA</p> <p>Pingtai Enterprises Co. Ltd. Rep. of China</p>	<p>Shrimp Feed</p>	<p>Tech</p>	
<p>7. Balaji Foods and Feeds Ltd. Venkateshwara House, 3-5-808 & 808/1, Rydeguda Hyderabad 500 029 Andhra Pradesh</p>	<p>INDIA - DENMARK</p> <p>Ovotee International Denmark</p>	<p>Egg Powder</p>	<p>Fin</p>	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
		INDIA - FRANCE		
9.	Annapurna Cotherm Controls Private Limited 1-59, Moosapet Sanathnagar(PO) Hyderabad-500 018.	M/s. Cotherm S.A., France B.P. 21/Z.I. Les Levees-38470, Vinay France	Automatic Regulating Apparatus—Thermostats	Fir.
10.	Hyderabad Agri Dry Products Ltd. 8-3-224/4196 Madhuramagar Yousufguda Hyderabad	Dr. Norman Westbrook France 301 Chemindu Ban Des Noirs 06140 Vence	Prepared Grapes	Fin
		INDIA - GERMANY		
11.	India Vitamins Ltd. 107/108, Chenoy Trade Centre Parklane Secunderabad-500 003	Roche/Basf Germany	Vitamin A	Tech
12.	M/s. Select Biologicals Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Lohmann Tierzucht Gmbh AM Seedeich 9-11	Specific Pathogen Free Eggs	Fin

902 Paigah Plaza
 Basheerbagh
 Hyderabad-500 029

Post Box 460
 Germany.

INDIA - HONGKONG

13. Eskay Agro Tech Limited
 3-6-200
 Himayat Nagar
 Hyderabad-500 029

Asia Wax Industrial Ltd.
 Hongkong

Mushrooms (Wholes/
 Buttons/Pieces/Stems)

Fin

14. Classic Agro Foods Ltd.
 Door No. 11-2-12
 Goutham Dasapalla Hills
 Visakhapatnam-500003 (A.P.)

M/s. Asia Wax Industrial Ltd.
 Hongkong

White Button Mushrooms

Fin

INDIA - ITALY

15. Vantech Pesticides Ltd.
 6-3-788/A/12, Durganagar
 Ameerpet
 Hyderabad-500016
 Andhra Pradesh

Chememteco S.R.L.
 Monza, Via Mozart, Milano
 Italy

Cefuroxime Sodium,
 Cefotaxime Sodium,
 7-Amino Cephalosporanic
 Acid (7-Aca)

Tech

16. TTMC Chemicals Ltd.
 414 Raghavaratha Towers
 Chirag Ali Lane
 Hyderabad-500001

Pharmchim Engineering SRL
 Italy

Piperazine

Tech

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
17.	Gold Rock Granites Limited Flat No. 104, Lakshmi Nivas 6-3-862/1, Ameerpet Hyderabad-500016	3. Barsanti & Co. Italy	Granite Slabs	Fin
18.	Reil Products Limited 89/12, W.E.A. Karol Bagh New Delhi-110 005	Tropical Food Engg. S.R.L. Italy	Fruit Juice Concentrate Comprising of Pineapple Concentrate, Mango Concentrate, Gnava	Fin
19.	Classic Agrofoods Limited 8, C-Wing, Floor 8, Parsn Manere 602, Anna Salai, Madras-600 006	Alimenta SPA Italy	Fruit Concentrate	Fin
20.	Indo National Limited 35, Nongambakkam High Road IV Floor, Madras-600034	INDIA - JAPAN M/s. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. 3-2, Minami Sembu 4-Chome Chuo-Ku Osaka 542 Japan	Dry Battery	Tech

21.	Indo Matsushita Carbon Co. Ltd, Ilird Floor 35, Nongambakkam High Road, Madras	Matsushita Electric Indl. Co. Japan 1006 Kadoma Osaka, Japan	Electrical Equipment	Fin
22.	Vinota Acqua Foods Ltd. 3 C Centuri Plaza 560-62 Mount Road Madras	Skowa Trading Co. Ltd. Niramatsu Building 2-5, 4 Chone, Fushimi Machi, Chuoku Osaka, Japan	Food Processing	Fin
23.	M/s. Rajvebh Electronics Ltd. 1501 Babukhan Estate Basheerbagh Hyderabad-500 001	INDIA-KOREA(SOUTH) M/s. Oriental Precision Company Ltd. 146-1, Sangdaewon Dong, Sungham Cicy Kyungki-Do S. Korea	Cordless Telephones	Tech
24.	Goldwon Textiles Limited 104, Laxmi Nivas 6-3-862/1 Ameer Pet Hyderabad-500 016	Jung Won Corporation Korea	Textile Ade-Ups Knitted Socks	Fin
25.	Annapura Dahmimi Controls Ltd. 1-59 Mossapet, Hyderabad-500018	Dahmimi Corporation Song Hwa B/D 2nd Fl 961 Dapsilee-Dong Dangdaemon Ku Seoul, Korea	Thermostats of all Kinds & Types and Metallic Bellows	Fin

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
		INDIA - LUXEMBOURG		
26.	M/s. Woldflux India Ltd. UBE House Vijaya Puri Tamaka Secunderabad	International Dev. Consulting 40, Rue De Braganse, 1 225, Luxembourg	Coated Electrodes	Fin
		INDIA - MALAYSIA		
27.	Mavel Sea Foods Ltd. 311, Road No. 25 Jubilee Hills Hyderabad-500 034	Guinaz Enterprises Malaysia	Shrimps (Prawns) Culture	Tech
28.	Prannex Seafoods International Ltd. 2nd Floor, 31, Dwarakapuri Colony, Hindi Nagar, Punjagutta Hyderabad-500 034	Aantamaria Marketing and Services. Malaysia.	Black Tiger Prawns	Tech
29.	Acquaint Exports Pvt. Ltd. 6-22-10A East Pt. Col. Vishakhapatnam	Sibramariya Pillai 13 RENCHANGAN RUMAH MURAH 16th MILIH RAWANG SELANGOR MALAYSIA.	Food Processing	Fin

INDIA - MAURITIUS

30.	P. V. Ranveer (Promoter) A-4 Coop. Indl Est. Balanagar Hyderabad	Golden Asian Intl. Ltd. Les Cascades Bldg. Edith Cavesl Street Port Louis, Mauritius	Chemicals	Fin
INDIA - NRI				
31.	M/s. Ready Foods Eduigapalle Village Kunganur Dist. Chittoor Andhra Pradesh	NRI	Beer and Other Non- Alcoholic Drinks	Fin
32.	M/s. Pagora Farms (P) Ltd. H.O./Plot 41 2nd Str. Kumoran Colony. Jadapalani Madras - 600026.	NRI	Shrimp Farming	Fin
33.	Keshav Bhupal 6-3-1100/B, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500482. Andhra Pradesh	NRI	Knitted Fabrics All Kinds	Fin
34.	M/s. GVK Industries Ltd. Road No.1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034.	NRI	Power Plant	Fin

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
35.	Proagro Seed Company Ltd. A-311, Ansal Chambers-1 3 Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-110066.	Dr. S.M. Sehgal (An Nri Based in U.S.A.) U.S.A.	Certified High Yielding Hybrid Seeds	Fin
36.	Vijay Shrimpex Limited 11/4 Ratna Vilasa Road Basavanagodi Bangalore-560094 Karnataka	NRI	Shrimps and Other Sea Foods	Fin
37.	Shri Ramchandra Pharmaceuticals Ltd. 40-9-70 Kalanagar Vijaywada-521010 Andhra Pradesh	NRI	Bulk Drugs	Fin
38.	M/s. Magunta Aquafarms Ltd. Raghava Bhavan 16/449 Somasekharapuram Nellore-524001 (A.P.)	NRI	Processed Shrimps (Aquaculture)	Fin
39.	N. Rama Krishna 59A-10-9	NRI	Mushrooms	Fin

K. P. Nagar Vijayawada-520008	NRI	Slabs	Fin
Ravi Leela Granites Limited 403 Emerald Amrutha Hills Pamjagutta Hyderabad-500482	NRI	Slabs	Fin
41. Granules India Private Limited 6-3-1118, 2A, Usha Towers B. S. Maktha Begumpet Hyderabad-500016	NRI	Paracetamol	Fin
42 Mrs. C. Nirmala C/o. SLX Corporation Unit No. 1 2nd Floor, Amrotha Hills, Topaz Bldg. Punjagutta, Hyderabad-500482	Dalsem Vasia A P B V Holland	Mushroom Cultivation and Canning	Fin
43. Ind. Aqua Ltd. 29 36 38/1 Museum Road Vijayawada-520002 (A P)	INDIA-PHILLIPINES Asian Aqua Culture Corporation Phillippines	Shrimp Culture Hatchery	Fin

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
		INDIA - SAUDI ARABIA		
44.	Lak Minerals Limited 17-1/388/9 SRS Lakshmi Nagar Saidabad Hyderabad-500659	M/s. Mohd. Darwish Ghabban Est. Saudi Arabia	Granite Slabs	Fin
45.	Indo Arab Granites Limited 5-30-4, 4/13 Brodipet Guntur-522002	Al-Suboha Modern Technology Est.	Granite Blocks	Fin
		INDIA - SINGAPORE		
46	Coromandal Aquaculture Ltd. 6-3-713 J, Block IInd Floor, Amrutha Topaz, Panjagutta Hyderabad-500482	Trudina Investments Pte Ltd. Singapore	Shrimp	Tech
47.	Lotus Chocolate Company Limited, 302 Srinivasa Complex 7-1-27 Ameerpet Hyderabad-50016	Sunshine Allied Investmes Ltd. 24 Raffles Place 23-01 Clifford Centre Singapore 0104	Chocolate Products	Fin

48.	Guk Industries Ltd. Road No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034 Andhra Pradesh	M/s. Garden and Landscape Centre (PTE) Ltd. 617 & 617A Bukit Timah Road 7.5 Km. Singapore	To Implement Environment Protection System for Gas Based Power Project.	Tech
49.	Atlanta International Limited 5-6-624d Abids Road Hyderabad-500001 (A.P.)	A. P. S. Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd. Singapore	Fish Frozen Others	Fin
50.	Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Cherapalli, Hyderabad	Veames Pvt. Ltd. 301, Lorong 7, TOA Payom Singapore-1231 Singapore	Electrical Equipment	Fin
51.	Primus Kabsons Limited 3-3-1087 Plot No 48 Srinagar Colony Hyderabad- 500873	INDIA - SWEDEN Primus Sievert AB (Now Primus AB) P O Box 1366 S-171, 26, Solna, Sweden	LPG Cylinder Valves Appli- ances, Regulator Heaters, Leak Detector torches for Brazing	Tech.
52.	Fansui Foods Limited K-88 Hauz Khas Enclave New Delhi-110016	INDIA - SWITZERLAND Food Industries Planning & Servicing. Switzerland.	Fruit Juice Concentrates and Purees Mango, Pineapple Banana and Guava	Fin

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
		INDIA - TAIWAN		
53.	Naval Bharat Aqua Products Limited, Nava Bharat House 6-3-654/A Somajiguda Hyderabad-500482	President Enterprises Corporation Taiwan	Hatchery	Tech
54.	Resource Technologies Private Limited 2-62/1 Kakatiya Nagar Hobshiguda Hyderabad 500007	HWA Lin Electronic Company Ltd. 4th Floor, 481 Chung Basfao East Road Sector 6 Taiwan	Vhf/Uhf Electronic Tuners Used In TVs	Fin
55.	Technomin Aqua Exports (India) Limited, D No. 27-19-55, I Floor Durgatah Street, Governorpet, Vijaywada-520002. Andhra Pradesh	J.V. Marine Enterprises Co. Ltd. Taiwan	Frozen Shrimps	Tech
56.	Oracle Research and Consultancy Group	M/s. Mbl Group Plc, U.K. 9, Stanhope Place	Market Research and Consultancy	Fin
		INDIA-U.K		

<p>Pvt. Limited, 202, Vintage Road No 7, Banjara Hills Hyderabad 500034</p>	<p>London W2 2hh U.K.</p>	Fin
<p>57. Deurofoods Limited 8-2-334/30 Road No 3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034. Andhra Pradesh</p>	<p>Panesar Marketing Ltd. U.K.</p>	Banana Puree
<p>58. Challa Rajendra Prasad 62 Mahatma Gandhi Road Secunderabad-500003</p>	<p>M/s. Associate Coffee Merchants No 1 Kentish Building 125 High Borough Street London Sei Inp U.K.</p>	Fin
<p>59. M/s. Standard Commercial Tobaccos P. Ltd. 8-24-31 Mangalagiri Road Guntur-522001</p>	<p>M/s. Standard Commercial Tobacco Co. Ltd. Standard House Wey- side Park, Coddalming Surey GU7 1XE, U.K.</p>	<p>Fin Green Leaf Threshed Redried Tobacco Stem & Scrap</p>
<p>60. ITC. Ltd. Sarojini Devi Road Secunderabad-500003</p>	<p>M/s. Zeneca Limited, Imperial Chemical House 9, Millbank London SWAP 3JF, U.K.</p>	<p>Fin For Setting up a Joint Venture for Development Production & Marketing of Hybrid Seeds</p>

Sl. No	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
61.	Niraj Petrochemicals Ltd. 6-3-883/6/D II Floor Punjagutta, Hyderabad-500482	Davy Mckee, England.	1,4 Butanediol	Fin
62.	Avon Organics Limited 34 CIE Phase II Gandhi Nagar IDPL Colony Post Hyderabad Banga Reddy-500037 Andhra Pradesh	INDIA - U.S.A. M/s. Xytel Technologies Partnership 801, Business Center Driv E, Mount Prospect II, 60056, U.S.A.	Monomethyle Aceto- Acetamide Methyl Aceto Acetate, Ethyl Aceto Acetate Etc.(as Per Enclosure I)	Tech
63.	M/s. Spectrum Power Generation Ltd. 5.9.30 Basheerbagh Hyderabad-500029		Cycle Power Station Of A Capacity Of 200mw	Fin
64.	UB Elastomers Ltd. 68-1-1A, B Block-C IIDA Mulagada, Mindhi Post, Visakhapatnam-530012	M/s.UOP Inter Americana Inc. State of Delaware, U.S.A	Isobutylene	Tech
65.	ITW Signode India Ltd. No 15 Sardar Patel Road Begumpet	Signode Corporation 3600, Westlake Avenue, Glenview,	Tensional Steel Strappings	Tech

66	Hyderabad 500016 Andhra Pradesh	Illinois-60025 U.S.A.	Fin
	M/s. Terrygold (India) Limited Flat No. 104, Lakshmi Niwas, 6-3-862/1, Ameerpet Road, Greenlands, Hyderabad-500016	Greenville Machinery Corpn. U.S.A.	Terry Towels Fin
67.	Phanav Oil Processing Company Limited 410, Prerana Road No. 22, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	National Forge Company, U.S.A.	Oleoresins (Extracted from Spices, Flowers & Other Vegetables & Fruits) Fin
68.	T. R. Datta 6-3-570, Rockdale Compound, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500482 Andhra Pradesh	Phoenix Engg. Corpn. IDWA, U.S.A.	Petroleum Oils Fin
69.	ITW Signode India Ltd. 5. S. P. Road, Begumpet, Hyderabad	ITW Signode Corporation, U.S.A. 3600, West Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois-60025 U.S.A.	Automobile Tyre Tube Tech

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Type
70.	N V I Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. Malhotra House, 5th Floor, Opp. GPO, Bombay	Gillete South Asia Inc. U.S.A Prudential Tower Bldg. Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.	Industrial Machinery	Fin
71.	Parke-Davis (India) Ltd. Nirfon House, 254 B, Dr. A.B. Road, Bombay	Warner-lambert Co, U.S.A 201, Tabor Road, Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.	Drugs and Pharmaceu- ticals.	Tech

Paper Mill in Pune

327. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sinar Mas, a leading industrial group of Indonesia has approached the Union Government for setting up 450 crore paper mill in the Pune District of Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether this is likely to affect the local Indian producer of commodity grade paper;

(d) if so, the details regarding the agreement reached in this regard; and

(e) when this project is likely to be started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) M/s. Sinar Mas Pulp & Paper (India) Ltd. have been granted permission to set up a project for the manufacture of paper and paperboard including coated paper for a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum in Distt. Pune in the State of Maharashtra. The project envisages total cost of Rs. 650 crores. It also envisages foreign equity participation of 51% by M/s Sinar Mas of Indonesia.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The commercial production is likely to commence in the first quarter of 1996.

Ordnance Factory in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Ordnance factory at Saintala in Bolangir district of Orissa has since started commercial production;

(b) if so, since when and the details of its performance;

(c) the details of the staff strength, category-wise in the said factory; and

(d) the steps taken to give priority to the local people in the matter of employment in this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Present staff strength is 732 (Group A-38, Group C-383, Group D-311).

(d) Direct recruitment to Group-C and Group-D posts is made only through local Employment Exchange. All such vacancies are notified to the local District Employment Exchange. In case candidates fulfilling job requirement are not available, the local Employment Exchange notifies the vacancies to the neighbouring district Employment Exchanges.

Scarcity of Water in Cities of Kerala

329. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cities, small and medium towns facing acute scarcity of water in Kerala during summer seasons;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme in this regard and have sought funds for the supply of drinking water in these cities/towns; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The list of cities, small and medium towns facing acute scarcity of water in Kerala during summer seasons as furnished by the State Government is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for 17 towns under the programme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme for towns having population less than 20,000 and they will be considered when the programme is launched during the current financial year, subject to availability of funds.

STATEMENT

List of Corporation/Municipalities/Census Towns/Township/Cantonment as per 1991 Census

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
CORPORATIONS			
1.	Kozhikode	1. Kozhikode	419531
2.	Ernakulam	2. Kochi	564038
3.	Thiruvanthapuram	3. Thiruvanthapuram	523733
MUNICIPALITIES			
1.	Kasargode	1. Kasargode	50123
	"	2. Kanhangad	57133
2.	Kannur	3. Kannur	65233
	"	4. Koothuparamba	28908
	"	5. Thaliparamba	60242

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Kannur	6. Thalasserry	103577
	"	7. Payyannuur	64011
	"	8. Mattannur	40470
3.	Wayanand	9. Kalpetta	22915
4.	Kozhikode	10. Vadakara	72441
5.	Malappuram	11. Manjeri	69335
	"	12. Malappuram	46990
	"	13. Tirur	49450
	"	14. Ponnrti	51754
	"	15. Poriythalmanna	39018
6.	Palakad	16. Shoranur	39543
	"	17. Palakkad	122964
	"	18. Chittur	32069
	"	19. Ottappalam	44183
	"	20. Mannarkkad	45407
7.	Trissur	21. Kunamkulam	19627
	"	22. Chavakkad	37801
	"	23. Trissur	73849
	"	24. Kodungallur	31159
	"	25. Trinjalakuda	27489
	"	26. Chalakudy	45059

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
8.	Ernakulam	27. Perumbavoor	24645
"	"	28. Annamaly	30388
"	"	29. Aluuva	24769
"	"	30. Paravur	27904
"	"	31. Tripunithura	51032
"	"	32. Muvattupuzha	27588
"	"	33. Kothamonglam	35513
"	"	34. Kalamassery	54313
"	"	35. Eloor	34443
"	"	36. Piravom	25205
"	"	37. Koothustukulam	16828
9.	Idukki	38. Thodupuzha	40652
10.	Kottayam	39. Palai	21880
"	"	40. Vaikom	21751
"	"	41. Kottayam	62829
"	"	42. Changanassery	52448
"	"	43. Erattupatta	21232
"	"	44. Manjirappally	37013
11.	Alappuzha	45. Cherthalai	43319
"	"	46. Allappuzha	174606
"	"	47. Kayamkular	67170

S.No.	Name of Dist.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Alappuzha	48. Chengannur	25852
	"	49. Mavalikkara	28295
12.	Pathanamthitta	50. Pathanamthitta	35868
	"	51. Thirakalla	54745
	"	52. Pandalam	37733
	"	53. Adoor	26625
13.	Kollam	54. Punalur	46268
	"	55. Kollam	139717
	"	56. Paravoor	37182
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	57. Varkala	38981
	"	58. Attingal	32615
	"	59. Nedumangasd	49864
	"	60. Neyyattinkara	30390
TOTAL:			2823113

CENSUS TOWNS

1.	Kasargod	1. Majeswar	7882
	"	2. Perole	13888
	"	3. Nileswar	22659
	"	4. Cherurathur	24500
2.	Kannur	5. Kalliassery	30751
	"	6. Pappinissery	30751

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Kannur	7. Valapattanam	8920
	"	8. Chirakkal	8920
	"	9. Kanhirodo	12543
	"	10. Chelora	17308
	"	11. Elayavoor	29238
	"	12. Puzhathi	30617
	"	13. Pallikkunnu	25051
	"	14. Thollada	33249
	"	15. Chala	14839
	"	16. Peralasseri	15120
	"	17. Kadachira	16441
	"	18. Muzhappilangad	18825
	"	19. Pinarayi	14695
	"	20. Kollayam Malabar	16524
	"	21. Eranholi	23582
	"	22. Dharmadom	26709
	"	23. New Mahe	11939
	"	24. Azhilodu North	19276
	"	25. Azhikode South	23084
	"	26. Cheruthazhom	23089
	"	27. Cherukunnu	16246

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Kannu	28. Kannpuram	181858
	"	29. Kannadiparamba	11598
	"	30. Varam	13778
	"	31. Munder	17356
	"	32. Iriveri	14162
	"	33. Ancharakandy	20681
	"	34. Manilayi	11457
	"	35. Paduvilavi	17517
	"	36. Pathiriyad	14737
	"	37. Eruvath	14062
	"	38. Pattiyam	19073
	"	39. Kadirur	26582
	"	40. Panniyannur	19313
	"	41. Paringathur	35021
	"	42. Chockli	31641
3.	Wayanad		
4.	Kozhikode	43. Cheruvannur	50553
	"	44. Beypore	56496
	"	45. Olavanna	28381
	"	46. Pantheeramkavu	16081
	"	47. Feroke	25503
	"	48. Karuvamthuruthy	18984

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Kozhikode	49. Madapuram	35248
	"	50. Villiapally	29988
	"	51. Koduvally	35523
	"	52. Kakkode	30064
	"	53. Kunnamrangalam	34245
	"	54. Movoor	26057
	"	55. Kuttikkattoor	17101
	"	56. Perummanna	22356
	"	57. Ramanathukara	25668
	"	58. Kadalundi	35163
5.	Malappuram	— —	—
6.	Palakkad	59. Palupariyarom	24807
	"	60. —	—
	"	61. Kodunayur	17636
	"	62. Padunagaram	15691
7.	Thrissur	63. Iringaprom	9119
	"	64. Vilvattom	16895
	"	65. Viyayar	11302
	"	66. Pullazhi	13359
	"	67. Ayyenthole	13492
	"	68. Mannuthy	32563

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Thrissur	69. Nadathara	17962
"	"	70. Olluur	33138
"	"	71. Chiyaram	21584
"	"	72. Koorthancherry	9308
"	"	73. Kanimangalam	16850
"	"	74. Aranattukara	18618
"	"	75. Animistry	10558
"	"	76. Edakunny	13257
"	"	77. Chhevvoor	13756
"	"	78. Marathakkara	12327
"	"	79. Pudukkad	11749
"	"	80. Mathala	33887
"	"	81. Chelakkarra	7971
"	"	82. Pookoda	8162
"	"	83. Perakam	9539
"	"	84. Thaikkad	7320
"	"	85. Paluvai	6748
"	"	86. Pavaratty	10438
"	"	87. Venmanad	9290
"	"	88. —	—
"	"	89. Poottore	5721

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Thirissur	90. Kuuttoor	9631
	"	91. Palissery	6169
	"	92. Nettissery	7535
	"	93. Mathilakam	13731
	"	94. Eriyad	23505
	"	95. Koratty	16603
8.	Ernakulam	96. Chendamangalam	26828
	"	97. Kotturally	34446
	"	98. Cheriyaadeavu	7399
	"	99. Mulanikad	22339
	"	100. Manadu	34956
	"	101. Vadakkekara	18975
	"	102. Moothakunnam	26549
	"	103. Choommikkara	34824
	"	104. Edathala	56277
	"	105. Alengad	35606
	"	106. Vadakkenla	50157
	"	107. Eranipuram	34625
	"	108. Cheranalloor	21320
	"	109. Thiruvankulam	18413
	"	110. Varapuzha	25511

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
9.	Idukki	— —	—
10.	Kottayam	111. Vazhakkala	33048
"	"	112. Perumbaukkad	38352
"	"	113. Nattakam	37552
11.	Alappuzha	114. Aroor	31640
"	"	115. Aroorkutty	15692
"	"	116. Kodamthuruthu	18129
"	"	117. Vayalar	22383
"	"	118. Kokkothamangalam	28727
"	"	119. Thanneermukkom	28727
"	"	120. Mahakmma	22539
"	"	121. Komalapouram	37246
"	"	122. Mannancherry	24980
12.	Pathanamthitta	— —	—
13.	Kollam	123. Kilikollur	28447
"	"	124. Vadakkenla	50157
"	"	125. Eranipuram	34625
"	"	126. Mangad	28326
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	127. Anayara	24619
"	"	128. Vakkom	20092
"	"	129. Ulloor	25642

S.No.	Name of Distt.	Name of C/M/CT/TS/Cantt	Population
	Thiruvananthapuram	130. Kudappanakunnu	33500
	"	131. Nemom	42546
TOWNSHIPS			
1.	Thrissur	1. Guruvayoor	20209
2.	Idukki	2. Idukki	10228
CANTONMENT			
1.	Kannur	1. Kannur	4819

Display of Indent form by Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) whether there is no prescribed indent form carrying the names of all the items in vogue in Kendriya Bhandar on which the stores are required to submit their monthly requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to introduce such an indent form forthwith;

(d) whether the stores of the Bhandar are not displaying indents in respect of all the items including those items which are out of stock;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter;

(f) whether certain cases of showing favour to some suppliers and ill-will towards someone other by stores management have come to the notice of the Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) A proforma has been prescribed for the stores to procure items from the godowns for a fortnight, and also the proforma indicates the existing stock. It is not possible to include the names of all the items sold by a branch store as the number of such items is very large and also, such a list keeps changing due to factors like discontinuation of products by manufacturers, withdrawal of items by the Kendriya Bhandar, introduction of new products etc.

(d) and (e) Indents are sent by the stores to the godowns for procurement of items for the next fortnight also indicating the items which may be in stock on the date of its preparation. These indents are not therefore required to be displayed in the stores. Price lists of essential items is displayed on a Notice Board in the store.

(f) and (g) A few complaints have come to notice. These have been examined by the Kendriya Bhandar Management. The Kendriya Bhandar's concerned staff has been instructed that there should be no case of favour or ill-will towards any supplier.

National Projects in Madhya Pradesh

331. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for treating Indira Sagar and two other multi-level mega projects on Narmada river as National Projects to be funded by the Union Government;

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

(c) the latest estimates of cost of these projects, the expenditure so far incurred; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance so far made available to the State Government for these projects?

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

(b) As far as the associated power projects are concerned, Narmada Sagar (Indira Sagar) and Maheshwar hydel projects have been accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission for implementation in the State sector. Omkareshwar hydel project has also been techno-economically cleared by the CEA as a State project. Central assistance to the State is in the form of block loans and block grants and not for individual projects.

In regard to the associated irrigation projects, Irrigation being a State subject under the Constitution, the responsibility for investigation, formulation, implementation and management of irrigation projects primarily rests with the States. In view of this, till now no project of Irrigation Sector has been treated as a National Project.

(c) The details in respect of latest cost estimates and expenditure so far incurred are given below:

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the project (Installed Capacity)	Latest cost	Expenditure upto 3/93	Approved Outlay 1993-94
1.	Indira Sagar (8 x 125 MW)	1,99,367 (9/89 level)	34,437	13,359

Sl. No.	Name of the project (Installed Capacity)	Latest cost	Expenditure upto 3/93	Approved Outlay 1993-94
2.	Omkareshwar (8 x 65 MW)	95,882 (CEA cleared cost) (3/93 level)	1,524	
3.	Maheshwar* (10 x 10 MW)	46,563 (Approved Cost)	1,047	100

* The project has since been posed for private sector participation.

(d) The Central Government has been normally providing block Plan assistance to the States for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. The assistance is not provided for specific sectors/projects/schemes, unless specified and allocated under the criterion 'Special Problems' indicated by the States.

Vacancies of Judges and Pending Cases in Courts

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

(a) the number of vacancies in the post of Judges of Supreme Court and the High Courts, High Court-wise as on January 1, 1993 and January, 1, 1994;

(b) the number of Judges appointed during the year in the Supreme Court and High Courts, High Court-wise, upto 31st December, 1993; and

(c) the number of pending cases on 31st December, 1992 and 31st December, 1993, High Court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(c) The pendency of cases as on 31.12.1993 is not available. *Statement-II* indicating the pendency of cases in High Courts as on 31.12.1991, 31.12.1992 and 30.6.1993 is attached.

STATEMENT-I

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies of Judges as on		No. of Judges/ Additional Judges appointed during the year 1993
		1.1.1993	1.1.1994	
1.	Allahabad	4	8	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	2

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies of Judges as on		No. of Judges/ Additional Judges appointed during the year 1993
		1.1.1993	1.1.1994	
3.	Bombay	7	14	-
4.	Calcutta	9	13	1
5.	Delhi	5	7	1
6.	Gauhati	5	5	1
7.	Gujarat	3	5	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	-
10.	Karnataka	9	7	4
11.	Kerala	1	1	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	8	-
13.	Madras	3	3	-
14.	Orissa	1	1	-
15.	Patna	3	6	-
16.	Punjab & Haryana	4	6	-
17.	Rajasthan	3	7	-
18.	Sikkim	2	1	-
TOTAL		69	99	12
Supreme Court		3	3	3

STATEMENT-II
Pendency of Cases

S.No.	Name of the Court	Pendency as on		
		31.12.1991	31.12.1992	30.6.1993
1.	Allahabad	594860	655583	695880
2.	Andhra Pradesh	91902	103385	110158
3.	Bombay	180889	189742	188567
4.	Calcutta	215856	222926	266445
5.	Delhi	134053	149617	155345
6.	Gujarat	92709	93632	100975
7.	Guwahati	23027	23301	23994
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14919	16374	18212
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	52785	62623	68321
10.	Karnataka	60690	115455	130044
11.	Kerala	86621	116128	128765
12.	Madhya Pradesh	71127	77779	82028
13.	Madras	256647	281385	301191
14.	Orissa	39300	42866	37233
15.	Patna	65159	72157	79786
16.	Punjab and Haryana	97757	102743	113807
17.	Rajasthan	91578	101432	106790
18.	Sikkim	57	69	74
TOTAL		2199936	2427197	2567605

[Translation]

**National Policy on Science and
Technology**

333. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since formulated a new Science and Technology Policy:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) In the context of various changes introduced in the economic system of the country, an exercise has been undertaken to formulate an approach towards a new draft on technology policy. A draft paper for a new technology policy has been widely circulated to many persons and institutions in different parts of the country for obtaining their views.

The draft paper include sections on technology and society, technology and environment; human skills; thrust areas; role of research, development and engineering (R&DE); resources for R&DE; linkages: policy implementation; and monitoring and review.

Various suggestions received have been consolidated and changes have been incorporated.

[English]

**Filling up of Reserved Quota of
SCs/STs**

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

(a) the target fixed by the Government to fill up the reserved quota in Government Institutions/Offices/Ministries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken in the matter in each of the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which the goal has been achieved so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The reservation of vacancies in Government Institutions/Offices/Ministries is made in accordance with the quantum of reservations prescribed for the various methods of recruitment. No separate targets are fixed.

(b) There is a ban on dereservation of vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates. Special efforts are made to fill the unfilled vacancies reserved for SC/ST through Special Recruitment Drives (SRD). Three Special Recruitment Drives have been undertaken so far in 1989, 1990-91 & 1991-92. Another SRD is being conducted for the year 1993-94.

(c) The percentage representation of SC and ST in various groups during the last three years is as follows:

	Grade A		Grade B		Grade C		Grade D	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1991	9.09	2.53	11.82	2.35	15.65	4.98	21.24	6.82
1992	9.70	2.90	11.60	2.40	15.80	3.20	20.90	6.70
1993	9.80	3.06	12.17	2.35	15.91	5.43	20.73	6.87

Foreign Investment in Backward Areas

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

(a) the number of proposals sanctioned by the high-powered committee with regard to foreign investment as on December 31, 1993;

(b) the amount of investment likely to be made in backward areas under these proposals; State-wise; and

(c) the details of the conditions laid down by the Government for foreign investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) the Empowered Committee constituted in September 1992, has cleared 626 foreign investment proposals till the end of December 31, 1993 envisaging foreign direct investment of over Rs. 3800 crores. Foreign collaboration approvals are intended to determine the terms and conditions of collaboration and usually do not indicate locations of the industries to be set up. Consequently, foreign investment data, spe-

cific to a location are not centrally maintained.

(c) The proposals for foreign investment are cleared in terms of the New Industrial Policy 1991.

Replacement project of FACT

336. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the 900 TPD Ammonia plant replacement project of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.;

(b) the details of agreements signed by FACT with external agencies for this project; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Ammonia Plant

Replacement project of the Fertilizers And Chemical Travancore Limited (FACT) was accorded approval by the Government on 10.5.1993 at an estimated cost of Rs. 618.43 crores. An agreement for 24.482 billion Japanese yen by way of loan assistance has been signed with Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan. FACT has also signed licence and technical services agreements with M/s. Haldor Topsoe (Denmark) and with M/s BASF (Germany).

Women and Child Development

337. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the progress rate of Women and Child Development Schemes in rural areas of Gujarat during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) There has been no decline in the Progress rate of the scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas in Gujarat during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. The Progress rate of DWCRA is as under:-

Year	Target No. of Groups	Groups formed
1991-92	500	552
1992-93	390	427
1993-94 (Upto December, 1993)	925	340

(b) Does not arise.

Corporate Sector for Wastelands Development

338. SHRI SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to invite private sector for wasteland development as reported in the Financial Express dated November 25, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of investment proposals by corporate sector in wasteland development, State-wise; and

(c) the details of specific proposals identified for Andhra Pradesh involving the corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of vast areas of non-forest wastelands in the country require huge funds for investment. Since the budgetary resources of the Government are not adequate to tackle these problem lands, Government is considering that institutional finance and investment from the corporate sector and entrepreneurs needs to be mobilised in large measure. With this background, after consideration of the past experience and in consultation with the corporate sector/NABARD/Nationalised banks, Government has finalised the "Investment Promotional Scheme for Development of non-forest wastelands." This scheme is expected to promote/ attract/ channelise/ mobilise resources from financial

institutions, corporate bodies including user-industries and other entrepreneurs for developing wastelands in non-forest areas belonging to the individual farmers, community, institutions, government agencies. Under this scheme the National Wastelands Development Board will provide a grant of up to 25% of the cost of a project for the development of non-forest wastelands or up to Rs. 25 lakhs per project whichever is less provided the project is cleared for financing by the banks/financial institutions. No projects have been received yet under the "Investment Promotional Scheme".

(c) No specific proposals have so far been identified for Andhra Pradesh for the involvement of corporate sector.

Central Investment Subsidy to Maharashtra

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

(a) the details of claims of Maharashtra for Central Investment Subsidy pending with the Union Government at present;

(b) the reasons for their non clearance so far;

(c) the time by which these claims are likely to be disbursed; and

(d) the agency through which these claims are disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) No eligible claim

of Government of Maharashtra is pending with the Central Government under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings

340. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government for well-structured policy on privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the views of the ASSOCHAM have since been examined; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) In a privately organised seminar by Members of ASSOCHAM, it was urged that the Government should come out with a well structured policy on privatisation. However the views expressed in the seminar did not reflect those of the Managing Committee or Expert Committees of ASSOCHAM.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the above.

