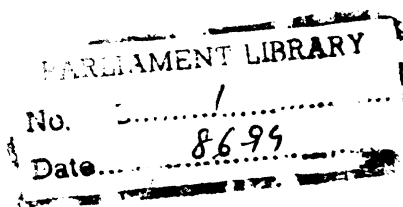


# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Sixth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 41 to 45)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOKSABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 12, 1993/Vaisakha 22,  
1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday 10-11 Members of Parliament of our party took a plane at 2 o'Clock and reached here at 11 o'Clock. It was such an important issue and voting was also there. I want to submit that it was done deliberately, it should be inquired into.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 961.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Questions No. 961.

(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Subsidy on Fertilizers

\*961. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of subsidy given on various fertilizers during 1990-91, and 1991-92, separately;

(b) whether this subsidy is being given during the current financial year also; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

[English]

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

## STATEMENT

(a) An amount of Rs. 4389.06 crores and Rs. 4799.60. crores was disbursed as subsidy on fertilizers during 1990-91 and 1991-92, respectively.

(b) and (c). Nitrogenous fertilizers still continue to be subsidised. There is a budget provision of Rs. 3500 crores for 1993-94 for subsidy on fertilizers.

[Translation]

DR. P. R. GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given right answer to my question because I had asked about the subsidy given on different types of fertilisers separately but he has just stated about the total subsidy. It was Rs. 4389 crores during 1990-91, during 1991-92 it was Rs. 4999 crore and it was reduced to Rs. 3500 crore in 1993-94. I want to submit in this regard that during 1991-92 the price of D.A.P. was Rs. 192 per bag, MPK Rs. 173 per bag, Urea Rs. 115 per bag whereas the prices of per quintal of wheat was Rs. 215, rise Rs. 17-1800 and sugarcane Rs. 41 per quintal. Now in 1993-94 the prices of DAP is Rs. 435, MPK Rs. 102. Urea Rs. 146 and Wheat is Rs. 303 per quintal....

MR. SPEAKER: You need not give all this information, you just ask your question.....

DR P. R. GANGWAR: This information is related to this question that is why I am giving all this and as such. I want to submit that the prices of fertilizers increased three-fold and on the contrary the prices of the produce of the farmers have gone down. I want to ask when the farmers are suffering on account of increased prices of the fertilisers, what are the reasons behind not making any clear policy regarding providing subsidy on fertilizers? Is the Government formally any policy of giving any subsidy by

fertilizers, if so, the reasons for giving less subsidy in the year 1993-94?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I would respectfully submit that we do have a very clear-cut policy on fertilizers. I will come to that in a moment. But first, let me reply to the point made by the hon. Member that in my written answer, I have not given the details that he is asking now. To our understanding of the question, we have given details. More details, fertilizer-wise, are available with me right here. I can read them or lay them on the Table, as per your direction. Perhaps you would like me to lay them on the Table because they are a little longer.

Now, on the point whether prices have been going up due to lack of any policy, let me say that we have a clear-cut policy. The policy is as per the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. On the question of prices of fertilizers going up, I would just like to make two or three points. Firstly, when the fertilizer subsidy was started in 1977, it was to the extent of about Rs. 25 crore. Now, after decontrol which has reduced the burden by about Rs. 2,000 crore, it reached to about Rs. 5800 crore last year. Just to give an idea of the magnitude of this increase and the burden that it has created, the increase from 1977 upto now, even after decontrol, is to the extent of roughly 2,300 percent! Even as of today Sir, of all the major subsidies including food subsidy on PDS, including the export subsidy, subsidy on fertilizers is the highest. It is much more than the food subsidy and far higher than the export subsidy. Now Sir, this is the position.

In brief, I will outline the main elements of our fertilizer strategy and policy. Firstly, to maintain subsidy on urea and in fact, to decrease it by 10 percent. Secondly, to give incentives to our units to produce better and more by eliminating customs duty, by refunding the cus-

toms duty in some cases on import of capital goods, by reducing interest rate by about three per cent and so on. These, broadly, are the outlines and I am not going into details. Thirdly, to encourage farmers to produce better and give them incentives. Therefore, money has been given for infrastructural development, borewells and so on and so forth and to increase procurement prices every season. Last Khariff season, the increase was 17 per cent. We should compensate all these. So, there is a clear-cut policy and strategy and I have outlined just now. The three main elements. This is as per the recommendations of this House through the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

[Translation]

DR. P. R. GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the subsidy given by the Centre to farmers is also given by states, if not the reasons therefore? If the Government considering to provide fertilizers to the farmers on credit basis which means the payment towards the fertilizers will be made after the produce is sold and if for any reason, the crops are destroyed, then the supply of the fertilizers will be stopped? If the Government is not considering upon the credit basis policy the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, let me make it clear that as far as this Department is concerned, it deals with production of fertilizers and despatch of fertilizers to the consumption points. The rest is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. Yet, speaking about the State Governments, I would like to say that in this contribution to lessen the burden on the farmers, the State Governments can do more in certain cases. For instance, sales tax in States was at a particular rate, say at 8 per cent, before decontrol and they used to get certain revenue. Now the costs have gone up and therefore, the

revenues have increased at the cost of the farmer. They can reduce the sales tax and to get the same revenue because the prices have gone up. That way, a lot of things can be done. It is for the State Governments to consider. We are doing our best on our side.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: I would like to know whether the production of food grain has gone down due to withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers and whether fertilizers are being used in less quality. Considering all this whether the Government is going to import fertilizers for the farmers or it is going to give some tax concession on the prices of the fertilizers.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As I said, the major bulk of fertilizers used is urea and it is still under control. These fertilizers are not only under control, but costs have been reduced by 10 per cent in view of the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In fact, the other nitrogen based fertilizers which were earlier decontrolled, were again introduced under control to give this benefit. On the other side, other fertilizers are being imported to an extent and at the moment, international prices are comparatively low. That is the position.

As far as the point raised by the Member is concerned, it is necessary and I agree with him - to educate the farmers that even if the cost of some fertilizer, a small percentage of fertilizer, hardly one-third of the fertilizer, a small percentage of fertilizer, hardly one-third of the fertilizer, has gone up, it is in the economic interest of them to use this fertilizer for a balanced use because as the Member has said, balanced use compensates in terms of output and production. As I have already said, procurement price has been raised and other benefits are given. Even if they pay a little more for the small portion of the



fertilizer, the benefits that accrue to them, exceed the costs incurred by them. That is my submission.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** With regard to the money that has been given in the last two years, I want to know how the disbursement of that money is made by the state Governments. It is said that the poor and marginal farmers could not receive the money. Has it actually reached the marginal and small farmers? Has the Government made any study on this aspect?

My second point is that there is some subsidy this year on fertilizers. I want to know whether industry will be given some subsidy, where the cost of production per unit is more than the cost of imported fertilizer. Is the Government considering some subsidy to those industries which are unable to cope due to so many historic factors. Apart from benefits such as duty free import, concession on income tax, etc. which are mentioned in the Policy, are the Government going to give some budgetary support or some other support to continue the production, especially of DAP, which has been closed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have asked the question. Let him reply.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** Lastly, I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fertilizer subsidy given to farmers in countries all over the world. The World Bank has forced our Government to cut subsidies. But, has our Government taken into consideration the fact that countries such as America, Japan and some European countries, which produce fertilizer, are giving subsidies to their farmers? What is their per capita subsidy and what is our per capita subsidy?

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** The hon. Member wants to know what we are doing for the marginal farmers and small farmers. I

repeat that this Department deals with production and despatch. When it despatches, whether it be big farmer or small farmer or no farmer, they are entitled to buy the produce. As far as this Department is concerned, that is the responsibility.

With regard to giving other subsidies and other benefits to the farmers, I would like to say that it comes under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Agriculture. We shall definitely ask them to look into different suggestions made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY:** Yesterday I made a request to the hon., Prime Minister with regard to this. So, today I will put my that request in the form of question. In view of the demands of the farmer, the Government has announced to restore some major subsidies to certain types of fertilizers. Phosphatic fertilizer is one of them. In the scheme of giving subsidy to phosphatic fertilizers only DAP fertilizer is included. There is another type of phosphatic fertilizer, that is the SSP, which is mainly used by the small and marginal farmers as this fertilizer is very cheap and it is called as the poor man's fertilizer. SSP is being left out from this scheme which is causing a real distress to the poor and marginal farmers. I would request that while giving subsidy to the phosphatic fertilizers, SSP fertilizer should also be included in the interest of the small and marginal farmers and also in the interest of the industry which is producing the said fertilizer in the country.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** In view of the suggestion made by hon. Member, I will look into this. To be more specific, I will call a meeting of the representatives of this industry to find out the problem.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:**

Mr. Speaker Sir, I have asked questions regarding fertilizers on many occasions. Last year, de-control led to a price increase and where there is a increase in prices then naturally industry also suffers a loss. You had promised to give a subsidy of Rs. 1000/- on fertilizers, which you gave promptly, but it hardly made any difference and farmers are in distress. Now I want to submit that a subsidy of Rs. 1000 is not sufficient for the bringing the fertilizer prices at par with those prevailing in 1990 then how much subsidy should be given? Secondly, there are 450 agricultural districts in the country. 150 of these districts use 80 per cent of fertilizers and other districts use less fertilizers. Due to rise in prices of fertilizers, there is a 30 percent short fall in the use of D.A.P. and 50 per cent in pertasium fertilizers as a result of which the food production, which should have been 185 million tonne has been only 181 million tone. Therefore, I request the Government to give it a serious thought.....

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, I want that Government should give more subsidy on fertilizers and I have prepared and sent a policy in this regard to the Prime Minister. I want that Government should make available fertilizers to the farmers at cheaper rates. What steps are being taken in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will summarize the question. His question is what are you going to do to reduce the cost of fertilizers.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, we are taking several measures in different directions which I have already outlined. These are some benefits for the farmers for infrastructural development, incentive for the industry for increased production, and maintaining subsidy on major fertilizer which is Urea I would respectfully like

to say, Sir, that our overall approach should be in line with what JPC has said. Unless we make an effort, to the extent possible to reduce the cost of fertilizers our own entire macro-economic policy will go out of gear and our fiscal debt will increase. As the sources are not elastic, it should be at the cost of planned expenditure. This will have a long effect on our economy.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the right way. You please sit down. Your statement is not going on record. Please sit down. Shri Rampal Singh.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon. Minister has stated that a sum of Rs. 4389.06 crore in 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 4799.60 crore in 1991-92 and Rs. 3500 crores for 1993-94 has been given as subsidy on fertilizers. The hon. Minister had said while replying to the debate at the time when demands for grants that were being passed that the concession being given for agriculture will not be curtailed but when prices are soaring high, the rupee is being devalued then why the sum of subsidy has been reduced in comparison with those of yester years?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As I have already mentioned, compensation to the farmers and all these aspects are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHAUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact is that the subsidy which actually goes to the farmers is only 50 per cent and the rest of 50 per cent is grabbed by the

factory owners. The Comptroller and Auditor General in his report for the year 1992 has stated that the subsidy meant for farmers on the fertilizers is directly given to factory owners also. Through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has constitute any committee for fixing the price of fertilizers and giving subsidy to factory owners? If so, the aim thereof and what norms have been fixed by it?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We are looking into this matter, Sir.....

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: I want to know from the hon. Minister the names of the states which gave relief the 1992-93 and on which items and amount of relief given by these states separately?

MR. SPEAKER: He does not have such information. This question is disallowed.

SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government aims at providing assistance to small farmers. I would like to know from the Government as to whom will it consider small farmers? Will a farmer having 30 bigha of land with irrigation facilities be considered as a small farmer.?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As I have already mentioned, our Department has a limited responsibility in this regard. This matter is being dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture. Recently, in the past few years we had schemes specially directed to small and marginal farmers. There have been difficulties in implementing these schemes precisely because of its exact definition and otherwise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that the Government is providing many incentives to the producers including reduction in excise duty on fertilizers. The indigenous producers and fertilizer factories in our country cannot compete with multinational companies in our country and the import of fertilizers has resulted in the closure of about 12 fertilizer factories in our country. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme of providing protection to indigenous production so that they may be able to compete with multinational companies and provide fertilizers to the farmers at cheaper rates?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Indigenous production should be given more encouragement but they must also be able to compete. I had a meeting with the representatives of the Fertilizers Association of India when they complained about the dumping by foreign companies. I suggested them to take recourse to anti-dumping measures. I am happy to inform the House that they have already filed anti-dumping proceeding in the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You are asking them to take action against the dumping policy. Why not Government takes initiative in this direction?

MR. SPEAKER: Commerce Ministry is also part of the Government.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not contemplated that the Government should take anti-dumping proceeding. In fact the Government is acting in a quasi-judicial capacity while deciding on the proceeding the Commerce Ministry. So, somebody who had the element and who

complained, filed a petition. That petition is now under the consideration by the concerned officer in the concerned Ministry. They also complained that they have to import the raw materials and that the prices of raw materials must go down with the import of Phosphoric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, phosphoric Acid and Ammonia. I am happy to inform the House that the prices have gone down to some extent. For instance Senegal have reduced the price of fertilizers. Similarly, others have also reduced their price. Another approach is to have joint ventures with those countries which have those raw materials in their countries which are not available in our country. We have made some progress in this regard. At the moment we are exploring the possibility of working with the Jordans.

We have also asked the Geological survey of India to find out such deposits in the country. These are just a few steps along with what I have said earlier in reply to earlier supplementary.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : What about other industries which are fallen sick?

### **Electronic Sector**

+

\*962. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investment proposals, including foreign tie ups in the electronic sector which are pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) the reasons for not clearing these proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Three applications for industrial licences for entertainment electronics items, four proposals for Electronic Hardware Technology Park/software Technology park units and eight proposals for 100% Export Oriented Units, that is, altogether fifteen proposals are under consideration.

(c) All steps are taken to expedite decisions.

SHRI. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that fifteen proposals altogether are under consideration. According to the information available, there are about forty investment proposals out of which, seventeen are foreign tie-ups which have been recommended and approved by the Standing Committee on Industrial Approvals and Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

Sir, the Minister has not answered about the reasons for the delay. This has been approved by these two units, eight months back. Was it true that the Department of Electronics proposed a single window Clearance System whereby these delays can be put an end to and tense investments can be brought in as early as possible? The investors like the USA, UK, Singapore and Thailand are there. So many sophisticated electronic devices are being contemplated in this. These people are willing to go back because of the delay that is being created in the Department. Is there any proposal with the Government like Single Window Clearance of something like that?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the question raised by the hon. Member I would like to state that 15 proposals

were discussed whereas the hon. Member was saying that 45 proposals are pending with the Government. Seven proposals concerning foreign capital investments are under consideration. Out of them four proposals are from Electronic Hardware and Software Technology Park Units and three proposals are from 100% export-oriented units. These proposals were received till March-April, 1993 and the proceeding of the proposals take at least 4 to 6 weeks' time. In addition to that, there are five other proposals of 100 per cent export oriented units under consideration in which foreign capital investment is not involved. Four such proposals received by the Government between November, 1992 and March, 1993. One proposal of 100 per cent export-oriented units is with the Government for quite a long time. Some policy decisions were to be taken in this regard which have since been taken. Three proposals concerning electronics, are under consideration. The meeting of the committee for the month of May is scheduled to be held and I think a decision would be taken on them very soon. The other question asked by the hon. Member is regarding 45 proposals.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about single window clearance.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the intention of the Government is to have uniformity in policy and its implementation. At the same time, there should be a simplified procedure for the entrepreneurs and action may be taken as early as possible through single window agency. Only one unit is taken for single window clearance and there is no delay in it. The Ministry concerned.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about the policy only.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is our policy but it is being cleared through single window

system after getting information from the concerned Ministry and there is no delay in it.

[*English*]

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: The electronic components industry is facing a great recession in the current financial year. The capacity utilisation has gone down as much as 30 per cent. The proposed growth rate of the electronic industry in the country is 12.1 per cent; and by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, per year, Rs. 10,000 crore worth of electronic goods would be exported. But, at the same time, the decision of the industry is that 40 per cent capacity utilisation will be there in the current financial year. Is it due to the import duty has been reduced on so many items or something like that or what exactly is the reason? How is the Government going to correct this system?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I understand from the question asked by the hon. Member is that there is decline in the development of electronics industry and it is not growing. In this regard I would like to inform the hon. Member that in the electronics sector the annual production has increased from 9 to 10 per cent during last 2-3 years and the increase in software export is also remarkable. It was Rs. 220 crore in 1991-92 which has increased to Rs. 660 crore in 1992-93 which means an increase of 170 per cent. What can be more than that.