[*Translation*]

Spectacle Glasses

341. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of spectacle glasses in the country *vis-a-vis* their demand; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The Indian Industry is able to meet the entire demand for spectacle glasses in the country. The raw material requirement, is however, being met through partial imports.

[*English*]

HMT Limited

342. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise HMT Limited;

(b) if so, the details of the privatisation envisaged;

(c) whether any proposals have also been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Govt. has approved, in principle, the conversion of the individual business groups of HMT into joint venture companies with international partners who may have major equity share-holding if it is in HMT's interest.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Demands of Ex-Servicemen

343. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'one-rank-one-pension' demand of the ex-servicemen has since been agreed to;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen on pension as on date, category-wise and rank-wise;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Anomalies Committee have since been processed and the decision taken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of Ex-Servicemen on pension is as under:

- (i) Commissioned Officers (as at the end of October, 1993) 26,530 (approx)
- (ii) JCOs/ORs (as at the end of August, 1993) 11,27,280 (approx)

(category-wise/rank-wise figures are not being maintained)

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Anomalies Committee have since been accepted by the Govt. The recommendations of the Committee cover the following categories of Armed Forces pensioners who retired before 1.1.1986.

- (i) Re-employed pensioners
- (ii) Pensioners in receipt of disability/invalid pension
- (iii) Ex-State Forces Pensioners
- (iv) Pak/Burma pensioners
- (v) Territorial Army pensioners
- (vi) Armed Forces Personnel dismissed/removed from service
- (vii) King's Commissioned Indian Officers (KCIO) Pensioners whose pension is designated in Indian rupees.
- (viii) Battle casualty pensioners
- (ix) Pre-1.6.53 pensioners.

These categories of pensioners will now get the benefit of One Time Increase (OTI) in pension with effect from 1.1.1992. It is expected that about 2 lakh pensioners will be benefited. The additional expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 20 crores per annum.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether the Government propose to take any steps to revive and improve the condition of various sick public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As per the Industrial Policy Statement of 24th July, 1991 public enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to be turned around will, for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes, be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or other similar high level institutions created for the purpose. Steps to be taken to revive the conditions of the sick public sector undertakings shall be enterprise specific depending upon the revival/rehabilitation schemes recommended by the BIFR.

Electricity from Solar Energy

345. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance production capacity of electricity from solar energy;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing several programmes for harnessing solar energy including production of electricity. While detailed surveys are yet to be undertaken, based on existing data from meteorological stations, solar energy ranging from 4 to 7 KW hour per square metre per day is known to be available. While solar energy potential is considered to be large, practical utilization will depend on availability of cost-effective technologies. Two basic routes for harnessing solar energy are being adopted, namely, solar thermal and solar photovoltaics. Several solar photovoltaic devices, for applications such as, for lighting, water pumping, telecommunications, small power supply for villages etc. aggregating to about 3-4 MW have been deployed. A project for a 35 MW solar thermal power plant in Rajasthan has been proposed and feasibility studies are underway. The Government has also invited private entrepreneurs for taking up installation of MW range solar photovoltaic & solar thermal power plants largely through their own resources.

Allocation under MWS

346. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided and utilised under the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) in

Maharashtra during 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring each village of the State under this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) An amount of Rs. 4266.64 lakhs was provided under the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) during 1992-93 to the State of Maharashtra against which an utilisation of Rs. 1558.11 lakhs has been reported. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 8051.78 lakhs has been allocated under the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) to the State against which Rs. 547.31 lakhs have been utilised upto December, 1993.

(b) The Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is a programme for creating individual assets for the direct and continuing benefits of the rural poor. To expand the scope and coverage under MWS, the earmarking of funds for MWS, which was 20% of the total JRY allocation upto 1992-93, has now been increased to 30% of the total JRY allocation, from 1993-94 onwards. The coverage has also been extended to non-SC/ST poor, small and marginal farmers subject to the condition that benefits in financial terms to the non SC/ST do not exceed 10% of the total JRY allocation.

The emphasis under MWS is to provide all the eligible rural poor an irrigation well and this is hoped to be achieved by continuing the scheme throughout the Eighth Plan period.

[English]

Rocket attack by Pakistan

347. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani soldiers had made rocket attacks on civilian areas of the border district of Poonch recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of civilians killed and injured during these attacks; and

(c) whether the Government have sent any letter of protest to Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Pakistan had resorted to firing rockets at certain Indian posts in Poonch sector during January 1994. There have been no reports however of Pak rocket attack on civilian areas in Poonch sector.

(b) There are no reports of any civilian casualties.

(c) No protests have been launched by the Government with the Government of Pakistan. Firing across the LOC is endemic in nature. With a view to reducing

tension and preventing escalation, the Directors-General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan maintain weekly telephonic contact with each other. Where necessary such cases are also taken up at the level of local commanders.

[Translation]

Rural Development Schemes

348. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes undertaken by the Union Government for Rural development during 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any foreign assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Major Schemes undertaken for Rural Development during 1993-94 are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, ARWSP and CRSP are implemented in all the States and Union Territories of the

country. As regards the wage employment programmes, JRY and EAS are implemented in most of the States, however, JRY is not implemented in Delhi & Chandigarh and EAS is not implemented in Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa, Punjab & Pondicherry.

DPAP is implemented only in thirteen States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and DDP is five States of Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) No foreign assistance is received for any of the schemes except DWCRA which is jointly financed by the Central Government, State Government and the UNICEF in the ratio of 1/3rd each. Similarly while there is no foreign assistance received for ARWSP and CRSP, for some individual projects implemented by the States foreign assistance is received by the States from UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank etc.

[English]

Allocation of Molasses

349. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received certain representations from chemical industry seeking change in the policy for allocation of molasses at reasonable prices and in adequate quantity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of units affected due to the changes in the policy on molasses;

(d) whether the Government propose to modify the present policy and direct the State Governments accordingly;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure that all the State Governments accept the policy on molasses uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The representations have come from All India Alcohol Based Industries Development Association and the Confederation of Alcohol Based Chemical Industries. They have suggested mainly reservation of certain percentage of molasses and equivalent alcohol for the chemical sector and dual prices for alcohol. They have also informed that some units have been closed down and some others are operating at a low rate of capacity.

(d) to (f) The various issues arising out of decontrol of molasses and alcohol were discussed in a Conference of Excise Ministers of the States and UTs on 4-11-93. The Conference set up a Group of Excise Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Karnataka Chief Minister to look into the matter and suggest measures to harmonise the rules and procedures.

Rocket Deal for GSLV

350. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has offered fresh rocket deal for country's next generation GSLV;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it differs from the earlier agreement signed by the Government in 1991;

(c) whether the Government have agreed to the offer made by Russia; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it is likely to benefit country's space research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) As the result of a series of geo-political developments GLAVKOSMOS of Russia invoked, in October 1993, the force majeure clause in the original agreement of 1991. This resulted in the stoppage of technology transfer and training since then. Subsequently, detailed discussions were held between ISRO and GLAVKOSMOS during December 1993. A final decision on the agreement is yet to be taken.

Haldia Fertilizer Plant

351. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approximately 1600 persons have been drawing salaries for the past 15 years in the Haldia Fertilizer Plant as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated January 20, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the factors which lead to such a situation;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed;

(e) if not the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to revive the Unit at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) could not be commissioned due to the repeated failures of equipments during commissioning. The commissioning activities were stopped in October, 1986 as there was no certainty that the project could be properly commissioned and operated viably. As on date, about 1560 persons are attached with the Project.

(d) and (d) Since the problems of the Haldia Project were due to factors beyond the control of any individual, or group of individuals, no officials could be held responsible.

(f) HFC, as a company, including its Haldia Project has been declared sick by

the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Any decision on the future of Haldia Project would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial body.

[*Translation*]

Electricity from Tidal Waves

352. DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI GOPINATH
GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to generate electricity from tidal waves during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated amount likely to be spent thereon during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) to (c) A techno-economic feasibility report (TEFR) was prepared for a 900 MW tidal Power Project in Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat by Central Electricity Authority/National Hydro-Electric Corporation. This proposed power project with a plant load factor of 21 percent was estimated to cost about Rs. 6000/- Crores. Though, feasible, the project was not considered to be cost effective. It is now proposed to appoint M/s Engineers India Ltd. to re-examine the TEFR with a view to maximis-

ing developmental benefits in the command area, improve benefit/cost ratio and prepare a detailed project report. An estimated expenditure of about Rs. 1.0 Crore during 8th Plan is envisaged.

Employment Assurance Scheme

353. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched an Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of blocks formed under this Scheme, State-wise;

(c) the details of works undertaken so far in these blocks, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons provided employment under this Scheme, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have asked for any report regarding implementation of this Scheme from the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is being implemented in 1754 Blocks of the country covered under Revamped Public Distribution System. The number of blocks under this scheme, Statewise is given in *Statement-I*.

(c) and (d) Only labour intensive works of productive nature which create durable assets can be taken up for sanction under EAS. An illustrative list of works which can be taken up under Employment Assurance Scheme is placed in *Statement-II*. Blockwise shelf of works will have to be prepared by the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner (DC) as per the priority indicated in *Statement-III* So that these works can be undertaken to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season to those who are in need and are desirous of work. The number of works undertaken so far in these blocks statewide and the mandays generated under this scheme are given in *Statement-IV*.

(e) and (f) The Government of India have asked for a Monthly Progress Report regarding the implementation of the scheme from the States/Union Territories, the details of which are placed in *Statement-IV*.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of blocks coverage under EAS

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Blocks Covered under EAS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48
3.	Assam	69
4.	Bihar	156
5.	Gujarat	97
6.	Haryana	44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Blocks Covered under EAS
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	34
9.	Karnataka	94
10.	Kerala	21
11.	Madhya Pradesh	223
12.	Maharashtra	114
13.	Manipur	22
14.	Meghalaya	32
15.	Mizoram	20
16.	Nagaland	23
17.	Orissa	143
18.	Rajasthan	122
19.	Sikkim	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	56
21.	Tripura	18
22.	Uttar Pradesh	145
23.	West Bengal	129
24.	A & N Island	2
25.	D & N Haveli	1
26.	Daman & Diu	1
27.	Lakshadweep	5
TOTAL		1754

STATEMENT-II

tanks, village tanks, canals works etc.

List of Priority of Works taken up under Employment Assurance Schemes

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Works identified on the basis of the treatment plans prepared for water conservation land protection, vegetative barriers, afforestation, agro-horticulture silvi-pasture etc. under watershed development. | (c) Link road works selected on the basis of the Master plans prepared for the district to enhance connectivity of unconnected villages. |
| (b) Minor irrigation tanks percolation | (d) Primary School buildings on the pattern of Operation Black Board Scheme being implemented under JRY. |
| | (e) Building for Anganwadis. |

STATEMENT-III

State-wise number of works taken up and mandays generated under Employment Assurance Scheme during 1993-94

S. no	State/UT	No. of Works taken up	Mandays Generated (Lakhs Mandays) (as on January, 1994)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	13.28
2.	Assam	143	1.21
3.	Bihar	266	0.84
4.	Gujarat	65	1.82
5.	Haryana	255	1.98
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0.80
7.	Karnataka	330	3.53
8.	Kerala	5	0.02
9.	Madhya Pradesh	847	5.60
10.	Rajasthan	167	0.96
11.	Sikkim	50	0.81

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Works Undertaken	Mandays Generated (Lakhs Mandays)
			(as on January, 1994)
12.	Tamil Nadu	287	1.42
13.	Tripura	214	2.56
14.	West Bengal	...	5.25
TOTAL		2633	39.34

- NOTE BRIEF:
1. ... Not reported.
 2. Other States/UTs have reported 'NIL' progress as on January, 1994 as their lean agricultural seasons have not commenced by then.

STATEMENT-IV

Monthly Progress Report of EAS for the Month of

PROFORMA-I

Sl. No.	Category of works	Started under the EAS (as on the last day of the month,	Average Daily labour attendance during the month	Total	Mandays of Employment generated during the month							
					Completed in	SCs	STs	Others	Land-less	Women	Feed Bonded labour	
			Progress	Male		Female						
			(in numbers)	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.

[English]

Power Projects in Gujarat

354. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for assistance for setting up of small power projects in the State during the year 1993-94 and proposed for the year 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount provided/sanctioned year-wise by the Planning Commission for the implementation of above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no small power project (capacity above 2 MW and upto 15 MW) under construction in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production Capacity of Fertilizers and Chemicals

355. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of production capacity of fertilizers and chemicals and the measures being taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in this field;

(b) whether most of fertilizer and chemical producing plants and undertakings have been incurring losses continuously;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether there is hike in the prices of fertilizers and chemicals; if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the Government have decided to withdraw subsidy on fertilizers; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) At present, the annual installed capacity in the country is 85.3 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 28.2 lakh tonnes of phosphate.

As a part of the plan to increase the production of fertilizers during the 8th Five Year Plan and also to reduce the gap between the demand and indigenous production of fertilizers, three new ammonia-urea plants one each at Babrala (U.P.), Shahjahanpur (U.P.) and Gadepan (Rajasthan) are currently under implementation in the private sector. Besides, National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) and Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) have taken up projects for the doubling of the capacity of their gas-based plants at Vijaipur (M.P.) and Aonla (U.P.) respectively. Gas allocation has also been indicated for one medium sized gas-based ammonia-urea plant based on

gas from Krishna-Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has taken up a revamp project to augment its existing capacity.

(b) and (c) While some of the fertilizer units have been incurring losses due to equipment related problems, constraint of funds, etc., others are earning profits year after year.

(d) Prices of controlled fertilizers are statutorily fixed by the Government. At present, the prices of only straight nitrogenous fertilizers, viz. Urea, Ammonia Chloride, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, are statutorily fixed by the Government. In August, 1992 the prices of these controlled fertilizers were reduced by 10%. In respect of other varieties of chemical fertilizers, the producers are free to sell their products without any price control by the Government.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Foreign Technical Collaboration Projects

356. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have so far signed 107 foreign technical collaboration projects during September-October 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such projects cleared by RBI during the period;

(d) the number of projects still pending for clearance by RBI at present;

(e) the reasons for non-clearance of these projects; and

(f) the efforts being made to clear these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) During September-October 1993, 114 proposals involving only foreign technological collaboration agreements have been approved. Of these 69 proposals were cleared by the Reserve Bank of India. The details of these proposals cleared viz. name of the Indian Company, name of the foreign collaborator and the country to which it belongs, item of manufacture in each proposal are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their Monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

(d) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India accords automatic approval within a period of two weeks to proposals for technology collaboration agreements involving lumpsum payment upto Rs. 1 crore, 5% royalty for domestic sales and 8% for exports, subject to total payment of 8% of sales over a 10 years period from date of agreement or 7 years from commencement of commercial production. Other proposals are received and approved by

the Govt. under the normal procedure.

Public Sector Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh

357. DR. K.V.R. GHOWDARY:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of profits made and losses suffered by each of them during the last three years;

(c) the number of sick undertakings closed down or are likely to be closed down;

(d) the main reasons of their sickness and the steps taken to revive them;

(e) whether the interest of workers is likely to be safeguarded and if so the details thereof;

(f) whether their cases were referred to BIFR and if so, the recommendations of BIFR in that regard;

(g) the details of the proposals regarding establishment of new undertakings in public sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

(h) the public sector undertakings in Andhra Pradesh likely to be privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The details of Central PSEs having their registered Office in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 31-3-1993 is given on page S-211 and five years' statement showing net profit/loss is given on pages S-43 to S-50 in Volume-I of P.E. Survey 1992-93, being laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

(c) to (f) No public sector enterprise in Andhra Pradesh has been identified as sick for referral to BIFR.

(g) The details of projects of Central Public Sector Enterprises in Andhra Pradesh together with anticipated cost and 8th Plan outlay is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(h) There is no proposal to privatise any PSE in the State of Andhra Pradesh at Present.

STATEMENT

Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in crores)

Name	Anticipated Cost	8th Plan Outlay
<i>FCI</i>		
Revamping of Ramagundam Coal based Plant	172	
<i>Deptt. of Atomic Energy</i>		
(i) New Zircalloy Fabrication Plant	236.00	

Name	Anticipated Cost	8th Plan Outlay
(ii) New Uranium Oxide Plant	265.00	
(iii) New Fuel Assembly Plant	195.00	
(iv) NFC, Hyderabad (old)	154.00	
(v) HWP Mangguruos (old)	647.00	
<i>HPCL</i>		
Propylene Recovery at Vizag	26.00	
<i>Steel</i>		
(i) Coal handling facilities at Vizag	44.00	10.00
(ii) Vizag Steel Plant	8348.73	897.00
(iii) Additional Handling Facilities at Vizag Port	40.00	3.00
(iv) Sponge Iron Ltd.	15.00	9.14
<i>Cement</i>		
(i) Yerraguntla Project	191.25	1.00
(ii) Captive Plant		38.86
(iii) Bulk Cement Handling Facility		4.56
(iv) Pre calcinator at Adaliabad		47.75
<i>Textiles</i>		
Modernisation of 8 Mills under NTC		54.07
<i>Heavy Industries</i>		
(a) Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels, Vizag		30.00
(b) CMC Unit at Hyderabad		75.00
(c) Electronics Corporation at Hyderabad		75.00
(d) Hindustan Shipyard Vishakhapatnam		51.20
(e) Praga Tools Ltd., Hyderabad		30.00

[*Translation*]**Closed Small Scale Industrial Units in Jammu & Kashmir**

358. DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI RAM SINGH
KASHWAN:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial units closed down for the last three years in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of people who have become unemployed due to their closure;

(c) the annual loss of taxation suffered by the State as a result thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for revival of these industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Govt. of India had not conducted any study to assess the small scale industrial units closed down in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years. However, the information is being collected from the State Government (Jammu & Kashmir).

[*English*]**Per Capita Plan Outlay**

359. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PRO-

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion in which per capita plan outlay for the year 1994-95 has been sanctioned for the various States;

(b) whether the outlay sanctioned for Gujarat State is below the National average; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bring it at par with the National average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A *Statement* giving per capital plan outlay for various States is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*Annual Plan-1994-95-Per Capita Plan Outlay*

(Figures in Rs.)

States

1. Andhra Pradesh	320
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3873
3. Assam	469
4. Bihar	278
5. Goa	1556

6.	Gujarat	542
7.	Haryana	623
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1257
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1231
10.	Karnataka	728
11.	Kerala	433
12.	Madhya Pradesh	416
13.	Maharashtra	557
14.	Manipur	1306
15.	Meghalaya	1527
16.	Mizoram	2720
17.	Nagaland	1820
18.	Orissa	616
19.	Punjab	715
20.	Rajasthan	557
21.	Sikkim	3325
22.	Tamil Nadu	492
23.	Tripura	1052
24.	Uttar Pradesh	328
25.	West Bengal	251
	Average (States):	465

Hindustan Photo Films Limited

360. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to provide Rs. 150 crore relief to the Ooty-based Hindustan Photo Films Limited (HPF); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) For the current year 1993-94, there exists a provision of Rs. 6.5 crores as Plan Budgetary support for Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Budget provisions for 1994-95 are yet to be voted by Parliament.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

361. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to take some measures to ensure effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in all the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has not formulated any Plan to ensure effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are implemented by the State Governments/UTs. The Planning Commission does not have any direct role in their implementation. It however generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States/Union Territories.

Production and Export of Herbs

362. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for the production and exports of herbs in the country;

(b) if so, whether any priority has been accorded to this sector, and

(c) if so, the plans chalked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Khadi and Village Industries in Uttar Pradesh

364. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial units sponsored/directed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the hilly tribal areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the work done by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of cooperatives and individual units provided with assistance by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The KVI Programme, in hill border and tribal areas of U.P. are implemented by KVIC Departmentally, through 40 directly aided Institutions, UP State KVI Board's Departmental Units, Board's Aided Institutions and individual artisans assisted by the Board. There are more than 5000 Units implementing programme of following industries:—

(i) *Knadi (Woollen)*

(ii) *Village Industries*

1. Processing of cereals and pulses, 2. Cottage leather industry, 3. Cottage Soap industry, 4. Beekeeping, 5. Cottage Pottery Industry, 6. Fibre other

than coir, 7. Carpentry & Blacksmithy, 8. Lime stone, Lime & other lime product industry, 9. Manufacture of gums & Resins and 10. Bamboo and cane work.

(b) The achievements of the KVIC in terms of production and employment in UP during the last three years are as under:—

Years	Production (Rs. Crores)			Employment (lakh persons)		
	Khadi	V.I.	Total	Khadi	V.I.	Total
1990-91	60.30	309.97	370.27	5.51	4.06	9.57
1991-92	74.14	373.93	448.07	5.54	4.50	10.04
1992-93	77.91	415.81	493.72	5.55	5.18	10.73

(c) In UP the KVIC implements its programmes through U.P. State KVI Board, 673 registered Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, 4196 cooperatives. The U.P. State KVI Board also assist individual artisans undertaking KVI Programme directly. The number of individual artisans assisted by U.P. State KVI Board is not readily available with the KVIC.

Financial Assistance for Housing Scheme in Rajasthan

365. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for the implementation of the housing scheme for retired government employees in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Housing being a State subject, the State Governments are fully competent to formulate and implement housing schemes for different target groups according to their priorities and available resources. Central Government is not providing any specific financial assistance to the State Governments for implementing housing schemes, for retired government employees.

Central Godowns for Stationery

366. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where Central godowns for stationery are located;

(b) the broad details of the service conditions of the employees appointed in these godowns;

(c) whether any norms have been laid for the protection and safeguard of the stationery godowns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Central godowns for stationery are located at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(b) The employees in these

godowns are governed by the Central Government Service Rules.

(c) and (d) There are no specific norms laid down for the protection and safeguard of the stationery godowns. However, their proper maintenance including security and safety is ensured by the development of Watch and Ward and other related staff. Antitermite treatment is also provided to the stationery godowns periodically. The present strength of Watch & Ward staff in Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta and its three Regional Stationery Depots at New Delhi, Bombay and Madras is as under:—

	Calcutta	New Delhi	Madras	Bombay
Jamadar/Durwan	1	-	-	-
Durwan	8	3	2	-
Night-watchman	4	2	3	4

Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

367. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter relating to reconstruction of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi is lying pending with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for its final recommendation;

(b) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction could not make its final recommendation due to delay in preparing the implementation package by the Government by 31st January, 1994; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to restructure the Corporation and to keep it under the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC) Ranchi is one of the PSUs which have been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 as amended in 1991. The Company has formulated a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and the same has been referred to the Industrial Develop-

ment Bank of India (IDBI), the Operating Agency appointed by the BIFR for examination. In the meantime, Government is extending the financial support to the company within its budgetary constraints.

Hindustan Machine Tools Limited

368. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divide the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited into smaller companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the proposed new structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Govt. has approved, in principle, the conversion of HMT's individual business groups into joint venture companies with international partners who may have major equity shareholding if it is in the company's interest. This is to enable HMT to have continuous access to the latest technology and global markets.

[English]

Import of Newsprint

369. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of newsprint imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far;

(b) the domestic production of newsprint during the same period;

(c) whether the Government propose to regulate the indiscriminate import of newsprint to save the domestic newspaper industry;

(d) whether dead stock of newsprint is lying with many public sector companies;

(e) if so, the quantity of such stock lying with each undertaking as on date; and

(f) the remedial steps taken to save the Hindustan Newsprint Limited and the Hindustan Paper Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The domestic production and import of newsprint during the two years has been as under:—

Period	(in lakh tonnes)	
	Production	Import
1992-93	3.12	2.43
1993-94 (upto November, 1993)	2.31	1.83

(c) The import of newsprint is regulated under Public Notice No. 4-ITC(PN)/92-97 dated 31.3.93 issued by Ministry of Commerce.

(d) and (e) The quantity of stock lying as on 15.2.1994 with various public

sector companies is reportedly as under:-

Name of Company	Stock (in tonnes)
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	10,100
NEPA Ltd.	9,500
Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.	7,000
Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd.	400
Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (Nagaon Paper Mills and Cachar Paper Mills)	5,000

(f) Steps are taken by the Govt. as and when required to help the indigenous industry.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat

370. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from the Government of Gujarat for development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources pending with the Union Government, till date;

(b) the number of proposals accorded approval;

(c) the number of proposals still pending for approval; and

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

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

(CULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Proposals have been received from Gujarat State nodal agency for development of non-conventional energy sources which include installation of Solar Lanterns, Solar Street Lighting Systems, solar photovoltaic small power plant, grid interactive biomass gasifier based power generation system and other biomass gasifier units. Out of this the proposals for 200 solar lanterns and 8 biomass gasifier units have been approved. Another proposal for 500 KW biomass gasifier based power generation system has been agreed to in principle. The other proposals will be cleared subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds.

Enrolment of Government Employees as Advocates

371. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 25, 1993 and December 22, 1993 to USQs 4520 and 3245 respectively regarding enrolment of Government employees as advocates and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bar Council of India is in the process of collecting the information from the State Bar Councils and hence the delay.

(d) It may not be possible to indicate any specific time-limit for the collection of the required information.

Fertilizer Plant in Orissa

372. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
DR. KARTIKESWAR
PATRA:

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up fertilizer plants in Orissa.

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of these plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Government have no proposal to set up a fertilizer plant in Orissa. Paradeep Phosphates Limited a public sector enterprise, already has a plant for the manufacture of Diammonium Phosphate at Paradeep, Orissa.

Exploitation of Government Land

373. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the proposal of commercial exploitation of land belonging to Government departments;

(b) if so, the departments likely to be benefited; and

(c) the restrictions, if any, imposed?

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

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

Foreign Investment in Electronics Sector

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

(a) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology in its report for the year 1992-93 stressed the need of a Single-Window Clearance System in order to attract more foreign investment in the electronics sector;

(b) if so, whether any follow-up action has been taken; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In respect of foreign investments, however, a system of single window clearance already exists through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) mechanism. Secretaries to the Government of India of all the concerned Ministries/Departments are members of FIPB.

Foreign Investment in Electronics

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

(a) the number of foreign collaboration proposals for electronics sector cleared during the last two years together with the names of the items to be manufactured;

(b) the amount of foreign investment in the field of electronics that has actually come into the country during the above period;

(c) the names of products which were already being manufactured by the Indian companies for which foreign companies have submitted collaboration proposals;

(d) whether any proposals for manufacture of computer chips in India has been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of SFS Flats

376. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in the allotment of SFS flats;

(b) the number of SFS flats allotted during the last five years;

(c) whether any SFS flats allotted on out of turn basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that SFS flats are allotted through draw of lots only to those persons who have been registered with the DDA under various Self Finance Schemes.

(b) The following number of flats

have been allotted during the last five years:—

Sl. No	Year	No. of flats allotted
1.	1988-89	11,379
2.	1989-90	3,573
3.	1990-91	1,480
4.	1991-92	1,130
5.	1992-93	1,437

(c) Yes, Sir. 2.5% of the total flats are liable to be allocated/allotted on out-of-turn basis.

(d) 272 flats have been allotted/allocated by DDA during the period from 1.4.88 to 31.3.93 on out-of-turn basis.

Indo-Russian Cooperation in Defence Sector

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

(a) whether Russia has proposed an elaborate defence cooperation with India;

(b) if so, whether it has handed over any draft to India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) It will not be desirable in public interest to disclose details at this stage.

Women Employees

378. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the strength and percentage of women employees out of the total strength of the Central Government Employees as on January 1994, category-wise;

(b) whether the Government have since decided to provide reservation for women in the Central Government services and public undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The information is not centrally available. However according to the census of the Central Govt. employees conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the total employees in Central Government as on 31.3.1990 are as follows:

(i) Total regular employees	37.74 lakhs
(ii) Total regular women employees	2.83 lakhs
(iii) Percentage	7.5%

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Workers' Participation in Management

379. SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Government during the last three years, till date, to introduce the scheme of Workers' Participation in Management in each of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

[*Translation*]

Cement Factories in Bihar

380. SHRI PREMCHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement factories in Bihar at present;

(b) whether these cement factories are fully utilising their production capacity;

(c) if so, the details of installed and production capacity of each factory during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase the production capacity of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(d) (i) Government is monitoring infrastructural facilities such as availability of coal, power and railway wagons, which are crucial for increasing production of cement.

(ii) Government has liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy for expansion of capacity and for technological upgradation including modernisation.

STATEMENT

(Lakh Tonnes)

Name & Location of the Unit	Installed capacity	Production		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (upto Jan, 94)
1. Kalyanpur Cement, Gaya	4.80	2.43	2.41	1.91
2. Rohtas Inds. Ltd., Shahabad	6.20	*	*	*
3. Sone Valley, Japla	2.54	1.17	*	*
4. HMP Cements, Khalari	1.09	0.77	0.62	0.60
5. ACC, Sindri	3.05	2.38	2.52	2.16
6. ACC, Chaibasa	6.35	5.40	4.93	4.32
	24.03	12.15	10.48	8.99

*Factory not in production.

Construction of Buildings

381. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa regarding construction of school, college and dispensary buildings in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance to Gujarat for Small Scale Industries

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

(a) the total assistance provided by the Union Government to Gujarat in 1993-94 for the revival of sick small scale industries; and

(b) the total assistance proposed to be provided in 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) SIDBI as well as primary lending institutions (Viz. SFCs, SIDCs and Banks) in Gujarat are providing assistance for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by SIDBI under its Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) of potentially viable sick SSI units in Gujarat during its first 3 years of operation i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 stood at Rs. 26.25 lakhs and Rs. 15.51 lakhs respectively. SIDBI has not fixed any target for 1994-95 for assistance to sick units under RSR.

[English]

Development of Hilly Areas in Maharashtra

383. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to Maharashtra under the Hill Area Development Programme for development of hilly region in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up any expert group to study and recommend development in Maharashtra's Hilly areas;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested for additional assistance from the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Special Central Assistance is being provided to Maharashtra for development of hilly region under Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). During the current year (1993-94), Rs. 13.84 crore have been allocated to Maharashtra under this Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Representations for increasing allocation for Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) within the overall allocation of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) have been received from Government of Maharashtra from time to time. It has, however, not been possible to agree to the requests due to resource constraints and relative development status of different areas covered by the Programme.

Ramagundam Plant of F.C.I.

384. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramagundam plant of F.C.I. is economically viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for modification and rehabilitation of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) In its present condition, the Ramagundam Plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (F.C.I.) is not economically viable as its cost of production of urea is higher than the retention price fixed by the Government. The higher cost of production is on account of poor capacity utilisation arising from equipment/design deficiencies, frequent equipment breakdowns, prolonged power cuts, aging of plants, etc.

(c) FCI had proposed rehabilitation of Ramagundam Unit at a cost of Rs. 158.44 crores. However, in the meanwhile, the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) declared F.C.I. as a sick company under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, and asked the Government and F.C.I. management to submit a viable revival plan for F.C.I. The future of Ramagundam plant would depend upon the outcome of the proceedings before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial body.

Research in Oceanography

385. SHRI RAMESH CHEN-NITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is being done in oceanography;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the programme for exploring precious minerals from the sea bed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Oceanographic research is being carried out for understanding the oceanographic environment and its resource potential. Oceanographic research covers physical and chemical oceanography for understanding the oceanic environment; biological oceanography for assessing the fishery resource potential; and marine geosciences to identify the physical features of the sea bed and its resource potential. The National Institute of Oceanography, Goa is a major laboratory in our country dedicated to oceanographic research.

(c) A long-term programme for exploration of deep seabed Polymetallic Nodules which contain copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese, has been formulated by the Department of Ocean Development. Geological Survey of India has been conducting detailed offshore surveys for placer minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon and monazite.

Age Relaxation for U.P.S.C. Examinations

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

(a) whether the Government propose to relax age for various examinations conducted by U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Funds to Gujarat from NRF

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to grant assistance from the National Renewal Fund for the year 1993-94 to the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sanctioned and released so far to the Government of Gujarat; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) In the first instance, assistance from the National Renewal Fund has been provided for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings including those in Gujarat in 1992-93 and 1993-94. A provision has also been made in the supplementary grant of

1993-94 for worker compensation schemes in the event of closure/rehabilitation and for VRS in the State Public Sector Undertakings, Granting assistance from NRF to State Governments or industrial units will be taken up only after finalisation of the modalities.

Scientific Cooperation with Nepal

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

(a) whether India and Nepal have recently signed two agreements to strengthen mutual scientific cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these agreements are like to become operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST) and another Agreement for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) and Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST) were signed in New Delhi on January 6, 1994.

(b) The CSIR-RONAST Agreement provide for, among others, (i) promotion and extension of cooperation in scientific

research and technological development in fields of mutual interest, (ii) exchange of scientists and research workers, (iii) organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and courses on problems of interest to both parties, (iv) formulation and implementation of joint research programme, and (v) setting up of joint ventures.

The INSA-RONAST Agreement is an extension of the previous Agreement signed between the two parties on April 21, 1989. This Agreement provides for exchange of information and publications, joint research projects and exchange of scientists on short term and long term basis. The number of scientists under the short visits are limited to 10 for periods ranging between 3 and 4 weeks, and for long visits to 5 for periods ranging from 6 months to 1 year.

(c) The CSIR-RONAST Agreement is operative from the date on which it was signed. viz. January 6, 1994.

The new INSA-RONAST Agreement will become operative from April 21, 1994 when the terms of the earlier Agreement come to an end.

[*Translation*]

Pending Cases in C.A.T.

389. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the Central Administrative Tribunal as on January 31, 1994;

(b) whether the number of such cases is increasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government for their expeditious disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 39,994 cases were pending with Central Administrative Tribunal as on 31st January, 1994.

(b) The number of pending cases in the various Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal is in fact decreasing steadily. At the end of 1992, the number of pending cases was 41,035, which had come down to 40,028 at the end of 1993 and further to 39,994 at the end of January, 1994. This is in spite of the fact that the institution of new cases has increased. In 1992, 25,184 new cases were instituted as against 21,623 cases instituted in 1991. In 1993 the institution of new cases was 27,057. In 1994 during the month of January itself, 2,318 cases have been instituted.

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

(d) Steps have been taken to make selection of Vice-Chairman and Members of the Central Administration Tribunal well in advance so that they can join the posts immediately after the same fall vacant. This has resulted in the substantial increase in the disposal of cases during 1992 and 1993. The pendency of cases in

Central Administrative Tribunal is monitored by Government through periodical returns.

[English]

Indian Patents Act

390. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to incorporate provisions for compulsory licensing in the Indian Patents Act;

(b) whether the Indian Patents Act is proposed to be amended accordingly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent steep increase in pharmaceutical prices following the introduction of product Patent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Patents Act, 1970 contains provisions for compulsory licensing.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

(d) No such effect is likely on the prices of existing drugs which are currently sold in the country.

[Translation]

Guidelines to States under Urban Development Project

392. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments to prepare reports under Urban Development Project;

(b) if so, the details of these guidelines; and

(c) the States who have acted and not acted as per the guidelines separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) In the context of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), guidelines have been issued by Government of India to State Governments for preparation of project reports for different types of projects. Salient features of the guidelines are given in the attached *Statement-I*. Para 15 of the guidelines which spells out the contents of the project reports is given in *Statement-II* attached. The list of States which have/have not submitted project reports based on guidelines is enclosed in *Statement-III*.

STATEMENT-I*Salient features of the Revised Guidelines*

- Under IDSMT, Central assistance is given in the form of a soft loan repayable over a period of 25 years including an initial moratorium of 5 years.
- Only towns with population upto 3 lakhs will qualify for assistance. Preference given to district headquarters sub-divisional towns, agricultural marketing centres, growth centres.
- Institutional financing has been dovetailed with budgetary support to enable larger funding.
- States will prepare Urban Strategy papers before selection of towns under IDSMT and give comprehensive reasoning for selecting particular towns.
- Important Components eligible for financing are:
 - (i) Strengthening of link road facilities.
 - (ii) Provision of bus terminals.

- (iii) Construction/upgradation of roads and side drains.
 - (iv) Development of Shopping Centres.
 - (v) Provision of tourist facilities.
 - (vi) Localised drainage works.
 - (vii) Street lighting.
 - (viii) Slaughter house.
 - (ix) Cycle/Rickshaw stand.
 - (x) Development of parks and play grounds.
 - (xi) Traffic management schemes and social amenities.
 - (xii) Construction of retaining walls and slope stability measures in hill station towns.
 - (xiii) Sites and Services.
- Ratio of funding between Central and State Governments; 60:40. Prior to 1992-93, the ratio was 50:50.

Pattern of Financing under IDSMT

Population of Towns	Maximum Project cost	Central Assistance	State Share	Fis./Internal Sources/Others
Less than 20,000	100	36	24	40
20,000 to 50,000	200	72	48	80
50,000 to 1,00,000	500	120	80	300
1,00,000 to 3,00,000	1000	180	120	700

Appraisal and Processing

- The State Governments/UTs submit detailed project reports in the prescribed format to Town and Country Planning Organisation for processing and appraisal. Financing Institutions will apprise proposals submitted to them separately.
- Sanctioning Committee at the Ministry of Urban Development sanctions Central assistance to be given as loan on the basis of appraisal reports.

STATEMENT-II*Project Report*

The project report should consist of two parts. The first part will be of the descriptive nature containing the following chapters and annexures.

- (i) Introduction containing relevant information about the town, such as its location, size, physical characteristics, population growth rate, economic base, employment and income, its role and functions in relation to economy of the region/state, in the format prescribed (Annexure-V). This chapter should also contain abridged budgets of the local bodies for the last three years indicating the main heads of receipts and expenditure. Map showing location of the town in the regional context should also be appended.
- (ii) Existing conditions showing shortages in services and facilities and the norms adopted to measure

these shortages. Justification for the norms adopted should also be given.

- (iii) The programme explaining in detail the different components, the basis for their selection, cost benefit analysis, the period required for the completion of the project and its annual phasing etc.
- (iv) Funds containing and estimate of the resources required for each component, the basis and justification for the estimates and the proposed sources of funds such as State budget/central assistance, Institutional borrowings etc. The estimates should also indicate unit cost wherever relevant. A summary of the project cost should be prepared and given as an annexure to this chapter.
- (v) Agencies indicating the agencies involved for each component of the programme and their constitution, functions and capability for implementation of the components etc. This chapter should also indicate the agencies responsible for proper maintenance and operation of assets and facilities created and should also contain the estimates of expenditure for the maintenance and operation of the assets and how this expenditure is proposed to be met.
- (vi) Machinery depicting the machinery for coordination, monitoring and evaluation at State/Town level along with their functions and responsibilities.

The second part of the project report will consist of the following documents:—

- (i) A plan showing the locations of all the Project components alongwith the site plans and detailed plans of each component proposed for the central assistance in context of development of the town.
- (ii) A copy of the development plan/master plan.
- (iii) Details of various Centre and State sponsored schemes like low cost sanitation, water supply schemes, NRY, housing schemes etc., which are under implementation/proposed to be taken up should be given.
- (iv) Plans, sections, elevations etc. for projects where building/constructions activities are involved. For construction of roads, sections and road alignments etc. be given.

STATEMENT-III

List of States which have/have not submitted Project Reports based on guidelines of IDSMT Scheme.

(A) States which have submitted the Urbanisation Strategy Paper and Project Reports based on guidelines for some of the identified towns:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Karnataka

4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Manipur
7. Orissa
8. Punjab
9. Rajasthan
10. Sikkim
11. Tamil Nadu
12. West Bengal

(b) States/UTs which have neither submitted the Urbanisation Strategy Paper nor Project Report based on guidelines:—

1. Assam
2. Haryana
3. Jammu & Kashmir
4. Meghalaya
5. Nagaland
6. Tripura
7. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
9. Lakshadweep Islands.

(C) States/UTs who have submitted the Urbanisation Strategy Paper and have

been requested to revise it to make it more comprehensive:—

1. Bihar
2. Gujarat
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Kerala
5. Meghalaya
6. Mizoram
7. Daman & Diu
8. Pondicherry

Demolition of unauthorised Colonies

394. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local people had staged demonstrations against the decision to demolish several unauthorised colonies of Kakrola Group;

(b) if so, the number of unauthorised colonies where demolition has been carried out to Delhi Development Authority since 1st July, 1993 till date and the number of such colonies which have been declared unauthorised and notices issued for demolition;

(c) whether the Government are re-considering to regularise these colonies and to provide basic amenities there; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) According to Delhi Development Authority, the Land Acquisition Collector had planned to take over 530 acres of land notified for acquisition at Kakrola, when a demonstration was staged in the vicinity.

(b) As reported, no major demoliuon has been carried out by DDA since the 1st July, 1993 to remove any unauthorised colony. However, in West Zone, notices have been issued in 1148 cases of unauthorised construction. Out of these, in 1103 cases, demolition orders have been passed and, in 220 cases, the demolition of unauthorised constructions have been carried out. In 15 cases, unauthorised structures have been sealed since the 1st July, 1993.

(c) No such decision has been taken.

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

[English]

Safe drinking water in Assam

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

(a) the number of villages facing shortage of safe drinking water in Assam;

(b) the target fixed to provide drinking water in these villages during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount provided to the State for water supply through pipeline under

the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) (a) As on 1.4.93 there were 10 No Source problem villages and 357 partially covered villages not getting the facility of safe drinking water as per norm of 40 litres per person per day. 3 'No source' PVs have been covered upto December, 1993 apart from 709 other villages.

(b) The target during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan is to provide safe drinking water to the entire population in all covered/undercovered rural habitations.

(c) Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, out of the allocation of Rs. 13.70 crore for 1993-94, Rs. 6.85 crore has been released for all type of schemes including piped water supply schemes.

[*Translation*]

Illegal sale of liquor from canteen of A.H.Q.

396. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 18, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 3416 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the court of inquiry set up to look into the matter of alleged illegal sale of liquor from the canteen of Army Headquarter, New Delhi; and

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

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

(b) The Court of Inquiry has concluded that there was no evidence to prove that illegal sale of liquor has taken place in the canteen of Army Headquarters, New Delhi. However, as a precautionary measure the following additional steps have been taken to avoid the possibility of illegal sale of liquor from the canteen:—

- (i) A Corps of Military Police personnel and security men from the vigilance staff of the canteen are posted to ensure that only entitled personnel enter the canteen premises.
- (ii) Surprise checks by Army Hqrs. through the Intelligence and Field Security section of Army Hqrs.

[*English*]

Sale of consumer items with bogus stickers by Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) whether certain incidents of sale of Rice Superfine and Dal Channa with bogus duplicate stickers were brought to the notice of the management of Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi by the consumers during the period 1.7.93 and 31.12.93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Only one consumer complaint was received in the month of August, 1993.

(b) A follow-up investigation was carried out by the Kendriya Bhandar management. No packet with bogus duplicate stickers was found during the investigation at the said store of Kendriya Bhandar. However, on the date of the complaint a few packets damaged during handling were repacked and stickers pasted.

Stores of Kendriya Bhandar have been directed not to repack packets at their end. However, a few packets torn during transit/handling have to be repacked with pasting of hand stickers incorporating rate, date of packing, name of item etc. but the percentage of such packets is nominal and is less than 1%.

Small Hydel Power Projects

398. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available by the Union Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for implementing small hydel power projects;

(b) the details of these projects; and

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned by the Planning Commission for implementing these projects during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Central Government has been normally providing block Plan assistance to the States for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. The assistance is not provided for specific sectors/projects/schemes, unless specified and allocated under the criterion "Special Problems" indicated by the States.

(b) and (c) There is only one small hydel project above 2 MW and upto 15 MW namely, Singur HES (2 x 7.5 MW) under construction in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The details of estimated cost and approved outlays is as following:—

Singur HES	2 x 7.5 MW
Estimated Cost	2445 lakhs (10/89, CEA cleared)
Approved Outlay	
1992-93	Rs. 153 lakhs lumpsum for all new schemes
1993-94	Rs. 400 lakhs
Expenditure upto Rs. 432.60 lakhs March, 1993	

Development Programmes in Rajasthan

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

(a) the amount allocated under Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) The specific development programmes undertaken in the drought prone and desert areas of the State in these years;

(c) the programme drawn up by the Government for the development of such areas during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan;

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the earlier schemes sponsored for the desert areas; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) The allocation were as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	DPAP	DDP
1990-91	514.00	3800.00

Sector	(00 hectcs.)	
	DPAP	DDP
(i) Land Resources Development	83.79	129.69
(ii) Water Resources Development	21.36	65.43
(iii) Afforestation & Pasture Development	23.30	120.95

(d) and (e) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission have conducted an evaluation on DDP in Rajasthan. The findings of the evaluation are that uncontrolled and over-grazing of livestock and growing demand for fuel and fodder arising out of increased human and livestock population have been

Year	DPAP	DDP
1991-92	514.00	3800.00
1992-93	514.00	3800.00

(b) The development programmes were undertaken in the following three core sectors:

- (i) Land Resources Development
- (ii) Water Resources Development
- (iii) Afforestation & Pasture Development.

(c) The programmes are drawn up on the basis of annual allocation finalised by the Planning Commission. The same will be the case during the remaining years of Eighth Plan. During 1993-94, allocation to Rajasthan under DPAP is Rs. 771.00 lakhs and under DDP Rs. 5700.00 lakhs with targets fixed for development under core sector activities as under:—

the main factors for depletion of vegetal cover and degradation of environment of desert areas. The DDP has helped in conserving moisture and checking soil erosion in desert areas, as a result of which it became possible to grow one kharif crop in certain areas where no crop could be grown earlier and in some areas

where only kharif would be grown, rabi crop was also possible. Development of pastures in watershed areas has helped in restricting wind erosion of soil. However, afforestation was reported to be not successful to the desired extent in the sample district of evaluation.

Reservation for Ex-Servicemen

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

(a) whether there is a major shortfall in filling up the reserved vacancies for Ex-servicemen in the Central and State Governments; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far to correct the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There have been shortfalls in the utilisation of vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen under the Central and State Govts.

(b) Steps taken to improve utilisation of reservations include:

- (i) Consolidation and reiteration of policy instructions on the subject.
- (ii) Dissemination of information relating to job opportunities to ex-servicemen.
- (iii) Organisation of special recruitment rallies in some States.
- (iv) Review of progress at meetings with liaison officers of concerned Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings.

Exports of Defence Products

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

(a) whether the government have identified the areas for production and upgradation of technology and joint ventures for export of defence products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of defence exports as at present; and

(d) the projections for defence exports during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) For several lines of production in ordnance factories (OFs) and defence public sector undertakings (PSUs), such as ammunition communication, electronic and aviation equipment there exists considerable scope for export. Some joint programmes have also been undertaken with the objective of export, examples of which are the joint venture between Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and British Aerospace for aviation software and the arrangement between Bharat Dynamics Ltd. and Euromissile for anti tank guided missiles and launchers.

(c) Exports from OFs and defence PSUs (excluding deemed exports) amounted to Rs. 45.75 crores in 1991-92 and Rs. 64.20 crores in 1992-93 and the target of Rs. 132 crores is expected to be achieved in 1993-94.

(d) In consonance with the country's policy on exports efforts will be made to

enhance defence exports to the extent feasible.

Cryogenic Engine Deal

402. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of negotiation regarding the proposed cryogenic engines technology (including engine) with USSR; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to re-negotiate the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) As the result of a series of geo-political developments GLAVKOSMOS of Russia invoked, in October 1993, the force majeure clause in the original agreement of 1991. This resulted in the stoppage of technology transfer and training since

then. Subsequently, detailed discussions were held between ISRO and GLAVKOSMOS during December 1993. A final decision on the agreement is yet to be taken.

Pension Commutation

403. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modify the rules of pension commutation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any adverse effect on monthly pension due to commutation as per the existing rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Employment to Unemployed Youth

404. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed rural youth in Maharashtra provided employment so far under various programmes during each of the last three years;

(b) the extent of increase registered in the number of unemployed rural youth in the State between April to December, 1993;

(c) the target fixed and the achievement made for rural employment during the last three years; and

(d) the special steps taken to provide more employment to the unemployed rural youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) There are two employment programmes for rural poor being implemented in various states (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a self employment programme and (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a wage employment programme. Besides, training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) is a sub scheme of IRDP and it aims at providing training to rural youth to enable them to take up self employment. The target and achievements under these programmes during 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as under:—

Programme	Target			Achievement		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
IRDP*	1,87,364	1,77,472	1,47,906	2,14,199	1,97,967	1,77,651
JRY**	859.99	654.72	838.77	850.22	771.64	823.53
TRYSEM***	Target for employment not fixed.			11,254	9,962	5,538

* No. of families assisted.

** Lakh Mandays.

*** No. of trained youth employed.

[English]

Chemical Fertilizer Units

(d) Apart from the above schemes, the Central Government has also initiated from 2nd October, 1993 a special scheme called "Employment Assurance Scheme" (EAS) to provide unskilled manual work for atleast 100 days to persons in the age group 18 to 60 years who are in need of employment and seeking it during lean Agricultural seasons.

406. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adhoc changes in subsidy for fertilizers have caused immense damage to the chemical fertilizer units in public and private sector;

(b) if so, the details of such units during the past two years;

(c) whether the government are working out a pragmatic policy for fertilizer industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved thereunder;

(e) the projections of demand for chemical fertilizers during the Eighth five Year Plan;

(f) the plans for meeting them; and

(g) the proposals received by the Government from public sector units in this regard and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing, all phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were de-controlled with effect from 25.8.1992. This led to increase in the price of these fertilizers, resulting in fall in consumption. This, coupled with availability of imported DAP at a cheaper rate, in the early part of 1993 affected the phosphatic fertilizer units, both in the public and private sectors.

(c) and (d) Some of the major steps taken to reduce the cost of production of fertilizers are:

(i) removal of customs duty on import of phosphoric acid,

(ii) lowering of railway freight on fertilizer movement;

(iii) refund of customs duty on plant and equipments imported for fertilizer plants commissioned on or after 1.1.1991.

(iv) 3% concession in the interest rate on term loans. Further, to enable the indigenous manufacturers of phosphatic fertilizers to compete with the foreign suppliers, a scheme of special concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne on indigenous DAP and proportionate concession in respect of complex fertilizers and SSP is being implemented during the current year.

(e) to (g) In the terminal year of the 8th Plan (1996-97), the demand and production of fertilizers has been estimated as under:-

(in lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	Demand	Production
Nitrogen	115.0	95.0
Phosphate	50.0	30.0
Potash	18.0	—

As part of the programme for additional capacity build-up, M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NEL) and Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) have taken up projects for the doubling of the capacity of their gas based plants at Vijaipur (Madhya Pradesh) and Aonia (Uttar Pradesh), respectively.

[Translation]

Crash of I.A.F. Planes

407. DR. SAKSHIJI;
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI
SINGH PATIL;
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts of Indian Air force that crashed during the last six months;

(b) the types of those aircrafts;

(c) the sites where the mishaps occurred together with the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details of loss of property and the number of persons died and suffered injuries in each of these accidents separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 8 aircrafts.

(b) Types of aircrafts are given below:—

MiG-21	-	2
MiG-27	-	3
MiG-23	-	1
Mirage 2000	-	1
Jaguar	-	1

(c) Given in *Statement-I* enclosed.

(d) Given in *Statement-II* enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Date of Accident	Aircraft Type	Site of Accident	Reasons
5 Aug. 1993	MiG-27	Kalaikunda Airfield	Engine Failure
24 Aug. 1993	MiG-21	Jamnagar	Engine Failure
8 Sep. 1993	MiG-23	SK Range Near Ludhiana	Disorientation
30 Sep. 1993	MiG-21	Two km from Nalia Airfield	Disorientation
22 Nov. 1993	Jaguar	Ambala	Brake unit body fracture of slat motor due to fatigue, resulting in hydraulic fracture of both No. 1 & 2 systems.
15 Jan. 1994	MiG-27	80 kms from Hashimara	Disorientation

Date of Accident	Aircraft Type	Site of Accident	Reasons
22 Jan. 1994	MiG-27	Hashimara Airfield on ground	Engine disintegrated due to material failure leading to aircraft being destroyed
27 Jan. 1994	Mirage 2000	Gwalior	Bird Strike

STATEMENT-II

Date	Type of Aircraft	No. of Persons Died	No. of Persons Injured	Loss of Property
5 Aug. 1993	MiG-27	Nil	Nil	Civ Prop worth Rs. 12980/- damaged
24 Aug. 1993	MiG-21	Nil	Nil	—
8 Sep. 1993	Mig-21	One (Pilot)	Nil	—
30 Sep. 1993	MiG-21	One (Pilot)	Nil	—
22 Nov. 1993	Jaguar	Nil	Nil	—
15 Jan. 1994	MiG-27	One (Pilot)	Nil	Civ Prop worth Rs. 22,000/- damaged.
22 Jan. 1994	MiG-27	Nil	Nil	—
27 Jan. 1994	Mirage 2000	Nil	Nil	—

[English]

Desalination Plants under RGNDWM

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

(a) the number of desalination plants set up under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in rural areas, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up some more such plants during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The statewise details of desalination plants set up under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) are as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	11
Gujarat	11
Haryana	2
Maharashtra	2
Pondicherry	3
Rajasthan	86
Tamil Nadu	20
West Bengal	1
Lakshadweep	11

Apart from the above, 3 plants in Andhra Pradesh, 2 plants in Rajasthan and 2 plants in West Bengal have been installed but not yet commissioned.

(b) Under the Sub Mission on Control of Brackishness in Drinking Water, schemes are taken up through alternative safe sources or if this is not cost effective/feasible, desalination plants are provided. The setting up of more such plants during the Eighth Plan period will depend upon the specific proposals from the States wherever alternative safe sources are not available.

(c) Proposals for setting up of desalination plants have not been received from the States/UTs except from Tamil Nadu. Therefore, Statewise and location-wise details are not available. The proposal from the State Government of Tamil

Nadu is for setting up of one MLD plant at Narippalyur in Ramanathapuram District.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Small Scale Industries

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allocate more funds to the Government of Rajasthan for the development of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) The funds are provided to the State Governments as a part of the Annual Plan of the State as a whole. The inter-sectoral allocations are decided by the States in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) The Eighth Plan outlay for village and small scale industries sector of Rajasthan is Rs. 170.94 crores.

[*English*]

Fertilizer Plants

410. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to set up some fertilizer plants abroad; and

(b) if so, the countries where these fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Memoranda of understanding have been signed by the Government for setting up fertilizer plants in Oman and Iran. Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Brunei also offer possibilities for establishing such plants. Some of the fertilizer companies in public/ cooperative/ private sectors have evinced interest in setting up joint venture fertilizer projects abroad.

Production in Public Sector Undertakings

411. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the public sector undertakings in manufacturing sector which registered higher output during 1993, indicating comparative production figures for 1991, 1992 and 1993 and the percentage growth recorded, and the percentage of profits earned by each of them; and

(b) the details of such undertakings which recorded a decline in their production during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-

TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The details of public sector undertakings in manufacturing sector indicating three years' comparative production figures during 1990-91 to 1992-93 are given in Statement No. 23-A at pages S-134 to S-161 in Volume I of P. E. Survey, 1992-93 being laid in the Parliament on 23. 2. 1994.

Sick Units to Labour Cooperative

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

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over sick industrial units to labour cooperatives;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Some Trade Unions have suggested the setting up of workers cooperatives. Government is prepared to consider the viable proposals for running sick PSEs through workers' co-operatives where the workers are willing. However, the details in this regard have to be worked out enterprise-wise based on specific proposals from workers' co-operatives.

[*Translation*]

Privatisation of Southern Structural Ltd.

413. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has sought the permission of the Union Government for privatisation of Messers Southern Structurals Ltd;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any negotiation has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) M/S. Southern Structurals Ltd. is not a Central Public Sector Undertaking, requiring sale of shares of Central Government for privatisation.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Development of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre

414. SHRI RAMESH CHEN-NITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any detailed proposal for the

development of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is the lead Centre for development of launch vehicle capability in ISRO. Suitable augmentation and restructuring of VSSC, are a continuous process to meet the requirements of developing launch capability for operational satellites.

Joint Ventures by HMT Limited

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

(a) whether the Government have allowed HMT Limited to convert individual business groups into joint venture companies with foreign partners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Govt. has approved, in principle, conversion of the individual business groups of HMT Ltd. into joint venture companies with international partners, who may have majority equity shareholdings if it is in HMT's interest.

[*Translation*]

Substitute of Petrol

416. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any research to find out substitute of petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating any scheme to produce the substitute of petrol at large scale;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to involve private sector in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Research and Development work on use of denatured alcohols, ethanol and methanol, as substitute for petrol has been carried out at Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun and Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. Use of anhydrous ethanol blend about 10 percent with petrol has been demonstrated over a distance of about 3 lakh kilometres in Delhi Administration Vehicles under an R&D project of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Under the aegies of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil Companies have recently started sale of 3

percent methanol blend (M3) in petrol at 10 Petrol pumps in Vadodara. Gas Authority of India has also started an experimental project for use of compressed natural gas (CNG) for petrol vehicles in Delhi, Baroda & Bombay.

(c) and (d) Large scale production of alternate fuels will be considered after their techno-economic feasibility has been established during the experimental and demonstration projects. At present, the surplus methanol in Fertilizer Industries is utilised for the purpose.

(e) and (f) Use of alternate fuels for surface transportation as a commercial activity is also open to the private sector, though no proposals have so far been received.

[*English*]

Schemes for Khadi and Village Industries in Assam

417. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the State during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d): The Khadi and Village Industries Pro-

grammes in Assam are implemented by the State KVI Board and directly aided institutions of KVIC in the State. The choice of area for implementation of KVI programmes is done by the implementing agencies as per the skill potentiality, availability of raw material and infrastructure facilities. The Central Government provides funds to KVIC for implementa-

tion of KVI programmes under its purview. KVIC in turn releases funds to different State/Union Territory KVI Boards and directly aided institutions, based on the programmes agreed at the time of budget discussion by KVIC with these implementing agencies. Funds provided for KVI activities to Assam during the last three years were as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Khadi		Village Industries	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1990-91	23.49	10.60	6.61	46.34
1991-92	53.46	8.86	3.56	52.62
1992-93	23.70	17.98	5.05	55.49

Utilisation of Funds by States

418. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have properly utilised the funds allotted to them during the last three years;

(b) the States which have surrendered some of their funds during the said period; and

(c) steps the Government proposed to take for making allotment of funds to States in part (b) in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A *Statement* showing approved outlays including revised approved outlays of the Annual Plans for all States during the last three years is attached

(b) and (c) The Plan outlay for States is fixed having regard to State's own resources and Central support for State Plan. There may be shortfall in expenditure vis-a-vis approved outlay due to decline in States resources or other factors. However, there is no surrender of funds as such by the States to the Central Government due to such shortfall in expenditure.

STATEMENT*Originally Approved Outlay & Revised Outlay from 1990-91 to 1992-93-States**(Rs. Crore)*

Sl. No.	States	<u>Annual Plan 1990-91</u>		<u>Annual Plan 1991-92</u>		<u>Annual Plan 1992-93</u>	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1323.00	1377.66	1400.00	1400.00	1660.00	1675.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	183.00	168.49	230.00	207.00	245.00	235.35
3.	Assam	675.00	632.62	800.00	725.00	960.00	700.00
4.	Bihar	1805.00	1400.00	2241.00	1016.00	2202.73	1100.00
5.	Goa	130.00	138.88	170.00	166.27	152.50	153.42
6.	Gujarat	1451.00	1451.00	1750.00	1750.00	1875.00	1875.00
7.	Haryana	700.00	653.02	760.00	722.05	830.00	804.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	362.00	405.00	407.40	486.00	490.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	650.00	650.00	720.00	649.02	820.00	623.00
10.	Karnataka	1120.00	1120.00	1505.00	1510.00	1915.00	1915.00
11.	Kerala	635.00	649.59	802.00	620.00	913.00	750.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2000.00	1501.88	2401.00	1713.25	2400.00	1792.00
13.	Maharashtra	2450.00	2429.97	2495.00	2825.72	3160.00	3208.80
14.	Manipur	170.00	170.00	195.00	195.00	210.00	171.30
15.	Meghalaya	175.00	175.00	205.00	205.00	241.00	241.00
16.	Mizoram	125.00	125.00	152.00	152.00	160.00	165.18
17.	Nagaland	145.00	145.00	168.00	168.00	185.00	110.19
18.	Orissa	1250.00	1000.00	1400.00	1049.57	1405.00	1055.00

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Annual Plan 1990-91		Annual Plan 1991-92		Annual Plan 1992-93	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
19.	Punjab	905.00	905.00	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	856.50
20.	Rajasthan	956.00	956.00	1166.00	1166.00	1400.00	1410.00
21.	Sikkim	76.00	76.00	95.00	95.00	110.00	110.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1450.00	1489.20	1600.00	1609.67	1751.00	1766.75
23.	Tripura	200.00	200.00	225.00	228.00	282.00	240.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3200.00	2501.53	3700.00	2523.00	3853.00	3149.99
25.	West Bengal	1328.00	1328.22	1482.00	1277.00	1501.00	703.50

Indian Science Congress

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

(a) the main recommendations made at the special session of the Indian Science Congress held in Jaipur during early January this year;

(b) whether the Government have since examined those recommendations;

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

(d) the steps taken for implementation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) The recommendations of the Jaipur Indian Science Congress held in early January, 1994, are presently at the drafting stage and the same have not been received by the Government of India. As per the normal practice, the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA), which holds the Session, sends the final recommendations to the Government, which, in turn, further process them through the Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted for the purpose to enable appropriate action by the Departments/Agencies concerned.

The salient aspects of the action taken by the Government of India are also reported in the next Session of the Indian Science Congress through the release of the Task Force Report followed by Session thereon.

Nuclear Power Technology

420. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present total energy generation and per capita electricity consumption in India vis-a-vis its consumption in the European Countries;

(b) the share of thermal, hydel and nuclear power plants therein;

(c) whether a three day Seminar and Safety Meet was organised by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board at Trivandrum in the last week of November, 1993;

(d) if so, the subjects discussed therein;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of nuclear technology in the country; and

(f) the projected nuclear power production and demand by the end of the century?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) During the financial year 1992-93 electricity generation in India amounted to 301 billion units. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in the country during 1992-93 was 281.48 units (KWH). The per capita electricity consumption in some of the

European countries during 1990 is as follows:

No.	Name of the country	(in KWH)
1.	Norway	25083
2.	Sweden	17130
3.	Luxembourg	14054
4.	Finland	13118
5.	Switzerland	8097
6.	Germany (F. R.)	7420
7.	Germany (D. R.)	7280

SOURCE: Energy Statistics Year Book—1990 Published by the United Nations.

(b) The share of thermal, hydel and nuclear sources of energy in India during 1992-93 was 74.6%, 23.3% and 2.2% respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The 10th Safety Professionals meet of the Department of Atomic Energy. (DAE) was held from November 24-26, 1993 at Trivandrum.

(d) This meet consisted of a seminar of eminent national experts on the first day to discuss safety of electrical systems in the power generation technology, both for nuclear as well as conventional systems. In addition, various industrial safety aspects of the units of the DAE were discussed during the meet. The fire incident at the Narora Atomic Power Plant, the training on Industrial Safety, impact of ageing on safety, etc. were some of the other matters which came up for discussions.

(e) The policies adopted by the Government of India for the last more

than 30 years has led the country to self sufficiency in respect of peaceful uses of atomic energy, such as, Nuclear Power generation technology, production of radioisotopes and their applications in industry, medicine and agriculture. This is being continued for future also in order to keep pace with the international developments in these areas.

(f) The present installed power generating capacity of nuclear plants in India is 1720 MWe. The nuclear power projects under construction will add 1100 MWe of power generating capacity by 1997. Efforts are on to take the installed nuclear power generating capacity level to 3820 MWe by the year 2002, subject to availability of resources. According to the 14th Annual Power Survey report, the energy requirement at the end of the year 2000 A.D. would be 517 billion units.

[*Translation*]

Wasteland Development in Rajasthan

421. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Wasteland in the country;

(b) the total Wasteland in Rajasthan and details of the proposed development programmes in this regard and the estimated amount likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the total funds allocated to the State in this regard;

(d) whether the services of voluntary organisations are also sought for the Wasteland development in the State;

(e) if so, whether the previous performance of these voluntary organisations has been reviewed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) No detailed survey has yet been conducted for the identification of wastelands but according to one estimate the total extent of wastelands in the country is 129.58 million hectares.

(b) and (c) Out of the total estimate mentioned in part (a) above an area of 19.93 million hectares is under wastelands in Rajasthan. Tree planting/afforestation activity is being carried out under various Central and State Government Plans over various categories of lands, including wastelands, under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point programme. Under this programme a total allocation of Rs. 125.50 crores has been made for Rajasthan for the year 1993-94.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) In Rajasthan the National Wastelands Development Board is currently providing financial assistance to 4 Non Government Organisations under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Before a Non Government Organisation is considered for financial assistance, the project submitted by it is appraised through an independent agency. The project is approved on the basis of this appraisal. Before release of subsequent instalments, the evaluation of the work completed is got done through an independent agency.

[English]

Policy for Small Scale Industries

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to introduce a new comprehensive policy for small scale industries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy;

(c) when such policy is going to be introduced;

(d) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Since a package of policy measures for small industries was formulated and announced in July 1991, there is no proposal to introduce a new comprehensive policy. However, a package of policy measures for promoting the tiny sector is being finalized.

[Translation]

Justice at Low Cost to Common man

423. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted in high level joint conference of executive and judiciary held in December, 1993 to provide prompt justice at low cost to common man;

(b) whether the Government propose to legalise the Lok Adalats;

(c) if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The following resolutions were adopted by the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices in the Conference held in New Delhi on 4th December, 1993 with regard to providing prompt justice at low cost to common man:—

- (i) The urgent need to strengthen the movement of Lok Adalats; throughout the country for resolution of disputes was emphasised.
- (ii) Legal Services Authorities in the States be constituted immediately on the Pattern suggested in the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991.
- (iii) Commended pattern of conciliation Courts as existing in Himachal Pradesh.
- (iv) Underline the need for both the Central Government and the State Government to set up effective Grievances cells for resolving problems before they ended up as disputes in Courts and Tribunals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3rd March, 1992 is pending consideration of the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Economic Ties with Austria

424. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation led by Industry Ministry visited Austria in January 1994; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreements signed during the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Smt. Krishna Sahi. MOS (ID&HI) visited Austria on an invitation from Dr. Wolfgang Schussel, Austrian Federal Minister of Economy from 26th January to 30th January, 1994 with the objectives to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries, identify areas of mutual interest in the field of industry and to generate awareness of India's policies in order to attract investors from Austria. No agreement was signed during the visit.

Installed Capacity of Caprolactum

425. SHRI RAMESH CHEN-NITHALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of caprolactum in India;

(b) the quantity of caprolactum produced in the country during the last two years;

(c) the consumption of caprolactum by Nylon Industry during the last two years and its share for indigenous and imported caprolactum;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide incentives for export of caprolactum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRC): (a) The present installed capacity of caprolactum in India is about 1,20,000 tonnes.

(b) The quantity of caprolactum produced in the country during the last two years is:

1991-92	1992-93
46,000 MT	58,000 MT

(c) The consumption of Caprolactum by nylon industry during the last two years and its share for indigenous and imported caprolactum is given below:—

	1991-92	1992-93
From indigenous production	46000 MT	58000 MT
From Imports	30000 MT	25000 MT
Total consumption	76000 MT	83000 MT

(d) and (e) The indigenous production of caprolactum presently is less than the total requirement. The import and export of Caprolactum is on OGL and the entrepreneurs are free to export under the existing rules.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

426. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to regularise some unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of such colonies to be regularised;

(d) whether the Government have decided a cut off date for the regularisation of colonies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. A decision regarding the regularisation of unauthorised colonies existing in Delhi upto 30/06/1997 was taken in Delhi. There is no decision to regularise the unauthorised colonies which have come into existence from 01.07.1977 onwards.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Public Sector Undertakings on "No Profit" Basis

427. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a list of such public sector undertakings which could not be run even on "No Profit" basis;

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

(c) whether the World Bank has advised the Government to find out the number of extremely sick units of public sector;

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

(e) the assistance or financial benefits likely to be provided to the workers of such identified units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e): Based on the definition of 'Sickness' as per provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985, Government have identified sick enterprises and BIFR have registered 45 such companies for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes. List of these enterprises is given in the *Statement* attached. World Bank have advised restructuring of certain heavy engineering enterprises and not sick enterprises. National Renewal Fund has been set up

to take care of the rehabilitation of workers of sick enterprises if they are affected by the restructuring of the sick enterprises.

STATEMENT

List of Central Sick Public Sector Enterprises registered with BIFR as on 31st December, 1993

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. | 16. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd. |
| 2. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. | 17. Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd. |
| 3. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | 18. British India Corpn. Ltd. |
| 4. Scooters India Ltd. | 19. The Elgin Mills Ltd. |
| 5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. | 20. Bharat Process & Mechanicals Engg. Corpn. |
| 6. Tannery and Footwear Co. Ltd. | 21. Projects & Development India Ltd. |
| 7. Triveni Structurals Ltd. | 22. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. |
| 8. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. | 23. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. |
| 9. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd. | 24. Weighbird India Ltd. |
| 10. Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. | 25. Bharat Refractories Ltd. |
| 11. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd. | 26. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. |
| 12. Vignayan Industries Ltd. | 27. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. |
| 13. National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd. | 28. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. |
| 14. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. | 29. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
| 15. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd. | 30. U. P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
| | 31. National Instruments Ltd. |
| | 32. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. |
| | 33. National Textile Corpn. Ltd. |
| | 34. Bengal Chemicals & Pharm. Ltd. |
| | 35. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. |
| | 36. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd. |

37. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.
38. Bengal Immunity Ltd.
39. NTC (M. P.) Ltd.
40. Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
41. NTC (West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
42. NTC (U. P.) Ltd.
43. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
44. National Jute Manufacturers Corpn.
45. Instrumentation Ltd.

[English]

Latrines and Roads under JRY in Assam

428. SHRI PROBINA DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether latrines and roads are being constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the rural areas of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future action plan under this Scheme in the State?

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

(b) As reported by Government of Assam, under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its inception in 1989-90 till September, 1993, 1534 sanitary latrines and 8391.98 Kms. or roads have been constructed by spending Rs. 72.87 lakhs and Rs. 7889.75 lakhs respectively.

(c) Works under JRY are selected on the basis of the felt-needs of the people by the implementing agencies themselves, namely, the District Rural Development Agencies and the villages Panchayats in respect of their share of funds under JRY. The illustrative list of works then can be undertaken under JRY include the construction of roads and sanitary latrines.

Solar Power Plants

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

(a) whether the Government propose to instal some solar power plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the places, identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which such plants are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. A Programme for installation of Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants is being implemented in Rajasthan. Nine projects aggregating to 67 KW have so far been commissioned

and two projects of total capacity 12 KW are under installation. In addition, a 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant is proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period.