[*English*]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: In the eastern region of the country, the economic prospects and the industrial development is inevitably merge and bleak. In the case of Orissa, particularly my district Phulbani is the most backward district and no industry district. While giving clearance to such projects, will the

Government consider to give priority to the backward and tribal regions of the country?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATIKRISHNASAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though it does not relate to the original question, yet I would like to say that our new industrial policy stands for encouraging industrialisation. Under industrialisation plan we include backward areas also.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government of Japan has offered to set up an Electronics Industry in collaboration with Government of India at Bodhgaya in Bihar which is a place of international importance. If so, the terms and conditions of the offer?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is about investment proposals.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATIKRISHNASAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if such proposal comes from Bihar, we would definitely think over it.

[*English*]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: In the electronic sector, many foreign investment proposals are pending because of certain policy decisions have not been taken yet. In the scheme for electronic hardware technology parks, original scheme had envisaged 15 per cent value added; that means minimum 15 per cent foreign exchange value will be added to production.

There are multinational corporations who are pleading with the Government that this percentage be reduced to as low as zero per cent;

that means without any value addition at all. And it is our understanding that some proposals with as little value added as 8 per cent have been sanctioned.

Has any new initiative in the scheme for electronic hardware technology park been taken to reduce the value added content from 15 per cent to zero or 8 per cent?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATIKRISHNASAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these schemes relate to the Department of Electronics, hence I am unable to give any details about them.

[*English*]

### **Educated Unemployed**

\*963. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of assistance proposed to be provided to various States during the Eight Five Year Plan to tackle the problem of educated unemployed; and

(b) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to each state for the purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **STATEMENT**

Employment generation in various States, both for the educated and uneducated, depends in general, upon the pace and pattern of growth

and development in the states. Plan assistance to states is provided on a block basis, no part of which is specifically earmarked for special schemes for educated unemployed. There is a Central Sector Scheme for Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) launched in 1983-84, which encourages the educated unemployed youth to undertake self-

employment ventures through provision of loan by banks and capital subsidy (@ 25% of loan contracted) by Central Government released through the banks. The scheme extends to all areas of the Country except cities with more than one million population as per 1981 census. State-wise targets of beneficiaries under the schemes for 1993-94 are given in enclosed Annexure.

## ANNEXURE

Statement showing State/UT-wise Targets under Seeey Scheme for the Year 1993-94

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	Targets (No. of beneficiaries) 1993-94
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9200
2	Assam	3780
3	Bihar	11500
4	Gujarat	3500
5	Haryana	2700
6	Himachal Pradesh	1200
7	Jammu & Kashmir	700
8	Karnataka	6300
9	Kerala	7000
10	Madhya Pradesh	8800
11	Maharashtra	11900



Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets (No. of beneficiaries) 1993-94
1	2	3
12.	Manipur	840
13.	Meghalaya	100
14.	Nagaland	90
15.	Orissa	4900
16.	Punjab	10780
17.	Rajasthan	6300
18.	Sikkim	60
19.	Tamil Nadu	10000
20.	Tripura	500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16250
22.	West Bengal	7500
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	40
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	40

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets (No of beneficiaries) 1993-94
1	2	3
25.	Chandigarh	200
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60
27.	Goa	150
28.	Mizoram	200
29.	Pondicherry	350
30.	Lakshadweep	20
31.	Daman & Diu	40
	Total	125000

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given satisfactory reply to my question. In 1983-84 the Central Government started a scheme for providing employment to the educated unemployed. The scheme is meant for encouraging unemployed youth but they have to run from pillar to post for getting employment. I would like to submit that there is vast difference between the price level of 1983-84 and of today's price level. In view of inflation I would like to know from the Government whether that amount is still sufficient or the Government is going to increase the amount? Further, I would like to know whether the Government is going to do away with the obstacles like those of guarantors necessary for obtaining funds under the scheme?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, in the statement as I have explained that the question is regarding assistance provided to the states. We are providing assistance to the states on block basis and a scheme is being operated by the Government of India, Department of small scale Industries for self-employment for educated unemployed youth. The state-wise target of beneficiaries is fixed.

The Government of India is not releasing directly the subsidy of 25 per cent. It is routed through the Reserve Bank of India and the Bank gives subsidy to the beneficiaries. I have replied that state-wise assistance is not earmarked or provided.

I have replied to the main question which the hon. Member has asked.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to give more money for this purpose.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: On the

basis of beneficiary target we are providing the assistance.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not clear what does the hon. Minister wants to say. My question is regarding allocation of funds and assistance and it is not clear what does the hon. Minister want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated that as per the target the state Governments are allocated funds.

SHRIBALRAJ PASSI: Rs. 30,000 is being sanctioned as per the norms of 1983-84 but the value of money has drastically gone down.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the next question.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is not giving any categorical reply. But, in view of the grave unemployment situation, the Government must seriously view it. The hon. Prime Minister is present in the House and I would like to appeal to him too. The Government claims to have formulated schemes at block levels in states but for the educated unemployed no such scheme has been formulated. People from rural areas and small towns are migrating to cities. I would like to know whether the Government in consultations with state Governments contemplates to formulate a scheme in view of the growing unemployment in the country to check migration from rural areas?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: All these

aspects were considered by two Committees; One a Committee of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Day Chairman Planning Commission and the other one is NDC sub-Committee. Whatever schemes or proposals are there, that are being implemented by the states. So it starts from village block level upto state level.

The question relating to educated unemployed.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you be able to tell the hon. Member, what are the existing schemes? If there are no schemes, would you like to have new schemes?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We have hon schemes to which the hon. Member has referred to. The other schemes which are there for the rural areas, that I have explained in my statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: The hon. Minister has stated that for the unemployed no scheme is being implemented.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Two Committees are already constituted.

One Committee is of the Ministers and the other is a sub-committee of the NDC. The reports are yet to be considered by the Government and the NDC respectively. All these points have been taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in the process of making any new schemes?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: No. The report which has been submitted is yet to be considered by the NDC. Then, another Commit-

tee of the Ministers will consider it. It is yet to be completed by the Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am grateful to you for having called me to put a supplementary. This is an important question. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Let his question be replied to as his question has not been replied. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present there are more than 4 crore unemployed persons in the country.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has given it in writing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This is a very important question. The number of educated unemployed is increasing day by day. According to the reply given by the hon. Minister there is only one programme, that is, self-employment programme for educated unemployed. Nothing else is there. The number of educated unemployed youth is now more than three crores in the country. In my state it is even more than 50 lakhs. That is the number of educated unemployed. We do not know the number in the unorganised sector.

My submission will be to the Prime Minister. He is the leader of the country and he Leader of the House. Therefore, my request will be, whether the Prime Minister will call an exclusive meeting of the NDC to discuss the problem of unemployment to sit with the state Governments to chalk out a comprehensive plan of action for the unemployed youth. Otherwise these unemployed youth may create a difficult situation in the country, because some political parties, smugglers and terrorists are trying to

misuse the youth. That is why they should be utilised for constructive purposes.

This is my request and this may be given the first priority in the next meeting of the NDC. I request the Prime Minister to call a meeting of the NDC specially for this purpose.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Some exercise has already been done in the NDC but as the hon. Member suggests, I will have no objection and, in fact, I would certainly like to have a meeting specially for this purpose.

ANHON. MEMBER: Than you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that at present growing population and unemployment are the two most severe problems before the country. The hon. Prime Minister has stated that efforts are being made in this regard but the manner in which schools and colleges are being opened and the way the courses of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Science are being started generate further unemployment. Is the Government going to formulate a scheme for making these courses employment-oriented so that even while pursuing graduation course, students can choose and decide what they have to do in future? Because in view of the grave unemployment situation and extreme poverty, the youth are not able to do anything. Only due to lack of employment opportunities the youth go astray. Unemployment drives the youth of the country on to the path of destruction instead of construction. To bring the misguided youth back to the mainstream whether a self-employment scheme is being formulated?

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been replied to.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has not been replied.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There are existing schemes and the Committees are looking into the matter. The NDC will look into it and the Prime Minister has agreed that a meeting of the NDC will be called.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today he has stated about the unemployment in rural areas only. As our colleague has submitted that more than nothing is being done to provide employment to the educated youth.

As Kumari Mamata Banerjee has also said that they have not been given any concrete assurance to this effect, there is only a reference that the matter would be looked into and projects have been welcomed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that more than 10,000 doctors are unemployed in Uttar Pradesh and there are than 20,000 doctors unemployed in Bihar in spite of the fact that a major amount of Government funds is spent on their education. Similarly engineers are also unemployed. These people are even unable to start their own employment under the Self-Employment Scheme because they are eligible to get only 25% amount in the form of loan. Moreover there are no banks in rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't deliver speech in this manner.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how long will it take the Government to take concrete measures to eliminate unemployment

and whether the Government would assure the House in this regard?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has assured that there will be a special NDC meeting to consider the report of the NDC Committee on Employment, which was placed before it last time. So, there will be a special meeting to consider that report. Apart from that, a Committee of Ministers has been constituted on Educated Unemployed and it is awaiting Cabinet's approval. We are not saying that we have just considered the reports. We will discuss these two reports in detail.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJMANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is TRYSEM scheme under Self Employment Programme to alleviate unemployment in rural areas. Under this scheme not only training is imparted but loan is also provided to the unemployed people to enable them to start self-employment. As per the prevailing situation people have been unable to get loan even for 4-5 years after receiving training and could not start any self-employment. Does the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the trained persons under the TRYSEM scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Already the scheme is existing.

[Translation]

### Land Under litigation

\*964. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision had been taken in the

meeting of the Revenue Ministers, held in March, 1992 regarding settlement of land cases under litigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the directions issued or proposed to be issued by the Union Government to the state Governments particularly to Gujarat in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was decided *inter alia* in the Revenue Ministers' Conference held on 14th March, 1992 at New Delhi that 75% of the land involved in litigation before the Revenue Courts must be freed from such litigation to make it available for distribution to the eligible landless poor. Such distribution should be completed by 30th September, 1992. The concerned state Governments have been advised accordingly.

Besides, the respective state Governments including state Government of Gujarat were requested through letters including d. o. letters from Prime Minister on 7th November, 1991, and from the Minister of state, Rural Development on 2st Nov., 1991, 6th April, 27th June and 28th Nov., 1992 and 16th Feb., 1993 to distribute available ceiling surplus land expeditiously and also to set up special Land Tribunal under Article 323-B of the Constitution or request their respective High Courts to set up Special Benches for quick disposal of litigation cases.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir the land Reforms Act and the Land Ceiling Act were enacted to distribute and to the landless people but these laws were not implemented effectively. Only about 49 lakh acres of land out of the total 72 lakh acres have been distributed so far.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a meeting of the State Finance Ministers was held in March 1992. Prior to it, a meeting of Chief Ministers was held in October 1991 in which the participants regretted that through the Government wanted to distribute land among the landless and poor people, yet middle-men and land-lords were creating obstacles in the way. As a result about 1088842 acres of land has been involved in litigation. It was decided in the meeting of Chief Ministers to distribute the entire land but only about 156742 acres of land has been distributed till June.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are to raise your question, so please come to it.

SHRI KASHIRAMA RANA: I am coming to my question. The state Governments were directed to take stringent measures to achieve the target by setting the land involved in litigation up to June 1992, By June about 156,743 acres or land had been distributed. Since the target fixed could not be achieved, another meeting of Finance Ministers of that of Chief Ministers or that of N.D.C. should be called and concrete measures be taken in this regard so that the Landless people may get land. It was decided in the meeting of the Finance Minister.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked such a long question just to know what the Government propose to do in this regard.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER 9SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, this question has been engaging the attention of both the Central Government and the state Governments. Right in 1991, no less than the Chief Ministers of the states came and gave a commitment that all these cases will be settled. The distribution of the surplus land would be completed by March, 1992. Now, we have to depend on the commitment given by the Chief Ministers. After that it was found that there was some progress and the progress was a quite good. But, then the target of 100 per cent distribution of the land by March, 1992 was not completed. Then, the Revenue Ministers were called because they were dealing with the subject themselves. Chief Ministers can only give general directions. There also they made certain commitments, some of which were completed; others were not completed. Now, except calling for Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers, the administration of this subject being under the state Governments, the Central Government has not much to do. How is it going to help by calling the Ministers again and again? They will also feel that we are trying to supervise their work. It is not going to be good. We will be writing them, we will be telling them. But, hon. Members of Parliament also could take up this matter with the Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers of the state. If they help at the state level, we will certainly do whatever is possible. Otherwise, calling them again and again will not be proper. It will not be seen as a good methodology.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said about convening another meeting because the state Governments have not been taking any stringent measure in this regard. With regard to Gujarat, I submitted that out of the declared 2,51,528 acres of land, 1,32,358 acres have been distributed and out of the re-

maining 1, 19, 130 acres of land 97,000 acres is still involved in litigation. The government had fixed a target to distribute land by June 1992. The Government of Gujarat distributed 1651 acres of land among the landless. The Government of Gujarat does not seem to be serious in taking measures in this regard, though the land is quite fertile and big builders and landlords do not want to give the land. In view of this, what initiative is being taken by the Government to monitor the entire work? The Central Government cannot escape its responsibility on this account. Keeping in view the fact that the state Governments have neither been taking legal action nor following the instructions of the Union Government, whether the Government propose to take any action. The Government of Gujarat has been making repeated announcements to distribute land to the landless people, and that it propose to give relaxation in ceiling of the land. What action does the Central Government propose to take in this regard?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The hon. Prime Minister has already given reply to the main question. I would like to submit to the hon. Member that as the hon. Prime Minister has pointed out that the meetings were convened on 4 and 5.11.91 followed by a letter from the Prime Minister on 7th November 1991. Thereafter, Shri Venkat Swamy and I wrote letters on 5th May, 26.7.92, 28.11.92 and 16.3.93. It is not true that no initiative was taken in his regard. A special campaign was launched by the states in this regard and there are two factors involved in it. Some cases are involved in litigation while in some cases, considerable progress has been made. Under the special campaign 1, 33, 709 acres of land was distributed for October 1991 to March 1993 whereas from April 1992 to January 1993 this year 78490 acres of land was distributed. So far as the matter of litigation is concerned, it is true that 13,02,923 acres of land is involved in litigation. There are 22748 cases in total, out of which 14135 involving 5, 58, 578 acres of land are in Revenue Courts, while 7825

cases are in High Courts and 778 cases are in Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know whether government can find out a solution constitutionally figures need not be given.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The hon. judge of the Supreme Court has been requested in this regard, who has sought the details of 778 cases, Bench-wise. He has assured to give a verdict which would be acceptable to the High Court as well as to the Revenue Courts. Concrete steps have been taken in this regard and states are directed to furnish the required information. The basic points will be decided by the Supreme Court and directions will be implemented by the High Court and the Revenue Courts.

[English]

SHRI ANKUSO HRAO RASAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that only some of the states have implemented this scheme of distribution of land which is in excess and some of the states have not implemented it at all. If so, I would like to know which are the states which have not implemented the scheme of distribution of land.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, we have a complete list of statewise cases with area involved in litigation in various courts. We have got a list of twenty-two states. Complete details are there and if you like, I can place it.....(Interruptions).

SHRI ANKUSO HRAO RASAHEB TOPE: Sir, I wanted to know whether all the states are implementing this scheme or not. If some of the states are not implementing it, which are those states and will the Government make it compul-



sory for all the states to implement these schemes?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Sir., varying level steps have been taken by different states. For instance, Andhra Pradesh High Court has set up a Special Bench and ... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** These are the things to be looked into by the state Governments constitutionally.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** It is a very serious matter. The administration also wants the land declared surplus after imposing ceiling to be distributed. I do know that the land-lords register wrong information in the names of their grand children in Government records, besides, there are many legal obstructions. Cases remain involved in litigation for a long period even for twenty years.