(b) and (c) Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants have so far been taken up in Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Tonk, Dausa and Sawai Madhopur districts. 12 proposals aggregating to nearly 200 KW have recently been submitted by the State Government for villages in Udaipur district. The projects will be taken up on year-to-year basis depending upon their technical feasibility and availability of budgetary provisions. A site has been identified for the 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Project near Jodhpur. The project will be taken up provided technology, techno-economic viability and mobilisation of financial resources are finalised, after the completion of the Detailed Project Report.

Production of Ammonia

430. SHRI RAMESH CHENNIHALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Ammonia in the country;

(b) the details of different types of feedstock being used for the production of Ammonia in our country;

(c) whether naphtha and furnace oil are more costly in comparison to natural gas and coal;

(d) whether there is proposal to subsidise naphtha and furnace oil for producing Ammonia for fertilizer; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) As on 31.12.1993, the installed capacity of ammonia in the country was 104.90 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) Natural gas, naphtha, fuel oil and coal are the different feedstocks used for the production of ammonia in the country.

(c) Naphtha and furnace oil are more costly in comparison to natural gas and coal in heat terms.

(d) and (e) The prices of naphtha and furnace oil used in the manufacture of ammonia for the production of fertilizers are already subsidised.

Radiation Hazards

431. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ageing of nuclear reactors with the attendant radiation hazards poses a serious challenge to safety; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the problem of ageing and related issues is studied extensively and degradation of mechanism identified and factors contributing to such degradation tackled in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The design of Nuclear Reactors takes into account the ageing effects and, as such, there is no hazard during the designed life of the reactor. The available indigenous expertise and capability are adequate to meet the challenge posed by ageing effects without any compromise in safety. The problem of ageing of nuclear reactors has been studied extensively both internationally and by the Department of Atomic Energy and adequate measures are taken to ensure that safety is not compromised at any stage in the life of the Reactor. The measures taken include continuous monitoring and inservice inspection of all safety related equipments using advanced techniques and their replacement and rehabilitation as appropriate based on such inspection. Such periodic mandatory inspections are also stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The First National Symposium on Ageing Management of Nuclear Facilities was organised during January 13-15, 1994 at Bombay, when various issues relating to ageing management were discussed. Research and Development work has also been undertaken to enhance our capability in those areas.

[*Translation*]

Wasteland Development in Madhya Pradesh

432. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government for the development of Wasteland in Madhya Pradesh during 1993-94; and

(b) the amount released so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b) Tree planting/afforestation activity is being carried out under various Central & State Government Plans over various categories of land, including wastelands, under Point No. 16 of the 20-point programme. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 73.51 crores has been provided for Madhya Pradesh under this programme.

[*English*]

Electoral Reforms

433. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a set of comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms from the Chief Election Commissioner, aimed at cleaning up the electoral system in the country, two years ago;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since examined these proposals;

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon so far and whether the Government propose to introduce a legislation for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d) A package on electoral reforms which includes proposals received from the Election Commission is under examination and will be finalised after obtaining the views of various political parties. It is not possible to indicate a definite date by which a final decision would be taken on these proposals.

Allotment of Funds to Panchayats for Rural Development

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

(a) the amount allocated and utilised under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) during 1993-94, separately for each of these;

(b) whether large scale under-utilisation of funds have been detected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The amount allocated and utilised under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 1993-94 are as under:—

Programme	(Rs. in crores)	
	Allocation	Utilisation*
JRY	3181.22	2117.98
IAY	318.12	235.43

*upto January, 1994.

As regards amount of allocation/utilisation under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

(RGNDWM) funds are not released to Panchayats. These are released to District Rural Development Agencies for Mini Missions and to States/UTs for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) etc. Rs. 496.389 crores have been released to the States for ARWSP and Rs. 1.945 crores for Mini Missions to DRDAs during 1993-94 upto December, 1993 the utilisation for ARWSP and Mini Missions was of the order of Rs. 271.553 crores & Rs. 9.787 crores respectively. The excess utilisation under Mini Missions is from unspent balance of previous year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Concentrate of Pak Army Troops on Indo-Pak Border in J&K

435. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI R. ANBARASU:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan has recently increased concentration of its troops along the Line of Control in the Nowshera sector of Poonch district of J&K;

(b) if so, whether repeated firings of Pakistani troops in some selected areas in Rajouri, Poonch and Uri sectors have been noticed during the past few months; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Government have no reports which indicate any increased concentration of Pak troops along the Line of Control in the Nowshera sector of Poonch district of J&K.

(b) Firing in several sectors along the Line of Control is a regular occurrence. During the past few months there has been an increase in the firing by Pak troops at Indian posts in the Uri, Poonch and Rajouri sectors.

(c) All such developments are carefully assessed and appropriate steps taken. Our troops are fully prepared and alert to meet all such eventualities.

Electricity Through NCES in Assam

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

(a) the efforts made to generate electricity through Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Assam;

(b) the amount provided to the State during each of the last three years and the achievements made so far in this regard; and

(c) the amount allocated and target fixed in this regard during the Eighth Five Year Plan in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Efforts made to generate electricity through non-conventional energy sources in Assam include use of solar photovoltaic systems and a small hydro power project of aggregate capacity of 2 MW (4 x 500 KW). Installation of solar PV systems include 98 photovoltaic street lighting systems, 103 photovoltaic domestic lighting systems, 25 solar lanterns, 23 solar community television/lighting systems, one No. of 1 KW capacity solar photovoltaic power plant. During last three years the Union Government has released Rs. 4.92 lakhs during 1990-91 and Rs. 2.92 lakhs during 1992-93 to the State of Assam.

(c) State-wise targets for generation of electricity through non-conventional energy sources are not fixed. The projects are cleared on case to case basis and funds are released accordingly.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Agricultural Development

437. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance given to Maharashtra for development of agriculture during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested to provide more assistance during the last year for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Planning Commission finalises the sectoral allocations in the Annual Plans of the States in consultation with them for different sectors of development. For the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 196.86 crores and Rs. 215.53 crores respectively had been agreed to for Agriculture and Allied Activities sector.

(b) to (d) Planning Commission have not received any request from the Government of Maharashtra for more assistance for this purpose during the last year.

Funds for Orissa for Agricultural Development

438. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Orissa for Agricultural Development during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the actual amount utilised by the Government of Orissa;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has sought additional funds during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Under the Annual Plans for the State of Orissa, the Commission had agreed Rs. 161.42 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 137.87 crores in 1993-94 for Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector. The expenditure during 1992-93 was Rs. 131.29 crores and the anticipated expenditure during 1993-94, which is yet to be over, is Rs. 113.14 crores.

(c) and (d) The Commission has not received any proposal for additional allocation for the Agriculture Sector during the current financial year.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, you have decided to cooperate and complete this unlisted business within half an hour. We have many days to come. One after the other, I will give you an opportunity to ventilate your views. Let us please do one after the other within half an hour.

Now, I allow Kumari Uma. Bharti to speak.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through You, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards some incidents which occurred in Uttar Pradesh. Through the Hon. Prime Minister is not present here at the moment, yet some of his colleagues are representing the Government. I have visited those places of Uttar Pradesh where the said incidents took place and I also met the victims. I would like to speak here about those incidents which are now

occurring there off and on. About one month back some Scheduled Caste women were paraded naked in Chandausi. A nine year old girl of Scheduled Caste Community of Basti district was raped. Only two day back the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste Community Smallpura, Lucknow were burnt alive. A Scheduled Caste women of Dona village falling under Ghurpur police station of Allahabad was paraded naked by five youth of the same village. The most unfortunate aspect of that incident is that there none came forward to protest against that incident even though the population of that village is three thousand. All villagers were there in the village at the time of the said incident. She was paraded completely naked. She was 50 years old. The youth who paraded her naked were of the age of her son. She was paraded naked for three hours for a petty reason. When she became tired and sat while being paraded she was pricked with sticks to make her stand up and walk again. The most unfortunate aspect of that incident is that the population of three thousand people of that village did not protest at all.

Thereafter, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government a very serious incident. There is a village named Aefon under Charkhari police station of Hamirpur district. There one Manwati Devi aged 19 years was raped on the night of 2nd January. She belongs to a backward class. When her husband tried to lodge a report in the police station her father and father-in-law were put behind the bars because she was lodging complaint against some very influential persons. After that the former M.L.A. of the B.J.P. Shri Badshah Singh and the B.J.P. Chairman of Charkhari Municipal Corporation, Shri Arvind Singh, took up the issue and took that lady to the D.M. of

Hamirpur district, Shrimati Uma Verma. When the D.M. talked to the victim separately and was convinced, she ordered the S.S.P. to get her complaint lodged. In this way the S.S.P. was forced to register her complaint.

Perhaps it has never happened in the past during the post independence era, that an enquiry was completed within 36 hours after lodging the report. The report was found false and the final report was enclosed and the former report was expunged. Besides, those people who had lodged the complaints were put behind the bars. They were beaten up mercilessly and implicated in false cases. I visited that village when I came to know about the incident. When I met that lady, she took hold my feet and started weeping. I found that the culprits and rapists, were moving freely whereas the victimised lady was being detained by the police. That lady clung to my feet. I tried to take her away from there. She pressed me to take her away from there since she was being frequently tortured by the police. She said that the police harassed her and insisted that she should not refer to the names of the influential persons involved in the case, if some leaders comes to meet her. That is why she wanted to be taken somewhere else. I requested the SSP to allow her to accompany me as she wished. He said that this was not possible from the security point of view.

I went to Lucknow and held talks with the hon. Governor who assured me that he would call the lady to know the facts. Later on, when the hon. Governor did not fulfil his promise. I made a second visit to the village along with the former Chief Minister of the State, Shri Kalyan Singh. I again met the district magistrate, Shrimati Uma Verma. She said that she

was ready to allow that lady to go with Uma Bharti if she was ready to go. When that lady expressed her desire to come with me, the District Magistrate allowed her to go with me. It was late in the night when I moved from there at 11.30 p.m. with that lady. In the way, the SSP of Hamirpur district alongwith 2 DSP and 4 S.H.Os stopped us. I was accompanied by the M.L.A. of Jhansi district as also by the M.L.A. of Babina assembly constituency of Jhansi district. The police stopped us and tried to separate that lady from us. They planned to kill her in a fake encounter. They uttered filthy language and tried to catch hold of the lady. The lady and her father held me frighteningly and urged that I should not leave them. At this, my body guards warned that if anybody tries to touch Uma Bharti they would shoot him. My bodyguards are ready to stand witness to that event. At that time the intention of SSP was to shoot me and to shoot the two M.L.As who were accompanying me. It was only after the threat given by my bodyguards that I was allowed to bring that lady here.

Sir, it is shameful that the said honest D.M. of Hamirpur who had given me the custody of that lady had been transferred to Lucknow within two days of this incident.

I referred this incidence to the Women Commission. I also met the Hon. President, but no action has been taken in this regard. After the murder of Kala Bachcha when his wife and his mother, who are harijans why to take the body of the deceased on 10 February in order to perform the last rites according to Hindu-ritual, they were beaten up with rifle-butts and put behind the bars in Central Jail.

Sir, the tragic aspect of the whole event is that the B.S.P.—S.P. led State

Government is giving shelter to those rapists. Whosoever raises this issue is put behind the bars. It seems that the Uttar Pradesh Government has given free hand to those who commit robbery, murder and rape.

Through You, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this incident. The Ministry of Home Affairs should apprise the House of the factual position of the atrocities committed on Manwati Devi and Shivpati Devi. Manwati Devi is prepared to give the name of a BSP M.L.A. who had raped her. If the State Government is protecting the said M.L.A. then the State Government is also involved in this nefarious crime. I would, therefore, like the Government to make a statement in that regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Uma Bhartiji is a very serious one and the matter also relates to atrocities being committed on women of Scheduled Caste Communities. I would request the Chair to pass necessary instructions to the Home Ministry for collecting the facts of the incident in order to present them before the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kala Bachcha was murdered in Babupura, Kanpur on 9th February, 1994. The murder was committed due to mutual rivalry. Kala Bachcha was a criminal who had indulged in more than three dozen cases of murder and rape. After his murder, the people of the Bhartiya Janata Party started giving communal colour to the issue and created disturbances throughout the city of Kanpur. Similarly, Uma Bhartiji is trying to defame the Mulayam Singh Government of Uttar Pradesh by referring to those

incidents in this House. The Uttar Pradesh Government was, however, prompt in conducting inquiry into those incidents through various agencies and action is being taken on the grounds of the facts that have come to light and more over normalcy is being restored there. Law and order situation is good in Uttar Pradesh these days and there is no disturbance there. The issue raised by Shri Atalji and Uma Bhartiji is aimed at defaming the Uttar Pradesh Government whereas the fact remains that Uttar Pradesh Government is functioning well.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, these incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in whichever part of the country these incidents take place, are very serious issues and the Government does takes a very serious view of these matters. The Home Minister will take up this matter with the Government of Uttar Pradesh today itself and would report to you and, if you direct, to the House, as soon as possible. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a issue relating to my constituency of Allahabad, but I am not being allowed to speak. (*Interruptions*)

I had also given a notice in this regard yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, we have decided that one Member will speak on a

subject. Now you are saying that you should be given a chance to speak on the subject because you are representing that Constituency.

[English]

In that case I would be allowing everybody. This is not correct.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, otherwise I shall leave the House and then you are free to do whatever you like.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Yesterday, though I have given a Notice in this regard, yet I am not being allowed to express my views.. (Interruptions) Such a big incident has occurred in my Constituency and you are not allowing me to speak on it. Why do you want to suppress my views. You have not given me a single chance to express my views. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall just leave the House and go away because if you encourage these kinds of statements from the Members, I cannot run the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: He was not able to explain about it. Therefore I

would like to tell about the action taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a Court where everyone should come and give clarification.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Why are you not allowing me to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I am warning you. You have to calculate your words.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: I would only like to ask you if Uma Bharti can speak on this, then why can I not speak on this issue?

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House, through you to the tragic incident which occurred on 4th February 1994 in the New Gaiinda Coal Mine of Coal India where 55 labourers were killed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on that day a fire broke out in a mine of Coal India in which 55 labourers died. Earlier also, a fire broke out in this mine and this mine was sealed. But the high officials of Coal India did not pay attention towards it and due to their negligence the workers have to lose their lives. Earlier also 3 workers were killed and an enquiry was conducted by Coal India. Its report is yet to come. Every year 250-300 workers are killed due to such accidents. These accidents occur

due to sheer negligence on the part of the Officers. The labourers are forcibly sent to those place which have been already declared dangerous. No safety measures are adopted in these mines and due to lack of these measures accidents occur.

I urge upon the Government to conduct an enquiry into the incident in which 55 workers died, not by the officials of Coal India but the CBI only. If the enquiry will be conducted by the officials of Coal India, the facts will not come into light and culprit will not be found out.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also request the Government that arrangements, should be made for educating and rearing of the dependents of the persons killed in the accident. The Government should give assurance in this House and the Minister of Coal should make a statement in this regard.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. This is a matter concerning my constituency. Therefore please give me a chance to speak on this subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. if you people are interested in shouting then you can go on I know that 55 people were killed and this is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, this is an important matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you take your seat. When I am standing, if you stand up, it is not correct.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Sir, it is in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Hear what I am saying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not necessary. This is not an occasion for you to just get publicity in the papers. This is an occasion for you to take the relief. I am directing the Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, please allow us to speak.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I am directing the Government to make a statement on this. You understand it.

(Interruptions)

12.18 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Haradhan Roy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the table).

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You go on talking. I am leaving the House now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am leaving the House now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will leave the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Sir, you allow a few Members only. Please allow us also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not talk to me from here. Please go and talk to me from your seat.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: We do not want publicity. We are worried, because people's lives are involved. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you. Please hear me.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSIAN (Murshidabad): Sir, you could have allowed us also to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is not the proper way... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you sit down first. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should hear me first. Shri Ajit Panja had come to me. He had wanted to make a statement. I had said that I would allow him to make a statement. I am directing that he should make a statement on the floor of the House on this. After we get the statement from him, we will direct the Government to do something. Now, this is what you wanted. I am already giving it to you. And in spite of that if you are just interested in making the statements, I am allowing all

of you to make the statements. You can continue doing that. Come on, you make the statement now.

I am asking the Deputy Speaker to take the Chair. You allow them to make their statements to any extent they want to. You please come and take the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot tolerate this kind of a thing. I am giving an opportunity to the Members....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Zero Hour in the Rules and if you want to conduct the House in this fashion, you are at liberty to do it. Now, you can make the statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, we have been elected.

MR. SPEAKER: You may be elected, but you are not elected to conduct the House without any rules and regulations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will request the House, through you, to bear with us for a little while and as soon as the statement is made by the Government if a motion is moved for a discussion, we can have the discussion. Instead of taking up the time of the House now, after the statement is made by the Minister a discussion can be allowed under the rules, according to your

desire. But we shall definitely come and make the statement, as directed by you, today itself.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said; I am giving the opportunity to the Members one after the other. One important matter was raised and I allowed the other important matter in which 55 people had lost their lives. Mr. Panja had come to me and he had asked my permission to make the statement. I had said that he can make the statement in response to the Call Attention Motion. But now that it is raised, I am directing him to make the statement. I am also saying that after the statement is made, if there is anything else to be done, we will direct the Government to do that. This is the relief that we are giving and in spite of that if the Members are interested in making the statement, I have no objection. I would not like to sit in the House after 12 O'clock and you can conduct the business in the House in whatever fashion you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I express my inability to conduct the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Mr. Haradhan Roy to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we want you to clarify that we are raising important matters here not for the sake of publicity. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The rule says that if a matter is raised by one Member, the

same matter has not to be repeated. I allowed the CPI(M) Member to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House is yours. You can conduct the House in whatever fashion you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you can come and allow them to speak for as much time as they want.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we understand your problem and this is a fact that permission is being given to raise the important issues. This matter was discussed with the Government and the indication is given that the Statement is likely to come. It is not necessary for other members to raise the same point.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should understand the problem of Members. There is a democracy after all and we have Parliamentary system in which there is a competition among political parties to get maximum opportunities to speak and raise the issues concerning their Constituencies and thus get more coverage in the Press... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When a Senior Member like you support such an attitude how the House will function. You said that the Zero Hour should prolong for two hours then it will surely continue for two hours. Half an hour has been fixed for this

purpose and to cover 4-5 subjects during the period only, one member should speak on it. Therefore, though I wanted to give chance to one Member only. Yet I allowed another member to speak on the same issue. After that Paswanji wanted to raise the same issue, therefore I allowed him also. And still if you do not want that the proceedings of the House should be conducted in this manner, I will do so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members have a complaint that you give permission to some Members daily to speak and Paswanji is one of them.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: We have been working among the workers of Kenda Colliery for the last fifty years. This incident took place in my Constituency. I do not want to speak for the sake of publicity only therefore whatever has been said by Shri Vajpayeeji is not correct. The collieries of that area were declared unsafe by the DGMS for the last 25 years. It has come down by two scam. On 25th in the morning shift when the worker returned at that time this accident occurred. There are two pits No. 2 and No.3 in this mine. No. 2 pit is for providing oxygen and it also saves the workers from heat and No. 3 pit helps the workers to enter the mining area. In between these two pits there is a five-six hundred feet of gaft area where fire is blazing and harmful gas is also existing. Therefore though it was quite unsafe to work there yet while violating all the security laws the work was going on. Many a time the management was informed about the impending danger but they did not paid any heed to it. Mining work was conducted only for three months out of 12 months and that too continuously for 24 hours. The workers are not given rest even on Sunday also. The required safety

measures are not provided for the workers. The necessary instrument for self rescue was also not there and other safety instruments were also missing. That is why 55 workers who stayed there to work lost their lives. Thousands of workers have demonstrated there. We also sit on dharna from 25th to 3rd. I am not saying all these things for publicity. I demand that an enquiry should be conducted by the two sitting judges of High Court and CBI should help them. And along with this, an ex-gratia amount of two lakh rupees should be given to the families of deceased workers.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA

(Balasore): All political parties should have liberty for political demonstration and agitations but in West Bengal the State Government is taking oppressive measures on political parties. Yesterday afternoon two Youth Congress supporters were killed and 70 others were severely injured. A peaceful demonstration was led by Kumari Mamta Banerjee, MP of this august House. She was arrested and other seven legislators were also arrested.

Similar occurrence took place in last July when 12 Congress supporters were killed in police firing and several others were arrested. These sort of oppressive measures have not been enquired into so far even though the order of judicial enquiry was made. Through you, I want to appeal to the entire House and the Government to order judicial enquiry into the matter immediately and take necessary steps against the State Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): I got a telex message from
the West Bengal Government.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): It
was said that there were recent
instructions to the police to finish off
Kumari Mamta Banerjee. It is a serious
matter. (*Interruptions*) We want a
statement from the Home Minister as it is
a question of the security of the Member
of the House. You may kindly direct the
Government. Kumari Mamta Banerjee's
life is in danger. This has become a
common thing. We cannot allow this thing
to continue when the security of the
Member of this house is involved.
Therefore, police protection should be
given. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take
up Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Army (Amendment) Rules 1993 and
Review on the working of and Annual
Report of the Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
Hyderabad for 1992-93**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the
Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Army (Amendment)
Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notification

No. S.R.O. 17E in Gazette of India
dated the 6th December, 1993
under section 193A of the Army
Act, 1950.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5331/94]

- (2) 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 Bharat
Dynamics Limited,
Hyderabad, for the year
1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat
Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad
for the year 1992-93,
alongwith Audited Accounts
and comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5332/94]

**Reviews on the working of and Annual
Reports on the Hindustan Salts Ltd.,
Jaipur for 1992-93; Sambhar Salts Ltd.,
Jaipur for 1992-93 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY
INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA
SAHI): 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:—

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5335/94]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Allahabad (including its subsidiaries) for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Allahabad (including its subsidiaries) for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5333/94]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5336/94]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5334/94]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5337/94]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Project (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, (formerly Central Machine

Tool Institute), Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (formerly Central Machine Tools Institute), Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5338/94]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1992-93 (Volumes I to III).

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 5339/94]

12.33 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Sixtieth Report

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1990-91) and Action Taken on 51st Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha).

12.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Fifth and Sixth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg to present the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee:—

- (1) Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Rate of Dividend for 1994-95 and other Ancillary Matters and Minutes relating thereto.
- (2) Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations Contained in the Second Report of Railway Convention Committee (1991) on 'Purchase of Electric Locomotives from M/s. ABB, Switzerland by the Indian Railways' and Minutes relating thereto.

12.34 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Fourth and Fifth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY (Kulaba): I beg to present the following:—

- (1) Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railway on "Opening of New Lines on Indian

Railways" and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto; and

- (2) Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways on "Suburban Railways" and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.34 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Fourth Report and the Minutes

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deograh): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals on 'Exploration, Production, Distribution and Conservation of Oil and Gas' and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

12.35 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1)(i) of the National Cadet Corps

Act, 1948, 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 Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1)(i) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, 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 Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.36 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty Seventh Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1994."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1994".

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzzafarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been told of this by the office. I would like your ruling.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up in the Business Advisory Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: However, I would like your ruling. Since I have given a specific amendment on this issue and I have been told that the Business Advisory Committee takes final decision.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: To fix the time, it will be taken up there.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is for fixing time. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, see rule 290. I want your ruling regarding this particular rule. It says:

[English]

"At any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the

House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report."

[Translation]

According to this rule you can take three types of decisions.

[English]

"Agrees or disagrees with amendments or disagrees with the report:

Provided that the amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter."

[Translation]

And after that there is a provision of half-an-hour's discussion on that issue. Now, I have to say that if I had not written to the Government that it should bring a proposal after making discussion on Dunkel Proposal, in the committee and if I had not written it in my amendment, and had given a notice without limitation, then there would have been an open discussion on that issue. The facts about those things would have come out to whom Government wants to bring. Since, Mr. Speaker, Sir without limitation, has a definite meaning. And it means that I should give a specific—a blanket amendment and you will send it back. Then, as per your rule, there would be a half an hour discussion. When my amendment would come, to the effect that you send it back, then you would allow half an hour's discussion. Then we would say here, anything we like. Therefore, there is much contradiction in this rule

[Shri George Fernandes]

even in those decisions taken before, on this subject. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not requesting that you take my amendment now. But my amendment is within the rules. That's why I have to say to you, and I want this assurance from the Government. Since the Indian Government has declared its intention to sign the Dunkel Proposal on 15th April on 18th March in the House. The House will be adjourned to reassemble on 18th April. In the meantime a lot of things will happen. In view of the people like me if such thing will take place then this will endanger our sovereignty and the House will be deprived of its rights. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in these circumstances, a discussion on this subject should be held on the 18th. Now this is the issue of Budget, thereafter the proposal of Presidents address comes, then is Railway Budget and at last, there will be discussion General Budget. Then the question of time will arise. Hence I was suggesting that it would be better if the Business Advisory Committee deliberate on this subject with a bit of seriousness.

It is a matter of happiness that the final text of Dunkel Proposals is in our hands. For the first time the Government distributed this text to the members. Today, we have the draft of the Final Text. Last time when it was discussed, we did not have it, and only a copy was available in the library, for 795 members of both the houses. Now you have given the document. The document you have approved, the document you will sign and we believe that there would be no need to discuss any issue in this House in future, and we would have to make laws on anything that GATT or WTO would ask us to. Therefore, we would seek Government's opinion as to what rights

would remain with us and those that we would have to forego. Hence, my request to you Mr. Speaker, Sir, is not that you should accept my amendment. But I expect from you that you will deliver your ruling. Since this is a question of amendment without limitation, or with limitation, I can say anything, if I propose amendment, then you would say as I have been told by the secretariat, that I cannot raise new issues in this respect. Therefore, it is a question of a ruling, you may please, look into the matter. But issue your directives to the Government in respect that it should be discussed very seriously. Please issue your Directives to the Governments for fixing time and giving priority to this.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some rulings regarding Interpretation of rule 290. But as you have said. I too have my doubts on that. I will not give a final ruling on that matter now, but I will certainly do so after its verification.

The second issue is discussion on Dunkel Proposal. When discussion on Presidents address takes place, then there would be time for that, during discussion on General Budget and also during discussions on the demands of the Commerce Ministry. And if it is felt even after that the decision for discussion in the Business Advisory Committee, would be taken.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need a specific discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide what is to be done after discussing it with you.

[English]

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1994".

The motion was adopted.

12.42. hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to protect Olive Ridley Sea Turtles at Gahirmatha in Orissa from extinction**

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): The olive ridley sea turtles at Gahirmatha are facing threat to their lives, after a fishing jetty has been constructed there by the Government of Orissa. In the entire world, it is the only sea beach, which is considered as the safest place for the olive ridley sea turtles to lay eggs. Thousands of sea turtles come to this place every year for laying eggs. Now, Government of Orissa has decided to set up for more fishing jetties and one prawn processing plant near Gahirmatha. The problem of sea turtle is accentuated further following the recent decision of the Central Government. It has been decided to develop a major fishing port for shrimp trawlers at the 10 km. long beach in the coastal strip of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary.

Gahirmatha is the one and only site where more than half a million female

olive ridley turtles laid eggs during a single week in March 1991. Poachers are seen sometimes poaching the turtles and selling them in Calcutta to get good money, as sea turtle meat is in much demand in the big hotels of that metropolis. Poaching will further increase if the projects as planned by the Government are constructed. Since the turtles are considered as endangered species in the Red Data Book of World Conservation, it is necessary to save them from the clutches of the ruthless poachers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to ensure that the rare olive ridley sea turtles are saved from extinction.

- (ii) **Need to open LPG outlets in all sub-divisional towns in Orissa**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The State of Orissa is lagging behind other States in the matter of allotment of LPG connections. Only about 2,50,000 people of the State have so far been given gas connections. The people of the State are facing acute shortage of fuel as there is no provision of LPG for everybody. The problems of the people accentuated further when collection of firewood and cutting of trees is banned. Cooking coal is not available for the vast population of the State according to their needs.

There are some district headquarters where LPG agency has not been opened. On the other hand, there is demand for LPG in every household whether it is situated in a village or in an urban area. When the country, as a whole, is on the path of progress, the people of Orissa are not able to get a prime requisite of living, i.e., fuel. Without

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

the provision of fuel for all, it is not possible to provide "food for all".

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to sanction LPG agencies in each and every sub-divisional towns in Orissa without any further delay.

(iii) Need to increase supply of Electricity to Uttar Pradesh from Central Sector

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH (Unnao): Sir, Uttar Pradesh is getting 2,044 M.W. of electricity from the Central projects, whereas the production capacity of central sector is 6,760 M.W. Thus Uttar Pradesh, share is 323 percent against the total generation capacity. It is to be noted that Uttar Pradesh is most populated and also a backward state in respect of electricity supply. The State has 168 units per capita electricity consumption whereas as per data of 1990-91 the Indian average per capita electricity consumption is 253 units. Therefore, it is very essential to meet the ever increasing demand of electricity in order to remove economic disparity from different sectors. Hence, the electricity share from Central sector projects to Uttar Pradesh should be at least 50 per cent.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to give this issue a thought at the earliest and increase the supply of electricity to Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Need to consider Assigning Work for Construction of Box Wagons to Jamalpur Railway Workshop In Bihar

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): I want to draw Governments'

attention towards the problems being faced by the workers of Jamalpur Rail Factory. This factory was established in 1862 and at that time there were 22 thousand workers in this factory. At present, there are only 10,000 workers in this factory who are proficient in their job but there is no work in the factory. Last year Rail factories and Private factories all over India were asked to give their quotations for the construction of box wagons. The lowest quotation was that of Jamalpur factory which quoted a price of 2 lakh and 80 thousand rupees.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister that keeping in view the interests of the workers, the Jamalpur factory should be entrusted the job of construction of box wagons as this factory is proficient in this job.

(v) Need for continuation of Vayudoot Operations to Vijayawada and also to take steps for lengthening and strengthening of runway there

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, traffic to and from Vijayawada has been increasing at a substantial rate. The Government of India have stated that to meet the growing demand, Indian Airlines will take steps to operate Boeing aircraft to Vijayawada airport before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. While night-landing facilities have been provided, lengthening and strengthening of the runway work at Vijayawada has not yet been grounded though land was made available by State Government. Meanwhile, Vayudoot has taken up operations on Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry sector. These operations are irregular and their timing unsuitable. The passengers are thus

experiencing inconvenience. The operations are, now and then, being discontinued leading to severe inconvenience to the travelling public for the last few months.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and take necessary steps for continuation of Vayudoot operations. I also urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps for lengthening and strengthening the runway to facilitate operations of Boeing aircraft between Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Madras sector. At other airports, such as Cochin, Madurai, Port Blair, Visakhapatnam, Boeing aircraft are operated though the runway length is 6,000 ft. So, at Vijayawada airport also, the present runway with 5,925 ft. length should be strengthened immediately and Boeing aircraft must be operated for the convenience of travelling public.

- (vi) **Need to give clearance to various irrigation projects in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur): There are various irrigation projects awaiting clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts of Maharashtra. Dongargaon and Karwafa Irrigation projects are such examples. Government of Maharashtra have already made the proposal and accepted the conditions laid down by the Government of India for clearance of Dongargaon Irrigation project. I urge upon the Government of India to give clearance to the Dongargaon project so that the work could be started immediately and the present drought affected situation could be eased out giving employment to large section of people. Similarly, Umari,

Bhendaja, Hattigota, Nimbala, Mongali and Pipari irrigation projects also await clearance from Government of India. I urge the Central Government to give permission to start work on these projects without delay.

- (vii) **Need to provide Exemption from Excise Levy to mini Cement Plants in Rajasthan**

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): The mini cement plants in the country in general and Rajasthan in particular have been facing severe financial crisis. The Government of India took policy decisions to promote the establishment of Mini Cement Plants. A number of mini cement plants have come up in different States. As many as 125 mini cement plants have been set up in Rajasthan. The Government of India liberalised the economy and granted incentives to several sectors. But no incentive was granted to this particular one. On the other hand, heavy excise duty was imposed and interest rate enhanced on the loans taken by those plants.

The interest was abruptly increased to 19.75 per cent from the existing rate of 12.5 per cent. The entrepreneurs were compelled to execute a modification deed as they were at a point of no return after having invested almost 100 per cent of their contribution. This has caused additional burden of Rs. 6-7 lakh per annum changing the total viability and putting them in huge losses.

I urge upon the Central Government to prevail upon the financial institutions to re-examine the issue of the enhanced rate of interest in right perspective and to ensure the total Exemption from excise

[Shrimati Vasundhara Raje]

levy to mini cement plants so that mini cement plants in Rajasthan and other States are save from closure.

information about dispensing with the lunch hour, our spokesman Mr. Shahabuddin has left the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He can speak later, We will allow him after the lunch hour.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is a proposal that we should take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President at 4 p.m. But we have the Air corporation (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill before us. Probably, Members want to participate in the discussion on the Resolution as well as the Bill. So, if you agree, we can dispense with the Lunch Hour—and not the lunch—and continue with the business.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But it will create problem for us. Mr. Speaker, apart from stating our view point we also have to listen others, so that we do not repeat the same point...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): With very high regard for what you are suggesting, if we start dispensing with the lunch hour at the beginning of the Session, I wonder what we will do when it comes to the latter part!

MR. SPEAKER: We have to pass one or two bills before 2nd March and we can not accommodate all these things. It has been discussed in the Business Advisory Committee that this Business has to be completed by 2nd March. It does not include any lunch hour. Considering this I am suggesting it. May be, later on it may not be necessary to dispense with the Lunch Hour. There are some personal difficulties, I also have some problems that is why I have suggested it.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, we will have more lunch! There will be time available then. There is some time constraint because before 2nd March, one or two Bills have to be passed. Considering all these aspects only, we are suggesting it. Maybe, later on it may be necessary.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, I do not have any objection. I am concerned with today's business only.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): But the problem is we have many other appointments. The announcement comes too suddenly.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will allow them to speak afterwards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I wish to tell you my problem. As there was no prior

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Sir, I have one request to make. During these days the House may not sit beyond 6 O'clock because it is a month of fasting.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that the House has agreed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): We have already called for a party meeting at one O'clock.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): We have also summoned a party meeting at 1 O'clock.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, you will not have enough time to discuss the President's Address. You are just concentrating on one item. We are taking into account all the items that are before us. You can go, attend the meeting and come back, if you like. Let the Members, who are here, speak.

Shri Shravan Kumar Patel.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He was on his legs. He did not have the clue.

[*Translation*]

They have left the House, presuming that lunch hour will be observed... (*Interruptions*) I request you that we should dispense with the lunch hour tomorrow.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, as far as the procedural aspect is concerned, you may decide whatever you want.

MR. SPEAKER: I am deciding it with your consent.

SHRI RAM NAIK: From the procedural point of view the last speaker, who was on his legs, should have been present here because it can come at any time. So, that should not be an excuse for his absence.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 14.00 hours.

12.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:DIS-
APPROVAL OF AIR CORPORATIONS
(TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS AND
REPEAL) ORDINANCE — *CONTD.*

AND

AIR CORPORATION (TRANSFER OF
UNDERTAKINGS AND REPEAL) BILL —
CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on item nos. 11 and 12 together. Shri Shravan Kumar Patel was on his legs last time. The time allotted is two hours. Already time consumed is 48 minutes.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): I will be as brief as possible. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was on the point of social obligation. The new companies will have to provide efficient service on the one hand and on the other hand, they have to fulfil the social obligation also; and this may require rationalization of air fleet and manpower optimizing the use of its capacity and using fuel efficient aircrafts.

I also believe that the Government would in time constitute a suitable body to supervise and coordinate the working of these mega air carriers along with air taxis services to ensure an equitable distribution of routes and fair return for the infrastructural facilities including creation and maintenance of airports, traffic control system, etc. for safe air transport. The Minister might like to spell out the Government's projections in this regard.