**12.00 hrs.**

Keeping this problem in view I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister and also want to know whether the Union Government propose to enact such a law at the national level as may provide that the cases concerning are not distribution of surplus land kept pending for a long time in courts, rather a restriction may be imposed on filing of such cases in courts so that surplus land may be distributed among the needy people. This law can not be enforced unless the Central Government enact a law to this effect. The problem can never be solved in view of such litigation keeping these factors in view whether the Central Government propose to enact any law?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Whatever law the Central Government can make it would make. It I think so.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** The Central Government has made it clear to every state

that there are different laws regarding land. Land tribunals have been set up in several states. Out of 975 cases of land ceiling in Tamil Nadu, 478 have been settled and action is being taken with regard to the rest. The hon. Member raised the issue of Bihar. Land Tribunal has been formed there too but the High Court struck the matter. It is now lying pending in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would decide whether the formulation of land Tribunal is proper or not. Besides, the Patna High Court has also been requested that a special Bench may decide the cases. That Bench may deal with all the cases of dispute.

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Will the Central Government make a law concerning land at central level so that cases are not kept pending for longer period and the surplus land may be distributed among the poor.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is constitutionally difficult.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### Super Computer 'Param'

965. **SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:**  
**SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:**

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have developed 'PARAM' multi-purpose super computer;

(b) if so, the main features of this computer;

(c) the total cost incurred on its production;

(d) whether all the parts used in it have been indigenously manufactured; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes sir. The Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), a Scientific Society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics, has designed and developed 'general purpose super computer 'PARAM' based on parallel processing architecture.

(b): The Machine is available in 2 series PARAM 8000 series provides a peak computing power of 1 GFlops, supports 1 Gigabits of main memory and a secondary storage upto 40 Gigabytes. The PARAM 8600 series provides peak computing power of 5 GFlops, supports upto 5 Gigabits of main memory and secondary storage of 40 Gigabits. These super computers are endowed with advanced programming environment 'PARAS' These can be used for a variety of applications such as image processing, remote sensing, computational fluid dynamics, finite element modeling, computational chemistry, bio-technology, signal processing, graphics and visualization.

(c) The total amount released by the Government of India for development and production of these machines till 31.3.93 was Rs. 34 crores.

(d) and (e): The entire design, development and engineering of PARAM super computer, both hardware and software, has been done indigenously. The only components which are imported are the microprocessors, memories, glue-logic chips and Winchester disks.

### **Arwsp and National Drinking Water Mission**

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

• (a) the objectives of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme:

(b) the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;

(c) whether another programme known as national Drinking Water Mission has also been introduced:

(d) if so, the objectives of this Mission and whether it has any linkages with ARWSP;

(e) the number of villages which been provided drinking water under these schemes so far; and

(f) the number of villages still to be provided drinking water and the time by which these villages are likely to get drinking water facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL)

### **ANWS AND NATIONAL DRINKING WATER MISSION**

(a) The actuated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) aims at supplementing the efforts of the States/Union Territories in providing adequate and safe drinking water facilities to the population made by the States/WTs under the Minimum needs programme (MNP). The States/UTS have to

provide funds under MNP equal to more than the central allocation through ARWSP.

(b) 3,11,591 problem villages were covered with safe drinking water facilities under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme during the period from 1972-73 to 1985-86; the coverage thereafter is given in part(e).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The objective of "Technology Mission on Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water management (later named as "Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission") are as follows:-

To cover the identified problem villages as on 1.4.1986 numbering 1,37,155.

To supply potable water at 40 litters open capita per day (Lpcd) to all the human population in rural areas and to supply an additional 30 lpcd for cattle in desert areas.

To evolve cost effective technology mix to achieve these objectives within the constraints of plan resources and To take conservation measures for sustained supply of water.

ARWSP is one of the main programme of the Rajiv Gandhi national Drinking Water Mission. Other programmes of the Mission have linkages with ARWSP and State Sector MNP. Coverage of identified problem villages is achieved through the various programmes of the Mission, namely, 55 mini-missions, 5 Sub-Missions, ARWSP and the State Sector MNP.

(e) During the period from 1986-87 to 1992-93, 1,36,353 identified problem villages have been provided drinking water under these schemes. This is in addition to 1,77,963 partially covered villages which have been provided safe

drinking water facilities during the same period.

(f) As on 31.3.93, 772, 'No Source' problem villages were still to be provided with safe drinking water facilities. These villages are planned to be provided with safe drinking water facilities during 1993-94. The partially covered villages/habitations and the remaining uncovered population are likely to be provided safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### **Reconstitution of National Building Organisation**

967. SHRINITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national Building Organisation was reconstituted in August, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the necessary sanctions in this regard had been received;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the area of operation of the National Building Organisation has also been modified after reconstitution; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: (a) to (d): Having regard to the requirements of National Housing Policy to straighten the management information system and various other Socio-economic and statistical functions connected with housing and building activities, and also to ensure more effective and systematic technology transfer at all levels involving large scale dissemination, use and commercial application of low cost and innovative technology, the na-

national Building Organisation, an attached office under the Ministry of Urban Development, was restructured in August, 1992.

The restructuring was effected through a Government notification issued with the approval of the Minister of Urban development.

(e) and (f): The restructured national Building Organisation continues to function as an attached office under the Ministry of Urban Development through with modified functions. The major functions of the restructured National Building Organisation are given in the attached statement.

(a) Study and survey of Socio-economic aspects of housing, collection, collation, coordination, analysis and dissemination of building and housing statistics, organisation and setting up of a Management Information System to monitor implementation of National Housing Policy.

(b) organisation and coordination of activities relating to housing census and sample surveys on housing condition.

(c) Maintaining linkages with Central and State and Local agencies, financial institutions and all statistical agencies in order to collate, store, retrieve and disseminate information on shelter indicators and housing schemes on a continuous basis and to network with the United Nations and other international agencies on the exchange of information relating to shelter and will also function as the United Nation Regional Center for ESCAP.

(d) Statistical and socio-economic functions connected with housing and urban development and proper upkeep of data through computerised data bank.

(e) Editing, production, distribution of films, slide presentation, exchange and supply of pub-

lications including technical pamphlets relating to housing and urban development activities, as also collection and documentation of technical literature, etc.

### **Equipment in Mechanical and Electrical Stores**

968. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in paras 8.2. & 8.7 of Report No.2 of 1992 has stated that equipment in Mechanical and Electrical Stores valued more than Rs.2 million was lying idle from 5 to 11 years as it was purchased without proper quality surveillance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: (a) Yes, Sir. C & AG in para 8.2 & 8.7 of Report No.2 of 1992 had made observations regarding avoidable extra expenditure on procurement of turbine blades for Tarapur Atomic Power Station and lead bricks for Bhabha Atomic Research Center.

(b) The turbine blades were procured for Tarapur Atomic Power Station since erosion of turbine blades on the 17th and 18th stages was noticed in April, 1974. The turbine blade was an imported equipment and therefore was procured and kept as insurance spares and was meant for replacement as and when original blade failed to avoid any undesirable eventuality. In case of failure of the turbine blade, it would require 40 weeks for getting new blades which could have resulted in a loss of about Rs. 623 lakhs.

The lead bricks stocked are found to be very essential, day-to-day item for an laboratory engaged in Post Irradiation Examination of nuclear fuels and materials. In case of any break down in the reactor, the entire quantity stocked will be immediately consumed. Keeping in view the existing need for the lead bricks, these items were stocked. The entire stock of lead procured has since been used for setting up of a lead shielded facility for examination of full length pressure tubes received from operating Nuclear Power Stations.

(c) Future requirements of lead materials will be assessed keeping in view the need for sustaining on going programmes and instructions have been issued accordingly.

[*Translation*]

#### **Technical know-how for rural industry**

669. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide technical know-how for the development of rural industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b): The statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c): Does not arise.

The development of technology for rural industries as an instrument for improving pro-

ductivity and income of the artisans, is a continuous process and is undertaken by different agencies/organisations engaged in the programme of rural industrialisation. Presently, about 8.7 percent of the total employment is provided by traditional industries, most of which are in rural areas.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have jointly taken up a programme to improve the technology for rural industries. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has carried out "In-house Research" for improvement of the technology and has also sponsored the projects to other research and development organisations. The Appropriate Technology Cell of the Ministry of Industry is also engaged in developing and disseminating the technology for rural industries on a country basis and a number of equipment's have been developed.

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), through its Prototype Development Centers, is engaged in developing new technologies for both rural and small scale industries. The Coir Board has also developed a number of improved equipment's for modernisation and increasing the productivity of the Coir Industry.

[*English*]

#### **Coir Industry**

970. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to modernise the coir industry;

(b) whether any financial assistance has also been given to the private sector to modernise the coir industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Coir Board taken a number of steps for modernisation of Coir Industry viz. introduction of motorised rats and automatic spinning machines, motorised beaming arrangements, semi-automatic looms, indigenous fabrications of 2 mtr. and 4 mtr wide power looms, holding of quality camps, setting up of modern dye house.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage modernisation and improve productivity in the coir industry. Government of India through Coir Board has been extending financial assistance for modernisation of coir industry. The

beneficiaries include private sector also. Cooperativisation scheme, Scheme of assistance to Brown Fibre Sector and Scheme of financial assistance to Brown Fibre Sector and Scheme, of financial assistance for establishing mechanical spinning units in private sector are some of the schemes being implemented for modernisation of Coir Industry. Government has also decided to assist the Project for Integrated Coir Development at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.24 crores. Assistance will also be provided to similar schemes when received from other State Governments. Government has also approved proposal of Coir Board to set up two Common Facility Centers to provide bleaching and dyeing facilities to small scale manufactures.

Following are the details of financial assistance extended to private sector so far:-

1.	Financial assistance extended to private unit in Brown Fibre sector.	Rs. 33.67 lakhs
2.	Financial assistance for construction of Loom Sheds	Rs. 17.22 lakhs

### Industrial Townships

971. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have shown interest in setting up industrial townships in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposals received from each such country;

(d) whether the Government have taken any final decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT AND HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Japan has shown interest in setting up an Industrial Model Town (IMT) in India. Further, Singapore has expressed interest for an Indo-Singapore Corridor (Madras Industrial Corridor/Park) near Madras.

(c) to (e): No specific proposals have been received. The Japan International Cooperation Agency is conducting a Master Plan study of the IMT Project. The Government of Tamil Nadu

have offered about 1000 hectares of land near Madras for the MIC. As the conceptual details are being worked out for both projects, no final decisions have been taken.

[*Translation*]

### **Development of Cities in Rajasthan**

972 PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of urban development be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes in regard to the development of cities in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of schemes taken up on priority basis and the amount provided therefor during each of the last three years;

(c) the total amount provided for urban development in Rajasthan during the last three years and the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate a concrete action plan to check migration of rural people to cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c): urban Development is a State subject and schemes for development of cities are formulated by the State Governments and union Territory Administrations. A Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was Integrated in 6th Five Year plan (1979-80) and would continue in the 8th Five Year Plan. The objectives of this scheme are to provide infrastructure in the small and medium towns having populating upto 3 lakh, evolve resource generating schemes and arrest migration of rural population to larger cities.

Based on various proposal received from the Government of Rajasthan, development schemes in 29 towns have been sanctioned and Rs. 1166 lakh released from 1979-80 to 31st March 1993. During the last three years 11 towns have been covered and Central assistance of Rs. 287.5 lakh provided as per details given below:-

<i>Ls.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount of Central Assistance (Rs. in lakh)</i>	<i>No. of towns covered</i>
1.	1990-91	82.5	3
2.	1991-92	100.0	3
3.	1992-93	105.0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>287.5</b>	<b>11</b>

In the scheme of IDSMT the projects relating to sites and services, construction of roads provision of bus terminals, development of shopping centers, etcv, are taken up.

the State Governance and details of year-wise expenditure are not maintained by the Central Govt. However, periodical progress reports are received from the State Govt. As intimated by the Govt. of Rajasthan, an expenditure of Rs. 2226 lakh has been incurred including matching con-

The scheme of IDSMT is implemented by

tribution made by the state Govt. from 1979-80 to 31.12.92 against Central assistance of Rs. 1166 lakh sanctioned upto 31.3.1993.

(d) and (e): The 8th Five Year Plan envisages a two pronged strategy to reduce migration from rural areas to cities particularly the larger cities, viz.

(1) implementation of programmes for the generation of more employment opportunities and creating of better facilities for living in rural areas, like the integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Development of Women and Children in the rural areas, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Minimum Needs Programmes etc.

(2) greater emphasis on the development of small and medium towns with a view to increasing employment opportunities and necessary urban infrastructure for absorbing the surplus rural labor and to provide necessary backward and forward linkages between the rural hinterland and urban areas.

### **Leather Development Programme**

973. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIM MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any leather development programme on a large scale with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for the production of leather during 1993-94 and the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the difficulties

being faced by the leather producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a): A UNDP-assisted National Leather Development Programme has been launched in April, 1992.

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

(c): No Production targets are fixed for the leather industry as production takes place largely in the unorganised small and cottage sectors.

(d) Government makes appropriate policy changes from time to time to help the leather industry.

The National Leather Development Programme (NLDP) aims at strengthening the leather industry in the country in some critical areas such as human resource development, design and product development, research and development, development of support industries, export enhancement, pollution control and development of systems of coordination. UNDP assistance in the programme is to the tune of US Dollars 15.05 million and government inputs of Rs. 28.43 crores. The duration of the programme is four year and its implementation has commenced with effect from 1st April, 1992. The programme is being implemented through the following ten institutions:-

1. Central Footwear Training Centre, Agra.
2. Central Footwear Training Centre, Madras.
3. Council for Leather Exports, Madras.
4. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.



5. Footwear Design & Development Institute, Noida.
6. Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
7. Indian Institute of Leather Products, Madras.
8. Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay.
9. National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi.
10. Prototype Development & Training Institute, Madras.

#### **Low Cost Sanitation Facilities**

974 SHRI CILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cities of Maharashtra have been selected to provide low cost sanitation facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such facilities have been provided in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) 93,000 dry latrines have been converted into pour flush latrines. 9577 low cost sanitation units have been constructed in households which previously had no sanitation facilities.

#### *LIST OF APPROVED TOWNS*

#### *APPROVED DETAILS*

#### *TOWNS APPROVED BY MINISTRY - STATE : MAHARASHTRA OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT*

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#### *Sl. No. Town Name*

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1. Ahmednagar
2. Akkalkot
3. Amravati
4. Aurangabad
5. Balapur (Akola)
6. Beed
7. Bhum
8. Billoli
9. Chandur Rly
10. Chikhaldara
11. Dahanu
12. Daryapur
13. Deoli
14. Dhamangaon Rly.
15. Dhule
16. Dudhani
17. Faijpur

ed

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*Sl. No. Town Name*

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*Sl. No. Town Name*

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19. Gevarai

41. Gadohiroli

20. Gondia

42. Gangapur

21. Igatpuri

43. Ghatanji

22. Jalgaon

44. Hadgaon

23. Jalna

45. Indapur

24. Jintur

46. Hadgaon

25. Ahmedpur

47. Javhar

26. Akola

48. Kalamnuri

27. Anjangaon Surji

49. Kallamb

28. Ausa

50. Kalmeshwar

29. Bashamagar

51. Kandhar

30. Bhijagur

52. Karmala

31. Bhusawal

53. Khapa

32. Chandpur

54. Kinwat

33. Chandurbazar

55. Kundalwadi

34. Chikhali

56. Latur

35. Daruha

129. Telhara

36. Deolgaon Raja

130. Tuljapur

37. Deulgaon

131. Umari

38. Dharur

132. Vengurta

39. Dondaicha

133. Virar

40. Erondol

134. Yawal

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*Sl. No. Town Name*

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*Sl. No. Town Name*

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135. Alibeg  
136. Ambejogai  
137. Baramati  
138. Buldhana  
139. Daund  
140. Desaiganj  
141. Digras  
142. Islampur  
143. Kagal  
144. Khed  
145. Manmad  
146. Mhaswad  
147. Pan  
148. Phaltan  
149. Rahuri  
150. Roha  
151. Sangamner  
152. Sawantwadi  
153. Sinnar  
154. Uran  
155. Wajapur  
156. Warud

157. Ambad  
158. Balapur(Chandrapur)  
159. Bhakardan  
160. Chiplun  
161. Degloor  
162. Dharmabad  
163. Goshilgaon  
164. Jaisinghopur  
165. Karanja  
166. mahad  
167. Matheran  
168. Morshi  
169. Parli-Vaijanath  
170. Pusad  
171. Ratnagiri  
172. Sailu  
173. Satara  
174. Shrirampur  
175. Trimbak  
176. Vasai  
177. Warora.

[English]

**Planetariums**

975. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name State/Union Territories which do not have even a single planetarium;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide the necessary assistance to these States/Union Territories to set up at least one planetarium;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The following States/Union Territories, have no planetaria:

STATES:

Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Goa.

Union Territories:

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh,

Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

(b) to (d) At present there is no plan to provide assistance for setting up planetariums due to resource constraints. Government does give assistance for acquisition of inflatable dome type portable planetarium against viable proposals.

Most of the planetariums were set up by the respective State Governments, Municipalities and/or private groups.

The portable planetariums were (or are being) acquired in the following States with central government support:

Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

**Heavy Water plants**

976. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the heavy water plants commissioned so far and the location of those plants;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to set up some new heavy water plants in the country; and

(c) if so, the places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(e) The details of the Heavy Water Plants commissioned so far and their locations are as follows :-

S. No.	Location	Effective Annual Capacity (M. T.)	Process	Date of Commercial Operation
1.	Nangal (Punjab)	8	Hydrogen Liquification & Distillation	Aug. 1961
2.	Baroda (Gujarat)	45	Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange (Mono Thermal)	Aug. 1980
3.	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	49	- do -	Aug. 1978
4.	Thal (Maharashtra)	110	- do -	April 1987
5.	Hazira (Gujarat)	110	- do -	Feb. 1991
6.	Talcher (Orissa)	62.5	Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange (Bi- Thermal)	April 1985
7.	Kota (Rajasthan)	85	Hydrogen Sulphide Water Exchange	April 1985
8.	Manuguru (Andhra Pradesh)	185	- do -	March 1991 (1st Stream) Dec. 1991 (2nd Stream)

(b) There are no plans at present to set up new Heavy Water Plants.

(c) Does not arise

**Polar Satellite launch Vehicle**

977. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the polar Satellite launch Vehicle (PSLV) is likely to be launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The first developmental launch of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D1) is expected to take place in the second half of 1993. The primary aim of this launch will be to flight-prove all the subsystems and to inject the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-IE (IRS-IE) into a polar sun synchronous orbit.

**Judicial Infrastructure**

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

(a) the total allocation of funds during the Eighth plan for judicial infrastructure, State/ Union Territory wise;

(b) the details of the schemes for which the allocation relates; and

(c) the details of judicial reforms proposed to be introduced during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b): The Government is in the process of finalising details of the Centrally sponsored scheme intended to provide for infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary. State/Union Terri-

tory-wise allocations are being worked out. As the expenditure on the scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Government, it is not possible to quantify the total allocations that will be made during the Eighth Plan.

(c); Judicial Reforms are a continuous process. The Various recommendations of the malimath Committee are proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

**Crisis in Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar**

979. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in Bihar at present;

(b) whether most of these public sector undertakings in crisis

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

(d) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d): As on 31 March 1992, there were 15 central public Sector Enterprises having their registered office in the State of Bihar. The names of these enterprises are given in the Statement enclosed. Out of the above mentioned 15 PSEs, the following 5 PSEs are sick as per the provisions of sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) act, 1985 based on the performance upto the year 1991-92:-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Bihar Refractories Ltd.                 | 11. Mica Trading Corpn. India Ltd        |
| 2. India Fire-bricks & Insulation Co. Ltd. | 12. Projects & Development India Ltd     |
| 3. Mica Trading Corpn.                     | 13. Pyrites, Phospates & Chemicals Ltd.  |
| 4. Heavy Engineering Corpn.                | 14. Ranchi Ashok Bihar hotel Corpn. Ltd. |
| 5. projects Development (I) Ltd.           | 15. Uranium Corpn. Of India Ltd.         |

The general reasons for these units becoming sick are locat e al disadvantages high initial capital investment, obsolete technology/ machinery, excess man-power, etc. These sick PSEs have been referred to and registered with the Board for Industrial and Financial Rs- construction (BIFR) for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes.

### STATEMENT

#### LIST OF CENTRAL PSE SIN THE STATE OF BIHAR

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1.  | 2. |
| 1. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.                        |    |
| 2. Bharat Refractories Ltd.                       |    |
| 3. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd                   |    |
| 4. Central Coalifieds Ltd.                        |    |
| 5. Central Mine Planing & Design Institute Ltd.   |    |
| 6. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.              |    |
| 7. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.                         |    |
| 8. Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd                         |    |
| 9. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.         |    |
| 10. Metall orgical & Engg. Consultant (Inida) Ltd |    |

[English]

### Solar Energy For Cooking

980. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme for exploiting solar energy for cooking purpose;

(b) of so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage commercial production of solar cookers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The government has been implementing a solar cooker programme for the promotion of solar cookers. The programme is to continue during trh financial year 1993-94.

(b) Under the programme, a central subsidy of Rs. 150/- is being given to the user on the purchase of solar cooker. A total of over 2,87,000 solar cookers have been sold in the country under this programme till 31st march, 1993. A target for the sale of 50,000 solar cookers has been set for the year 1993-94

(c) The Government has been providing

fiscal incentives such as exemption on excises and central sales tax, soft loan and technical guidance to the manufactures for the commercialisation of solar cooker production in the country.

### **Workshop on Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

8249. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 5-day workshop on integrated Rural Energy as held in the Capital during the last month to focus on experience-sharing, information dissemination and joint venture activities in developing countries on the rural energy front;

(b) the foreign participants in this Conference; and

(c) the experience gained from other countries which had achieved substantial progress in the field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c): A five-day International workshop on Integrated Rural Energy Programme was organised by the Planning Commission, Rural Energy Division, and Delhi Administration at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development, Bakoli, Delhi, from 12-16 April, 1993. The Workshop was supported by the UNDP which sponsored the participation of delegates from 13 countries as per statement enclosed. India is the only country which has an on-going operational Integrated Rural Energy Programme. Information was exchanged with the participating countries on their experience on different aspects on Integrated Rural Energy Programmes, including those for new and

renewable sources of energy, rural electrification, planning and implementation institutional aspects of rural energy, among other topics. The International Workshop concluded with a Bakoli Declaration on Rural Energy which endorsed the Indian model of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme as the basis for setting up Integrated Rural Energy Programmes in other developing countries.

List of countries which participated in the First International Workshop on IREP held at Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development, Bakoli, Delhi from April 12-16, 1993.

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>
1.	Nepal
2.	Sri Lanka
3.	Thailand
4.	Philippines
5.	South Korea
6.	Ghana
7.	Tanzania
8.	Kenya
9.	Nigeria
10.	Egypt
11.	Brazil
12.	Columbia
13.	Mexico

### **Encroachments in Cantonment Areas**

8250. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI TARACHAND  
KHANDELWAL:



Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of the Government properties being allegedly encroached in different Cantonment areas have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such cases particularly in Lucknow and Kanpur Cantonments;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered against the concerned authorities/officials for their lapses in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in taking action against the guilty officials/authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 163 encroachments covering an area of 9524.35 sq. mtrs. in Kanpur Cantonment. As regards Lucknow Cantonment, there are 529 encroachments covering an area of 5913.00 sq. mtrs.

(c) to (e): No lapse on the part of the concerned authorities/officials has been reported in this regard. Hence, the Question of ordering an investigation does not arise.

#### **Old Grants from Cantonments ending in Courts**

8251. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of "Old Grants" from various Cantonments in the country are opening in different judicial courts all over the country since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the disposal; of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a): Some cases pertaining to old grant sites are pending in various courts since long.

(b) and (c): The cases have arisen due to violation of the terms of old grants by Holders of Occupancy Rights, unauthorised constructions, and disputes regarding Government's title over these lands. The judicial process in such cases is time consuming.

#### **Improved Cooking Device**

8252. DR. K. V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have started a National programme on improved cooking devices with a view to conserve forests and fuel-wood and also to improve the health and hygienic conditions, reduce drudgery of women and to make an overall improvement in quality of life;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUAMR): (a): Yes, Sir. National Programme on Improved Chulha was launched as a demonstration programme during December, 1983. It was subsequently converted into a national programme with effect from 1.4.1985..

(b) Since the inception of the programme about 14 million improved chulhas have been installed in the country.. It has been to that the

Programme could contribute a lot towards removal of smoke reduction in the drudgery of women and children from cooking in the smoky kitchens and collection of fuelwood, reduction of cooking time etc. in the micro level and fuel conservation, check on deforestation, environmental up gradation and opening employment opportunity to the rural poor at the macro level. It has been estimated at 14 million improved chulhas is saving about 98 tonnes of fuelwood/wood equivalent per year.

(c): Does not arise.

### **Colour T.V. Industry**

8253 SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of colour Television Industry;

(b) the production by each colour television manufacture along with brand name and the quantity produced by each of them during 1992;

(c) the multinational companies approved for manufacture of colour television and the annual production by each of them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost indigenous television industry so that it can compete with multinational television companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The production of Colour Television in the country during last 3 years was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>production</i>
1990	: 12.0 lakhs no.
1991	: 8.8 lakhs no.
1992	: 8.3 lakhs no.

(b) The names of Colour TV (CTV) manufacturing units and the brand names used along with number of CTV sets manufactured by each during the year 1992 as reported to the Department of Electronics are given in the Statement - I

(c) Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune and Peico Electronics & Electrical Ltd., Calcutta, are the two companies with foreign equity holdings approved for manufacture of television and their production of colour television during the last 2 years was as follows:

<i>Name of the Production</i>		
<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Kalyani sharp	49,095	49,524
Peico	36,520	38,454

(d) Measures taken initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of TV Industry are given in the Statement - II

## STATEMENT - I

## List of Colour TV Manufacturer's During 1992

Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity (In Nos)
+1. Aritron India Pvt Ltd., New Delhi	Atari	10
2. Assam Electronics Dev Corpn Ltd. Guwahati	Amtron	382
+ 3. Bettek India Ltd., Noida		368
+ 4. Bijal Electronics Ltd., Gandhinagar		693
5. BPL Ltd., Bangalore	BPL-India	161,263
6. BPL Ltd., Paighat	BPL-India	6,066
7. BPL Sanyo Utilities & Appliance Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	BPL-India	28225
8. Calcom Vision Ltd., New Delhi		4,276
9. Cauvary Electronics Ltd., Bombay	Bush	7,222
10. Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad	DEL	971
11. Dome Bell Investments Pvt. Ltd., Noida	Videocon	31,500
12. Dynamic Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	BPL-India	17,428

Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity (In Nos)
13. Dynavision Ltd., Madras	Dyanora	5,012
14. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	ECIL	14,602
15. Goa Electronics Ltd., Mapusa	GEL/EC	378
+ 16. Hendez Electronics Ltd., Paighat	Hendez	221
+ 17. Infini Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	ET&T	5
+ 18. Instavision Systems (I) Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad		7
19. Ipitron Times Ltd., Bhubaneshwar	Ipitron	11
20. Jupiter Radios (Regd), New Delhi	Texla	8,167
21. Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune	Optonica	49,524
22. Kashmir Electronics Television Factory, Srinagar		61
+ 23. Kejriwal Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	Oscar	1,094
24. Kerala State Electronics Dev Corpn Ltd., Calicut	Keltron	1,587
25. Kinetic Engg Ltd., Pune		567
26. Konark Television Pvt. Ltd. Bhubaneshwar	Konark	854
27. Kurmaon Television Ltd., Bhimtal	Uptron	55

Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity (In Nos)
+ 28 Mirc Electronics Ltd., Bombay	Onida	96,482
+ 29 Monica Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.	Onida	41,826
+ 30 Onida Saka Ltd., New Delhi.	Onida	3,318
31. Onida Savak Ltd., Noida	Onida	6,866
+ 32 Panorama Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Panorama	467
33 Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Calcutta	Phillips	38,454
+ 34 Quaser Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Blue Diamo	2
+ 35 Ra-veltronics, Madras	Sakthi	193
36 Stetw Ltd., Bangalore	Bush	2,300
+ 37 Rina Electronics, Madras		219
38 Salora International Ltd., Kashipur	Salora	368
39 Salora International Ltd., New Delhi	Salora	8,090
40 Sidkel Television Ltd., Manjeri	Keitron	28
+ 41 Sohan Finance Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta		7,000
+ 42 Solidaire India Ltd., Madras	Solidaire	16,330

	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity (In Nos)
43	Sonodyne Television Co Ltd., Calcutta	Sonodyne	47
44	Super Cassette Industries Ltd., Noida	T-Series	1,897
45	Teletronix Ltd., Nainital		116
46	Television & Components Ltd., Gandhinagar	Crown	21,919
47	Texla Electronics, Ludhiana	Texla	19,445
48	Tolaram Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay		200
49	United Diamonds Ltd., Bhopal		26
50	Uptron India Ltd., Jaunpur	Uptron	6,328
51	Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow	Uptron	5,687
52	Video Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad	Crown	2,644
53	Videocon, New Delhi	Crown	71,885
54	Videocon International Ltd., Aurangabad	Videocon	39,748
55	Videocon International Ltd., Gandinagar	Videocon	19,936
56	Webel Nicco Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	Webel Nicco	896
57	Weston Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	Weston	41,396

Production for these units estimated based on 9 months data available

**STATEMENT-II**

*Measures taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of TV Industry.*

## 1. General policy and procedural measures:

## Licensing:

(a) The entire electronics industry has been exempted from the occasional limitation imposed on these industries.

(b) Licensing has been abolished for all industrial undertakings including companies covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) for B&W TV sets.

(c) The system of phased manufacturing programme (PMP) has been abolished.

(d) Development of small scale industry is being encouraged. Approvals/registrations have totally been decentralised to the level of state Directorates of Industries. Investment limit for this sector has been revised upwards to Rs. 60 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 75 lakhs.

(e) Existing units are permitted to manufacture any article without additional investment under broad-banding subject to certain conditions.

(f) Amendment to the MRTP Act has removed threshold limit of assets in respect of MRTP companies.

(g) Government decided to discontinue with the imposition of the additional conditions in Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence in the case of Color TV Industry.

## Import and Export Policies:

(a) Access to foreign exchange for the

import of capital goods, parts and components required has been provided freely though the system of full convertibility introduced in the Budget 1993-94.

(b) Tools, Dies moulds are available under OGL at concessional rate of customs duty.

(c) The New Exim Policy allows free import of inputs except a few items covered under the negative list.

(d) The exporter if TV sets are now eligible for import licences to import populated loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards and CPTs. The value of import license will be limited to 30% of the FOB value of export realisation.

## Fiscal Policies:

- Custom Duty on components other than CPT brought down to a level of 50% (custom duty for CPT brought down to 75%)
- Custom duty on glass parts for CPT brought down to 20%
- Excise duty on 14", 20"/21 CTVs reduced.
- Exist duty on CG and instruments reduced.

## Electronics Hardware Technology Park:

Government has announced the Electronic Hardware technology park Scheme to attract major international electronic companies to extranational global scale manufacturing facilities incorporating the latest technology. This will also help Indian enterprises to attain global scales of operations and thereby enhance their product and process quality and international competitiveness.

**Velocity of Business:**

Action has been initiated for improving the Velocity of Business in the Electronics Industry. It aims at removing procedural bottlenecks pertaining to licensing, customs infrastructure etc to speed up the development of electronics industry.

**III. Infrastructure and other facilities:****Applications of Electronics.**

(a) For developing awareness of quality, a network of Standardisation, Testing a Quality Control (STQC) Laboratories have been set up. Some of these laboratories are authorised to test and certify for international and national quality standards. This must help in the export of electronic products.

(b) To assure consumers quality production, B & W TV and CTV Certification Schemes have been introduced.

(c) For exports to "Single European market after 1992", the industry is being offered help and assistance in preparation to meet the ISO 9000 requirements.

(d) Technology development project have been initiated by the Technology Development Council, with a view to promote innovation, product design and development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy industry.

(e) Electronics Research and Development Centers have been set up to carry out R&D in well identified areas which is also a measure for developing self-reliant industrial base.

(f) A number of Centers for Electronic Design and Technology (CEDTs) have been set

up in various parts of the country with the basic objective of importing training with emphasis on aspects such as design, product development, technology and manufacturing processes with due regard to quality control, reliability, maintenance etc.

(g) Six months service Technician Training Programme for repair and maintenance of common consumer electronic products has been initiated in 101 ITIs.

**Expeditions to Antarctica**

8254. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Antarctica Expeditions undertaken by India so far;

(b) the significant achievement/finding of these expeditions; and

(c) when India is likely to launch the next expedition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) So far twelve Scientific Expedition have been undertaken to Antarctica.

(b) A summary of achievements is attached as statement

(c) The thirteenth Indian Scientific Expedition is expected to be launched in November/December, 1993.