The other important aspect is about the Vayudoot Service. As we understand, Vayudoot has been merged with the Indian Airlines Limited. While it was plagued with highly uneconomic aircraft and routes, we cannot afford to stop Vayudoot. Necessary provisions should be made to ensure that unluccrative routes hitherto operated by Vayudoot are well served with suitable fuel efficient aircraft and new routes, where necessary, should also be included in the national air map for the purpose of national integration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with added resources as contemplated under the Bill the Airlines should induct increasingly more and more fuel efficient modern aircraft and dispose of the old and outdated aircraft before they cause life hazard owing to metal fatigue or engine trouble.

My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that the private airlines should not be allowed to induct old and outdated aircraft on lease from foreign airlines. The planes should be subjected to sound technical scrutiny and norms for safe flights should be fixed. They should have a certified air-worthy life of minimum five years.

It requires a fortune to be invested and prolonged rigorous training to pilots and air engineers. We cannot afford to allow them holding the national to ransom, as particularly this is the case with the pilots. On small petty pretexts they hold the entire nation to ransom and ultimately the nation loses. Usually it is found that these pilots are enticed by private airline companies also to the detriment of the national airlines.

So my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that there should be a system of minimum bond to serve the national airlines and only then they should be permitted to leave the service and join other airlines.

The nation has invested big chunks of wealth in creating, maintaining and developing the aerodromes and other traffic control infrastructure. Yet we see that both the National Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority running into losses and some times getting meagre profits. The tariff structure in respect of the use of this infrastructure both by private and public air should be kept under constant review to ensure fair returns while the airlines could manage to earn profits.

Another malady that the national airlines are suffering from is the excess labour force particularly in the middle level. To achieve efficiency and economy

excess hands shall have to be eliminated, of course by utilising their services elsewhere. I do not mean retrenchment. But we should also see that growth is achieved.

Sir, I wish to make one very important point which the Government has to seriously look into and that is the question of aviation turbine fuel which is commonly known as ATF. It is two and a half times costlier than its international price. This one factor is breaking the back of our national airlines amounting to whooping sum of Rs. 400 crores.

One more factor which is playing havoc with the national airlines is the 15 per cent air travel tax. My suggestion is that if the Government has to impose this tax then the money should go back to the Civil Aviation Ministry and that money should be ploughed back for the development of infrastructural facilities. Only then we will be in a position to ensure the survival of our national airlines. I personally feel that at this juncture it is very very important that we ensure the survival of airlines particularly Indian Airlines which is not in a healthy economic condition.

With the open sky policy and liberalisation, the dye is cast and we all have to ensure that appropriate decisions are taken so that in the course of time growth is ensured. The picture so far as Indian Airlines is concerned is not very bright. Indian Airlines is not showing growth but if right decisions are taken then I am absolutely certain that it will turn the corner and it will show growth and profit both.

In the end I wish to speak a few words about my constituency, Jabalpur also. Jabalpur was tipped to be the capital

of Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately that did not happen. Once upon a time it was the largest city of Madhya Pradesh. Now it is the second largest city of Madhya Pradesh and yet not a single airlines is operating in Jabalpur. I have been after this, ever since I became a Member of Parliament. I have written several letters to the Government and I am happy to tell you that the Madhya Pradesh Government gave 33 acres of land free of charge to the Civil Aviation Ministry, the National Airports Authority. There was a commitment that the work would start. I am very happy to state that the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation is seized of the situation. He has assured me that the work would start and the hon. Prime Minister has also assured that by the end of 1955 the airport would be operational. I am absolutely certain that with a little interest the Minister of Civil Aviation would ensure that the Jabalpur Airport becomes functional by the end of 1995.

In the end, so far as the adoption of this Bill is concerned, even the Standing Committee on Civil Aviation has endorsed this Bill *in toto*. I see no reason why this Bill cannot be adopted. I request the House to adopt this Bill.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the report given by the Standing Committee was not unanimous. From our party, two members had given their note of dissent.

This Government is out to destroy whatever valuable assets this country has built up through the sweat of the working class of this country. A discussion was already started on this particular Bill, but the Government could not wait even for 23 days and on the 29th of January the Government came out with an Ordinance.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Ordinance as such is undemocratic and let me in this connection quote the first Speaker of First Lok Sabha, Shri Mavalankar, he said:

"The procedure of promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic."

Then it was replied to by Pandit Nehru the then Prime Minister who said that sometimes occasions may arise when the Government may be urgently in need of such ordinances. In reply to that also Speaker Mavalankar had commented that—

"The issue of Ordinances is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in cases of extreme urgency or emergency."

What was the urgency in this connection, except that the predatory instinct of some sharks had to be satisfied as early as possible? They could not wait any more. When Parliament was going to sit within a few days the Government came out with an Ordinance.

It has been tried to project as if it is an innocent change, as if it is a simple change. The Corporations will simply be converted into two limited companies. But in fact their basic difference is that whereas the share capital of the two airlines at present headed by the Government of India is not transferable, after the registration as companies under the Companies Act, the share capital of the Government of India would be capable of being easily transferred and the foreign multinational companies are

ready in the wings with their frontal agencies to just capture the Indian Airlines and Air India.

We were listening to the speeches of some of our esteemed colleagues. Is the Indian Airlines so bad as has been said by some? I would ask could the Indian Airlines achieve what it had achieved during all these years had it not been nationalised in 1953?

What was the picture in the pre-nationalisation days? The private airlines could not operate efficiently. They were in total chaos in spite of the subsidies and concessions given to them. Can privatisation be a solution? For 37 long years, Indian Airlines had accumulated profit. Indian Airlines does not need budgetary support of the Government. These airlines do not need to go to the capital market. Only since 1989 it had been suffering loss and that too because of mismanagement and wrong decisions taken by this Government. In 1987-88, even before tax, the profit of Indian Airlines was more than Rs. 75 crore. In 1988-89 the profit was more than Rs. 34 crore. Then, in the meantime, the operating cost had gone up because of hike in the price of fuel. Then, the aircraft A-320 was grounded. The original cost was Rs. 958.70 crore and the revised cost was Rs. 2,170 crore. The additional amount of Rs. 1,230.08 crore had to be paid as a result of the devaluation process.

Sir, the Air traffic throughout the world is dwindling. It is coming down. In India also, it is coming down. In 1987-88, the total number of air passengers was 10.4 millions. In 1991-92, it was 8.9 millions. There were several reasons for that—recession in industries and many other factors.

Sir, the private airlines without the concurrence of this august House had been allowed to operate. As a result of which, the private airlines had weaned away 19 per cent of the daily passenger traffic causing at least one crore rupees daily loss to Indian Airlines. Sir, I shall come to the point as to how these private airlines are operating later.

Eighty percent routes of the Indian Airlines are not profitable. They are bearing the social obligations as was stipulated in 1953. And all these years, the Indian Airlines and the Air India have been keeping up with the requirement of international air transport. We shall have to be proud amongst the developing countries, that we have such Airlines as Indian Airlines and Air India. They are saying that Air India was not doing well. Some top manager came from outside and it started making profits. What does it suggest? It was due to mismanagement; maladministration Air India suffered. The workers were not taken into confidence; and the Government has been irrationally interfering with them. These were the reasons for the decay that had taken place. The Government is responsible for the loss that had been suffered by them?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH
(Chittorgarh): Also please take the pilots into confidence.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Yes, I shall come to that later.

We have been spending lakhs of rupees for training our pilots in France. Deliberately the management have not taken any bond from them. The private airlines had been allowed to poach into the areas of Indian Airlines and Air India. Deliberately this has been done.

What was the reason for the loss? Indian Airlines operates in many non viable routes, particularly North-East. Indian Airlines have been just operating in 57 stations in the domestic; five foreign stations and 28 civil enclaves used by Indian Air Force.

It has got a good training system. During all these years, they had produced a large number of skilled employees and engineers about whom we should be proud of. I do not know what is the number of people dependent on the airlines, who may be in several lakhs. According to an estimate made by the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad in 1951, more than seven lakhs of people have been directly or indirectly dependent on Indian Airlines—the Air Industry as such. Now, the number must have doubled. So, whatever loss the Indian Airlines has suffered it was due to the wrong decision of the Government. Who will be benefited if this Bill is passed? the public? No; the air passengers? No; the workers? No; the country? No. We shall go back to the pre nationalisation days. It will only be repeat performance of the private sector, as it was in the pre-1953 days. Is the privatisation a solution? During all these years, more than 3 lakhs of industries—large, small and medium—in the private sector have become sick. The private sector is causing a havoc to our industry. They are ruining the economy. How can the private sector salvage the Indian Airlines who have been doing well all along? Actually, the process of Privatisation started in 1984 when the Dr. Arjun Sengupta Committee was set up. The Committee made some recommendations in favour of dismantling the Public Sector. They could not be implemented at that time. Later on, the Tata Committee was set up in 1988 which

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suggested Privatisation of Indian Airlines and Air India. Will the private sector be able to mobilise the necessary resources? Have they got the money? Have they got the infrastructure? Have they got the training facilities? What are they doing now. They are bringing in the aircrafts which are rejected by the Western countries. The engines—which are rejected by other countries—which make a lot of sound, cause pollution and other problems, which have got no airworthiness are being used by Private Airlines. They are drawing the passengers by offering drinks on board of the flight. Some are showing the magic performance, it is called competition. I am afraid as a result of the denationalisation the whole of air industry in india will become sick. The air traffic is going down in our country as it is the case the world over. There is no capacity utilisation. The Indian Airlines can provide 32000 seats daily. By this time, the East-West, Damani and many such Private Airlines have taken away important trunk routes from Indian Airlines. If the situation continues and if this recession the world over continues and if in India such capacity is increased it will lead to sickness in the Air Industry. The same happened in the United States after denationalisation; since the national carriers of the United States had been Privatised about two hundred airlines had become sick. In India also all these airlines will become sick. The Private Airlines will to the Government for getting concession and also for getting subsidy. But the Indian Airlines did not depend on any budgetary support. They had all along been making profits, till 1989 contributing to the national economy and earning foreign exchange. They have been continuously contributing immensely to the national

economy. They had been contributing towards defence also. As a second line of defence as has been seen during the Gulf war and also IPKF operations, Indian Airlines contributed immensely. The Private Airlines will not continue to bear the social obligations as had been done by Indian Airlines and Air India. Although Indian Airlines and Air India have been doing quite well, I do not say that there was no deficiency at all.

But the deficiencies had been mostly because of mismanagement, because of wrong decisions of the Government, because of maladministration and because of lack of confidence in the working people, in the employees, engineers and pilots. The Indian Airlines has been incurring losses since 1989 only. It was because Indian Airlines had been subsidising immensely. They have been subsidising the North-East passengers, they have been subsidising the Defence personnel, they have been subsidising the handicapped persons. What will happen to that? Will these private airlines continue to do that? The private airlines do not have enough resources. The TATA Committee had estimated that about Rs. 20,000 crores are immediately required to modernise Air Industry in India. Where will this money come from? As soon as you transfer your shares, the multinationals, the mega airlines will come forward. In fact, this process has already started. We find that the frontal agencies have already started operating on benefit of mega global Airlines. In the mean time, Private Airlines have weaned away more than 100 of our pilots, 50 aircraft maintenance engineers and, as a result, one-third of the flights of Indian Airlines have been affected, and twenty per cent of the total traffic has been affected. The market size is stationary. The air traffic is going down

and, as a result of that, I am afraid, the whole industry will become sick. There are no infrastructural facilities available to the Private Airlines. I am told that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., a public sector unit, will be offering services to the Private Airlines for repair, maintenance, overhauling and other facilities. I am told that some people from the Indian Airlines and Air India will ultimately go to join the Private Airlines. This process has already started. I can give you a list of such people.

Then, Sir, what will happen to the training facilities? Will the Private Airlines' people also be allowed to be trained with the training infrastructure belonging to Indian Airlines and Air India? What will happen to air safety? I know from my personal experience that there is overloading going on in some Private Airlines. More number of passengers than the capacity are being carried by some Private Airlines. Not only drinks are being served by some on board not only magic shows are being performed but also there is an undercutting sometimes to the tune of Rs. 500 in the single fare. I am afraid air safety will be the first casualty as a result of reckless competition.

Then, what will happen to the workers and the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? What will happen to the industrial disputes? So far these were in the Central jurisdiction, now they will go to the State's jurisdiction. As a result there will be more confusion, more chaos. Industrial relations will, therefore, be put under severe strain.

Air taxis have been allowed to operate without the concurrence of the Parliament, they have been freely publishing their time schedules and still

the Government had been saying that they were allowing that. They have been openly announcing about their punctuality and other things, comparing themselves with the Indian Airlines and others. We do find that these Private Airlines are out to infringe into the nationalised sector. At the initial stage the Government contributed Rs. 50 crore only as loan and Rs. 50 crore only as the paid up capital for the Indian Airlines and the Airlines to now have assets to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore. Who built it up? Without nationalisation, could the private sector built up such huge assets? Now, these huge assets are being handed over as if on a platter to the multinational companies waiting on the wings and have already set up their frontal agencies and which cannot wait.

The Private Airlines could brook no delay. The Government has been pressurised by their mentors—the I.M.F. and the World Bank and others—to be in haste and promulgate the ordinance as they could brook no delay.

Sir, broad-basing the capital structure is not the solution of the present problems being faced by Indian Airlines and Air India. The problems are essentially different. If we go through the reports of several committees, so many enquiry reports about the functioning of the Air India and Indian Airlines we find the problem is of management, maladministrations may be. The I.T.C. will come with the same Mr. Y.C. Deveshwar who has left Air India to reap profit as a Private Airline.

We are told through the press that Private Airlines are getting ready and this Government could not just sustain the pressure and they surrendered and on 29th of January this Government came

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out with an ordinance because the private multinational companies, the private monopoly organisation like ITC and other could brook no delay. What is required is not broad-basing of capital. What is required is broad-basing of the administration through the workers' participation in the management. This is not being done.

I am afraid that these two airlines will go back to the pre-nationalisation days. The commitment of these two airlines, as had been announced by the then Minister late Shri Jagjivan Ram—with regard to safety, efficiency, adequate provision of seats and also at a cheaper rate—has been fulfilled all along.

Sir, Agartala is the capital of Tripura. It is the capital of a State. Even when the Capital Ministers are going there from New Delhi. What is their experience? There is no direct flight. If the State capital is deprived of air connection with the national capital who will cater to them? Who will provide the flight? Will these Private Airlines provide it? Will they bear that social obligation? They will not do so. What will happen then? A large number of State capitals—leave aside smaller places which are of lesser importance than the capitals—will be out of the air map of India as a result of this.

I oppose this Bill and warn this Government that if this Government does not desist from taking such drastic action against the national interest of the country, the working people of this country, the democratic, patriotic masses of this country will not tolerate them. They will oppose tooth and nail to their decision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anna Joshi to speak now. Each speaker will get ten minutes. Of course, Shri Rupchand Pal was able to take more than 17 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, it represents the very policy change of the Government. More time should be given for this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As already stated by the hon. Speaker, we shall have to take up Motion of Thanks to the President's Address at 4 O'clock. Before that we shall have to complete this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Hon. Speaker has said one thing. The House has to decide. It is the first step for liquidating and privatising the Government as Shri George Fernandes is suggesting. Therefore, the House will take its time to conclude the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see. Shri Anna Joshi to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to oppose the Ordinance promulgated by the Government and to support the Bill. Probably, it is the first instance in the History of this House that the Government has promulgated an Ordinance regarding the Bill pending before the House. My other colleagues as well as Dhimalji told that this Ordinance was issued on 29th January. I have just now told you that why it was promulgated. But what is the logic behind it? The session of the Parliament was due after 22 days and this Bill was

already included in the agenda. It could have been discussed then, so there was no need to promulgate an Ordinance in this regard. The hon. Minister is responsible to create a strange situation between the Government and the people and thus has created a new History. We want to know as to why did he do this?

In respect of the economic condition of Indian Airlines and Air India. The Bill states that for their expansion and their smooth functioning more funds are needed but the Government is unable to provide funds. Therefore, it wants to privatise these. I want to know the attitude of the Government in respect of these companies? This is a sort of criminal negligence that you could not provide a good service to the people through a company which has monopoly in this business. This fact is on record that the Government neither provide funds nor it has been able to recover a sum of Rs. 7 crores from three Ex Prime Ministers, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri V.P. Singh which they owe to Indian Airlines.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Hon. Member does not have proper information, this arrears is due to Air Force and not the Indian Airlines as Prime Ministers travel by Air Force planes.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: If it is like that. I correct myself. But the arrears should be recovered. The Minister should also think over the remarks given in respect of Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans in J.P.C.

A Bill regarding Companies has been brought forward yet it would have been better if we discuss the ways and means to improve the life of the people. Increased competitiveness is a good thing

and that's why I welcome this Bill. However, Companies cannot skip away from their responsibility and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this particular clause. 1500 employees of Vayudoot went on hunger strike. At the instance of the Hon. Prime Minister, a motion for the amalgamation of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines was moved six months back but it is yet to be translated into reality. Vayudoot was set up in 1981 and till date the company has incurred losses of Rs. 200 crore. Future of the employees of Vayudoot is quite bleak. I would like to know the decision taken regarding the future of Vayudoot and the employees of Vayudoot?

I believe the amendment notice given by Shri Bhogendra Jha regarding the nomenclature of Indian Airlines and Air India will definitely give impetus to domestic environment. In the amendment notice it is proposed that Indian Airlines Ltd. should be renamed as Viman Bharti Ltd. and Air India as Akash Bharti Ltd. It will definitely be good as far as Indian identity is concerned. I support these amendments and urge you to accept these.

With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Bill is not as innocuous as it looks. It is part of the unfinished Agenda of the Government for what they have described, the economic liberalisation but which essentially means that the wish to create a market economy in this country, to dilute even destroy, the public and to create a capitalist economy in a Republic which prides itself on calling itself socialist. Therefore, one has to go through this

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

Bill very carefully. But, on the other hand, I am conscious of the fact that the New Industrial Policy Statement was presented to this House in July, 1991. After that perhaps such Bills have become inevitable. They have to come here one by one and fulfil all conditionalities to which they have committed themselves and which they have to bring in, in the form of legislation, one after the other. But I would essentially like to make the first point—why this ordinance? That point has already been touched. I notice here the hon. Minister, in his statement, has only one simple word to say. In para 3 of his statement, he justifies the promulgation of an ordinance while the Bill was under discussion in the House. It is stated "In view of the urgency". What is the urgency? He does not take us in to confidence. I wish that the hon. Minister would take the House into confidence and tell us what was the tremendous urgency that when the Bill was slated to be discussed in the coming session, three weeks later he should have promulgated the ordinance. This is, in my view, really a deliberate disrespect to both the houses of Parliament specially of this house and I think that this Government is slowly trying to dilute the prestige of the house, trying to play with the dignity of the house.

Therefore, the hon. Minister, whatever may be the merits of this Bill, owes an explanation to this house as to what was the urgency which prompted him to have an ordinance promulgated when the Bill was already on the Table of the House.

I do not speak in an ideological mode. In fact, I can not eulogise the services rendered by Air India or Air lines

with a good conscience. I do not wish to commend them or condemn them. But at the same time, I would take you in to confidence by recalling you a private observation once made to the Managing Director of Indian Airlines. I said I have been committed to socialism since my youth. But today when I see your performance, I feel ashamed of calling myself a socialist. Therefore, it is not so much that we are not.

We are not. I can assure you that. None of us. Their unpunctuality, their disrespect to the passengers, their poor passenger service, their delays, delays and delays. And I really do not wish to dilate on that. But I only want to say that I feel that monopoly breeds vices. Therefore, I feel that perhaps, some sort of restructuring of the air transport keeping in view the coming expansion in air transport which is inevitable, would be desirable. One should have a fresh look at it. But here, I have a point. The Minister has again committed a contempt of the House, if I may say so. He did not wait for the views of this House or the fate of this Bill which had been introduced in 1992. In between a very spurious interpretation of the laws, rules and regulations was made in order to bring in private airlines through the back door in the name of air taxis. That was an act of deception. They were not air taxis. They were full-fledged air lines operating on scheduled sector according to scheduled timings. They were printing their itineraries. And still they were called air taxis. I do not know under what rule they were brought in. I asked a question. I could not really follow the reply some sort of a regulation of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, some particular clause was re-interpreted. I do not know in whose interest, under what pressure, with what motivation and with what gain? I do not know. perhaps, the easiest

thing would have been to say and there is a point to say that monopoly should not continue that there should be restructuring. Yes, do it by legal do it by showing due respect to Parliament. That was not done. That is my second charge against the hon. Minister on this score.

As I said monopoly breeds its vices. And I hope, once you take away the monopoly, competition would be generated, services would be more efficient, passengers would be served better, service would become punctual and service would become cheaper. All these things, I hope the Minister would re-assure us on this point. But I must caution you on one thing. Is this the prelude to the privatisation of these airlines?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What else can it be?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Is it a prelude to disinvestment? Is it a prelude to the introduction of foreign capital in running our national airlines? I would like a very clear and categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that the Government will in any case maintain a majority in the equity of these two companies. That I must insist and no foreign investment shall be permitted in these airlines. There may be other private air lines. But the Government must keep an airlines of its own because as my friend Shri Pal said, a national airlines serves as the second line of defence in times of war. We have used Indian Airlines planes in times of emergency, civil emergencies. We have used the Indian Airlines and the Government must remain in full control and possession in order to divert airlines from civil service to emergency service if the situation so arises for that. I need an assurance from the hon. Minister on (a) that the Government shall maintain a

majority and (b) there shall be no foreign capital in running these airlines.

I also want two more assurances. One assurance has already been asked for that transformation into a company or even privatisation will not mean any cut back in the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In fact, I would plead with the Government through the hon. Minister and through you that time has come for this country to consider introduction of reservation in the private sector as a whole. Therefore, I want a categorical assurance that there shall be no erosion of the quantum of reservation in the airlines as it exists today.

On the next point, I am not very certain in my mind and that point was made by Shri Pal. There is some lack of confidence in this country about the quantum of maintenance and services available. I would like a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that in this mushrooming of the airlines, the air worthiness shall always be kept in view, that no life shall be endangered and that the country has and will have adequate facilities for maintenance and services for all the airlines that are operating and that they must be made to operate according to the internationally accepted standards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
(Rosera): Mosquitoes will not bite.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Yes. The other day, we were travelling together with you, Sir, and we thought that there were lot of freeloaders in the Indian Airlines; there were so many mosquitoes floating around.

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

I would like to make two more brief points. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to clause 8 of the Bill. I do not understand why the officers must be treated in such a kid-glove manner. If you read at the end, it says "An Officer is free to resign"; yes, by all means. They have resigned and many more will resign. So what? The last sentence say "or until the expiry of a period of six months from the appointed day". Why was this extra benefit given to him? Clause 8 (2) says:

"Where an officer or other employee of a corporation opts under sub-section (1) not to be in the employment of service of the company in which the undertaking of that corporation has vested, such officer or other employee shall be deemed to have resigned."

Why must he get this benefit? Is it normal? I am not aware of any such rule in the case of Government servants. And why should such a facility be allowed to employees or to the officers of the public sector?

My last point is this. I represent a constituency in North Bihar. This Government has chosen to keep North Bihar with all its 50 million people totally out of the air map of India. I do not know why this is happening.

Between Gorakhpur in U.P. and Badodra in West Bengal, the entire North India lying between the river Ganges and Nepal is totally without air service. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this sad state of affairs.

I can name other places also. But, at least, there should be one or two points in this long expansion of about 300 miles wide containing about 50 million people, that there ought to be some semblance of air service.

My last point is that I am not in favour of any subsidy to the airlines, whether it is private sector or public sector or joint sector. In any case, air service is still a facility for the elite. Of course, it is another matter that many of us, in this Parliament, also consider ourselves to be part of the elite; at least, we are part of the establishment. But, basically, anybody who opts for air service should be able to pay for it. And, therefore, I would like another assurance from the hon. Minister that there is no intention on the part of the Government to provide subsidy for any air service and that if he is breaking the monopoly in order to bring in competition and more efficiency and perhaps, in that case he can do without this subsidy.

If these assurances are forthcoming from the hon. Minister and if he explains as to why an ordinance was promulgated while the Bill was under discussion in this house, then, perhaps we might consider supporting it, but as it is, these are many obnoxious features of the Bill which I would like to point out to the hon. Minister.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill and I support the contents of the Bill. As many of the hon. Members have pointed out, I could not understand why the hon. Minister was constrained to promulgate an ordinance.

15.00 hrs.

Even without the ordinance the Bill which has already been partly discussed

in this House could have been proceeded with. As hon. Members have pointed out, the power of the Government in promulgating ordinance shall not be misused for the benefit of the Government without any urgent purpose. Therefore it is for the hon. Minister to tell the House as to what steps he has taken after the promulgation of the ordinance. I do not find any difference between the Bill and the ordinance. We can discuss in detail the Bill as such without promulgating an ordinance.

The most important thing I would like to point out here is that the Government should come with a policy on aviation. Here is a Bill today. There are a number of statements like the open sky policy. The Government is going to introduce a new policy. What is that policy? The Minister must categorically state in this House the policy of the Government with respect to the open sky policy and other aviation Policy. Is the Government going to liberalise the entire aviation rules and norms? Now for international air traffic there are certain controls. The Government must also have the bilateral agreement with the other countries. Is the Government going to do away with that? Is the Government giving permission to any international airline to come to India at their will and pleasure? There are the things we would like to know.

Of course I do not support the State monopoly in the civil aviation. The present state of affairs that we find in Indian Air lines and in the Air India is a direct result of the State monopoly. Only because this House is making a law for disinvestment of the shares and is going to capital market to have more shares from the public, there is absolutely no problem for the Indian Airlines or Air India as long as the Government holds the majority of the

shares. Government shall not allow anybody else to have a majority of shares. For this we would not agree. Government must have the majority of the shares. Even when the disinvestment comes, preference should be given to the employees of the Air India and the Indian Air lines because it will give them a sense of involvement in the affairs of the air lines. Once this involvement is there, they will also have their sense of duty and they will also be constrained to change their work culture which unfortunately is missing.

The question before the country is whether in the name of ideology, whether in the name of the state monopoly are we to leave our national flag carriers — Air India and Indian Airlines — like this. What is the position of the Air India? A small country like Singapore has placed orders for 24 '747' 400 series aircraft whereas this great country where we live could only place orders for four, out of which we could purchase only three. why? We do not have resources. How can we mobilise resources? The Government will not be able to give any financial assistance. I understand that the Government has not given any financial assistance to two of our national carriers. They will have to go to the financial institutions for which they must have the liberty, they must have the freedom. If the Prime Minister of India will undertake a foreign tour how many schedules of the Air India get cancelled? It is a national shame for an Indian to see in a foreign country the Air India cancelling their schedule to the distress of Indian passengers.

It is causing much disturbance to the passengers coming to India. Other international airlines are cornering the revenue. They are getting revenue from the Indian passengers who want to travel

[Shri E. Ahmed]

to their own mother land and using other international carriers.

Now, I would like to know the Government's intention with respect to the policy of liberalisation? Even now, there are five international airlines skipping India. They are not coming to India. For example, Japan Airlines, Iberia, Trans World airlines Alitalia and Qantas are not coming to India because all the airlines have now acquired a long — aircraft like '747' and other new series in this field. But we are not up to the mark so far. Air India has got the best pilots available in the world. Air India has got technology, Air India has been awarded for the best international in flight catering position and flight services. This is only now we have got these awards. But we are not able to give Air India these awards the necessary financial assistance of encouragement and other necessities which they require from time to time.

As far as Indian Air lines is concerned, many of my friends have also pointed out that there are 30,000 passengers a day out of which it will be able to cater only to 20,000 passengers. The private airlines are sharing 8,000 among themselves. I would like to say one thing. If there is an Indian Airlines flight, there will be no other airline which our people would like to use. Only because we do not have the Indian Airlines flight available as and when we need, and only when we are not able to have the routes or the time-schedule, the people will naturally go to other airlines.

Everybody is speaking about the Indian Airlines. I do agree that they started improving it only after introduction of the private airlines. One cannot deny

this fact. They have started serving the passengers better only after the private airlines came into the field. I do not say that the private airlines should be helped to the expense of our national carriers. I do not say that the Indian Airlines should be neglected. Indian Airlines should be given all the benefit and assistance. Even now, what is the position of the Airlines? Everybody says about open-sky Policy. Indian Airlines will start their operations from Calicut to Jeddah. Indians who are trying to find seats in other international Airlines will come back to our own national carrier. But we are not able to do that at the appropriate time. There should be a real perception so far as our airlines are concerned. We are not in a position to give them adequate assistance at the proper time. Therefore, we are to change the entire outlook so far as the aviation industry is concerned.

We must also evolve a policy where our airlines will be in a position to complete with other international airlines. In any way, it is good to have a healthy competition in the domestic airlines. It is a welcome feature so far as the country is concerned.

But we should also give assistance, that is required, at the appropriate time to Indian Airlines. We must also help them to out of the present position. I know it very well that Mr. George Fernandes will be in a better position to say as he was a Minister then, about grounding of 320 aircraft. Because of the grounding of that aircraft by the then Government, the Indian Airlines have lost Rs. 293 crore.

Even now, Indian Airlines are losing about Rs. 20 crore every month because of the present hike in the prices of oil and other things. Therefore, considering all the aspects, it is in the best interests of our airlines to have this Bill.

Sir, we are all aware that airworthiness and safety are the two most important aspects. I would emphasise that airworthiness rules should be strictly followed. So far as the safety measures are concerned, we have only the first generation ground radar in Delhi and in Bombay. There was a demand from both Members of Parliament and public that we must also instal the latest sophisticated ground radar system for the safety of our aircraft. When we have made liberalisation in the aviation policy, why do not we also instal the most modern equipment with which other international airports have been equipped with? We have not paid any attention to this aspect. The hon. Minister has invited the Members of the Parliamentary Committee to see the sophisticated system at Delhi Airport and we are grateful to have a first hand information about it. Unfortunately, we do not have these sophisticated systems that the other international airports are having. Therefore, I request the Minister to equip our airports especially Delhi and Bombay Airport with the most sophisticated third generation radar and other systems.

I have just one more point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let that one point be covered by other hon. Members.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am going to raise a point in respect of Calicut Airport which is my constituency and I am sure no other Member will refer to it.

Sir, in Calicut Airport there are about 13 to 19 flights every week to the Gulf countries. That is really giving a boost to our Indian Airlines. Indian Airlines will be able to stand on its legs if more services are operated from Calcutta. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to

consider the request of those Indians living in the Gulf countries, especially in Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia for more flights to these countries from Calicut. It will bring more and more revenue which we are unfortunately losing because we do not have sufficient aircraft with the Air India or in the Indian Airlines. Therefore, I hope the hon. Minister will consider this request favourably. I welcome this Bill.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Bill. One of the twin objectives of this Bill is to eliminate the state monopoly in aviation in order to introduce competition and also to legalise the operation of private airlines which are masquerading today as air taxi operators in direct violation of an Act of Parliament. As per the new Industrial Policy announced in July 1991, we have permitted entry of private sector into the field of civil aviation. The second objective is to restructure the two national carriers as limited liability companies. This is sought to be done for getting additional capital urgently required to modernise and expand the two carriers. A vibrant air transportation industry in the country today has fully vindicated the decision, to nationalise civil aviation sector and to create a state monopoly, which was taken forty years ago. It is highly laudable that the two national carriers and the two Airport Authorities have established an excellent infrastructure, imbibed new technology, grew without budgetary support, earned substantial foreign exchange and contributed substantially to the exchequer.

They have about 48,000 employees and still their fares are the lowest in the world. They have done all this after meeting the social objective of running unremunerative routes, even at a loss, of

[Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan]

creating reservations in employment paying higher fuel price and also undertaking emergency operation as a second line of defence. They have contributed greatly to the development of tourism, which today has become the largest industry in the world. But continuation of state monopoly has now become counter-productive. People on both sides of the House will agree that leads to inefficiency, leads to vices and also leads to sluggish operations. Therefore we had to do away with monopoly. This is what we have done in the new Industrial Policy.

There is also a need to inject fresh capital so as to modernise the fleet. There is tremendous competition internationally. The passenger traffic is going down. We have to modernise the fleet, not necessarily expand the sitting capacity. But, unless we introduce fuel efficiency modernise our airports with the latest radar equipment we would not be able to compete. With the scarcity of resources, wherefrom is the money going to come?

We all agree that this being the elitist sector, it should not be given any budgetary support. Therefore, we have to restructure it. Unfortunately, not only the two national carriers but our entire public sector has a very bad image. They have done a tremendous service to the nation. What has happened in the case of Indian Airlines or Air India? They are being forced to operate on unremunerative routes and nobody compensates for that. They are required to pay a price for aviation turbine fuel which is 177 percent higher.

We are cross subsidizing other sectors of industry by making Civil Avia-

tion pay higher fuel prices. When carrying VIPs, the whole schedule gets disturbed. We are forcing our airlines to undertake national emergency duties and nobody pays for that. They have done a great service in operations like IPKF. Uptil now profit was never the sole criterion. Creating infrastructure or fulfilling a social obligation was the most important thing. But with the new economic thinking, with what has happened in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we have to look into all these things afresh. We have introduced a new Economic Policy where we are trying to introduce a competition, trying to get fresh capital from the public. Time is right for there is a well developed capital market.

Now, I come to the ordinance. I cannot but agree with the friends in opposition that the timing of the ordinance was not right. It unnecessarily creates suspicion for some hidden time table. What was the need to issue the ordinance just 20 days before the Parliament was to commence? I feel that this Bill should have come in two parts. The first part was to repeal or to amend section 18 of the Air Corporation Act which grants statutory monopoly. That is one aspect and that should have come not now but two years back, that is in July, 1991 when the Government of India decided to throw open the Civil Aviation sector to private sector. It has come too late. I also feel that the second part, that is conversion of the Air Corporations to Limited Companies is should not be done in a haste. We have seen that in trying to get public sector companies, we have lost heavily. The balance sheet of these two companies has to look healthy. Unfortunately, the amount of equity capital that was given to Indian Airlines was about Rs. 55 crore. With that capital from Government of

India and with no further budgetary support, both the airlines taken together have got a net capital worth of Rs. 1500 crore. This has to be reflected properly in the balance sheet so that when shares are offered to the public, we get the right price for it.

Sir, the replacement cost of this infrastructures, probably, is not less than Rs. 5,000 crore. This has to be truly reflected in the Balance Sheets before we dis-invest.

Sir, restructuring is going to raise some problem. Some problems were raised by our friends on the left. Does this Act prohibit the Executive from dis-investing? The answer is not very clear. We are not sure. We have been told that the intention is not to dis-invest but to only dilute the Government equity to get additional equity. But, the fear is whether the Government equity will go down below 51 percent? Will it go out of the Government's hands? If you please look at Section 9, it gives powers to the Government to give directions to the Airlines. If these powers are given, then obviously, you cannot have equity below 51 per cent. The Government cannot privatise Airlines and at the same time, give directions. So, in Section 9, it is implied that the equity will not come down below 51 per cent. I think, the Minister can consider putting that explicitly, by amending Section 9, by saying that the Government equity will never come down below 51 per cent, because these national carriers can not be allowed to go into anybody else's hands. We would also like to know, before issuing shares of these companies, whether they will be listed on the Stock Exchanges so that the true worth of these companies is known. This should be made very clear. I think, by just stating that it will not be there

because this can only be changed by the Government, it will not serve any purpose. It will have to be made very clear whether direct foreign equity will be allowed or not because it is through foreign institutional investors foreigners can always buy shares.

There are other problems which need to be answered viz. regarding the whole business of allowing the private sector to come in and run scheduled air services etc. There is the question of unremunerative route. Who will now run the unremunerative route? Will it be left to the Indian Airlines alone to run them or will the private airlines — when they become private airlines — or the air taxi operators be forced by the Government to run these unremunerative routes? I think, the Government will have to categorise certain routes as unremunerative routes and force every licensee to operate at least, 20 to or 25 percent of the total carrying capacity in the unremunerative routes.

Another important aspect is about safety and maintenance of aircraft. It is very sad that the air taxi operators are operating without adequate maintenance or engineering infrastructure. Ten aircrafts are in operation without even a single hanger. Maintenance is being done in the open on the tarmac which is not safe. There are instances when all the systems were not working in the aircraft and still the pilots were forced to fly the aircraft. This would never happen in case of Indian Airlines. Sir, these Airlines are'also operating obsolete aircraft viz. Boeing 737 (200 series). Because of their high noise level, these old aircrafts are not being permitted to land anywhere in the Western Europe and America.

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Sir, what I also fear is this. Who is going to fix the tariff? Who is going to fix the price of tickets? Are we going to have some kind of a Tariff Commission? What will happen in case of cartelisation as we have recently seen? Whether you like it or not the Air taxi operators have got together and have formed a cartel. How do you break this cartel? How do you stop unfair trade practices? How do you stop misleading advertisements? How do you stop unethical promotion?

Sir, the next point, which has been raised by many friends, is about the second line of defence. Will you force the private airlines to undertake Government duties, emergency defence duties like the Indian Airlines?

Otherwise, it will not be a level playing field. We are also apprehensive about the backdoor entry of foreign airlines in the domestic routes. No country, not even the United States allows foreign airlines to operate in the domestic routes. There is a possibility of it unless we clearly enunciate our policy that foreign companies, foreign national airlines, or foreign countries may enter our domestic routes.

In licensing, there is need for a transparent policy. We cannot allow any number of private airlines who have some money to come and start operating private airlines. We have to lay down some restrictions. There is a reduction in the passenger traffic. Already, The Indian Airlines have lost 19 percent of their traffic to others and there is no point in allowing everybody to run his aircraft on our domestic routes: there is no point in creating excess capacity and wasting valuable resources. We have to see whether every private airlines is going to be viable or not.

About personnel, there are reservations about the loss of jobs. The Minister has clearly stated a number of times that there will be no loss of jobs and jobs will be protected. We are satisfied about that. The employees', benefits will not be changed at all.

There is another problem of poaching of personnel from Indian Airlines who have been trained at a very great cost to the nation, by these private operators. There is need for self-discipline within the industry or a code of conduct to come out. Otherwise, the Government will have to intervene.

There is need to enunciate a national transportation policy, not only for airlines sector, but even for the state transport buses. This problem of running unremunerative routes is going to be faced by every transport operator; whether it is air field or road sector; it must be very clearly decided. Who will pay for the infrastructure, which is a very expensive proposition? Also I feel there is a need to have an independent air transportation authority or a Board as the one that is existing in the United Kingdom and USA. This has to be an autonomous body, not the Government Department like the Director-General of Civil Aviation, it has to be responsible for safety, for licensing of new private operators, for maintenance policy, for new investment in civil aviation infrastructure, for regulation and for designating unremunerative routes. There is a need to directly subsidise unremunerative routes; there is no point in fixing low fare. Let us have a policy where fares of even the unremunerative routes are fixed freely with the market prices and all that. But if a route is designated as an unremunerative route, then Government must directly pay subsidy so

that balance-sheet is not affected. There should be no negative image created about the airlines.

There are two other points which have been mentioned by colleagues about the cost of the aviation turbine fuel which the Indian Airlines is paying. This cost is about 177 percent higher than the international price. We would like to know whether the Government of India will allow these airlines to import directly whatever fuel they want, because in the condition of recession, we should not burden them with this high aviation turbine fuel cost and try to cross subsidise low cost kerosene. There should be transparency; there should be no cross subsidy.

So also another suggestion is about the Inland Travel Tax which is today charged at the rate of 15 per cent. It is making air travel more expensive. I do not have anything against that tax but it should not be an inland travel tax which is used to reduce the budget deficit, but it should be an aviation development fund which is directly used for creating the civil aviation infrastructure. Alternatively, it could be excise duty which is shared with the States.

What we want is the level playing field between the national carriers and the private airlines. In no way should the private airlines get any benefit out of Government policy.

There is a tremendous recession in the world. Safe, efficient, reliable and widespread air transport network is vital to a modern industrial State. We cannot allow our national carriers to languish and die out in the face of world recession; they must modernize and we cannot continue

to give them budgetary support due to scarcity of resources.

We must stick to the principle of "user must pay" in this field. These carriers cannot be stifled by continuing to run them as bureaucratic Government departments. This Bill will allow both objectives to happen.

Before I conclude, I would say one last point regarding my area. I have written to the Civil Aviation Minister about the Kolhapur Airport in Western Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra had bought land and given to the Civil Aviation Department for creating an airport at Kolhapur. But National Airport Authority due to lack of resources, could not develop this airport. So the Maharashtra took it upon themselves to develop a small air-strip at Kolhapur and create facilities.

This airport is crucial for industrial development of Western Maharashtra. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has written to the hon. Minister requesting him to return the land taken for the Kolhapur airport to the Maharashtra State has invested in developing a modern international airport at Kolhapur.

I am sure the Minister will accept. He said that this is the policy of the Government to let anybody develop infrastructural facilities. If he agrees, he should give us an assurance.

Finally, I support the Bill with guarded optimism. I am sure it will lead to a better civil aviation industry in India.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, as I rise to speak on the Air Corporation Bill, I cannot help expressing my feelings of amazement and amusement at the manner in which this Government continues to display its low calibre and callousness in dealing with matters with national importance.

Sir, this Government, it seems to me, is afflicted with the malady of "self-condemnation". Even when it wants to do something good, something sensible, it makes such a hash, such a hotch-potch of it, handles it so inefficiently that the whole thing begins to look suspicious and undesirable. This Bill is a classic example of this type of confused thinking by the Government.

The Bill was introduced on 4th May 1992 with much fanfare. We thought that it was going to be passed in quite a hurry. Now after almost two years, it appears to us that no homework was done; and a good concept of "healthy competition in the Air Travel" degenerated into a competition in confused thinking within the cabinet. After all, these matter are to be decided by the Cabinet and not by an individual Minister. Therefore, it is surprising that for two years this dragged on and in between the current Minister made some statements and we thought that the whole thing had gone into cold storage. But now it has been revived after two years.

Not only this, now after one year and ten months, I think, the Minister will have to come out with an amendment to the very initial parts of the Bill when it says;

"Be it enacted by the Parliament in 43rd year."

Now we come on to the 44th year. Similarly the Act of 1992 becomes the Act of 1993. There is no reason why such a delay would have taken place if there was a proper thinking on the part of the Government.

The next point I wish to talk about is the Ordinance. Enough has been said about this. But I would like to convey my feelings also not only in surprise and disgust but in distress at the manner in which this Government continues to treat this House and this Parliament.

Sir, the Minister needs to give us a detailed explanation as to what has happened between 29th of January and today, which enabled him, which forced him to issue an ordinance. I request him that he should give us concrete, specific issues that have been taken care of between 29th January and today by issue of this ordinance. Otherwise, it would appear that this Government is just in the habit of issuing ordinances at the drop of a hat without thinking anything.

We had a similar case recently when we had an ordinance on Human Rights Commission.

Now I will make some observations. The Government talks of "healthy competition in air" One had thought that only after the Parliament approved the Bill, these activities would start taking place. But the air taxis started their work much before the Bill was passed. In fact, they have been under operation for a long time and in between when this point was raised in Parliament and observations were made, the present Minister said that

he would not allow the schedules and other things to be issued by the air taxis. But it appears that nobody is listening to this Government. The private air companies are doing whatever they feel like. I have here an advertisement dated the 15th December, 1993. The hon. Minister may like to see it. It gives a schedule of travel to various places. What sort of a Government are they running here? In the House you say that you would not allow schedules to be issued. On the other side, the private companies are issuing the schedules. If you have no will to govern, then give in to the private companies and ask them to do whatever they feel like. But if they want to run the Government, then issue instructions or orders and see that these are obeyed. How the private companies going on their own, not caring for the Government?

The next point about the private air companies is — I do not know what the Government has in mind—whether the private airlines are going to share the unprofitable routes. Are they going to be free to choose their routes and restrict themselves to the profitable routes only, with the result that the Indian Airlines which is already in trouble will be in further trouble? We would like the hon. Minister to clarify this.

The next point is about raising capital. Somewhere it has stated that the Limited Companies would be free to raise capital. On the one side the Government is saying that these corporations are inefficient, not working properly and therefore they are organising a change. Then does the Government expect the private financiers to finance these companies? Why will they do it? They will go to the private companies. We would like to know from the Government as to what is the strategy in collection, or in raising of this private

capital. Apparently, it appears that there is no strategy. It is just a shot in the dark and only a statement has been made that the change will enable raising of capital.

The next point is, it is stated somewhere about dovetailing of private sector with the Limited Companies. I do not know here again, whether any strategy has been worked out and if the details have been worked out, I would like to know the Minister as to what exactly the Government has in mind. I think that if the Government wants to utilise the private sector, it is fine. It should be used to increase efficiency and productivity of the system for the benefit of the common man. I would like to know from the Government whether such a thing has been done or is planned.

In this context, I would like to know the Government's views on two points: one is sharing of unprofitable routes, as I said. The second is whether the Government is also considering involving private sector or private companies in the construction, maintenance and upkeep of air fields which by itself is quite an expensive business.

The previous speaker, Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan has mentioned about Clause 9. He has raised one aspect of it. I want to raise another. By this clause is the Government trying to keep a bureaucratic control on these Limited Companies? If it is so, then what is the difference between the present set up and the new set up? The idea should be to allow these people to function freely. They should have the authority to do what they want. But if the Government is utilising this clause to have the bureaucratic control, I would request the hon. Minister to have a re-thinking on it. The moment the Government keeps on having the

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra
Khanduri]

bureaucratic control—then more than half the people on Boards will be from these various bureaucratic set up, then the Government is not going to have an efficient running system. It will once again be something of an inefficient and unproductive Indian Airlines.

One more point before I conclude. It is about my area. My sector has a tremendous tourism potential. The hon. Minister also looks after that Department. We have a small airfield near Dehradun called Jolly grant. From 8th November 1993 till today there has been no Vayudoot flight, which is supposed to be a daily flight from Delhi to Dehradun. The flight have stopped and the travelling public is suffering. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is going to happen to Vayudoot services. Are they going to be continued or will they be discontinued?

Is there any schedule for the private airlines to look after this area? This point may kindly be clarified.

Secondly, this area needs a bigger aerodrome. I had written to the hon. Minister about the expansion of Jolly Grant aerodrome so as to take a Boeing Aircraft. I would therefore request the hon. Minister not only to give his views but also try to see that a bigger aerodrome which would enable to take a Boeing Aircraft is provided in this area. It will give you not only national tourism potential but also international tourism potential.

With these words, I hope that the Government would take care of all the lacunae that had been pointed out and the Government would take care that its

inept handling that had gone on so far does not continue beyond and we have a productive and efficient air travel with proper competition in the air.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ
(Jorhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Statutory Resolution and to support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation.

Sir, I must make one thing clear. As one hon. Member has said, if we support the Bill we underestimate the achievement of Indian Airlines and Air India Corporations. That is a wrong thing. Nobody is doing that. Even, at the outset I must admit that Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India Corporations have achievements spanning about four decades to boast of. Indian Airlines had built up an infrastructure across the country, placing it in the map of civil aviation in a big way. Air India Corporation has kept the standard of Indian civil aviation high up in the international sky. Indian Airlines and Air India Corporation have, however, reached a point of development, which calls for massive investment, to keep it going to the satisfaction of the air travelling public. Sir, resource crunch is the problem. Even my hon. friend, Shri Syed Shahabuddin has complained about this. In spite of the infrastructure that I am referring to even thirty per cent of the country is not covered by this infrastructure. Even accessible areas, as the hon. Member Shri Syed Shahabuddin has said, from Bihar to Bagdogra are not covered. They are not inaccessible areas. There are inaccessible areas in the North Eastern Region and in Ladakh. So, accessible areas are not covered by the infrastructure. We have a lot of things to do.

It is an achievement on the part of the Indian Airlines. There is no doubt about it. But we have a long way to go. And for that, we do not have enough resources.

Sir, the Government is now left with two alternatives. The first alternative is to make resources flow from private capital into our air transport sector and particularly to the Indian Airlines. And the second alternative is to let things drift at the cost of national interest and at the cost of travelling public. In any case, the second alternative will pave the way for the collapse of the Indian Airlines if this resource crunch is allowed to continue.

Sir, any sane Government will chose the first alternative. But this does not mean that Indian Airlines will be privatised. I do not know why they are saying that it will be privatised. What is sought to be done is to give manoeuvrability to the Indian Airlines and Air India Corporations to borrow from the market to tide over its financial crisis. That is what is required. The Government will have a control over the company. We have earlier converted ONGC into a public company and the Government is still having a control over them. Nothing has changed. And no workers had been thrown out. No foreign company has grippled the ONGC on its neck.

These are the wrong things and wrong interpretation.

I have certain problems of the North Eastern Region. At the moment, in our region we have an apology for air service. We would not call it air service. It is an apology for air service. I give you some instances. When this Vayudoot was trumpeted into existence with so much fanfare in the early 80s, we were given the hope that not easily accessible regions like

North Eastern Region, Laddakh and Lakshadweep etc. will be covered by Vayudoot. But the story of Vayudoot is a big joke on pep talks about development of North-Eastern Regions' air communication and for that matter the development of air communication in Laddakh or in areas like Lakshadweep. Vayudoot which was built up as the third level Airlines for communication-wise difficult regions has just now been reduced to a thinner than skeleton service. Out of the 30 aircraft, 28 have been grounded. That is why, I say that in North Eastern Region what you have is not an air service but an apology for air service. It is tolerable upto Guwahati. In Delhi, our officials imagination seems to be limited to Guwahati only, that much talked about Gateway to the North Eastern Region. But, Guwahati is not all of the North East. No important towns like Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Tejpur are air linked to Guwahati. Dibrugarh has just been air-linked to Guwahati for two days only last month. The Silcher town located in the Barrack valley, communication-wise is a very difficult region, is connected with Guwahati for two days only, Imphal, the State Capital of Manipur is connected with Delhi and Guwahati just for two days. Dimapur Airport of Nagaland is connected with Delhi-Guwahati just two days. There is no air service to Lakhimpur at all. Lilabari which was still a few years ago was used by Arunachal and Lakhimpur District has been lying idle for years. This is the so-called gateway approach of Indian Airlines in respect of the North East. It is not enough to dump the passengers at Guwahati and then return to Delhi. Do you know from Guwahati to Tejpur it is four hours drive; to Jorhat it is six-hours drive; to Dibrugarh it is nine hours drive and to Lakhimpur it is ten hours drive, unless one sails across the mighty river Brahmaputra from Dibrugarh. Unless judi-

[Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique]

cious distribution of routes is done among the Indian Airlines and private Airlines, things will not improve. As a matter of fact, two small aircraft need to be based in Guwahati, one at Guwahati, and another at Dibrugarh for aircraft for airlinking the important towns. We should bear in mind that it is good and facile communication which can break through the barriers of isolation, which is the basic point of alienation. So, I do hope that the hon. Minister will keep it in mind and take necessary action to correct the situation.

What is needed is the political will to translate into reality the Government's assurance of air linking all those not easily accessible regions. I hope the hon. Minister will take a note of that.

I do admit one thing. As I have already stated, Indian Airlines and Air India have great achievements. And so the private airlines must not be allowed to walk away with the cream of infrastructure meticulously built by Indian Airlines over the years. Every trunk route between the capital and a metropolitan city or between two metropolitan cities should be tagged to a service in uneconomic zones or just no-profit-no-loss zones and those not easily accessible areas.

I do believe that while this corporation will be converted into a company, Government will see that the worker's rights and worker's advantages and the facilities are all maintained.

I do hope the hon. Minister will make a probe in another scandal which has been going on like a racket. Very often we are told that there are no seats and the whole flight is sold out. But when we

go to the aircraft we find that there is at least 20 percent accommodation still available in the aircraft. How does it happen? It is so not only in domestic flights but in the international flights, too. I hope the hon. Minister will probe into that and come out with a comprehensive air transport policy because adhocism will not help. Adhocism will not take us far. It will only create confusion and contradictions.

With these words I conclude my speech though I have got some more points to be placed before you. I am happy that I have at least placed the problems of my region before this august House and before the hon. Minister and I do hope that these problems will be looked into by the hon. Minister and he will take action on them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Asoka Raj to speak now. It is expected that we shall have to close this at 4 p.m. So the subsequent speakers may take 2-3 minutes each.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Sir, why not give more time for this important Bill? The discussion on Motion of Thanks to the President's Address can start tomorrow.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, this is an important Bill. I was in the Standing Committee. I had given a note of dissent. I must have the opportunity to speak. I know that many are opposing it here, I am one of the three persons who gave notes of dissent. You should give me the freedom to express my views which I had expressed in the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want freedom or time to speak?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, all the parties have to be given scope to express their views because it represents the very policy change of the Government. It is not a simple Bill.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I must also be given time to speak. I was also in the Standing Committee. I also opposed and gave a note of dissent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, is it an order that the Member of the Standing Committee who submitted minutes of dissent have to participate in the debate in the House?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why not?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, by way of clarification, let me inform the hon. Member that when we discussed formation of the Standing Committee, a view was taken that if — and at all — the reports of the Committee would be discussed in the House, even those Members, who have submitted their notes of dissent would be given special preference.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see. Shri Asoka Raj to speak now.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thanks you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to say a few words on behalf of our Party, the All India A.D.M.K. We are in need of a clear-cut national aviation policy, that is the Government should explain clearly about its open-sky policy.

I would like to urge the Government to restrict its roll to safety of passengers and security of selected airport for strategic reasons.

I would like to say that after the economic liberalisation and rupee convertibility provided the much needed foreign exchange, we have seen in the newspaper that the Government took a loan of Rs. 350 crores and the Government had approved the plan for the sub-continent's biggest of technological and infrastructure upgradation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the nature of the loan and how it is being utilised.

Sir, open sky policy is an essential part of the reform process and to that extent the monopoly of the Indian Airlines and the Air India have to go. One aspect of the reform is competitively pricing and better services. As of now, there is no recognition for the need to give the commuter a ride that is smooth as well as economical.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are going to have the policy of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in all the private airline companies. I would also like to know the position of the private air operators and their part in the maintenance or the construction of the airports of our country. We are giving training to the pilots by spending a huge amount of money, but the pilots are leaving the Indian Airlines and they are joining the private airline companies. So, I would like to know as to how we are managing this issue.

Sir, Tiruchirapalli is the nearest airport to my constituency. Even though we

[Shri A. Asokaraj]

do not have any airport in my constituency, Tiruchirapalli is the nearest airport and it is connected with Madras and Madurai. The Air Lanka aircrafts are also coming there. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to improve the airport so that bigger aircrafts can land there. The Government must clearly spell out its policy, because there is a lot of confusion among the public. I would request the hon. Minister to take care of all these things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose both this Ordinance and the Bill. Almost all the hon. Members have put forth their viewpoints and I think no one will be having any abjection regarding the Ordinance. Through this Bill Government is making efforts to change the economic policies of the country. I am submitting it when the Bill was being moved, the hon. Minister present in the House but is not present now to accomplish the unfinished task. I would like to submit a few words on

16.00 hrs. the working of democratic aspirations of the country. Here I won't like to use my own terminology but of Shri Mavalankar, the first Speaker of Lok Sabha, and also of the first Prime Minister of India, who the other side considers as their patriarch. Shri Mavlankar, on 25.11.1950 at the time of beginning of the promulgation of Ordinance system wrote to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs that:

[*English*]

"The procedure of the promulgation of ordinance is inherently undemo-

cratic. Whether the ordinance is justifiable or not, the issue of a large number of ordinance has psychologically a bad effect. The people carry an impression that Government is carried on by ordinance. The House carries a sense of being ignored and the Central Secretariat perhaps gets into the habit of slackness which necessitates ordinance and an impression is created that it is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation."

It is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation.

[*Translation*]

In its reply Pt. Nehru on 13th December wrote:

[*English*]

"I think, all of us, **my colleagues will agree with you that the issue of ordinance is normally not desirable and should be avoided except on special and urgent occasions.**"

[*Translation*]

After a gap of nearly 4 years on 17.7.94 Pt. Nehru who is being adored by these people and whose portrait is also displayed in their houses, again wrote a letter to Shri Mavlankar. Hon. Minister should please listen and also bring to the notice of the Government what Pt. Nehru wrote.

[*English*]

"The issue of an ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be Justified except in cases of extreme urgency and emergency."

[*Translation*]

I would like to know the urgency and emergency for promulgating the Ordinance? On 4.5.1992 this legislation was introduced in the first stance and within a few months two years time is going to be completed. At the time of introduction of the Bill the senior Minister was not present in the House and only the junior Minister was present. I had opposed the introduction on a few constitutional issues. At that time the chair postponed the discussion and therefore, it could not be introduced and the matter was dropped by the Government. Later on 6.8.1993 the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee by the Hon. Speaker. I will refer the reports afterwards wherein facts have been totally distorted by your Minister knowingly or unknowingly some hon. Members are trying to mislead both the country and the House. There was neither any urgency nor any emergency since laws were already there. The Government could have it in the last session. Even if the Bill had been referred to the Standing Committee as the report had been submitted well in time on 20th October. Later on in Winter Session the Bill could have been moved. However, instead on 29th January the Ordinance was promulgated even when only a few days were left for the beginning of the Budget session. Had there been any urgency or emergency the reasons could have well been explained in the ordinance but there was no mention of anything. Just the mention of chronology of introduction and other details have been mentioned for promulgating the ordinance.

Shri Mavlankar rightly stressed that things are done first through ordinances and then got approved from the Parliament in the shape of a Bill in utter disre-

gard of parliamentary norms. Sir, all this needs to be strongly condemned.

I fail to understand the logic. I have heard all the speeches made in the House and in the Standing Committee. I consider the latter to be the representative of the Parliament even though Shri Salve may not attach any importance to these committees like the JPC was totally devalued by him but I think every committee is the representative of the Parliament and can be termed as a mini Parliament. A note was sent to the Committee by the Civil Aviation Department. It is not clear whether the note was signed by you or not but definitely the things contained in the note were aimed towards misleading the House, the Parliament and the country. Even then some hon. Members submit : Please excuse me I have the copy of the cyclostyled report. On page two paragraph 9 :

[*English*]

"Page 2, paragraph 9 under the "New Economic Policy Investment in Private Sector."

[*Translation*]

At the end of the paragraph it is stated that

[*English*]

"Private participation in the transport industry needs removal of statutory restrictions imposed under the Air Corporation Act against anyone other than the Air Corporation and their associates to operate scheduled air transport service."

[Shri George Fernandes]

[*Translation*]

Already I have accepted it. However, there are differences whether it should be allowed or not? In my views it should not be allowed and I would like to say something in this regard. However, the point mentioned by you is correct that:

[*English*]

"Also to enable the national carriers, Indian Airlines and Air India efficiency in the stiff competitive environment, a need to tap the equity funds on the capital market, has been felt for their growth instead of depending solely on budgetary support. To achieve these objectives, the repeal of the Air Corporation Act, 1953, has been sought."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know when did Air India and Indian Airlines approached the Government for budgetary support? Only the Government nationalised these companies and these companies never approached the Government. The Government nationalised the private companies in the country. Formerly companies were owned by Birlas, Tatas and Dalmyias. Tatas were operating abroad and Birlas and Dalmyias in the country. There were other companies too like Kalinga Airlines of Biju Patnaik. A Bill to nationalise these was introduced and nationalisation was done. Indian Airlines was set up in 1953. I would like to know after the handing over of the initial capital when did the Board of Air India and Indian Airlines approach the Gov-

ernment with begging bowl? I won't read here the entire accounts. However, it is the report of the Government and not mine. Paid up capital of Indian Airlines.

[*English*]

"In 1991-1992, the latest year for which the figures are available with the people of this country, paid up share capital from Central Government was Rs. 55,03,000/-, loans from the Central Government Rs. 50,04,00,000, loans from foreign parties, from banks Rs. 1,950 crore or on a share capital of only Rs. 55 crores, the gross block of Indian Airlines is Rs. 2,718 crores".

16.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair.*]

[*Translation*]

There is a report of 1993-94 which has been presented here today by you. We went to the counter just now but found no copy there.

Now the Parliament is being intimated that they want equity and that the Government is not in a position to do so. Rather they can lend loan.

[*English*]

The Indian Airlines and the Air India are in a position to finance your Government. They do not need money from the Exchequer. They have not asked for money from the Exchequer. They raise money through international banks. They raise money from abroad.

[*Translation*]

This is the report of current year. The Minister has signed it. Air India which has won the award for being the largest Airline in the world, I may mention its capital. People are habitual of condemning it because it is our own service. That is why we never succeed in finding out solutions to problems. We go on tours to foreign countries, we have to travel by Air India planes to go from Bombay to Delhi and vice versa. But we are habitual of condemning Indian Airlines and Air India, as if everything else is all right here. We are very fond of foreign things. The new economic policy of the Government is also based on the same tendency, what is the capital of Air India.

[*English*]

It is Rs. 79.24 crores; loans from the Central Government is another Rs. 74.86 crores; loans from foreign parties is Rs. 1804 crores; and the gross block on capital of Rs. 79.24 crores is Rs. 2,207 crores.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Bill was supposed to have taken two hours. We have already taken two hours and 51 minutes...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):
We can extend it for another two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand it. But probably in the Business Advisory Committee, you all had agreed to take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address also today itself. You did agree to take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): But it was to be taken up after lunch. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just drawing your attention to this. If you think that you would not do any such thing, that is another thing. But one thing is decided upon. And it is my responsibility to communicate to the House that this was your decision and nobody else's.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It was decided that the debate on the President's Address would start after lunch. But it was not started...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We can take it up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was decided that we would start at 4.00 p.m.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It was not the decision of the Business Advisory Committee because you were also there and I was also there...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): There are a few honourable members who have to speak. You are requested to please extend the House for at least one hour...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four other speakers.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Minister will reply at 5.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would only appeal to all the Members who are there to speak, including our hon. Member Shri George Fernandes that if they could restrict themselves voluntarily, only then it could be transacted. Otherwise, it is impossible.

Otherwise, it is impossible. Therefore, I am just appealing to you and it is upto you to listen to it or not listen to it because this is your House.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No effort will be spread to shorten it and we shall not succeed.

I was trying to remind him, as he is aware, that Air India has so much of funds that it can not only lend to the Government, but, in fact, it has lent to the share market. This is so because it is having international funds. It was reported in the JPC Report that some funds might have reached the Government incidentally...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why did your leaders agree in the BAC?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We have a right to revise our position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us come down to brass tacks and try to be as cogent and as brief as possible. Let the points be not repeated by each and every one.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the situa-

tion of not giving adequate funds, and it was not my intention to agitate the hon Minister or the Government when I did so. If we look at the balance sheet of Air India, or the figures of 1992— since the earlier figures were not published—the capital in Air India chartered is Rs. 5 lakh. It is true that it is an ordinary amount, it is just one day's earning of the aeroplane. The capital of Hotel Corporation is Rs. 40.60 crore and terms of equity it is Rs. 17.98 crore while the loan provided to Vayudoot is just Rs. 15 crore. Hence Air India and Indian Airlines do have the capability even to give loan. They have never sought any assistance from the Government. The price of the aeroplanes purchased recently was given by the Government. The number of aeroplanes demanded from August 1993 to July this year might have been purchased. The total project cost of the new aeroplanes is 682 million dollars which comes to about Rs. 2800 crore. The Government may please tell whether the fund provided was adequate. We are unable to understand why people are being misled.

[*English*]

Commercial agreement with ANZ and Citi Bank US \$ 74,000,000

Credit account with Exim Bank, United States US \$ 600,030,000

The members of ruling party deliver long speeches here, they may tell from where did the money come. Why do they speak in terms that we do not have good reputation and credibility in the world and thus degrade the institutions having good reputation all over the world. Therefore, the arguments given here are wrong. I do not feel it appropriate that the Members may speak whatever they like in the House. We should speak wisely. Action

should be taken against the officials who passed wrong information regarding the methods to be adopted for taking financial assistance etc. Because they misled the House by means of it. It has been written-

[English]

"Over the years, while the two corporations registered impressive growth, they face handicap of constraint of budgetary support and public perception of inadequate service."

But Air India acquires a name as a number one airline in the world. And you have petty people pushing their pens and saying that public perception has all gone haywire.

[Translation]

We are displeased with those who have given such statements of public perception. Because it means they are handing over the wealth and property of the country to the foreign people.

[English]

You are trying to denigrate our public sector institutions; you are trying to denigrate those people who work all the 24 hours, day and night.

[Translation]

The hon. Members are enjoying luxuries of life in their North Block and South Block apartments. Are they aware of what do people say about Mr. Seshan:

[English]

One should not denigrate our public institutions like this.

[Translation]

The people, who worshipped socialism about two and a half years ago now they are worshipping Madonna and Michael Jackson. Thereafter there was an overnight mass conversion. The Christians were called right Christians but what should I call them now. On what grounds mass conversion takes place? I am using harsh language because the current policy is nothing more than playing with the property of the country.

[English]

You have acquired more property since then and you are now towards the end of 1995 March.

[Translation]

The total amount is of Rs. 2200/- crores. After that two years more will have to be added. Now the value must have gone up to Rs. three thousand crores. An amount of Rs. 2718 crores belongs to Indian Airlines and today the total amount must have reached the mark of Rs. three thousand five hundred crores. What is the capital base of the whole amount. Try to understand it and the country should also understand this.

[English]

On a capital base of Rs 79 crore plus Rs. 55 crore, that is Rs. 134 crore, you have assets of Rs. 6500 crore and on a pittance you are going to sell these assets when you make 49 percent equity available to the people. Who are the people?

[Shri George Fernandes]

[*Translation*]

I am a member of the Standing Committee on Finance. You have brought forward a legislation regarding privatisation of banks. Shri M.S. Ahluwalia had appeared before the committee on the 30th January. I had asked a direct question whether the capital would go to foreign banks or not. He replied that it could go. The banks would float their issues in share market and they can buy them if they so like. He said that they would not let them buy more than 49 percent equity. I asked if the Government could amend it further. He said in a written reply that the Government could do anything. They can make it 49%, 99% or 100% also. Have you not done that? The 24 percent shares of Maruti were in your hands and 24 percent in Japanese hands and the rest of the share percentage was with the Government. You took care of Maruti and availed of the services of multinational companies.

[*English*]

From 49 it became 50 and it is only a matter of time before it becomes a totally Japanese outpost here in India.

[*Translation*]

This capital was earned by Indian Airlines and Air India in the form of profits. Air India earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 553 crores and Indian Airlines earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 402 crores. These companies were in bad shape and they earned foreign exchange of Rs. one thousand crores last year, though, tourists are not visiting Kashmir. This big amount belongs to this country and it was earned with the toil of their employees and all those people who lost their lives in mishaps occurred due to

snags in the engines or who fell on the run-ways and got killed. It was their blood and this money belongs to this country. These companies have worked very honestly but there may also be some dishonest persons in the companies. Many officials are dishonest even today. But what do you propose to do about those honest employees who earned it the hard way? I don't know how much money has been invested by you in this corporation? You are trying to mislead the house in this case also. You have said in the House that the legislation will be passed and company will be incorporated. Has the company not been incorporated? You have told the committee that it has not been incorporated. As per my information it was incorporated two years ago. I stand corrected and I am willing to apologise also. The company officials might have asked you to prepare the balance-sheet hurriedly otherwise the company could not function. That's way, the ordinance has been issued. On one hand, you are trying to befool the House as well as the country and on the other hand, you are handing over India's money to a handful of Indian people and those of the world. I am not saying that the hon'ble Minister is involved in it. A conspiracy has been hatched. You should enquire into the matter. The same thing is taking place in ONGC. Its capital comes to Rs. 40,000 crores. It has earned this capital by investing Rs. 800 crores. You are going to give it to foreigners. We would come to know only later on as to who are those people. How many of them are NRIs and how many of them are those people who had clandestinely sent money abroad and now the same is re-entering our country. The country will come to know of it one day. I am not ready to give our country's capital to a handful of people.

You have given permission to domestic and foreign companies to operate

in the country. I would like to say something about this. I would like to put up a few basic questions to the hon'ble Minister. This legislation tends to completely by-pass the Parliament. Please refer to the section 10 of this legislation in regard to which you want the opinion of the House.

[English]

There is a mention about power to remove difficulties'. Now, who is going to define 'difficulties'? I have gone through the definitions. Nothing is written about 'difficulties'. What is the difficulty? What is this omnibus clause that you bureaucrats have introduced into this 'power to remove difficulties'? How do you define 'difficulties'? How can you have a law which says about power to remove difficulties? Am I a difficult person? Will you say:

[Translation]

If there is a difficulty, then, have it removed from here. Will you agree if I say that any one of you is a difficulty and hence should be removed? To what extent can these people get any piece of legislation for serving their interests approved by the house? I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to their ignoble intentions. I have a Member of this House since 1967 barring one of two terms. We have never come across such a clause in any legislation.

[English]

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, publish in the official gazette, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the difficulty.

[Translation]

I would like to know about section 10. You have said that several legislations have similar clause, but you read its next proviso.

The next proviso is—

[English]

"Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the coming into force of this Act." In two years, you will have to take care of these things.

[Translation]

I am going to conclude now. This august House should never accept this section. Such an arbitrary right should not be given and they will decide as to what is the difficulty there. We have to invite plenty of foreign of capital that does not mean that we should issue an order and hand it over to any foreigner or any Indian for that matter. We want the hon. Minister to show us in which law such an omnibus clause is included?

Madam Chairman, I would like to put forth certain concrete questions before the hon. Minister and urge him to reply to these questions. First of all I would like to know whether barring small Airlines, all the big Airlines in the world like Pan Air, Europe, Scandinavian Lufthansa etc., are not incurring losses? As a result thereof, efforts are being made all over the world to amalgamate them. Even the Airlines of Japan or any other country have initiated the process of amalgamation with other Airlines. Yet in

[Shri George Fernandes]

India two planes are hired on dry lease or wet lease. He is in the Government. My other colleagues have raised the issue of safety and security. It is not the question of safety and security alone. In view of globalisation, the Government is trying to form a company having two planes only. How long can this last ? Have the Government ever thought about it? If they have then what is the outcome? We would also like to be aware of these details. Today there has been a recession in the entire airlines industry. Most of the planes of the airlines all over the world are in their hangars today. In order to operate those planes the Government is prepared to reach an agreement with them which means closure of our own airlines. Does the Government have any information in this regard? Whether the hon. Minister is aware of the news that their planes have been grounded ? My third question is whether it is true that many persons who are importing planes had in the recent past actually stashed huge sums abroad and now they are converting this black money into white by importing planes to India. Is the Government prepared to probe into it? My next question is whether the Government have not permitted a German Company like Modi Lufthansa to use all our aerodromes after becoming a partner of an indigenous company, in the name of operating Indian planes. Does it happen in any other country in the world ? Does it not raise the question of the security of our country? Today America is foremost in allowing private capital in their country. Has America given permission to any foreign Airlines to use all their aerodromes? Today India has become liberal to such an extent. When the question of security arises, it is requested in the aeroplanes not to take photographs

of aerodromes. Checks are made at the time of landing and if somebody has taken a photograph then his camera roll is confiscated by the security police. Therefore, on what ground the Government have opened all our aerodromes for foreigners? Just three years back we faced an embarrassing situation. War broke out in the Gulf. The question of bringing lakhs of employees working there arose, otherwise, many of them would have been killed there. Did any foreign Airlines helped in bringing back our employees to India? On the contrary, they exported money from us. I know many of the pilots and employees of other Indian Airlines and the Air India. Who worked continuously for 20 hours there. But today they are deprived of their rights and these rights are proposed to be handed over to foreign companies. The Government thinks that the world has changed so much that everyone will work together peacefully. But we should watch how America is dealing with Japan and how America is behaving with the countries of Latin America. Then on what ground the Government is allowing their foreign companies to enter India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri George Fernandes, let other hon. Members also speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is it not true that the hon. Minister has a proposal that—

[*English*]

"Indian Airlines will now become only a maintenance agency."