Scientific Achievements of the Antarctic Expedition



## EARTH SCIENCES

## 1. GEOLOGY

- \* Scientific studies have been carried out to understand the structure on Antarctic Geology, the various formation and mineralisation processes and the Paleoenvironmental changes.
- \*\* Survey of the entire Schirmacher and Wohlthat region have been completed and a geological map prepared for an area of 8000 sq. km.
- \*\*\* Several rock samples have been collected for laboratory analysis.
- \*\*\*\* Densification/extension of gravimetric and magnetic measurements have been undertaken during the current expedition.

## 2. GEOPHYSICS

- \* The geo-physical survey of Schirmacher ranges and Pateman ranges of new Wohlthat regions have been completed.
- \*\* Rock samples have been collected for gravimetric and geo-chemical analysis.

## 3. GEO-MAGNETISM

Study of the earth's magnetic field and continuous recording the magnetic parameters has been accomplished.

## 4. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Geodetic control points have been established at a number of points in the Schirmacher ranges and topo-

graphical mapping of the Schirmacher ranges undertaken.

## ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

Collection of meteorological parameters to study the monsoon and the ozone hole phenomena.

Meteorological data for helping the logistics personnel for setting up of camp facilities.

Study of the planetary boundary layer and collection of air sample for analysis of trace gases.

## BIO-SCIENCES

- \* Collection of oceanographic data enroute to Antarctica.
- \*\* Study of the sample collected from the lakes near Maitri station or understand the fresh water ecosystem.
- \*\*\* Collection of algae and study of nitrogen fixing blue green algae to understand the existence of primitive life forms.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY

Study of the human metabolism and psychological behaviour in cold and isolated conditions so as to enhance the physical performance of personnel. The application of the data would also be useful for extreme conditions in India.

## POLAR HORTICULTURE

A green house has been established at Maitri Station and some plants like tomatoes, carrots and cucumber have been grown.

**Strategy by BHEL**

8255. SHRIHARISHNARAYANPRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhart heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has worked out any strategy for expanding, diversifying and strengthening its operations during the Eighth Five Year Plan and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir.. BHEL is adopting the following approach:

- Joint working with reputed companies by formulating bids with consortium arrangements for power generation both in private and public sectors.
- Marketing drive to obtain balance orders of VIII plan for power generating equipment.
- Setting up power stations with private/public sector companies including equity participation.
- Mopping up business from existing power stations thorough life extension renovation/modernisation of old equipment.
- Greater thrust on exports (both physical and deemed) by focussing specific po-

tential areas. A company wide programme to obtain ISO-9000 Quality certification is being pursued.

- Diversification into new synergistic growth areas where BHEL's existing infrastructure skills and capabilities could be gainfully utilised.

[ Translation ]

**Assistance through national renewal Fund in Madhya Pradesh**

8257. SHRIKHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries in Madhya Pradesh to which assistance has been provided through the national Renewal Fund during the last two years; and

(b) the nature of assistance provided to these industries in Madhya Pradesh?

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

## STATEMENT

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

(Rs. in crores)

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

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
1	2	3
Projects and Development India Ltd.	15.00	18.00
Department of Tourism	-	8.73
Indian Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	-	8.73
Ministry of Civil Supplies	-	14.00
Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation	-	14.00
Ministry of Defence	-	10.00
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	-	10.00
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	0.34	2.00
Modern Food	0.34	2.00
Department of Heavy Industry	153.00	136.00
Engineering Industries	141.00	128.00
Consumer Industries	11.50	8.00

1

2

3

Projects and Development India Ltd.

Department of Tourism

Indian Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Ministry of Civil Supplies

Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation

Ministry of Defence

Bharat Earth Movers Limited

Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Modern Food

Department of Heavy Industry

Engineering Industries

Consumer Industries

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
1	2	3
Other Industries	0.50	-
Ministry of Mines	-	29.95
Ministry of Steel	41.00	41.00
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	30.00	30.00
Bharat Refractories Ltd	3.00	3.00
Bird Group of companies	8.00	8.00
Ministry of Surface Transport	52.66	85.00
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	10.00	10.00
Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd	4.66	5.00
Delhi Transport Corporation	30.00	60.00
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd	8.00	10.00
Ministry of Textiles	488.56	261.32

Ministry/Department	(Rs. in crores)		
	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94	
1	2	3	
National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	2.00	2.00	2.00
British India Corporation	0.75	0.75	0.75
Jute Corporation of India	0.50	0.50	0.50
National Textile Corporation *	440.00		225.00
Elgin Mills *	35.25		27.15
Cawnpore Textile Mills *	10.06		5.92
Ministry of Water Resources	10.00		12.00
National Projects Construction Ltd	10.00		12.00

\* Include funds for purposes other than VRS as detailed below.

National Textile Corporation \*

Elgin Mills \*

Cawnpore Textile Mills \*

100.00

50.00

20.00

10.00

2.00

1.00

**Houses in Rural Areas in Bihar**

(b) Does not arise.

8258. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

[English]

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to Bihar for the construction of houses in the rural areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

(SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) No, Sir. However, under Indira Awas Yojana houses are provided free of cost to the SCs/Sts and freed bonded labourers below poverty line in rural areas in all the states / UTs including Bihar. Indira Awas Yojana is a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and 6% of the funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana and allocated among the States UTs including Bihar.

**Nuclear Power Reactors**

8259. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to State :

(a) the locations of the nuclear power reactors in operation, at present;

(b) the arrangements made for safe disposal of radio—active fission products of each nuclear reactor;

(c) whether the latest available technology has been used in disposing of such waste; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The details of location of nuclear power reactors in commercial operation at present are given below :—

<i>Name of the Units</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity MWe</i>
Tarapur Atomic Power Station	Tarapur,	Unit—1 160
	Maharashtra	Unit—2 160
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Rawalbhatta,	Unit—1 100
	Rajasthan	Unit—2 200
Madras Atomic Power Station	Kalpakkam,	Unit—1 220
	Tamil Nadu	Unit—2 220
Narora Atomic Power Station	Narora,	Unit—1 220
	Uttar Pradesh	Unit—2 220
Kakrapar Atomic Power Station	Kakrapar, Dist. Surat, Gujarat.	Unit—1 220

(b) to (d). Most of the fission products in the

fuel are contained in fuel bundles which are clad

with Zircaloy material. Spent fuel after use are stored underwater in spent fuel bay in the reactor plant for an interim period. Each plant with 2K 220 MWw units has a spent fuel bay capable of storing discharged spent fuel for about 8 years of operation of the units. After this period, these will be sent either for reprocessing or for storage for further periods to an Away from Reactor facility.

The latest available technology is used in the waste management schemes employed in the nuclear power plants. These schemes are drawn up to meet the safety stipulations of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Air releases from the reactors are passed through high efficiency particulate filters which essentially remove all particulate matters. Filtered air is released through a tall stack at levels well below the limits stipulated by AERB.

Liquid wastes after segregation are subjected to treatment methods like filtration, ion-exchange, evaporation and chemical treatment and the residue solidified for safe burial within the exclusion zone of the plant. Very low active liquid wastes are disposed of by dilution and dispersal after monitoring.

Solid wastes after conditioning and compaction, are buried within the exclusion zone. Concrete Trenches, R. C. C. Vaults and Tiles holes are used for solid waste storage within the plant complex. These storages are subjected to surveillance by set of borowers surrounding the burial area for checking any possible migration of radioactivity.

[*Translation*]

### **Sulabh Souchalayas in Gujarat**

8260. SHRIN. J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sulabh Souchalayas in

Gujarat as on date;

(b) the number of additional Sulabh Souchalayas proposed to be constructed in Gujarat, particularly in Chota Udaipur Adivasi area during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the time by which these Sulabh Souchalayas are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) The State Government of Gujarat has reported that Sulabh Souchalayas are not Constructed in the rural areas. 58,965 sanitary latrines were constructed in the rural areas during the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March, 1993 under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme, Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme and the projects assisted by the World Bank, UNICEF and the Netherlands Government.

(b) The number of additional sanitary latrines proposed to be constructed in rural areas in Gujarat under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme is 60,000 during the remaining four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1993—94 to 1996—97. Under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme, 53,540 sanitary latrines are proposed to be constructed in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This includes 5000 sanitary latrines at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore to be constructed in Baroda district which includes chhota Udaipur Adivasi area.

(c) The estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred on construction sanitary latrines during the Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 15 crores under State sector Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 10.70 crores under Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme.



(d) The sanitary latrines referred to in part (b) are likely to be constructed by 31. 3. 97.

[English]

### **Assistance for Sick Whits**

8261. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total assistance provided by the Union Government to each State during each of the last three years for the revival of sick small scale industries; and

(b) the assistance proposed to be given for 1992—93, State—wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) : The amount sanctioned by the Union Government under the margin money scheme for the revival of sick small scale industries was Rs. 10 lakhs during 1989—90 to the state of Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 28 Lakhs to the state of Karnataka during 1990—91, Rs. 3.37 Lakhs and Rs. 24.02 Lakhs to the states of Rajasthan and Tamilnadu respectively during 1991—92. During 1992—93, the amount of Rs. 15.17 lakhs was sanctioned to the state of Karnataka. Other states except those mentioned above have not claimed any such assistance during the last 4 years under the scheme. Besides the banks are also helping in revival of sick units as per RBI guidelines.

### **Traffic Mechanism for Drug Equalisation account.**

8262. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for traffic mechanism to replace the drug

equalisation account, and safeguard the interest of indigenous producers; and

(b) if so, the time by which the list of drugs to be covered under this scheme is to be finalized and the guidelines, if any, laid down for identification of these drugs?

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

(b) : Does not arise.

### **Working of C. S. I. R. Laboratories**

8263. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any study of the working of the council of Scientific & Industrial research (C. S. I. R) laboratories and the new techniques and process evolved by them in their respective fields;

(b) if so, the details of such new techniques and processes evolved by them over the years and the number, out of those which have been followed by industries for commercial use;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to make working of the C. S. I. R. laboratories more efficient and purposeful; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A Review Committee appointed as recently as in 1986 had gone into the

working of CSIR laboratories. The Committee, however, did not make any specific study about the new techniques and processes evolved by various CSIR laboratories in their respective areas.

(b) Of the 232 processes and techniques evolved between the period 1987 to 1992 by various CSIR laboratories, 105 processes / techniques have been licensed to Industry for commercial use. Some of the important processes / techniques licensed to Industry are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to reorient the research programmes and projects in CSIR laboratories to make them more user oriented. Further, new measures and mechanisms are being put into place to build an efficient marketing system in CSIR to increase interaction between its laboratories and the industry and other users.

*Processes / Techniques Licensed to Industry*

1. Automatic free fall hammer
2. Concrete block making machine
3. High frequency DC link converter
4. Digital PH transmitter
5. Uninterrupted power supply system
6. Traditional instant foods (Pulse, sambar, Rasam, Tamarind Rice, Pongal, Blackgram, Tamarind Beaten Rice)
7. Synthetic high Alumina cement by Sintering technique.

8. Heat wheel (Rotary Generator)
9. Gallic acid & trimethoxy benzoic acid
10. Fishing hook.
11. Projection lens objectives (10x, 20x, 25x, 50x, 100x,)
12. Distillation of rose oil
13. Precipitated silica (light density)
14. Pressure sensitive adhesives & its formulations
15. Corrugated adhesive
16. Stationery adhesive
17. white oil
18. Mobile laboratory for water analysis
19. ~~Back-o-kill~~
20. Wind battery charger
21. Alkyl carbonates by non CO route
22. Water analysis kit
23. Water treatment plant
24. Automatic tide gauge
25. Flexible graphite tapes & sheets
26. Multifuel domestic chulla
27. Carbon paper
28. Extraction of coconut milk / cream
29. Ferro cement manhole covers.

**Foreign Investment in Drugs Sector**

8264. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether foreign multinational companies operating in India in drug/pharmaceutical sector have hardly made any new investment in this sector since long;

(b) if so, the details of such companies which have more than 25 per cent foreign equity in drug sector; and

(c) the production of various drugs by each such company and import of these drugs during each of the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No sir, During the last two years Industrial Approvals with investment indications to the extent of approx. Rs. 104 crores have been given to these Companies.

(b) Information to the extent available is given at the enclosed statement I

(c) We do not maintain data regarding companywise import of drugs. Details of production for two years by these companies of these drugs which are monitored by us are given at the enclosed statement—1

*List of companies with foreign equity over 25%*

Sl No	Name of the company
1.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
2.	M/s. Roche Products
3.	M/s Beyer India Limited
4.	M/s Proctor & Gamble (Richardson Hindustan)
5.	M/s Sandoz (India) Ltd.
6.	M/s Alkali & Chemicals (Amalgamated in ICI)
7.	M/s. Albott Laboratories.
8.	M/s. Cibatul
9.	M/s Boots Pharmaceuticals Limited.
10.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome
11.	M/s Carter Wallace
12.	M/s Eskayef Limited
13.	M/s. Fulford (India) Ltd.
14.	M/s. Glaxo India Limited

## Name of the company

15	M/s Griffon Labs
16	M/s Hindustan Cib-Geigy of India Ltd
17	M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals
18	M/s In'far India Limited
19	M/s E. Merck (I) Ltd.
20	M/s Modi Mundi Pharma
21	M/s Parke Davis Limited.
22	M/s Pfizer Limited
23	M/s Rhone-Poulenc (May & Baker)
24	M/s Synbiotics
25	M/s Wander
26	M/s Wyeth Labs.
27	M/s Smith Kline Beecham
28	M/s Cynamid India Limited
29	M/s Unit-Sankyo

*Name of the company**Sl. No*

30.	Ms/ German Remedies Ltd.
31.	M/s Reckitt & Colman
32.	M/s Jni-UCB
33.	M/s Duphar Interfran Limited.
34.	M/s Searle (India)
35.	M/s Boehringer-Mannheim India Ltd.
36.	M/s G T B L.
37.	M/s Roussel Pharmaceuticals
38.	M/s Rallis India Ltd.
39.	M/s Max-GB
40.	M/s Astra-IDL

## STATEMENT - II

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C Unit	Production	
		1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
1. M/s. Abbott Labs			
Erythromycin Stearate I.P.	T	22.33	18.00*
2. M/s. Bayer (I) Ltd.			
i) Chloroquine Phosphate	T	32.96	30.19
ii) Mebhydroline	T	21.76*	10.52
3. M/s. Boehringer-Mannheim			
i) Chloramphenicol Powder	T	50.87	66.52
ii) Gilbenciamide	T	0.58	1.23
4. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome			
i) Dapsone	T	4.07	13.30
ii) DEC Citrate	T	7.82	8.27
iii) Digexin	Kg.	16.00	13.58

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C Unit	1990-91	Production	1991-92
1	2	3		4
iv) Pyrimethamine	T	Nil	Nil	Nil
v) Isoprenaline	Kg	5.00	5.00	15.00
. vi) Trimethoprim	T	70.89	70.89	97.02
5. M/s. Boots Pharmaceuticals				
i) Ibuprofen	T	178.60	178.60	167.77
ii) Diloxanide Fureate	T	Nil	Nil	Nil
iii) Crystalline Insulin	MU	2703.00	2703.00	3097.00
6. M/s. Cynamid India Ltd				
i) Tetracycline	T	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. M/s Duphar-Interfran Ltd.				
i) Cholacaliferol IP (Vit. D3)	Kg.	461.00	461.00	322.00
ii) Isoxsuprine Hydrochloride	T	1.91	1.91	1.55
iii) Paracetamol	T	Nil	Nil	Nil



Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C Unit	Production	
		1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
8. M/s. Eskayef Limited			
i) Trimeterene	T	N.A.	0.10
ii) Trifluoperazine	T	0.24	0.10
9 M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.			
i) Vitamin E (Acetate)	T	86.26	167.06
ii) Vitamin P (Rutin)	T	Nil	Nil
iii) Vitamin K	T	Nil	Nil
iv) Chloroquine Phosphate	T	57.08	57.26
10. M/s. German Remedies Ltd.			
i) Hydroxyethyl Theophylline	T	70.47	70.76
ii) Sulfamoxole	T	63.97	49.49
iii) Theophylline	T	86.96	80.88
iv) Trimethoprim	T	6.17	7.38