[*Translation*]

Moreover, all these people would operate their planes and the Indian Air-

lines will become a maintenance agency, they will repair the aeroplanes of other companies. Does the Government have such a proposal today?

Again I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many foreign companies have signed an agreement with indigenous agencies where they will operate two or four planes each in the name of private Airlines an international passengers will travel in India by these private Airlines and Indian passengers will travel abroad by International Airlines. What is the number of such agreements? Do these agreements not imply that these private companies would ruin the business of both the Indian Airlines and the Air India and their own business would prosper here. Would the Government allow the foreign Airlines to prosper at our cost? Does the Government propose to do something to present it? I want the replies to these questions from the hon. Minister.

In the end I would like to say a few words about the result of the proposed total privatisation of this sector. These days private airlines attract passengers by advertising that wine is served on their flights. Why it is advertised that concessions of Rs. 500 each will be given to passengers? The fact is that they will operate on Golden Triangle which are golden routes for making more and more money and Indian Airlines would be pressed into services in those areas where the source of income is scarce. They will say that it is incurring losses. But the reality is something else. It is the Government and not the Indian Airlines which is responsible for losses in the Indian Airlines for the last two or three years.

When my party was in power we had grounded A-320 planes. I would not

like to go into its justification. But I would like to urge that Indian Airlines should not be blamed for this mess. It was the decision of the Government to ground A-320 planes. The Government had invested Rs. 1700 crores in it and they had to pay interest and maintenance. Therefore, the Government is responsible for it and not the employees of the Indian Airlines. There is a report of the Government which states:

[*English*]

"The financial reserves were badly affected during 1991-92 due to all round increase in cost, upward adjustment of the Indian rupee *Vis-a-Vis* major international currencies."

[*Translation*]

Who has devalued the rupee and made the dollar dearer. It has caused increase in cost of the items resulting loss in running the Indian Airlines. The Government is responsible for it. Today you are levelling allegations against the air employees and holding them responsible for deterioration in air services.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes, you must conclude now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will take only two minutes.

[*Translation*]

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how long the indecent acts like wearing the fashion show clothes and incidents of removing clothes, etc, in the aeroplanes will go on in private Airlines These are not good tactics...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

This is being done.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK
(Ahmedabad): This is being done in East-West Airlines.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Government should end all these indecent tactics. The area where air services are not being operated presently should be introduced as I have to often visit Patna. Flight schedule at Patna airport is very irregular...*(Interruptions)*...Now new air taxis are being introduced in air service. It will not facilitate Patna. There is Bodhgaya in Patna. It should be linked with air service. Barring Indian Airlines there are no other companies which are ready to operate air services from there. The people who usually, visit Kathmandu have been making a demand for a long time for introducing air services. The Government is not operating any service there. Who will operate and who will do the job ?

My colleague, Shri Shahabuddin has pointed out towards North-Bihar. There are four and a half crore people residing North-Bihar. But there is not even a single air service flight being operated there. There is no mention about it. Who will do this job. Therefore, I would like to request that the endeavour being made to sell the country in the hands of foreigners through enacting all such legislations is nothing but an attempt to enrich some people by selling these institutions which are set up after putting hard labour, in negligible amount...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes, you must conclude now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am reading only one sentence from the Constitution.

"Fundamental Duties: (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom".

[Translation]

When the fundamental duties were enshrined in the Constitution we were put behind the bars. We should not forget these duties. Whatever the Government is going to do and is doing at present will prove an attempt to erode the objects and values earmarked during the freedom struggle of the country. But Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had tried to restore these values despite his having many differences with us. Do not erode these objects and values from the country. With these words I oppose this legislation and motion as well.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivaji Patnaik.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): Madam, with due respect to the hon. Member... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate with the Chair. I have taken this responsibility of sitting in the Chair on one condition that nobody will go on disturbing the Members. You belong to the ruling party and at least, you should cooperate with me. I have already called upon Shri Patnaik to speak.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose this Bill. In fact, in the Standing

Committee, I opposed this Bill and I gave a Note of Dissent also. At the time of introduction of Bill—Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill—I opposed it. I do not have any words to condemn this Ordinance. It only exposes the Government's intention to bring about a feeling of *fait accompli*. Otherwise, there is no urgency excepting imposing the wishes of the Executive in such a blatant manner.

This is in keeping with the new economic policy dictated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. I do not have the language to condemn this Ordinance; it exposes only the Government's intention to bring a sense of *fait accompli* before the Parliament. It seeks to dismember the public sector, subvert the self-reliant economy and will also jeopardise country's safety and defence.

The existing Air Corporation Act of 1953 which is sought to be replaced now enacted because of the then prevailing complete chaos and serious situation created by the nine private airlines. The 1953 Act gave birth to two corporations —Air India and Indian Airline—as per the wishes of the Parliament.

This enactment was made with the object of "Providing for the establishment of Air Corporations to facilitate the acquisition by the Air Corporation, the undertakings belonging to certain existing Air Corporations and generally to make further and better provisions for the operation of air transport services." I think this objective has been achieved to a great extent and that too in spite of the mismanagement and the wrong decisions. In 1953 the situation had changed. In comparison to 1953, in spite of mismanagement, I think the achievements are there. Air India has made a profit of Rs. 333

crores in one year only that is in 1992-93. It is just giving a bad name and hanging because all these years you have praised the performance; now you want to do away with it. Instead of dismembering the public, sector, the situation can be improved further. The purpose for which it was created has been, I think, served to a great extent.

Now, what are the reasons advanced for this repeal and for this new Bill? One of the reasons is to encourage competition and to mobilize resources for modernization, to attract money. But even in the 1953 Act also there is a provision for it, to borrow money with the permission of the Government. But, inspite of that, they want to repeal the 1953 Act totally and hand over the Airlines to the private parties.

The 1953 Act has a unique feature, that it gives autonomy while in the strict control and scrutiny of the Government and the Parliament as well as various other constitutional agencies. All these years, the Reports of the Ministry of Civil Aviation have praised the performance of these two Corporations; until two years back they were praising them; but now they are saying that everything is bad. To give a bad name and hang, their intention is something else. They are dancing to the tune of the World Bank and the IMF.

These two Corporations—Air India and Indian Airlines —have contributed to the exchequer of the Central Government and the State Government by way of taxes, customs duty, etc. in addition to the profit and foreign exchange they have earned so far.

Now these companies have developed as huge sophisticated concerns.

[Shri Sivaji Patnaik]

This is in spite of the mismanagement, wrong decisions etc. This has been the fact, It has already been discussed earlier that the purpose of this was that, through the Government of India, these corporations will get help from outside. But already there is a crisis in America, there is recession there and they will help us only on one condition and that is at the cost of our country's interest. In order to sell out their outdated aircraft they will not give us any modern or up-to-date things and that too at a heavy price and also at the cost of our sovereignty. Some such things may come up which will endanger our country's defence and security.

Even before bringing any Act in the Parliament, the Government started in a way by introducing private air taxis. The privatisation has already been started. What is the result? It has affected the Indian Airlines, Air India; it has affected our passengers; it has affected our revenue. There was an exodus of pilots from Indian Airlines.

In fact, last year's pilots' strike was instigated by these private airlines. One of the private airlines' office was the office of council of action for the strike. That also the Government knows. Some of them are smugglers and some of them have collaborated with multi-nationals like Lufthansa. They defaulted the national exchequer by not paying taxes; by giving false bills and other charges.

Let me tell you about three private airlines who have defrauded the nation. One is the East West Airlines which has failed to pay Rs. 14 crores as customs duty on its imports. City links are yet to pay Rs. 60 lakhs as inland travel tax. Similarly the continental Airways also has

to pay Rs. 36 lakhs as taxes. This is how they have defrauded the exchequer.

Now what will happen after these mega airlines become operative in India? In fact Lufthansa has collaborated with the Modis. The Modis have closed down their other factories and retrenched their workers. Now they have entered into this line with the help of Lufthansa. Naturally when Lufthansa is there, our airlines cannot compete with it. So its net result will be that the mega airlines will dominate the Indian sky. It has already been said by other hon. Members that at times of need like Gulf crisis, etc. as Indian Airlines served the country, these private airlines will not render that help. For defence purposes also they will not come to the rescue because they will have their own interest.

Coming to privatisation, I would like to ask those who are enamoured of privatisation, what happened in U.S.A and Japan. They themselves are in a crisis. They have also seen that. So, we will get neither the latest technology, nor modern instruments or gadgets; we will only get outmoded things.

Private companies are interested in their own capital. Already there is a provision to finance them by loans and other things. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is only disbanding his own Ministry, disbanding his property and his own authority. He is disbanding the national assets. (*Interruptions*)

It will only bring in private control. The answer to this problem is to curb mismanagement, to have competition to rectify things. The answer to the problem also lies in participation of workers in management and at every stage there should be scrutiny. The answer to the

problem is not in substitution of executives on to disband things. In America and Japan also the private companies elbowed out others the smaller ones. These two Corporations will also be dominated by the Mega companies that too with their outdated aircraft. That will be a dangerous state of affairs.

So, I would only plead for the withdrawal of this Bill and the Ordinance in the interests of the nation, in the interests of the people and in the interests of the airlines workers. They have done lot of sacrifices and they have built up the companies. They are opposed to this Bill. So, the entire thing will go.

I oppose this Bill and I urge upon other Members also to oppose this with all their might.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Madam Chairperson, I oppose both the Ordinance and the Bill. Many Members have already said many things and I do not want to repeat them.

I only want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in the Standing Committee except three Members, all were unanimous to pass the Bill as it was. He may reply to that. Even at that time itself the private airlines were already operating. From 1989 the skies were open for them. So, what was the special reason for which the Ordinance was issued? I am unable to understand it. It only speaks that the reality was working in one way and by bringing in the Ordinance the hon. Minister has exposed himself to public suspicion.

My second point is, it is mentioned that the Minister has committed contempt of Parliament, if the Minister has commit-

ted contempt of Parliament, what shall we say about those who without amending the Act allowed the Indian skies to be used by foreigners?

17.00 hrs.

So, how will you have two standards? I think, this is a thing which should be gone to the root. Others have told that they have not gone for the budgetary support. They have brought glory to India. They have done everything. There is no opposition to that. But the question is, why is the Government going for this position? I am unable to understand this. I want to know whether there is any consideration in this.

It has been said that the worldwide scenario no doubt had changed and will have to adapt to it, here, in this field, I want to know whether there is a necessity for adapting to this line. I can understand where we are. This came into being in 1953. This was the vision of Pandit Nehru. We had our public sector. Our public sector has immensely contributed. We had nine lakh tonnes of petrol and now we have 34 million tonnes of petrol. We had one million tonnes of steel and now we have 17 million tonnes of steel. So, the public sector was the basis of Indian progress. Whenever any Government, whether it is from this side or that side, perceives the future with the present international context, they will have to consider the past. If the link with the past goes, the thinking loses its root and that tree dies. That is what is in question today. It is a question of the basic values that we have imbibed through our freedom movement.

I want to ask the Minister one thing. You want that there should be tapping of resources and you want more resources.

[Shri Lokianath Choudhury]

You want the private sector to play a role. In the Standing Committee. I had said that if there is resource crunch, let the areas, where we have not explored be given to the private sector. Let the private sector explore them. Let them not benefit from the infrastructure which we had built. Let us have a mechanism by which the infrastructure built by the nation cannot be utilised by outsiders. I will not be wrong to say that there are many private taxis and the people connected with them who want to destabilise our country. Can the Minister deny it? There are forces which want to destabilise our country. They are financing the taxis. Have the Government taken this aspect into consideration? Have we considered our national safety while considering this? Who will give you resources? You have made two limited companies having a bureaucratic control. You have allowed the private parties to have schedule flights. So, if resources will come, it will come to them and not to you. And therefore, you are taking a step whereby these two airlines will die its natural death. You are hanging on it. Moreover, the way you have brought this Ordinance has proved that you are very very anxious to finish it off. Much has been said that it is in the national interest.

In the interest of our country, in the interest of our cause and in the interest of our heritage, I oppose this Bill.

We are looking to the international world. What is happening in the international scenario? I want the Government to make a study of it. Regional forces are coming, new forces are emerging in the national horizon. You are forgetting it and you are nourishing it. Without looking at them and considering its impact, you have volunteered to take the burden of reces-

sion of those G7 countries. We are not opposed to foreign or private capital in the areas where we have no progress. Let it come in areas where it will stimulate our economy. Let us not allow it in the areas where we have already achieved something and some efficiency. That means surrendering of the national rights and national honour to the imperialists. This is the outcome of the Policy. This is the direction in which this Government is going without taking the national interest into consideration. I think, individually the hon. Minister is not responsible. This is the outcome of the policy that the Government is pursuing.

With these words I oppose the Bill and I also oppose the Ordinance.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Madam, Chairperson, I rise to oppose the Ordinance and also the Bill.

The stated objective of the Bill appears to be that there is a need in the changed context in the economy our country and also of the world that there should be introduction of certain element of competitiveness. In order to improve the efficiency of the public sector undertakings, this appears to be the innocent objective of the Bill as stated. I want to tell one thing that it is not merely that objective. Had it been the only objective, I would not have been opposed to it so much emphatically? It is an integral part of the anti-people Industrial Policy and overall Economic Policy of the Government which was introduced in July, 1991.

(*Interruptions*)

Do not take it so lightly. If your Party is committed to oppose this Industrial Policy and Economic Policy of the Government introduced in 1981, every Mem-

ber should also understand that Policy is also hidden in this small innocent Bill. We should be true to our countrymen; we should be true to our own political understanding and we should be true to our own political ideology we subscribe to.

Madam, the main object of this Bill is, in the final analysis, to privatise the two national carriers of our country which are earning profit, which are not dependent upon budgetary support and which have introduced a new chapter in our national economy. My first objection to this Bill is that it is an utter launch of the private sector on the public sector of our country. It is the beginning of the end of the public sector industry or units in our country. Today, if I allow this Bill to be passed, the next time I will have to allow the IISCO to be handed over to a private company. If I allow this Bill to be passed, I will have to allow the ONGC to be sold to any foreign agency or indigenous capitalists. Already, certain companies in our country are very much interested to invest in the ONGC which is also a profit earning public sector undertaking of our country which has contributed considerably for the attainment of self-sufficiency of our economy. Having this in view, there is no question of supporting this Bill even by mistake. Even I refused to be disillusioned and I refuse to be led astray. I think the Members of this House should not allow themselves to be misled. If this Bill is passed, this will wreck havoc with the Indian aviation industry which has been built up by the efforts of our working class, by our engineers, by our technicians and by our entrepreneurial skills. Therefore, for the last 46 years, this has created a new chapter in our industrial development and in our economy. We cannot allow that not only to be diluted but also to get it completely destroyed. This is the first attempt in the direction of the dilution, as I

have said earlier, of the economic policy which has been founded by earlier policy decisions by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others.

Madam, Indian sky has already been thrown open and this will invite some external danger also. It will create many hazards in the field of our indigenous defence. It will open the sky for the entry of the multi-national companies, particularly from the western countries. As has already been mentioned, the aviation industry in Japan, U.S.A. and in other western countries in its deep recession and they will be naturally inclined to get into the Indian market where they find enough potentialities for further expansion. The entry of foreign airlines through joint management as stated and by joint investment would not ensure the transfer of latest technology in the field. It will not allow or it will not ensure the transfer of the most modern equipments in the aviation sector.

It will not make possible for bringing latest aircraft in our country. On the contrary, the management of the two Airlines, two national carriers—Indian Airlines and Air India— will be dominated by proxy, will be dominated by foreign MNCs, through dubious manipulations of the frontal agencies which are not there to protect our interest but which are there to work at the behest of their mentors at the Western world. There lies the danger.

So far as air taxi are concerned, naturally they will try only to utilise the profitable routes. Only the profitable routes are being utilised by these private companies. What about the inaccessible areas as has been mentioned by the hon. Member from Assam? Tripura, for example is an inaccessible area where air route is the only route even for the common

[Shri Chitta Basu]

citizens. Why will private companies go to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep? It will not earn them enough profit. But this route can be filled by social obligations. Now these areas will suffer. Naturally, private companies are not expected to abide by the social obligations. Do you mean to say that there is no social obligation and only the desire of earning profit should guide our national economy? If that is the aim of the Government, I pity the Government.

So far as the workers and employees are concerned, they have genuine grievances. I would like them to be assured whether there would be mass redundancies for Indian Airlines and Air India. There is apprehension that there would be wage freeze after some time, once it is converted into a company. There will be cut in the welfare measures for the workers. There is apprehension that there will be restrictions on trade union rights. Even this Bill provides for restrictions of trade union rights. I draw your attention to sub-clause (3) of clause 8 of this Bill wherein it is stated:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee of a corporation to a company shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force."

That means, by this Bill, the Industrial Disputes Act, which has been passed by this House, which is now, in force, is

going to be circumvented by the provision of this Bill.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

There is apprehension that the private companies will create no new market. That means, there is a chance of further deterioration of the standard of living of the workers of these companies.

I want to draw your attention to a fundamental question relating to parliamentary democracy. So far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, they are directly accountable to Parliament. The reports of the public sector undertakings are discussed and can be discussed here. Public sector companies are accountable to Parliament, of course, subject to the functional autonomy.

I would like to be clarified what will happen if this Corporation is converted into company. It will certainly not be directly accountable to Parliament. What would be its functional autonomy? Would it be as is practised at the present time? This is the fundamental question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has to close at 4 o'clock.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You were not there. Now you have appeared to cut the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are expected to close at 4 o'clock.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You can reverse it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At least you can cooperate.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If you lose patience, I have got nothing to do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have got abundance of patience.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I cannot refrain from doing my duty. In deference to your wish, I want to conclude by drawing the attention of the Government to a particular issue, Calcutta Airport. It has been resolved by the West Bengal Assembly that Calcutta Airport should be renamed after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. It has been referred to the Government of India. I think the Hon. Minister knows about it. He also agreed to rename Calcutta Airport after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. This is what you say. You agree to it. Hon. Minister knows it. He also agrees with it. He also agreed to rename Calcutta Airport after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. This is what you say that you agree to it.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I have never talked to him.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Your predecessors have agreed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Recently some student organisation led a demonstration and wanted to meet the Airport Authority just to know what is the result of the provisions made by the Government of India in order to change the name of Calcutta Airport after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. They were not heard. They were not even given the chance of presenting their cases to the Airport Authority of Calcutta. They have been beaten,

even driven out and some of them have been put in jail. I would earnestly make an appeal to the Government that it does not involve any expenditure. It does not involve any technology import. It does not involve any policy decision. If you are going to change the entire framework of the economic policy of the country, you have got to pay your tribute to the great hero Subhash Chandra Bose by renaming the Calcutta Airport. I think it is a shame on our part. I think West Bengal Legislative Assembly's resolve should be respected and it was an All Party Resolution. Nobody objected to it.

With these words, I oppose the Ordinance and also oppose the Bill with all the force at my command. Do not proceed in this disastrous path.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am not at all surprised either by the ordinance of the Bill. Together this is one more example of the cynical approach of the Government towards Parliament and to the people of our country. Let me illustrate from the Bill itself.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated at para 2(b):

"Undertakings of corporations to vest in two proposed companies..."

They do not have the courtesy to indicate to us about this. This was in 1992. They have not changed it, no revised statement of policy has been given to us. In the Bill it is stated that it will be transferred to these two companies—Indian Airlines Limited and the Air India Limited. I presume both of these are already established.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to make it clear that the then Minister of Civil Aviation, when this particular Bill was printed it was printed on 27th of April 1992— at that point in time, this was not registered, This company was registered on the 1st of May and the 4th of May. Then the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation had made this announcement on the floor of the House.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I think, he should have initially explained the situation so that the Statement of Objects and Reasons also could have been amended.

The second point is, in clause 8, sub-clause(2) it says:

"Where an officer or other employee of a corporation opts under sub-section (1) not to be in the employment or service of the company in which the undertaking of that corporation has vested, such officer or other employee shall be deemed to have resigned."

Can any Government which has any respect for its employees give such an offer—join or resign—this kind of an alternative? I was in the corporation. It was a semi-Government organisation and suppose now you want to send me away to some organisation which is a limited company whose character I do not even know. Even the Bill does not give that kind of an offer—either you join or resign. What else is cynicism? This is how the approach of the Ordinance coincides with the approach of the Bill. the Ordinance says, as has been remarked already, that there is an urgency. I am prepared to believe this statement. And I want to add that the urgency is not mentionable. That is why, it has not been mentioned. The

urgency comes from somewhere else. The urgency comes from the nearness of the presentation of the Budget and the consultation that are going on with our foreign masters or lenders. That is why, there is an urgency and that cannot be mentioned. This kind of thing we are having inside the Parliament.

I will not go into the facts. I can only supplement it. This is a very small story. Air India floated bonds and collected Rs. 400 crores in order to buy aircrafts. The aircrafts were purchased by foreign funds. This Rs. 400 crores was surplus. At one stage, a part of it, both from Air India and the Indian Airlines was offered to Vayudoot. Then the story followed. Vayudoot did not need it. It speculated and handed over to the biggest bull of our country. This is how the crunch stated to be obtaining in the services, is evident. And we are told to accept this kind of a thing. Shri George has very correctly pointed out: Was it ever dependent on Government funds? It was never. Then why do you adduce that argument that in order not to sustain them from Government funds, they should be merged into this private limited company?

It is very astonishing. I do not know where from Shri George makes the assumption that 51 per cent shares of the company will be with Government. In the Bill nothing was stated and what was stated was that the assets and liabilities of the two corporations are being transferred to two limited companies. God knows, if there is a God, what shape that company has taken already. He has to explain as to what kind of company it is. This is one more indication of the kind of cynical treatment given to this Parliament and to the People of India. He does not elaborate on the quality of these companies, on the structure of these

companies or what shape they are going to adopt or they have already adopted.

Sir, I will not repeat much of what has been said already. But I will get into some arguments. It has been stated apparently, very validly, and my very respected colleague, Shri Chavan has also pointed out, that this is not because of any crunch or anything like that, and that it is in terms of efficiency which is not a tribute of monopoly and, therefore, they are introducing competition through repealing. They argue, as in the case of other public sector companies, that the criticism from the owners of shares of those companies will trouble the Directors and add to the efficiency of the company. We have heard these arguments.

The first point that I want to handle is about monopoly. As he certainly knows, but he does not want to tell the House and perhaps he was not permitted to tell it to the House, there are situations when monopolies are unavoidable. If you do not agree to that position, tomorrow you will say that since there is a monopoly of policing the country in the hands of the Government, therefore, it is corrupt and hence private agencies should be there to maintain law and order in the country. They will go to that extent. You can carry the logic to this absurdity by arguing against the monopoly, that there is only one Government. Of course, to our misfortune, we know that there was, more or less, one ruling party monopolising the power in the country since independence and, therefore, it has bred corruption. We know that. But can that be an argument? There are situations when a monopoly is a necessity for the sake of the polity and the country. Who does not know the ways of competition? The National Planning Committee made a reference to this. Shri K.T. Shah is a person who is venerated

and he said on a debate on nationalisation and privatisation that there are charges of corruption in the public sector, precisely because it is the private sector which corrupts it. There are famous utterances, there are famous writings and there are notes in the Congress Planning Committee Resolutions. Are we to forget all that? Even purely on a logical plane, when you compete with the private sector, as he has pointed out, wining and not merely dining is there also something beyond. There are certain methods available to the private sector which are not available to the public sector unless it is a question of importing either in defence sector or in the railway sector. The private sector is there to corrupt. When you talk of competition what do you want really?

You want to open yourself to be more corrupted as a Government. That is what you are seeking to do while you say that you want to privatise. There are two privatisations here, not one. One is privatisation of the sky over India. The other is the privatisation of these two corporations — Air India and Indian Airlines. It looks so innocuous. Only two companies are being formed and everything is being transferred. There is no mention at all that the sky is being privatised. There is no indication that this is one of the real motives for this repealing. The Bill is not presented. There is only an amendment by repealing. What does the Bill contain? We do not tell the people about it. That Bill — as has also mentioned — says that the monopoly of the sky over our country remains in the hands of the Government and to nobody else.

Therefore, what we are objecting to is, we do believe that here is a case where there should be monopolies. Monopolies have their difficulties.

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

Certainly, we are not away from that reality. For that, something else must be done exactly. As we try to control the Government from this legislature and in other ways, similarly, one has to seek ways of controlling the deficiencies that are associated with the monopoly.

One such suggestion, of course, was employees' participation in management. There could be other ways. We can all sit together and find out how to get away from the deficiencies of the monopoly provided we all agree that here is an area where monopoly is inescapable. It is not competition which answers the problems but it generates more problems that you are prepared to face.

It has been mentioned that since the companies are undefined, if a company's shares will be there, they will be floated. They will be there in the share market. What is it that today's share markets tell us? Foreign financial institutions are buying the shares of our sensitive companies. What will prevent them from buying it up? They will have a stranglehold over these companies. Even if it is an argument for 51 per cent, that argument can be easily reversed. By saying that if 49 per cent of shares are such that they make the company more efficient, as has been argued in the case of banks and other public sector companies, that can be easily reversed. Let them have 51 per cent. And let the Government have 49 per cent. Forty-nine per cent persons will make the company efficient and socially worthy. It is just a reversal of the argument.

This, as he has mentioned, is what you have done in the case of Maruti. Your

presence is not a majority one. But that you are present will influence the policies of that company. Therefore, even on that argument, the country should be worried that this is one more step that is being taken. For what? For destroying the monopoly of India's sovereignty. What did we achieve in 1947? We became a monopoly throwing out the foreign usurpers. Once again, you want to take away that monopoly of governing in the country — may be open to competition. Multinationals now belong to many countries as was the fate of China before 1991.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken 15 minutes. Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, we have to stick to the timings.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I just wanted to mention the trapping of foreign capital. As we know, as Mr. Jaswant Singh knows, and as Mr. George Fernandes certainly remembers, we have indicted the foreign banks in a particular manner.

It is said that though they operate on a small segment, they are more profitable. Why? They are profitable because they are not forced to function in a way which satisfies the social objectives of nationalisation of the banks. They operate in a narrow area and therefore firstly, they make profits which the public sector banks cannot afford to make and secondly they can indulge in practices which lead to all those scandals that the JPC was asked to unearth.

By opening the skies, in fact, what you want to do is to make the companies called the Air India Company and the Indian Airlines Company lose money in proportion to the profits of the private air-

lines. I say this because the subsidy required for going to Tripura, subsidy required to go to the North East, subsidy required to go to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Subsidy required to go to Ladakh and subsidy required to go to Lakshadweep will be made available from the Indian Airlines and not from the private airlines. The moment you open your skies, there is only one possibility for these companies. That is, the loss making routes will be with these two companies and the profit making ones will be left to the companies, exactly as has happened with the foreign banks in our country. Therefore, from this angle also, if the Government is capable of drawing any lessons, we want it to learn from these experiences and truthfully admit these things before the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. One more person has to speak. I have already called his name. But he was not present at that time. You see, no one has spoken from Telugu Desam. Already, time is over.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am aware of the time constraint. I will certainly abide by your wishes to my competence. As you know, we all praise our pilots. But let us also remind that one of the most extensively used aircraft in the whole of the world belong to the Indian Airlines. So much so, that it generates a problem of safety, forget about the monetary terms. Aircraft which should have been added to the fleet and expressed as surplus, nevertheless add to efficiency and profitability. This may be seen as a curious argument. But please accept this argument of the economists who are concerned with air traffic.

I am afraid, the next thing that will follow is a reference of the two companies

to the BIFR. They will declare these companies to be sick and refer them to the BIFR and ask for tenders from all over the world to purchase them. This is the other prospect that they have to face! They have to tell the people truthfully that this is the perspective which is at the back of their mind.

I will just mention two other things and conclude. I will not take more of your time. First of all, they have promised to retain the assets and liabilities. I refer to the promise given to some 28 employees of the Bangladesh Viman of Calcutta. Those employees were offered employment. The job of the Bangladesh Viman was taken over by Air India.

In the process of returning, I will not go into the details, what happened was these 28 persons were thrown away from jobs. They are now no longer 28. They are now numbering only 23. Unemployment has already claimed 5 persons. This is the kind of Government we have. This is the kind of Government which gives promises and which always tries to see how promises are not be kept, as in the case of Maruti and so in the case of Bangladesh employees.

I would now like to draw your attention to another fact. My constituency comprises Calcutta Airport. In that airport a new terminal building is being built. This new terminal building will have a restaurant to serve the airline people. It is the ITDC which serves them now at the old terminal. The ITDC employees, before they became ITDC employees, were absorbed from the Airport Authority of India which was running the airline at Calcutta. These employees were absorbed by ITDC on the condition that ITDC will have a monopoly, let me repeat that, and today would it surprise you to

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

know that in the new terminal that is being built this restaurant is being offered to a private sector company, may be to Indian multinational — Oberois — and ITDC would be losing business. People who joined ITDC on the basis of those kind of a guarantee are now threatened with unemployment. This is what their promises are.

Let me conclude by saying that there is only one hope that in the next round, perhaps they will not be there to break the promises. People perhaps will pardon them by removing them and the new Government will see to it that the promises are kept.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a time for Iftar after 6 p.m. Therefore, it would be difficult for the hon. Minister to sit late after 6 p.m. I would like to know whether the Government likes to give reply today or tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have taken double the time than the time allotted for this Bill. Today we could not complete even the first item of the agenda. Therefore, it is my request that the hon. Minister should reply to it today itself and the Bill may be passed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We have no objection. But the people who are on 'Roza' will face difficulty.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): How will the hon. Minister break the 'Roza'? He might have also observed 'Roza'.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: The hon. Minister is in the habit of observing 'Roza' even during 365 days. Therefore he will not face any difficulty?

[*English*]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to provide for the Undertaking of Corporation to vest in two proposed companies, namely, Air India Limited. I would request the Ministry to take up the challenge and see what they are going to achieve. I feel that it will open new avenues of services, new development and new competition. I would like to say that the strength of the pilots which is now depleting should be increased. You should conduct a separate training programme so as to have enough number of pilots in Air India and Indian Airlines, this will help in covering wider areas, including specific areas which are not covered now.

They also have to provide international services for exporting our agricultural commodities and various other things. These agricultural commodities are generally required by the Gulf countries. If reasonable services are provided, they can help these countries.

Now, I will come to Vayudoot. Are you going to liquidate Vayudoot or are you going to merge it with the Indian Airlines? Nothing has been done in this regards so far. In Andhra Pradesh viz. from Vijayawada to Rajahmundry, there used to be regular service, but, now it has been completely dislocated. They only operate on some days, that too their services are

very irregular. They have changed the timing. They cancel the routes as and when they want and still they say that the routes are not economical. Unless you have a definite policy, unless you try to see that they are regularly operated and unless you try to see that some feeder service is operated, the losses will increase.

Another point which I want to mention is about the services to the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The flight which the Indian Airlines is operating at 6.30 a.m. should be operated at 7.30 p.m. while the return flight should be operated at 4.45 instead of 4 o' clock. People are facing a lot of difficulty because of irregular operations and delays in operations. Unless you improve your maintenance and also your ability to compete with other airlines, the main purpose of forming private companies will be defeated. I also feel that for developing assets and also for increasing facilities, all efforts must be made. The staff should be given facilities. You must also give tax reliefs and other facilities.

Today, they are saying that the budgetary support is not being given. In order to compete with other international airlines, the timings and other services should be improved. Otherwise, the very purpose of making these airlines as private companies will be defeated.

I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas. One minute please.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I shall limit my speech to only one minute.

In fact, I would say that a comprehensive policy regarding aviation should have come much before. I would not oppose this Bill but I would just point out the restrictions which are stated in Section 9. Section 9 says and I quote:

"The Central Government may give to a company directions as to the exercise and performance by that company of its functions, and that company shall be bound to give effect to any such directions."

This is the Clause which enable the Government to have some control over these companies and the apprehensions which have been expressed, to some extent may not have any basis. But I do doubt whether there will be constitutional or any other impediment from the side of Company Law or any other law.

Regarding other aspects, I am not going into it because of paucity of time. I would just suggest that the airlines is a field where we have to lay more stress. Because this is a field where tourism, which is one of the important industries, can thrive in India. So, it has to be given more importance.

In this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Kerala. Kerala is a place where is some potential as far as tourism is concerned. You must operate more airlines. You must give proper facilities in the Airports. In Kerala, there are three Airports. So, proper facilities must be provided in all the Airports. This is what I want stress just now.

Now, I am concluding because of paucity of time. I am thankful to you for giving me one minute to speak which I have not exceeded.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the hon. Members with close attention and deep respect. Let me thank them for their valuable observations.

I must, at the outset, refer to the charge that promulgation of the Ordinance while the Bill is under consideration of the House is unparliamentary and unprecedented. And also I think Mr. George Fernandes has added some more superlatives to this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I only narrated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prof. Mavalankar — not mine. If you want to call them as superlatives, I have no quarrel.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I just mentioned it; I did not question it. It is neither. Having said this, I owe it to this august House to give a detailed explanation of the circumstances in which Government found it necessary to take resort to the Ordinance.

As hon. Members are aware, the Air Corporations (*Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal*) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha a long time ago; on 4.5.1992. Owing to pressure of business the House could not take up consideration of the Bill in the remaining part of the Budget Session of 1992.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): It was introduced owing to pressure...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It was because of the *dharma* you did not allow the House to work. Do not allow me to go into the past. I was also the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I have the records

also on how many days each political party did not allow the House to work. So, please, do not get into that.

Since then, my predecessor Shri Madhav Rao Scindia who introduced the Bill and I myself have repeatedly been requesting consideration of the Bill at each successive session.

The House was, however, preoccupied on one count or another. Matters relating to Ayodhya, debates on Mandal Commission, discussions on law and order, particularly in the aftermath of the unfortunate bomb blast incidents in Bombay, took much time of the House. On 6th August, 1993, the hon. Speaker was good enough to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism for examination.

The committee, after detailed examination, recommended to the Parliament in December, 1993 that the Bill be passed. Thereafter, this august House took up the Bill on 23rd December, 1993 for consideration, but could not devote adequate time to debate the Bill and pass it in that Session.

The primary purpose of the Bill is to remove monopoly of the Air Corporations over scheduled air services and restructure the two Corporations into public limited companies to function in a competitive environment. Care has been taken to ensure that, in the process of restructuring, no dislocation takes place nor the interests of anyone, whether employees, creditors, customers or Government, are affected adversely. Requisite safeguards have been built into the Bill.

Hon. Members know that in late 1992 and early 1993, there were pro-

longed strikes by pilots of Indian Airlines and flight Engineers of Air India. Air services were severely affected. This, together with the unfortunate incidents of Ayodhya and bomb blasts of Bombay, caused grievous setback to the flow of tourists into India. Credibility of India as a tourist destination suffered.

Faced with this daunting situation, I and my colleague, the Minister of Stage in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and tourism, Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur, undertook visits to a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Africa on a reassurance campaign. During my interaction with Government, leaders of public opinion, travel trade and industry of the countries that I visited, doubts were expressed on our ability to provide the tourists convenient air service within the country, apart from law and order.

Unhappy incidents of tourists being stranded in India owing to recurrent incidents of industrial unrest in the national carriers were mentioned to me repeatedly. I think this is the heart of the whole body. The adverse impact on foreign tourists as well as domestic passengers needed early remedy.

Perception of the passengers and the public was tilted against the prevailing practice.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House that we shall extend the time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly cooperate. According to the schedule we have to complete the Business.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How much time the Minister will take?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will complete it.

Now the time of the House is extended. Thank you very much.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If you do not want to hear the reply, I am ready to go for voting straightway...
(*Interruptions*)

The enormously long time taken in the process of enactment of the Bill had also brought avoidable uncertainty over the status if the air transport industry.

Fortunately, the country has overcome the problems of unhappy incidents of law and order, Bombay Blasts and earthquake. There is also a steady increase in the arrival of foreign tourists in our country. The number of tourist arrivals in the month of December 1993 to January 1994 are all time high. In this we see a definite revival of interest in India as an important tourist destination.

We did not, therefore, wish to allow further loss of time in bringing about the much needed and long awaited reform in the air transport industry which the Bill seeks to Achieve. As Parliament was not in session the president promulgated the ordinance.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Why the ordinance?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As I have said, this Bill was introduced in May 1992. Who knew that this Bill will not be passed in the Budget Session of 1992. Then subsequently we had Monsoon Session in 1992; we had Winter Session in 1992; we had Budget Session in 1993; we had monsoon in 1993; we had again Winter Session in 1993. We have already thought about it. There was some misapprehension that it might even be slipped over today also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): It indicates the seriousness of the Government as to how sincere it is in getting this Bill passed.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to inform you that if I do not reply to the discussion on the Bill today it will again be deferred till March as the hon. Speaker has told that the discussion on the President Address will be initiated tomorrow. Had the Ordinance not been there, there would be recess of the House for one month after the 18th March and the discussion would be deferred till April. If it were not discussed in the month of April for any reason it will be deferred further. Therefore I have said like this.

[*English*]

Misapprehension has been expressed that the assets built up by the two corporations over the years may be privatised to the detriment of our national interest. This is very important.

Actually, I am in tune with what my friends have been saying since morning. They are also almost speaking the same thing which I am going to speak just now,

So I would like them to give me a patient hearing.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: And arrive at a different destination.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, not at all. It is just a question of thinking because you are thinking something else and you are not going in to the objects of the Bill. Let me read it out. You have some confusion, that I totally agree with you.

I would like to take this opportunity to dispel this fear that neither the Bill nor the scheme of restructuring of the Air India and Indian Airlines envisages handing over the control or complete ownership of the companies to private hands. Not at all. The public limited company in which the assets of the corporation would vest are Government companies under Section 617 of the Companies Act, requiring less than 51 percent of the paid up share capital to be held by the Government. It could be even much more in the beginning but maximum could be 49 per cent.

Presently, the companies which have been incorporated are owned wholly by the Government. Our scheme does not envisage any disinvestment of the Government shares. On the other hand the principal objective is to enable the companies to mobilise additional equity funds from the capital market.

On the other hand, the principal objective is to enable companies to mobilise additional equity funds from the capital market — I will come later on to the question raised by Shri George Fernandes—through public participation — the Members have been crying from the rooftops about public participation, so

this is what I am saying — so as to meet growth requirements of the airlines.

Thus what is intended is neither privatisation nor disinvestment. Let it be very clear. But issue of fresh equity is neither disinvestment nor privatisation. This is only the issue of fresh equity to workers and employees of the companies. It is for the workers and employees of the companies. If the Members take that they are from America, I cannot dispel that doubt from their minds. But I say that the participation of the workers and employees of the companies to enlist their participation in ownership and also to other sections of the public including financial institutions.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will this business equity be shared by registering it in the stock market?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will tell you later. When the time comes we will see.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Once it is listed anybody can buy them.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let it be very clear. We are starting it. This is an enabling provision to start with. We are going with the participation of the workers. Air transport service is required—most of you have already said, the same thing I am going to say—not only to travel and tourism but also as an important element of basic infrastructure of economy. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government retains effective control over the national carrier even after these are converted into companies.

The Government would, therefore, continue to hold not less than 51 percent of the equity in the two companies. Under the monopoly regime Indian Airlines could

operate in unremunerative sectors of the North-East, Jammu and Kashmir, etc. because of the gross subsidy that was available from the profits of the trunk routes. The burden has now to be equitably shared by all.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: All this is not contained in the bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is inevitable in a large country like ours with wide regional disparities. We intend prescribing a minimum service. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I Want to know why have all these things not been mentioned in the bill?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The bill was prepared long ago.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is he not discussing this bill? He says that it was prepared long ago.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister conclude his speech. Afterwards you can seek clarifications.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): This is a serious question. What he is saying is that the Government will retain 51 per cent of the equity. He is saying that it is an old bill. Is he going to bring an amendment?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This is not part of the Bill.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the necessity of repeating what is there in the Statement of Reasons? It is already mentioned.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What you are saying just now is totally different from what you were talking till now, It is quite contrary to the former.
(Interruptions)

[English]

The necessity is because we have a resources crunch; we do not have the money. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have talked about the financial institutions also. While foreign financial institutions will be able to buy or not?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No Sir
(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Can we sell to foreign companies.
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE: How can you do it? We have pointed it out.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have already said it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can you say. Where is the ban?

1 SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
-JEE: We are discussing this bill.
1 (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:
Where are these things in the bill?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir,
now this is going against them...
(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It may constitute an assurance. But that assurance does not form part of the statute. What is the guarantee that this assurance will be implemented statutorily? ..(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:
What is the problem in bringing an amendment to this bill?..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the speech of the Minister. Let him complete his speech. If you have any doubt, you kindly note it down. Afterwards, you can seek clarifications from the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):
Sir I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the equity of this, company cannot be said to the foreign company. But the Finance Ministry's Circular says that any foreign company or any financial institution can participate in the stock market. So, this equity will go to the stock exchange and it will be listed in the stock exchanges. It is open for everybody. Since it is open for everybody, as per the Circular of the Finance Ministry, the foreign institutions will come and buy the equity.

So, how the Minister can say that it can not go to the foreign financial institutions? This point has to be clarified by the Minister. The Minister has given a wrong assurance and it is totally contradictory to the circular of the Finance Ministry. So how the Minister can say that it can not be sold to the foreign company?.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The current exchange reserves, about which the Government takes pride, is to a great extent built up on the basis of foreign investments in the stock market...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): There is a specific provision in this bill, which is going to be passed. It says that no other circular of any other Ministry can override the specific provisions of the Act.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The equity of any public limited company will go to the stock exchange. It is a common sense...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the speech of the Minister. Let him complete his speech. If you have any doubt, you kindly note it down. Afterwards, you can seek clarifications from the Minister. Now, kindly do not interrupt him now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let the Minister enlighten us about the two companies, which they have floated and also tell us as to what are their structures. Let him answer, Sir

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What about my point of order? I have said that

the Minister is misleading the House. The Minister has said that the company's equity will not be sold to the foreign companies. But the Circular of the Finance Ministry says that it can be. How can the Minister stop this Circular of the Finance Ministry? Sir, will the decision of the Minister override the Finance Ministry's Circular? It is totally contradictory.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It is our duty to concern when we hear that the Government is going to retain 51 per cent in the interest of the country's backward areas, where we are giving subsidy and other resources. But where is the provision in this bill for that? Where is the provision here to say that it will remove all the difficulties?

Now, if this is construed as a difficulty that foreign or other private sector is not coming because 49 percent is given to them, then it should be increased to 51 per cent. They may remove the difficulty. Then, what will be the role of this Parliament?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Minister. After the hon. Minister's speech is over, this can be raised.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am on a Point of Order that two hon. Members have raised Point of Order. Either you reject them or give your ruling thereon, how the proceeding of the House can go ahead until they are disposed off?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your ruling is reserved.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is a point of order on a point of order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, today they are having 49 per cent and we are having 51 per cent. Tomorrow it may be reserved.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Minister and afterwards you can raise your doubts.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We intend prescribing minimum service obligations on all whereby those operating trunk routes must deploy a minimum capacity in the far flung areas as also the rest of the country.

This would be enforced by exercise of powers under the Aircraft Act 1934 and rules framed thereunder. It is also proposed to lay down minimum standards in terms of equipment to be used, maintenance facilities required, crew to be deployed and other operational parameters which need to be adhered to by scheduled air transport operators. Rigorous standards of safety and security are also intended to be enforced to ensure safe and reliable service.

Concern had been expressed on implementation of the reservation policy for scheduled castes and tribes in the re-structured air corporations. As I have stated already, Air India and Indian Airlines will remain as Government companies. The reservation policy will, therefore, continue to apply to them. There need be no cause for concern.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What will become of the OBC? I would like to know whether the reservation under the Mandal Commission would be applicable to them also or not.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: All those whose reservation is recognised by the Government will continue to enjoy the reservation.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Do you have any problem regarding Mandal Commission ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is the Mandal Commission that led you to such a situation. Please do not take this name time.

[*English*]

An important point was made on the need to announce a clear cut policy on air transport. I think two hon. Members from this side have mentioned about it. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had also asked for this. Hon. Members know that Government propose to develop the air transport industry in a competitive environment.

Repeal of the Air Corporations Act, therefore, is a prerequisite. Now that the ground has been prepared, I take this opportunity to state on the floor of this august House our Air Transport Policy.

The objective of the policy is to secure operations of safe, efficient and adequate air transport service and to promote development of the air transport industry

in a competitive environment. The basic elements of the policy are:

(a) repeal of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 to extinguish monopoly of the Air Corporation over scheduled air transport service and convert the Corporation into public limited companies, (b) provide a statutory framework for orderly development of Airlines in a competitive environment, (c) guide the industry to meet the long-range requirements of the tourist travel and trade for the country as a whole and its different regions which includes north eastern Region also, (d) give such directions as may be required to secure safety of the air services and safeguard the health of the air transport industry and—the last but not the least, the most important part, I think the Leftist friends will be very happy—(e) in so far as the International services are concerned, it would be the endeavour of the state to obtain for the national carriers Air India and Indian Airlines commensurate rights of the cooperation under the prevailing international practice of bilateral agreements with different countries, while giving them rights to operate air services to India so as to cater adequately to the requirements of the tourism travel and international trade.

Now, I would like to say a word about the open sky policy which has engaged a lot of attention of the media and also of the parliament. I feel that the matter needs clarification in order to set the speculation at rest. By repealing the Air Corporation Act we are going to open the Indian sky for operation of scheduled flights by domestic airlines only, not

foreign carriers. The Government have no intention of making the sky free for all. As a matter of fact, hardly any country in the world has a totally open sky policy for scheduled international air services. Bilateral agreements between countries regulate the air services between them. We also follow the same international practice and we will continue to do so, as I have just now mentioned, as a part of the air transport policy.

Sir, I would also like to say a word about the other purpose of reform in the civil aviation industry. Some hon. Members have alleged that we wish to destroy the public sector and weaken the basic structure of the economy. Nothing can be further from the truth. Far from weakening the Air Corporation, we wish to unshackle them from the total dependence on the Government. We do not want their growth to be circumscribed by budgetary constraints of the state. We want to see them grow as public limited companies and become more effective instruments of services in a competitive environment. The record of the working of the two national carriers Indian Airlines and Air India in recent months bear testimony to our commitment. We have been able to bring back Indian Airlines from its worst crises in the wake of the strike by the pilots last year. As a matter of fact the genesis of this problem goes back to the grounding of the entire network fleet of airbus A-320s by politically motivated and economically erroneous decision of the Government in power in 1990. (Interruptions) I must congratulate George Fernandes, he was at least honest enough to accept that. The massive loss sustained by the Indian Airlines on that account alone is Rs. 292 crores as estimated by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

Problems are further compounded again by the same Government by removing all the restrictions on the working of air taxi without any efforts towards improving the structure and functioning of the national carrier. It has been alleged that it is the present Government which has allowed the private taxies to operate on all the routes. But let me go through the statement made by the then Minister. The hon. Members from CPI(M) were a party to that Government. On 4th April, 1990 the then Minister of Civil Aviation said on this floor of the house about air taxies:

"At present, air taxi can operate to 55 specified airports."

That means, the previous Government had specified some airports, not trunk routes, not all the airports. What the then Minister said on the floor of the House on 4th April 1990 was:

"At present, air taxies can operate 55 specified airports in the country. This limitation will be abolished. Air taxies will be permitted to operate on all the airports in the country which are open to the scheduled airports."

This is your Government policy.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I want to know is there any distinction between air taxies and scheduled flights. Every Sunday, the telegraph paper brings scheduled flights. Are they taxies? Is this definition of taxi?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is what your Minister has done. I have not done it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Please distinguish between the scheduled flight and the taxi flight.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In politics, we should be very honest. Sometimes we should be able to tolerate each other.

The second part of the statement of the then Minister says:

"That there is a ceiling of 50 seats on the capacity of the aircraft that can be operated. Now the same ceiling will be abolished."

We have not brought these jumbos. Our restriction was only up to 50 seater. This was abolished by the then Government and not by us. I am again quoting the same statement.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What do you mean by scheduled flight and taxi? Now taxies are being operated as scheduled flights. You have allowed taxi service to the scheduled flights.

Whatever you have said please distinguish between taxi and scheduled flight.

Now the taxies are being converted into scheduled flights.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It was done by you and not by us.

[*English*]

After the statement of your Minister on the floor of the House it has been done.
(*Interruptions*)

That is why, my colleague wanted to set right what you have done. But you have not allowed that. My colleague wanted to reverse what you have done.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will you please yield?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will not yield? (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has not yielded.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since the Statement was made on the floor of the House without bringing in the Bill or making an Act, my colleague just wanted to undo by bringing forward the Bill.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Again I will raise a point of order.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You may raise a point of order.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is that point of order?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am on a point or order. The hon. Minister is trying to mislead the House. Can the definition of taxi be changed by just enhancing the seats? Suppose, the seats are 5200. By enhancing the seats, can the definition of taxi be changed? (*Interruptions*) You are changing the taxi to the scheduled flight. It is a taxi whether it is 50 seater or 100 seater. That is taxi. Now you have changed from taxi to the scheduled flight. Can you do this? That is my objection.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let the hon. Member quote any of my speeches any of my questions on the floor of the House.

[*Translation*]

Once I termed it as a scheduled service and other wise I have always said Air Taxi (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

It is made on your statement.

SHRI SRIKANTA. JENA: These companies are operating as scheduled flights in the lawns of the Air Force and you are saying that these operators are not using them as taxis and they are operating them as scheduled flights.

[*Translation*]

They are being operated in airports.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not responsible for it. (*Interruptions*)

I cannot speak Oriya, but I can make you understand. (*Interruptions*)

It is being done according to the statement made by your Government and we have not permitted it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Why it was not changed after your Government came to power?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Shri Scindia had introduced this Bill, which you opposed. You even violated the rules and then he wanted to set them right and you did not allow him to do that also. (*Interruptions*) This cannot be allowed.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

[English]

You violated the rules and then he wanted to set them right and you did not allow him to do that also.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You have been allowing them to illegally operate.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Again I quote the statement:

"I have said there is a ceiling. At present, there is a limitation that taxies should operate two hours before or after the schedule time of the flights of the Indian Airlines and Vayudoot. These restrictions will also be abolished. Air taxi service can be operated both as a charter or non-charter basis. For the schedule, it is not necessary to take the approval for each flight separately from the DGCA."

This is the reply to your question.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Please repeat.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are saying that these were taxies and how these taxies have become the scheduled flights. The taxies were as long as we were in the Government and as long as hon. Minister of your Government did not give this statement on the floor of the House and to be an operation, according to our rules framed by the then Government, Congress Government, they had to seek the permission from the Director-General, Civil Aviation because as long as they have to seek the permission from Director-General, Civil

Aviation for each flight, it becomes a taxi or, for that matter, charter flight. Listen to me how it has become. The Minister again says this:—

"Air taxi service can be operated both as charter or non-charter basis. The schedule of the operations of the air taxies can be filed in advance, according to our rules, and it is not necessary to take the approval for each flight separately from the DGCA".

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: When you do not take the permission, then what will it become?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Jenaji, I am sorry. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. We can proceed with the List of Business.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please tell us, whether the work done by the then hon. Minister was right or wrong.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It was wrong. Therefore my old colleague the former hon. Minister, introduced this Bill here to set that right but you did not give us an opportunity to do so. Now when we are trying to set it right after two years, you are preventing us.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on a Point of Order. I have a report of the Standing Committee on Civil Aviation and Tourism. The Ministry has made two statements. I would like to quote two sentences from the paragraph 10.

[English]

Paragraph number 10, the Department of Civil Aviation in their note sub-

mitted to the Committee explained the need for introduction of the Bill as under:

"Under the Industrial Policy Statement of 24th July, 1991, the Government reviewed the policy of public sector investment and de-reserved the air transport sector."

[Translation]

This is taxi. I do not know what kind of taxi it is, whether it stops once or stops frequently. (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): This is the Committee Report. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is the Report presented by your Ministry which you are unable to understand. Now I will point it out what is written further. Mr Minister, please listen to me. Please do not speak according to the instructions given by some persons in writing. Please listen to the next sentence.

[English]

"With the new policy enabling private participation in the air transport industry, it was considered desirable to remove statutory restriction imposed under the Air Corporations Act against anyone other than the scheduled corporation." (Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I am on a point of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am already on a point of order. I am not

yielding. What kind of point of order can he have when I am on my legs? (Interruptions)

My point of order is that the Minister is deliberately misleading the House. There is a very clear and a very deliberate effort at confusing the issue while talking about the air taxi. If what the previous Government had done was the last word on the policy, then it was not necessary for him to say that under the industrial Policy statement of 24th July it has become necessary for him to open this industry to the private sector.

[Translation]

Now you are saying that the Government wants to operate these flights in India under the new economic policy and under the same laws.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I agree with you. I only want to say that we did it openly and you have done the same through back door.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Hon. Mr. Minister, Sir, let it be debated but it is not associated with this law. I want to submit only this much.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I agree to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This law is being made under his new economic policy.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They wanted to know when did it start. I am only replying to this very point.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is yet to be started.

[English]

You are saying it. This is your document. How are you dissolving your own policy, your own statement?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That was at a later stage.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not understand this. You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Your own statement says that it starts with the Industrial Policy statement of 24th July.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That comes subsequently.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, it is not. Under the Industrial Policy statement of 24th, July, 1991, the Government reviewed the policy of public sector investment and deserved the air transport sector. It was, therefore, considered no longer necessary to maintain State monopoly on air transport.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is on which date?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is dated post August 1993.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And the statement that I am quoting pertains to 1990. What I said was that what we did in 1993, you have already done it in 1990.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Minister, you are saying that this Bill emerges out of your Industrial Policy statement.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What you are reading is correct. I am just only saying that we did it in 1993, whereas your Government did it in 1990.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, it is not that way. You are saying that this Bill emerges out of the Industrial Policy statement. Sir, you cannot allow this. This House cannot be treated as a kindergarten class. Is not the statement has sense? Is not those fellows who wrote this statement know what they were writing? (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): When he was the Minister, his colleague made that statement. If he is denying, let him say so. Is he denying it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have nothing to accept and nothing to deny. I have to only quote your statement. You say that this Bill has become necessary as a result of your Industrial Policy statement of 24th July, 1993.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am sorry, Sir. He is misleading the House. He is trying to cover up their indirect and illegal act. (Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Please let me know under what rule you are raising it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the Minister is misleading the House. In 1986, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Tata and that Committee had made that recommendation. Even before that, in 1984, when Shrimati

Gandhi was the Prime Minister, one Committee was set up under the leadership of Dr. Abdul Ghafoor. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order in this. Yes, Shri Azad, you may please conclude now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, our effort is to bring about closer integration and synergy in the working of the two national carriers so that their combined strength can be pooled to make them better equipped to face the competition both in India and abroad. And to this end, we wish to provide them a suitable organisational structure by which integrated working and synergy development can be built.

Sir, at the end, I hope, I have been able to meet most of the points. Of course, there are a number of points and it is very difficult to answer all of them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No questions have been answered...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You have not answered any question...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Which question do you want me to answer? (Interruptions) I will reply to three questions raised by Mr. George Fernandes.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Please reply to the question relating to equity share.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have already said that the equity share would be 51 percent at the time of public issue. But right now we are not going for public issue.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What will be the equity when you go for the public issue?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It will be decided at that time only. Right now we are not going for public issue. At the time of the public issue it would be 10 or 12 per cent but how did you presume that it would be below 49 per cent.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You have stated that equity will not be offered to financial institutions.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is not being offered right now. It would be decided at the time of the public issue. We are not going for public issue right now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You have stated that you are giving it even now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not giving at present.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an ambiguity.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It will be decided at the time of going for public issue.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): He has already admitted it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, earlier you said that the equity shares will not be given to the foreign companies.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Where is the question of equity at the moment?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You are going to sell this equity to the open market.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have said: as far as we are going to start...It is: whenever we will start. It is not that we are going to start tomorrow.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: But you are not going to the foreign companies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: How the misconception can be removed from your mind?

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

We are starting with workers' participation. As and when we require....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: He is again misleading, Sir.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Until the hon. Minister completes his reply, none of the hon. Members should raise any question. Otherwise, this discussion will go on till whole night and will never come to an end. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless the Minister yields, nobody has got a right to put any question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a very relevant point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Shri Shahbuddin had said that the maintenance and airworthiness would be compromised. There will be nothing of this sort. Shri George Fernandes has keen interest in economics while I am nil in this subject but as a common man I would like to say that

[*English*]

the total equity capitals of Air India and Indian Airlines is Rs. 134 crore.

[*Translation*]

What you call asset or reserve is debt for us and the outstanding amount under this head is Rs. 4195 crore.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Tata is also in debt, all the companies are in debt. Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, is it the reply?

[*English*]

All the companies operated bank money. That is debt. Bank borrowing is debt.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How much is the Government debt?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The impression which you gave in the House was that an amount of Rs. 4095 crore is in the pocket of Air India and Airlines and these people are going out for finance. This amount is not in our pocket, it is loan. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please don't discuss an issue about which you yourself have stated that you are not enough to discuss. Please don't enter into the subject. Also, do not allow yourself to be misled by those bureaucrats. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have expressed my humility but it does not mean that my efficiency will be questioned.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): You think yourself to be more clever.

[*English*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: My humility should not be taken as inefficiency.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am nor questioning your efficiency. I do respect you. I am only requesting you. Don't allow yourself to be misled by the bureaucrats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I was just saying that what the hon. Member has said has created an impression in the House that Air India and Indian Airlines are having more than Rs. 4,000 crore in their pockets and yet....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If anybody gets that impression that is their ignorance. That does not speak of their intelligence!

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You ask them whether they have got that impression or not. You ask the other side too?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That particular word would not form part of the record.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Debt servicing is at the rate of Rs. 475 crore per year. No company howsoever sound, can borrow indefinitely. That is why we have done it. With these words, I commend to this House that this Bill be passed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I want a clarification.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the total asset of these two companies? Please tell us.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Just one point. Assets of a company are composed of the equity and then the reserves and the loan capital. All these together make the assets of the company. It is a very simple thing. He is unnecessarily confusing.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I may also state here that we are not given the impression by anybody earlier that all the moneys which have come to Air India and Indian Airlines from other sources are their assets. We know that much. Let the Minister say as to what are the assets... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha please. I request all the Members to take their seats. I have called Mr. Jha. You have asked some clarifications and the Minister has given the reply. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I have to clarify a point as allegation has been levelled against me.

[*English*]

I am on a personal explanation. Under the rules of House, I may be allowed to make this explanation.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, only the person who has moved the Statutory Resolution can speak and not anybody else. That is the rule. They cannot violate the rules like this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I must make a personal explanation.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Minister has assured the House that major share will be of the Government. What is the device which is provided in the Act, or otherwise, by which you ensure that provision? Is he going to bring an amendment to say that 51 percent of the shares will be held by them?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am on a matter of personal explanation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Minister was only replying to what he has said in his speech. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: If such type of discussion is continued this Bill can not be passed. If someone wants to explain something, he should be given opportunity for it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I would like to explain about the charges levelled against me ... (*Interruptions*)... alright, if it is the trend then let it continue ... (*Interruptions*) ... I have told about the capital amount of the two companies. In my speech I have told about the debt on Indian Airlines, in which an amount of 50 crore pertains to Central Government, and 1950 crore to foreign parties. It is also given in the official records. I have told

that Air India has a capital of Rs. 79 crore and it has a debt of Rs. 74 crore 86 lakh from Central Government and Rs. 1804 crores debt of foreign parties. In my speech I have told that both the companies have a debt of Rs. 4000 crore. Now the hon. Minister says that my speech has affected his mind. I would like to know whether he has any mind to be affected...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my submission to hon. Members that I can't speak loudly as it is forbidden to me. I will not take much time for my speech. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to Shri Bhogendra Jha, as he always has impartial views.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am glad to tell that hon. Minister has not opposed my resolution. I have listened to the speech of hon. Minister very carefully and found that he has not opposed my resolution anywhere ... *(Interruptions)* ... You can see the record, it has revealed his feelings that Ordinance was laid on the table of the House in compulsions. He has not opposed my yesterday's resolution for disapproval of the ordinance, in his speech.

19.00 hrs.

I thank him for it. I hope and request you all that it should also be revealed in voting also.

In respect of the explanation, I will not go into the details but I would like to point out that he has not said even one point, one sentence and not even a single word in this regard. Since 29th January, 1994, when the ordinance was issued by

him and the commencement of Budget Session had already been decided.

I request you that reply of an uproar should be given in the same manner but I am not making a noise. You have not uttered even a single word since 29th January, 1994 when the Ordinance was issued by him. On the first day of the session there was President's Address. Only yesterday the Bill was introduced and today we are ready to take decisions on it. I do not know what has happened in between, what were the compulsions and emergency which had resulted in issuing an ordinance. The reasons were told by him as were prevailing since 1991, but he could not tell about the propriety and necessity of issuing the ordinance when the Budget Session was going to commence. He has not said anything about it that what could here happened or what loss would have been suffered by the country if the ordinance was not issued by him.

I know that there was nothing of that sort and he could not even forge such a fact. Now I would like to say that Ordinance is brought at the time of urgency only but he is telling a history for the last three years. During this period several sessions of Parliament were held; there may be different reasons but he has not said anything about the propriety of the Ordinance. My colleague George Fernandes has read a quotation of the then Late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the then Speaker, Shri Mavliankar. We all know that Ordinance should be brought at the time of urgency when the commencement of session could not be awaited but he could not tell any such reason for it.

I am not going to make any submission but going to discuss the ordinance only. Neither he has said anything on

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

propriety of the ordinance nor against the resolution brought by me for its disapproval. Now it has become a danger and disease for the democracy. We all should be concerned of this danger. It should not be taken lightly because today you are in power as your party is in majority today, but it can be in minority also in the coming time so take decision carefully and avoid such dangers as it can hurt you in near future. All the people of the country are looking towards your decision on this ordinance and its impact on the future generation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, please introduce a refresher course for him. He is telling that time is being wasted. He has a right to reply but he is not knowing even a,b,c of Parliamentary Practice, so a refresher course should be introduced for such members. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I admit that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has much load of work (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me peacefully.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are opposing this ordinance because it is a blow on democracy and Parliamentary System. It is not a question of ruling party or opposition. He has not mentioned anything that issuing of ordinance was too urgent to wait for fifteen days or in its absence the nation has to suffer a big loss, it proves that the issuing of ordinance was not necessary. I was listening to the statement of the Minister carefully (*Interruptions*), He was reciting "Hanuman Chalisa" in the ordinance (*Interruptions*) It is a blow on democracy, Parliamentary system and the people who have elected him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would not like to go into details but the main point of his reply is that this Government has committed the mistake because the decision taken by the Government which was in power during 1990 was wrong. I would like to tell a story in this context. There were two brothers in a village. One day, one of the brother had a quarrel with his father and he cut the arm of the father. Another brother came and inquired why he cut the arm. (*Interruptions*) He asked whether the father belonged to him only and then cut the second arm of the father. Thus this Government has worked in such a manner and cut the other hand of Indian democracy, Indian aviation services. It is an oppression. I am not going into the details and do not want to repeat all the facts, but I think that it is not correct to play with the feelings of 90 crore people of the country by saying that the same mistake was committed by the earlier Government also. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has asked that why we had supported that Government? In this respect I would like to tell that it was done to save the country. The decision taken by your Government in Shahbano case...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have argued the subject very well. The whole House is thankful to you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am saying this on the basis of facts. The situation created by your party in Shahbano case and by laying stone of temple in Ayodhya.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will not deviate from the subject. Kindly tell them not to interrupt....(Interruptions)....When Yudhishter asked Bhishma Pitamaha about religion? He answered while lying on his death bed "Kashama Damosteyam"....(Interruptions) I am not saying this, it has been said before 5000 years.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: This has been mentioned in 'Gita' that what has happened and what is happening and what will happen in future, will be good for all. Now you have done your duty. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We will listen your speech after him... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha, I feel you have concluded your speech. Let there be some seriousness in the House. Many of the Members have to go for *Roza*; they have been on fast since morning. You should have some sympathy for them. Do you expect the hon. Minister to be in the House now?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is already 7.15 p.m. How long can we sit here?

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You kindly postpone it for tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You adjourn the House. We will continue tomorrow.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You did not allow me to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked a lot of questions. You have been able to get replies from the Minister at the fag end of his speech.

I appeal to Shri Bhogendra Jha in the interests of everybody to conclude his speech.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: When I started seeking clarifications you did not allow me. You please give me an opportunity to seek some clarifications.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jha, please conclude now. I felt that your speech was over.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will conclude with in five minutes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to address the Chair. Please conclude. You have spoken for half an hour. How long can you go on? You have put forth your points very eminently and very strongly. What else is there?

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This Government has made a statement about Industrial Policy on 5th May 1990, and we have opposed it. Incidentally the Minister has gone to the other side. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha, I am very much compelled to request you to close your speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Virtually, you have covered all the points. You have put forth your case very strongly.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is asking about the propriety of the ordinance and replying to the arguments of the Government. It is his right. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRÁ JHA: I will not speak even a single word beyond this point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at that time our friends wanted that we should come into power and BJP should also come into power. But we wanted to prevent the incident, whatever has happened on the 6th December. Therefore we decided that neither we form the Government nor allow BJP to form it. And we supported the National Front Government as we did not want to support you. This is not a concealed thing, it is an open fact. So, the incident occurred on 6th December did not happen in the tenure of the Government supported by us but it has occurred during your tenure. Our historical structure and cultural heritage were devastated... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not fair to test the patience of other hon. Members here. We are expected to dispose of the Business at 6 O' clock and we have been able to sit upto 7.10 p.m I think, many of the members are losing patience. Many are BP patients. There-

fore, it is better to take all precautions. You kindly conclude.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, today the hon. Member is speaking to the point. He did not deviate from the subject any time.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I think Nitishji and Bhogendraji and hon. Minister should stay here and we all leave the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRÁ JHA: So far as the question of patience is concerned, the Government did not have any patience at that time and they did not wait for the coming session of the Parliament and promulgated the ordinance. They do not have patience to listen to us even today.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will there be any liftar today or not?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hope you would kindly oblige the entire House. Please conclude now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, Shri Bhogendra Jha has already concluded.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have to submit that since the Minister has not opposed this and the ruling party and the main opposition party have become one on this issue..(Interruptions)...Thus the Parliamentary System has been hurted. I would like to request all of you that you should support my resolution disapproving this ordinance. This tendency of this Government of promulgating ordinances should be ended.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I would like to seek one clarification.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far as your point is concerned, it is a very elaborate and a detailed one. The Minister will call you and it later.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I will go to his residence and discuss it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, the Minister has assured the House...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha has already finished his speech. Now, it is not fair to drag on these proceedings. Kindly excuse me today.

Definitely your doubts will be cleared by the hon. Minister.

Now, I shall put the Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, to the vote of the House.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Since Cong.(I) and BJP are one, we are walking out.

19.26 hrs.

Shri Srikanta Jena and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 4 of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 29, 1994."

The Lok Sabha divided:

As on 1st July, 1992

Division No.1

19.28 hrs.

AYES

A

B

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Bala, Dr. Asim

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Basu, Shri Anil

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Basu, Shri Chitta

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

C

P

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

D

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Datta, Shri Amal

R

F

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Fernandes, Shri George

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

G

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Roy, Shri Haradhan

H

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

S

J

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)

K

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad

Kumar, Shri Nitish

T

M

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Y

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Z

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Zainal Abedin, Shri

A

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri A. Anand

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

B

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri

C

Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chaliha, Shri Kirip
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Charles, Shri A
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh
Chaure, Shri Babu Hari
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
Chikhlia, Shrimati Bhavna
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

D

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath
Deka, Shri Probin
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
Dennis, Shri N
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari
Dighe, Shri Sharad

F

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar

G

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

H

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

I

Inder Jit, Shri

J

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jakhar, Shri Balram
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

K

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.
Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham
Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kewal Singh, Shri
Khanna, Shri Rajesh
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna
Krishan Kumar, Shri S.
Krishnaswamy, Shri M.
Kshirsagar, Kumari Kesharbai Sonaji
Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree
Kuli, Shri Balin
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.

L

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

M

Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Dr. R.
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

N

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

P

Padam, Dr. (Shrimati)
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Pandian, Shri D.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Panja, Shri Ajit
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji
Patel, Shri Praful
Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Pathak, Shri Harin
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar
Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Pradhani, Shri K.

R

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Rani Badan, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Rathva, Shri N.J.
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
Roshan Lal, Shri

S

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

V

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

W

Silvera, Dr. C.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Y

Singh, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Sukh Ram, Shri

Ayes: 47

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Noes: 142

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

The motion was negatived.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, there is amendment no. 9 moved by Shri Mohan Singh to the motion for consideration. I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

T

Thangka Balu, Shri K.V.

The Amendment No 9 was put and negatived.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill. The question is:

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer and vesting of the undertakings of Indian Airlines and Air India respectively to and in the companies formed and registered as Indian Airlines Limited and Air India

U

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

* The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Srikanta Jena and Dr. Sudhir Ray.

NOES: Shri Kalp Nath Rai, Shri A. Venkata Reddy, Shri K.P. Reddaiah Yadav, Shri Anna Joshi, Shri Ram Laxhan Singh Yadav and Shri K.T. Vandayar.

Limited and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to repeal the Air Corporations Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Definitions

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 14 and 15.—

omit "hereinafter referred to as the principal Act" (4)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha — Absent.

The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8— Provisions in respect of officers and other employees of Corporations

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 49,—

omit "new" (5)

Page 3, line 52.—

omit "new" (6)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11— Repeal of Act 27 of 1953 and Corporations to cease to exist.

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 21,—

for "(1) The Air Corporations Act, 1953 is hereby repealed."

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substitute "(1) On the appointed day, the Air Corporations Act, 1953 shall stand repealed." (7)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 12—

Amendment made:

Page 4,—

After line 23, add—

"12. (1) The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal of the Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act." (8)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new clause 12 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title and Commencement

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1992" substitute "1994" (2)

Page 1,—

for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 29th day of January, 1994." (3)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-third" substitute—

"Forty-fifth" (1)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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Bill

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is that the Long Title stand part
of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I
beg to move :

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, February
24 1994/Phalgun 5, 1915 (Saka)*