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C Unit	Production 1990-91	Production 1991-92
1	2	3	4
v) Xantinolnicotinate	T	15.05	13.33
11. M/s Glaxo India Ltd			
i) Betamethasone	Kg	1141.00	1190.00
ii) Griseofulvin	T	Nil	8.65
iii) Ibuprofen	T	0.25	-
iv) Ranitidine	T	25.56	19.55
v) Triple Vaccine	KL	3.84	4.52
vi) Vitamin A	MMU	13.77	7.33
12. M/s Hindustan Cibe-Geigy Ltd			
i) Dihydralazine	T	17.30	11.72
ii) Hydrochlorothiazide	T	12.42	6.50
iii) Sulphaphenazale	T	2.91	Nil
iv) Sulphagemidine	T	15.48	2.24

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C		Production	
	1	2 Unit	3	4
v) Sulphathiazole		T	2.94	Nil
13 M/s Hoechst India Ltd				
i) Baraligan Ketene		T	2.49	2.50
ii) Frusemide		T	7.80	7.59
iii) Glybenclaid		T	2.49	2.80
iv) Isopropyl Antipyrine		T	22.92	22.79
v) Pheniramine Maleate		T	26.06	38.00
vi) Procaine		T	36.16	48.41
vii) Talbutamide		T	7.90	5.26
14 M/s Infar (I) Ltd				
i) Metclopramide		T	0.24*	0.39
15 M/s Parke-Davis				
i) Amodiaquine Hcl		T	16.69	3.49
ii) Chloramphenicol Palmitate		T	11.25	12.87

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C		Production	
	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92
	1	2	3	4
iii) Chloramphenicol Powder	T	24.69	17.65	
iv) Diphenhydramine Hcl	T	0.30	0.65	
16 M/s Pfizer Limited				
i) Chlorpropamide	T	29.12	44.38	
ii) Isoniazid	T	44.93	24.45	
iii) Oxytetracycline & its Salts	T	112.77	107.09	
iv) Pynrental Palmoate	T	16.40	19.84	
v) Sodium PAS	T	Nil	Nil	
vi) Tetracycline	T	N.A	N.A	
17 M/s Procter & Gamble				
Menthol	T	28.05	44.09	
18 M/s Rallis India Ltd				
i) Ibuprofen	T	Nil	Nil	

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	ACC		Production	
	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	
ii) Iron Dextran	KL	23.5*	22.18	
iii) Loperamide	T	Nil	Nil	
19. M/s. Reckitt & Colman				
i) Parachloro Meta Xylenol	T	88.46	110.10	
20. M/s. Rhone-Poulenc (I) Ltd.				
i) Chlorpromazine	T	0.51*	1.62	
ii) Phtholylsulphathiazole	T	Nil	Nil	
iii) Prochlorperazine	T	Nil	Nil	
iv) Sulphadiazine	T	4.07	Nil	
v) Sulpathiazole	T	Nil	Nil	
vi) Sulphadimidine	T	Nil	Nil	
vii) Metronidazole	T	3.18	9.66	
21. M/s. Roche Products				
i) Chlorodiazepoxide	Kg.	888.00	363.00	

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C		Production	
	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	Unit
	2	3	4	
1				
ii) Dehydrometine	Kg.	182.00	104.00	
iii) Diazepam	T	0.66	0.91	
iv) Sulphamethoxazole	T	18.38	32.69	
v) Vitamin A	MMU	60.25	58.05	
vi) Vitamin E	T	7.71	7.14	
22. M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals				
i) Framycetin	T	6.36	8.09	
23. M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.				
i) Atropine	Kg.	Nil	Nil	
ii) Digoxin	Kg.	10.00*	4.27	
iii) Sulphamethoxazole	T	N.A.	N.A.	
24. M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.				
i) Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride	T	1.93	1.82	
ii) Spirolectone	T	0.52*	0.26	

Name of the company/Bulk Drugs	A/C		Production	
	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92
	2	3	4	
25. M/s. UNI Sankyo Ltd.				
i) pyrazinamide	T	1.50		0.45
26. M/s. UNI-UCB Ltd.				
i) DEC Citrate	T	N.A.		N.A.
27. M/s. Wander Ltd.				
i) Sodium PAS	T	31.82		18.59*
28. M/s. Wyeth Labs				
i) Hydrocortisone	Kg.	15.00		2.00
ii) Prednisolone	Kg.	2246.00		1949.00
29. M/s. Astra-IDL				
i) Ibuprofen	T	Nil		0.03
ii) Terbutaline	Kg.	467.00		465.00
iii) Lignocaine/Xylocaine	T	4.92		4.37
iv) Clofazimine	T	1.14		1.33

\* : Estimated.

N.A.: Not available

## STATEMENT - II

S. No.	Name	Flat No.
1.	S. Sethuraman	D-II/19, Shah. Rd.
2.	D.K. Joshi	D-II/201, Kaka Ng.
3.	Smt. Usha Rai	D-II/161, Kaka Ng.
4.	E.P. Redhakrishan	D-II/97, Kaka Ng.
5.	R.K. Sharma	D-II/2500, Netaji Ng.
6.	Anand Vardhan	D-II-89 Pd. Rd.
7.	S.L. Dhingra	D-II/13, Shah. Rd.
8.	Girish Mathur	D-II/137, Kaka Ng.
9.	K.M. Srivastava	D-I/6, Peshwa Rd.
10.	N. Srinivasna	D-I/6, Pashwa Rd.
11.	Kishore Chand	S-12/1019, R.K. Puram
12.	V.V. Eswaran	C-II/75, Shah. Rd.
13.	B.K. Mathur	A-21/99, Lodhi Colony
14.	Upendra Vajpayee	D-II/315, Pd. Rd.



S. No.	Name	Flat No.
15.	B. P. Agarwal	D-II/348, Pd. Rd.
16.	Arvind Ghosh	G-201, Nanak Pira.
17.	Bachhan Srivastava	C-256, Minto Rd.
18.	L. P. S. Srivastava	D-II/296, Vinay Marg
19.	V. S. Sanghvi	10-A, S. S. Park.
20.	V. N. Naes	D-II/352, Pd. Rd.
21.	H. K. Dua	D-II/325, Pd. Rd.
22.	A. K. Kidwai	D-II/317, Pd. Rd.
23.	M. C. Ramaswamy	D-II/58, Pd. Rd.,
24.	P. K. Vardharajan	B-67, Pd. Rd.,
25.	Stanshu Das	D-I/53, Bharti Ng.
26.	K. D. Sarkar	D-II/323, Pd. Rd.,
27.	D. P. Sabharwal	D-II/M-2800, Netaji Ng.
28.	D. Nandi	D-I/21, Ravindra Ng.,
29.	P. Neelkantiiah	D-II/6, Pd. Rd.

S. No	Name	Flat No.
30.	R. C. Pandey	D-II/119, Kid. Ng. (W)
31.	G. S. Chawla	D-II/67, Shah. Rd.
32.	Sailen Chatterjee	D-II/15, Shah. Rd.
33.	A. N. Das	36, Canning Lane
34.	P. V. Parokal	A-190, Pd. Park
35.	Kamal Sahai	A-115, Pd. Park
36.	P. K. S. Kutty	C-II/15, Tilak Marg.
37.	Ganesh Shukla	B-87, Pd. Rd
38.	B. K. Marwaha	D-II/75, Bharti Ng
39.	R. G. Bedi	C-II/41, Tilak Marg.
40.	Binodanand Thakur	D-I/186, Ch. Puri
41.	M. L. Kofru	D-II/83, Kaka Ng.
42.	K. Natarajan	D-II/51, Kaka Ng.
43.	A. Raghavan	D-II/145, Kaka Ng
44.	N. N. Menon	D-II/183, Kaka Ng.

S. No	Name	Flat No.
45.	N. Sundaram	D-II/152-B, Moti bagh
46.	T.V.R. Senay	D-II/100 Kid. Ng. (E)
47.	D.S. Mehra	D-II/226, Ch. Puri.
48.	D. Sarkar	D-II/14, Cornwallis Rd.
49.	K.D. Bhatt	52, Ashoka Rd.
50.	Kundan Vyas	349, L.B. Nagar.
51.	V.K.M. Kutty	D-I/25, Ravindra Ng.
52.	S. Venkatesh	D-II/56, Kaka Ng.
53.	Virendra Kumar	D-II/56, Kak Ng.
54.	Pramod Mathur	B/6, Pd. Rd.
55.	Pran Sabharwal	C-I/27, Pd. Rd.
56.	K.V.S. Ramasarma	D-II/53, Kaka Ng
57.	V.M. Saluja	D-II/6/4, Andrews Ganj
58.	Arunday Guha	B-47, Pd. Rd.
59.	Raj Gill	D-89, Ravinder Ng.

Flat No.

Name

S. No.

60.	Sumar Kaul	D-115, Ravinder Ng.
61.	S. K. Chadha	D-II/39/a, Andrews Ganj
62.	Parneshwar Dayal	1 (UF) College Rd.
63.	R. M. Sharma	D-II/41/1, Andrews Ganj
64.	Kashmiri Lal	D-II/42/1, Andrews Ganj
65.	N. Thyagarajan	6 (LF) Babar Place
66.	C. V. Vijayan	D-I/90, Ch. Puri
67.	P. N. Vajpayee	D-II/28, Kaka Ng.
68.	Dipita Sen	D-II/52, Kaka Ng.
69.	J. P. Chaturvedi	D-II/55, Kaka Ng.
70.	Sharad Dwivedi	A-158, Pd. Rd.
71.	T. R. Chopra	D-II/76, Kid. Ng. (E)
72.	Virendra Prabhakar	
73.	Raghu Rai	D-I/1, Ravinder Ng.
74.	N. B. Lela	D-II/62, Kaka Ng.

S No	Name	Flat No.
75.	Chetan Chadha	D-1/6, Ravinder Ng.
76	Navin Chander Shah	D-1/98 Ravinder Ng.
77	Nikhil Chakraborty	D-1/35, Kaka Ng.
78	Sukumar Dutta	D-1/62, Ch. Puri
79	Subhas Chander	D-1/89, Ravinder Ng.
80	Snehlata Bhatia	D-1/13, Kaka Ng.
81.	Manuhari Pathak	D-1/47, Ravinder Ng.
82	R C. Pandit	D-6, Tilak Lane
83.	R R. Prabhu	A-11, And. Ganj Extn.
84.	Vijay Shankar	A-12, And. Ganj. Ext.,
85.	Satish Jagran	J-4, And. Ganj Extn.,
86.	Chaturbhuj Mishra	B-11, And. Ganj Ext.,
87.	B P. Shukla	B-14, And. Ganj. Ext.
88	Y P. Mathur	B-15, And. Ganj. Extn.
89	S R. Kumar	C-11, And. Ganj. Extn.,

S No.	Name	Flat No
90	Virender Sanghvi	C-12, And. Ganj Ext.,
91	V. Rajagopal	C-14, And. Ganj. Extn.,
92	Nitya Chakraborty	N-B, And. Ganj Extn.,
93	Dinkar Shukla	E-16, And. Ganj. Extn.

**Import of Fertilizers**

landed cost of these fertilisers ?

8265. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers imported after deregulation of phosphate and Potassium fertilizers; and

(b) the name of importing agencies and the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The quantities & landed cost (weighted average of major fertilisers (viz. Urea, DAP and MOP) imported on Government account till 31.3.93. following decontrol of phosphatic and potassium fertilisers on 25th August, 92 are as follow:

<i>Fertilizer</i>	<i>Quantity (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Weighted average landed cost (Rs. per tonne)</i>
UREA	11.91	4121.07
DAP	1.78	4737.08
MOP	5.86	3744.20

In so far as Urea & MOP are concerned, all imports have been on government account. Import of DAP was however, decanalised with effect from 17th Sept., 92 and it can be freely imported. The statistics of imports made on non—Government account are not available.

**Setting Up of solar Thermal Power Plant  
At Gaya**

8266. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of Solar Thermal Plants in Bihar

(b) if so, the details thereof, location—wise

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Bihar for setting up of Solar Thermal Power Plants in the State and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON—CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) No proposal for setting up any solar Thermal Power Plant in Bihar is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Feasibility Reports for 2.x 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plants each at Gaya and Chakai had been received from Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB).

(d) BSEB was suggested to modify the Feasibility Report based on recorded meteorological data for the sites. However, generation of power through Solar Thermal Route is a new technology which is not yet cost effective. The Techno—Economic viability of such power plants is being looked into by the government in view

of very high capital investment involved.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

[*Translation*]

**Purchase of G. D. A. and M. D. A. Flats by DDA**

8267. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to purchase housing units of various categories constructed by the Ghaziabad Development Authority and the Merut Development Authority; 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) The DDA has reported that there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Quitrent does not arise.

[*English*]

**Bomb Explosion in Pulgaon City**

8268. SHRI RAMACHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb belonging to the Central Ammunition Depot, Pulgaon district, Wardha exploded in densely-populated Pulgaon city in March, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any inquiry into the pilferage of the bomb from the Depot;

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty officials and also to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) to (e) A minor explosion took place in Pulgaon town in March 1993. From the preliminary investigations carried out and on the basis of information obtained from the civil police authorities, although it is difficult, at this stage, to identify the precise nature and source of the material which exploded, it does not appear to be a bomb belonging to Central Ammunition Depot (CAD) Pulgaon. All possible security measures in all ammunition depots are taken to prevent any theft of arms and ammunition.

**Drinking Water Problem**

8269. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned some amount to Government of Madhya Pradesh to improve the drinking water problem in the drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) the steps taken to release the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c): A sum of Rs. 31.54 crores was released to Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 for improving the drinking water problem in rural areas including drought affected areas. A sum of Rs. 10.60 crores has also been released as first instalment of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 1993-94.



**Production by Nagaon Paper Mill Limited**

8270. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaon Paper Mill (HPC) at Jaciroad is producing much below its installed capacity;

(b) if so, the details of the installed capacity and actual production during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for less capacity utilisation by this Mill;

(d) the steps taken proposed to be take to improve the production of NPM;

(e) whether the Government have decided to reduce the manpower in NPM; 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) As against the installed capacity of one lakh tonnes per annum the production at Nagaon Paper Mills, Jaciroad in the last 3 years was:—

Year	Production in M. T.
1990—91	66125
1991—92	57544
1992—93	55662

(c) The low production is due to operational problems mechanical break downs, non-availability of stable and uninterrupted power from State Grid and sluggish market conditions.

(d) The technical problems have been identified and action initiated to overcome them.

(e) and (f) Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been introduced in Hindustan Paper Corporation including Nagaon.

**Disinvestment of Shares of PSUs**

8271. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised from disinvestment in shares of the Public Sector Undertaking in the first, second and third round, public sector undertaking—wise;

(b) the reasons for the non-achievement of the target;

(c) whether non-achievement is due to the lack of the profits in purchase of shares;

(d) whether most of the shares have been purchased by UTI and other semi-Government financial institutions; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e): During 1992—93, against the target of Rs. 3500 crores, Government through disinvestment of a part of its equity holdings in 16 PSEs, realised Rs. 1912.51 crores. The amount realised, undertaking—wise, is given in the attached statement. Since the prices for PSE shares quoted by the bidders were less than the referal prices fixed by the Government, all the shares offered were not sold. The PSE shares were sold by inviting tenders from banks, companies, institutions, mutual funds, individuals, etc., who were permitted to buy, hold and sell shares in India. During 1992—93 UTI and other public sector financial institutions have purchased PSE shares for Rs. 1906.56 crores as they were successful in the bidding.

## STATEMENT

## Details of Amount Realised Through Disinvestment of PSU Shares In 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Amount realised (Rs in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	8.21
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	331.18
3.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd	45.40
4.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1.30
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	8.07
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	331.85
7.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	82.55
8.	HMT Ltd.	23.89
9.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	15.63
10.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	244.20
11.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.72
12.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	17.88

Sl No	Name of the PSU	Amount realised (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
13.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	70.43
14	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	30.36
15	State Trading Corpn of India Ltd.	2.25
16	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	700.09
	Total	1912.51

**Allotment of Mig flats to Retired Government Servants**

8272. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi have asked the Delhi Development authority not to cancel the allotment of M. I. G. flats to retired government servants on the grounds of their inability to pay the cost of the flats in cash;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to give the option to the retiring/ retired government servants to purchase the DDA flats on hire purchase keeping their financial status/ purchasing capacity in view of the abnormal increase in the price of flats booked by them 14 years earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) : Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that in Civil Writ Petition No. 1102/93 the Hon'ble High Court has ordered not to cancel the allotment of 64 persons mentioned in the Petition.

(b) the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi, while issuing orders on 23.2.93. has and 12. 3. 93 directed that each member mentioned in the write petition should pay 20% of Rs. 2,10,000/—to DDA within a fortnight from the date of order and, if this is done, the allotment of flats to them should not be canceled till further orders. The matter is subjective.

(c) No, sir.

**Dwelling Units for SCs/STs in Kerala**

8273. SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to the state of Kerala for constructing dwelling units for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Indira Awas Yojana as on 31 March, 1993.

(b) the number of dwelling units constructed in North Wynad in Kerala under Indira Awas Yojana;

(c) whether these dwelling units were constructed by the beneficiaries or any middle men/ contractors have been engaged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) : The amount allocated to Kerala State for constructing Dwelling units for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Indira Awas Yojana as on 31st March, 1993 (1992—93) is Rs. 214.66 lakhs.

(b) 248 House were completed in Wynad in Kerala under Indira Awas Yojana.

(c) As reported by the State Government, beneficiaries themselves construct the Houses. No other instances of engaging any middlemen / contractors have so far come to notice.

(d) does not arise.

**Commercialisation of Residential Houses**

8274. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have announced any scheme for the commercialisation of residential Houses on the main roads having 80 ft. wide road;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the houses on the main Aurobindo Marg specially Green Park are also covered under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGO)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

### Posting of Spouses

8275. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received by the Department of Public Grievances for not posting the spouses in service at the same station;

(b) the number of such requests acceded to during the last one year;

(c) the number of requests still pending for consideration; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to decide these cases?

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

(b) to (d) It is for the various Cadre Controlling authorities to consider requests from spouses for posting at the same station keeping in view the guidelines issued in this regard by

Department of Personnel and training on 3.4.1986. Information regarding the requests agreed to and still pending for consideration is not centrally maintained.

### Funds for Superconductor Project

8276. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news—item captioned, "Super—conductor project freezes as funds dry up" appearing in the Business Standard dated April 8, 1993.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the proposals for a Rs. 200 crore project submitted by former Chairman of the National Programme Management Council for superconductivity, have since been rejected; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent to which disapproval of funds has hit the superconductivity programme in the country?

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

(b) The superconductivity Basic and Applied R&D under the National Programme is being supported as a long term programme involving more than 60 groups with 8th Plan budgetary allocations of about Rs. 25 crores. Some good results have been achieved both in Basic and Applied research work and qualified trained manpower base has been created.

(c) and (d) While the initial projections for the 8th Plan period (1992—97) were Rs. 65 crores for Department of Science and Technology Department of Atomic Energy and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Planning Commission's indicative outlay is about Rs. 25 crores.

#### **Water Supply Project for Chethala taluk and Kuttanad Taluk**

8277. SHRI THAYL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has forwarded a final report about a project of water supply to the Chethala Taluk and Kuttanad Taluk'

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

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

#### **Unauthorised Constructions Made By C.P.W.D.**

8278. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of unauthorised constructions have been made by C.P.W.D. officials for their own use near bungalows/flats of Members of Parliament in North Avenue South Avenue, Ferozeshah Road, Kushak Road and other places in New Delhi areas;

(b) if so, whether a number of complaints

have been received from M.Ps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be 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) while no pucca constructions for residential purposes have been made in these areas by CPWD officials, some workers have put up unauthorised jhuggies and made encroachments behind North Avenue.

(b) and (c) : The matter has been reported to the NDMC Authorities for removal of unauthorised jhuggies and is also under consideration of both the House committees of Parliament. The unauthorised encroachments in the near side of accommodations allotted to workers are being removed by the C.P.W.D.

[*Translation*]

#### **Demolition of Houses in Pull Prahaladpur**

8279. SHRI RAMBADAN :  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM :  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of houses have been demolished in the name of sanitation and beautification in Pull Prahaladour area of south Delhi as reported in some newspapers;

(b) if so, whether there houses were illegally constructed;

(c) if so, the reasons for which no action could be taken in this regard till date?

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 Municipal Corporation of Delhi, only 15 structures and 2 boundary walls coming in the right of way of Suraj Kund Road were demolished, after following the legal provisions as these houses were constructed unauthorisedly.

**Work done by NBCC in Pragati Sathan and Pragati Vihar**

8280. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work done by the National Buildings Construction Corporation and the Contractors in Pragati Sathan and Pragati Vihar was of sub—standard;

(b) if so, whether the quality control officers of NBCC have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officers of NBCC found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited is not executing any work in Pragati Sathan. In respect of works being executed by NBCC in Pragati Vihar neither the work done by the Corporation nor the work of the contractor is sub—standard.

(b) As is the practice in the Corporation for ensuring quality control in construction, a routine surprise check of the project was conducted on 1.3.1993. Certain observations were made by the Quality control Team of NBCC and these

observations were attended to by the project.

(c) In view of the fact that observations made by the Quality Control Team of NBCC have been attended to, the question of taking action against the officers does not arise.

**Government Accommodation to Journalists in Press Information Bureau**

8282. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed qualification for accredited journalist in Press Information Bureau and the rules for providing Government accommodation to them;

(b) the names of the Journalists to whom Government accommodation has been provided and the duration for which it has been provided;

(c) the names of such journalists out of them who have not vacated the accommodation even after the expiry of tenure; and

(d) the steps taken / proposed to be taken to get the accommodation vacated and provide to the needy journalists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Accreditation is granted by Press Information Bureau to any Journalist who has more than 5 years professional experience. Under the existing policy guidelines Press Pool accommodation is allotted to the accredited Press correspondents & News Cameramen on the recommendations of the Screening Committee subject to conditions given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The names of the Journalists to whom

accommodation has been provided is given in Statement II

(c) and (d) The accredited Journalist who fulfill the eligibility criteria have been allotted accommodation, under the guidelines as amended from time to time. However, keeping in view the existing allotments, the PIB is reviewing the policy guidelines in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development with a view to provide accommodation to the needy Journalists.

### STATEMENT

ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 8282 FOR 12.593 LOK SABHA.

### ANNEXURE—I

Guidelines for allotment of General Pool accommodation to accredited Press correspondents and Journalists.

Allotment of accommodation from the press Pool to accredited Press Correspondents and Journalists is made subject to the following conditions:

- a. He/She does not own a house in his/her name or in the name of family member or dependents at the time of allotment or subsequently in Delhi.
- b. the case shall be finalised after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Screening Committee set up by the Ministry of I & B headed by the Principal Information Officer of which Joint Secretary Additional Secretary (Estate and Director of Estates shall be ex-office Members, and four

Journalists to be nominated by the Ministry of I&B shall be Members.

- c. He/She is a correspondent representing Indian Press and not any foreign Press/Media.
- d. The persons concerned are drawing salary upto Rs. 8,920/—
- e. Such of these allottees who are drawing emoluments upto Rs. 8,920/—p.m. would be charged licence fee under FR—45 A or flat rate of licence fee under FR—45—A whichever is higher.
- f. the type of accommodation would be determined on the basis of the basic pay of the official but limited to Type V..A or lower types; allotted of the accommodation higher than Type V..A may be allotted type V..A accommodation, if they are otherwise eligible immediately.
- g. The duration of allotment be upto three years, the position be reviewed thereafter.
- h. There would be periodic review of accreditation of Press Correspondents/News Cameraman by the Ministry of I&B and the Directorate of Estates would be informed of changes, if any, to enable cancellation of allotment.
- i. No Editor of Newspaper should be eligible for allotment from Press Pool /General Pool.
- j. The allotment shall be made keeping in view the seniority list maintained by the PIB.



## STATEMENT - II

S No	Name	Flat No.
1	S Sethuraman	D-II/19, Shah. Rd.
2	D K. Joshi	D-II/201, Kaka Ng.
3	Smt. Usha Rai	D-II/161, Kaka Ng.
4	E P. Radhakrishnan	D-II/97, Kaka Ng.
5	R K Sharma	D-II/2500, Netagi Ng.
6	Anand Vardhan	D-II-89 Pd Rd.
7	S L. Dhingra	D-II/13, Shah. Rd.
8	Girish Mathur	D-II/137, Kaka Ng.
9	K M Srivastava	D-I/6, Peshwa Rd.
10	N Srinivasna	D-I/6, Pashwa Rd.
11	Kishore Chand	S-12/1019, R.K. Puram
12	V.V. Eswaran	C-II/75, Shah. Rd.

S. No	Name	Flat No.
13	B. K. Mathur	A-21/99, Lodhi Colony
14	Upendra Vajpayee	D-II/315, Pd. Rd.
15	B. P. Agarwal	D-II/348, Pd. Rd.
16	Arvind Ghosh	G-201, Nanak Pira.
17	Bachhan Srivastava	C-256, Minto Rd.
18	L. P. S. Srivastava	D-II/296, Vinay Marg
19	V. S. Sanghvi	10-A, S. S. Park.
20	V. N. Naes	D-II/352, Pd. Rd.
21	H. K. Dua	D-II/325, Pd. Rd.
22	A. K. Kidwai	D-II/317, Pd. Rd.
23	M. C. Ramaswamy	D-II/58, Pd. Rd.
24	P. K. Vardharajan	B-67, Pd. Rd.,
25	Stanshu Das	D-I/53, Bharti Ng.

S No	Name	Flat No.
26	K D Sarkar	D-II/323, Pd. Rd.,
27	D P Sabharwal	D-II/M-2800, Netaji Nç
28.	D. Nandi	D-I/21, Ravindra Ng.,
29	P. Neelkantiah	D-II/6, Pd. Rd.
30	R.C. Pandey	D-II/119, Kid. Ng. (W)
31	G.S. Chawla	D-II/67, Shah. Rd.
32.	Sailan Chatterjee	D-II/15, Shah. Rd.
33.	A.N. Das	36, Canning Lane
34	P.V. Parokal	A-190, Pd. Park
35'	Kamal Sahai	A-115, Pd. Park
36	P K S Kutty	C-II/15, Tilak Marg.
37	Ganesh Shukla	B-67, Pd. Rd.

S No	Name	Flat No.
38.	B K Marwaha	D-II/75, Bharti Ng.
39.	R.G. Bedi	C-II/41, Tilak Marg.
40.	Binodanand Thakur	D-II/186, Ch. Puri
41	M.L. Kotru	D-II/83, Kaka Ng.
42.	K Natarajan	D-II/51, Kaka Ng
43	A. Raghavan	D-II/145, Kaka Ng.
44	N.N. Menon	D-II/183, Kaka Ng.
45.	N Sundaram	D-II/152-B, Moti bag
46.	T V R Senay	D-II/100 Kid. Ng. (E)
47	D.S. Mehra	D-II/226, Ch. Puri
48	D Sarkar	D-II/14, Cornwallis R
49	K D Bhatt	52, Ashoka Rd.
50	Kundan Vyas	349, L. B Nagar

S No.	Name	Flat No.
51.	V. K. M. Kutty	D-1/25, Ravindra Ng.
52.	S. Venkatesh	D-11/56, Kaka Ng.
53.	Virendra Kumar	D-11/56, Kak Ng.
54.	Pramod Mathur	B/6, Pd. Rd.
55.	Pran Sabharwal	C-1/27, Pd. Rd.
56.	K. V. S. Ramasarma	D-11/53, Kaka Ng
57.	V. M. Saluja	D-11/6/4, Andrews Ganj
58.	Arunday Guha	B-47, Pd. Rd.
59.	Raj Gill	D-89, Ravinder Ng.
60.	Sumar Kaul	D-115, Ravinder Ng.
61.	S. K. Chadha	D-11/39/a, Andrews Ganj
62.	Parmeshwar Dayal	1 (UF) College Rd.

S No.	Name	Flat No.
63.	R. M. Sharma	D-II/41/1, Andrews Ganj
64.	Kashmiri Lal	D-II/42/1, Andrews Ganj
65.	N. Thyagarajan	6 (LF) Babar Place
66.	C. V. Vijayan	D-I/90, Ch. Puri
67.	P. N. Vajpayee	D-II/28, Kaka Ng.
68.	Dipita Sen	D-II/52, Kaka Ng.
69.	J. P. Chaturvedi	D-II/55, Kaka Ng.
70.	Sharad Dwivedi	A-158, Pd. Rd.
71.	T. R. Chopra	D-II/76, Kid. Ng. (E)
72.	Virendra Prabhakar	
73.	Raghu Rai	D-I/1, Ravinder Ng.
74.	N. B. Lela	D-II/62, Kaka Ng.

S. No.	Name	Flat No.
75.	Chetan Chedha	D-1/6, Ravinder Ng.
76.	Navin Chander Shah	D-1/98 Ravinder Ng.
77.	Nikhil Chakraborty	D-1/35, Kaka Ng.
78.	Sukumar Dutta	D-1/62, Ch. Puri
79.	Subhas Chander	D-1/89, Ravinder Ng.
80.	Snehlata Bhatia	D-1/13, Kaka Ng.
81.	Manuhari Pathak	D-1/47, Ravinder Ng.
82.	R C. Pandit	D-6, Tilak Lane
83.	R R Prabhu	A-11, And. Ganj Extn.
84.	Vijay Shankar	A-12, And. Ganj. Ext.,
85.	Satish Jagran	J-4, And. Ganj Extn.,
86.	Chaturbuj Mishra	B-11, And. Ganj Ext.
87.	B P. Shukla	B-14, And. Ganj. Ext.

S No	Name	Flat No.
88.	Y P. Mathur	B-15, And. Ganj. Extn.
89.	S.R. Kumar	C-11, And. Ganj. Extn.,
90.	Virender Sanghvi	C-12, And. Ganj Ext.,
91.	V.Rajagopal	C-14, And. Ganj. Extn.,
92.	Nitya Chakraborty	N-B, And. Ganj Extn.,
93.	Dinker Shukla	E-16, And. Ganj. Extn.



[English]

**Loan by Khadi & Village Industries Board**

8283. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board provides loans to the poor entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board has failed to recover outstanding loans of about Rs. 3.25 crores; and

(d) if so, the steps taken / being taken to recover these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Central Government provides financial assistance to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) by way of grants and loans for the development of KVI Sector in the country. KVIC in turn provide funds to its directly aided institutions throughout the country for starting and continuing KVI work. KVIC also gives funds to 30 KVI Boards working at the State / U.T. level for promoting KVI work within their respective jurisdiction through co-operative Societies and individual entrepreneurs. All details such as loans sanctioned, loans recovered etc. in respect of individual entrepreneurs are maintained at the State Board's level.

(c) and (d): The Member Secretary, Punjab KVI Board has informed that Rs. 1.08 crores have been recovered during 1991—92 and an amount of Rs. 1.75 crores have been recovered in 1992—93 by the Board. Board has assured that the remaining amount will also be recovered on priority basis. The Chairman of the Board is

personally looking after the recovery matters and is in touch with the Revenue Authorities. Recently Finance Commissioner (Revenue issued an instruction to District Collectors to take effective steps for recovery of the Board's dues. Recoveries of the Board's dues will be effected as arrears of land revenue by the District Collector concerned.

**Renting Out of Public Place by C. P. W. D.**

8284. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public parks and other open space are rented out by C. P. W. D. for commercial and other purposes;

(b) if so, the details with reasons and norms laid down therefor; and

(c) the details of the funds collected, by way of rental value during 1992 and how the same compare with the preceding three years?

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

(b) No rent is charged when such allotments are given for social functions. For allotments given for commercial purposes rent at the rate of Rs. 620/— per hectare per day is charged in advance.

(c) Rent realised during 1992 and the preceding three years is as under:

1989	Rs. 22,042.00
1990	Rs. 14,334.00
1991	Rs. 1,09,532.00
1992	Rs. 75,274.00

### Unauthorised Construction in Okhla Barrage

8285. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the unauthorised construction around Okhla Barrage;

(b) if so, the details of the unauthorised constructions in this area;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has demolished these constructions; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the builders as well officials of the Delhi Development Authority who allowed this illegal / unauthorised constructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) According to Delhi Development Authority, 43.6 acres of land was acquired for the planned development in village Okhla. However, possession of only 37 acres was taken over. Possession of the remaining 6.6 acres could not be taken over due to built up nature of the area or stay orders from the courts. The position of encroachments as found during a site inspection of the area by DDA in June, 1992 was as under:—

- i. Out of the 37 acres of land, possession of which was taken over, 19.3 acres were under encroachment.
- ii. Out of 19.3 acres of encroached area, encroachments on 10.4 acres, which comprises of 300—350 houses, were old (5—6 years) and the remaining areas i.e. 8.9 acres were encroached in the recent past.

Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has taken following action to detect and remove the encroachments unauthorised constructions:

- i. Field staff has been deployed to check unauthorised constructions/ encroachments. Whenever any unauthorised construction encroachment takes place, a report to the Police Station is immediately launched. In respect of encroachments taking place at Batla House 37 F. I. Rs. were lodged. A case has also been registered with the Srinivaspuri Police Station against the land grabbers.
- ii. Security guards have been deployed round the clock to check the unauthorised constructions encroachments by the land grabbers at site.
- iii. Demolition programmes were fixed for removing the encroachments/ unauthorised constructions on 3.9.1991, 21.10.1991, 1.2.1992, 22.4.1992, 22.6.1992, 12.9.1992, and 26.9.1992. However, these could not materialised due to non-availability of police force or due to administrative reasons. Police force was made available for clearance operation at Batla House on 13.3.1993 and in the process 13 acres of land was reclaimed.

### Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

8286. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank assistance has been provided to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of water supply and sanitation projects; and

(b) if so, the number of schemes under the World Bank aid so far implemented?

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

(b) : The Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project is the only scheme being implemented with World Bank assistance.

### Foreign Investment

8287. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of investments made by NRIs and foreign companies during the each of the last two financial years and during the current financial year till date; and

(b) the projects for which these investment have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Details of the investment approved by foreign companies including NRIs during the financial years 1991—92; 1992—93; and 1993—94 are as under :—

<i>Total No. of financial proposals approved</i>	<i>Amount of investments approved (Rs. in millions)</i>	
1991—92	415	13278.9
1992—93	679	46110.6
1993—94 (April '93)	65	4036.5

The main sectors in which these proposals

have been cleared are in the fields of engineering goods, machinery, textiles, electronic chemicals, petroleum & natural gas, oil refiner power, food processing & agro—based industries, fermentation, granites and ceramic decorated tiles, rubber and leather goods, power generation equipment, transportation, hospitals, hotels etc.

[Translation]

### Gratuity to Central Government Employees

8288. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the amount of gratuity to the Central Government employees; and

(b) 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.

### Foreign Investment Proposals

8289. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total amount of foreign investment proposals cleared during February and March 1993 vis—à—vis the foreign investment proposals approved in January 1993 ?

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

KRISHNA SAHI): Details of foreign investment proposals and amount of investment approved during January, February and March, 1993 are as under:—

<i>No. of Foreign Investment Proposals approved in '93</i>		<i>Amount of Foreign Investment approved (Rs. in crores)</i>
January	35	815.85 crores
February	62	1579.11 crores
March	52	181.40 crores

### **Loss Making Public Sector Undertakings.**

8290. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the loss making public sector undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such public sector undertakings;

(c) how many of them are in the coal sector;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down these loss making undertakings; and

(e) the loss sustained by these public sector undertakings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) : As per the performance upto the period 31st March, 1992 102 public sector undertakings have been identified as loss making enterprises. The details have been indicated in Statement No. 7B, Page S—47 of Volume—I of Public Enterprises Sur-

vey 1991—92 placed before Parliament on 26th February, 1993.

(c) There are two enterprises in the Coal Sector.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) the loss sustained by these undertakings during the last three years have been detailed in Statement — 7 B referred to above.

### **Drinking Water in Delhi**

8291. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the water treatment plant purchased for Delhi which are yet to be commissioned stating the period for which these plants are pending commissioning and the reasons therefor;

(b) the estimated drinking water demand risen by the end of 1992 as against the demand in 1990 and 1991 and by what percentage the demand for drinking water in Delhi has been met during these years;

(c) the areas which have been continuously suffering from water shortage stating the extent of the demand met in these areas; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to augment the drinking water supply in Delhi during the summer season:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : Delhi Water Supply & Swage Disposal Undertaking has reported that :

(a) First Phase (50 MGD) of 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur has been completed. Out of 50 MGD treatment capacity 30 MGD of water supply has been injected in the existing system after flushing of conveyance mains. The remaining 20 MGD of potable water will also be injected in the water supply system after flushing of conveyance mains is completed. The work of construction of water treatment plant in Nangloi along with laying of the pumping mains has been awarded by D.W.S. & S.D.U. recently and is targeted for completion by December, 1994. The raw water requirements for this plant are to be met from Haryana in exchange for treated sewage affluent.

(b) The requirement of drinking water has increased as under: 1989—90: 585 MGD 1990—91: 622 MGD 1991—92: 655 MGD The percentage of drinking water requirement met is as under: 1989—90: 88.47% 1990—91: 80.30% 1991—92: 76.33%

(c) DWS & SDU reports that water shortage exists in areas in South Delhi, Mehrauli and other areas situated at the tail end of contribution system mainly consisting of rural areas. Percentage of drinking water requirement met at present in South Delhi varies from 50% to 60% whereas in rural areas the requirement met is about 40%.

(d) As reported by DWS & SDU as per enclosed statement.

(Statement)

1. The present installed capacity of the water treatment plants is 472 MGD. By maximising, on average 500 MGD of water is being produced. Recently DWS & SDU have commissioned one Ranney Well in village Hirankii and village Alipur Block, thereby improving water supply considerably. The Undertaking has also completed the work of first phase of (50 MGD) of 100 MGD water treatment plant at Haidepur. After flushing and testing of the main 30 MGD has already been injected in the grid and remaining 20 MGD is likely to be injected very shortly. Water supply has already been improved considerably in North West Delhi and Rohini areas. 73 nos of tugewells have been installed in various areas.
2. The Undertaking has deployed trucks mounted with sintex tanks tractors, mounted trailers etc. to meet the demand in short supply areas of Delhi.
3. To attend various complaints regarding water supply, 13 control rooms round the clock in various zones, 2 control rooms from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. in Karol Bagh Zone and Mehrauli Zone have been set up. One control room at Varunalaya Phase II, Jhandewalan is also functioning round the clock.
4. A mobile laboratory has been deployed in rural areas of Delhi for monitoring the quality of water, in addition to 4 well equipped and modern laboratories set up at the treatment plants.
5. All shallow hand pumps installed in re-settlement colonies have been painted in red colour with indication "WATER NOT FIT FOR DRINKING".

6. The drinking water being supplied by the DWS & SD Undertaking is potable and conforms to standards laid down by the Ministry of Urban Development. The quality of water is checked at every stage of treatment right from the raw water stage upto storage in service reservoirs and also in distribution system in service reservoirs. Besides water supplied from the Ranney wells and tubewells is also tested on regular basis to ensure that no contaminations has taken place during transmission of water through municipal mains. Near about 200 water samples are lifted daily from the distribution system i.e. individual taps and public hydrants etc. Testing kits have been provided to all J. Es. to periodically test the quality of water at consumer's end during their rounds to the area.

**To be Answered on Wednesday, the 12th May 1993 "Changes in Grants—in—Aid Scheme"**

8292. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are contemplating any changes in the grant—in—aid scheme for the development of non—forest wastelands;

(b) if so, whether these changes have been introduced in view of the difficulties experienced in the implementation of the on—going projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) & (c) The Grants—in—Aid Scheme is being refined under the new name "Support to Non—Government Organisations for Development of Wastelands". The changes in the scheme will take into consideration the new mandate of the National Wastelands Development Board and suggestions given at the consultations held with the Non—Government Organisations recently regarding procedures and cost norms currently adopted by the scheme.

**Wastelands**

8293. DR. K. V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of wasteland in country, State—wise;

(b) the schemes implemented and proposed to be implemented by the National Wastelands development Board during the Year 1992—93; and

(c) the financial outlay fixed / proposed for the year 1993—94 for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) No detailed survey for identification of wastelands has yet been carried out in the country. However, according to one estimate, the extent of wastelands in the country is 129.574 million hectares out of which 93.685 million hectares is non—forest wastelands. State—wise estimates of wastelands (including non—forest wastelands) in the country is given in enclosed statement.

(b) The National Wastelands Development Board in 1992—93 implemented the schemes given in the table below:—

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Central Assistance released during 1992—93 (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1.	Integrated Wastelands Development Projects scheme	1672.38
2.	Fuelwood and Fodder Projects scheme	326.00
3.	Grants—in—Aids scheme	84.96
4.	Decentralised People's Nursery scheme	316.00

(c) The list of schemes along with financial outlay for 1993—94 are given in the table below:—

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1993—94 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme	3032.00
2.	Investment Promotional Scheme	400.00
3.	Support to Non—Government Organisations for Wastelands Development	500.00
4.	Technology Development and Extension Scheme	150.00
5.	Scheme for Promotional and Critical Support Services	450.00
6.	Wastelands Development Task Force	200.00

**STATEMENT**  
*Estimates of Wastelands in India*  
 (Million Hectares)

State/UT	Non-Forest Degraded Area	Forest Degraded Area	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	7 682	3 734	11 416
Assam	0 935	0 795	1 730
Bihar	3 896	1 562	5 458
Gujarat	7 153	0 683	7 836
Haryana	2 404	0 074	2 478
Himachal Pradesh	1 424	0 534	1 958
Jammu and Kashmir	0 531	1 034	1 565
Karnataka	7 122	2 043	9 165
Kerala	1 053	0 226	1 279
Madhya Pradesh	12 947	7 195	20 142
Maharashtra	11 560	2 841	14 401



(Million Hectares)

State/UT	Non-Forest Degraded Area	Forest Degraded Area	Total
1	2	3	4
Manipur	0.014	1.424	1.438
Meghalaya	0.815	1.103	1.918
Nagaland	0.508	0.878	1.386
Orissa	3.157	3.227	6.384
Punjab	1.151	0.079	1.230
Rajasthan	18.01	1.933	19.934
Sikkim	0.131	0.150	0.281
Tamil Nadu	3.392	1.09	4.401
Tripura	0.108	0.865	0.973
Uttar Pradesh	6.635	1.426	8.061
West Bengal	2.177	0.359	2.536
UTs	0.889	2.715	3.604
Total	93.685	35.889	129.574

[Translation]

[English]

**Ashoka Paper Mills Limited**

8294. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have sent any proposal to the Union Government to revive the unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited at Rameshwar Nagar in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to make this Unit self-reliant by producing pulp from rags and setting up its own captive power station;

(e) if, so the details thereof; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) : The State Government of Bihar had agreed before the B.I.F.R. to nationalise and revive the Bihar unit of Ashoka Paper Mills Limited because of which the case pending before B.I.F.R. was closed. It is, therefore, for the State Government to take appropriate measures for revival of the unit.

(d) to (f) No such proposal was received recently. No Industrial Licence is required for manufacture of pulp based on rags or for captive power generation. Under the liberalised policy only an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed with the Department of Industrial Development for this purpose.

**Earth Station at Bhubaneswar**

8295. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up any Earth Station at Software Technology Park, Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set ; and

(d) the total cost likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). It has been decided to establish IBS Earth Station at Software Technology Park, Bhubaneswar.

(c) IBS Earth Station is likely to be established by January, 1994.

(d) The total estimated cost for the high speed Data Communication facility is Rs. 3.05 crores.

**NCC Battalions**

8296. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and locations of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) Battalions in Maharashtra;

(b) the criteria laid down for locating the NCC Battalions;

(c) the increasing the NCC coverage during 1992—93 and the proposed increase therein during 1993—94, State—wise;

(d) the details of the rural and urban population separately, covered by the NCC so far;

(e) the criteria laid down for shifting of a NCC Battalion unit from one location to another;

(f) whether there is demand for shifting of the NCC Battalions located at Kolhapur to Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts; and

(g) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a) There are 59 National cadet Corps Battalions in Maharashtra. Statement I containing place—wise Senior Division Units in Maharashtra is enclosed.

(b) The allotment of NCC is made on the following criteria :—

- (i) Demand from Institutions.
- (ii) Adequate student population.
- (ii) Recommendation of the Directorates.
- (iv) Availability of funds and cadet strength.
- (v) Sanction from State Government.
- (vi) Coverage of backward areas / population;

(vii) Availability of proper infrastructure for raising of NCC in the Institution, and a secure place for keeping weapons etc., sufficient place for carrying out training and availability of associate NCC Officer.

(c) The Government has approved increase of 50,000 cadet strength for plan period 1991—96 at the rate of 10,000 per year. Directorate—wise allotment is given in statement II. The proposed increase for 1993—94 is under finalisation.

(d) The statistics on rural and urban population covered by the NCC are not maintained.

(e) the Criterion taken into consideration for shifting of an NCC Battalion are :—

- (i) Non—functioning of unit at a particular place;
- (ii) Demand for NCC at a new place, including infrastructure and Associate NCC Officer support;
- (iii) State Government concurrence for all support, including finance for running the unit at the new location;
- (iv) Recommendation of Deputy Director General of the State.

(f) There is no formal demand for shifting the NCC units from Kolhapur to Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri by State Government.

(g) Question ~~does~~ not arise.

## STATEMENT

NCC Directorate Maharashtra, Bombay

Name of NCC Group HQ	Name of SD Unit with location
Pune	2 Mah Bn NCC Pune
	9 Mah Bn NCC Sholapur
	36 Mah Bn NCC Pune
	38 Mah Bn NCC Sholapur
	3 Mah Armed Sqn NCC Pune
	1 Mah Sig Coy NCC Pune
	3 Mah Air Sqn NCC Pune
	3 Mah Air Sqn NCC Pune
	2 Mah Girls Bn NCC Pune
	3 Mah Med Coy NCC, Pune
Nagpur	4 Mah Bn NCC Nagpur
	20 Mah Bn NCC Nagpur

NCC Directorate Maharashtra, Bombay

Name of NCC  
Group HQ

Name of SD Unit with location

- 21 Mah Bn NCC Wardha
- 2 Mah Armed Sqn NCC Nagpur
- 2 Mah Arty Btyy NCC Nagpur
- 3 Mah Engr Coy NCC Nagpur
- 2 Mah Sig Coy NCC Nagpur
- 2 Mah Med Coy NCC Nagpur
- 4 Mah Naval Unit NCC Nagpur
- 2 Mah Air Sqn NCC Nagpur
- 3 Mah Girls Bn NCC Nagpur
- 5 Mah Bn NCC Kolhapur
- 16 Mah Bh NCC Sangli
- 19 Mah Bn NCC Karad
- 22 Mah Bn NCC Satara

Kolhapur

*NCC Directorate Maharashtra, Bombay*

Name of NCC  
Group HQ

Name of SD Unit with location

- 56 Mah Bn NCC Kolhapur
- 1 Mah Arty Bty NCC Lohapur
- 2 Mah Naval Unit NCC Ratnagiri
- 6 Mah Girls Bn NCC Kolhapur
- 3 Mah Bn NCC Amravati
- 11 Mah Bn NCC Akola
- 13 Mah Bn NCC Khangaon
- 18 Mah Bn NCC Jalgaon
- 47 Mah Bn NCC Yeotmal
- 49 Mah Bn Coy NCC Amrtser
- 3 Mah Sig Coy NCC Amravati
- 4 Mah Girls Bn NCC Amravati
- 17 Mah Bn NCC Ahmednagar
- 48 Mah Bn NCC Dhulia

Amravati

Aurangabad

*NCC Directorate Maharashtra, Bombay*

Name of NCC  
Group HQ

Name of SD Unit with location

50 Mah Bn NCC Aurangabad

51 Mah Bn NCC Aurangabad

52 Mah Bn NCC Nanded

53 Mah Bn NCC Latur

57 Mah Bn NCC Ahmednagar

7 Mah Girls Bn NCC Aurangabad

3 Mah Bn NCC Bombay

6 Mah Bn NCC Bombay

4 Mah Sig Coy NCC Bombay

2 Mah Engr Regt NCC Powai

5 Mah EME Coy NCC Bombay

5 Mah Girls Bn N NCC Bombay

8 Mah Girls Bn NCC Bombay

Bombay A

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*NCC Directorate Maharashtra, Bombay*

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*Name of NCC  
Group HQ*

*Name of SD Unit with location*

*Bombay 'B'*

*1 Mah Bn NCC Bombay*

*7 Mah Bn NCC Nasik*

*1 Mah Armd Sqn NCC Bombay*

*1 Mah Naval Unit NCC Bombay*

*DAS Naval Unit NCC Bombay*

*1 Mah Air Sqn NCC Bombay*

*1 Mah Girls Bn NCC Bombay*

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## Statement-II

## Allotment for Additional Cadet Strength for 1991-92 &amp; 1992-93

Sl.No.	Directorate	Total Allotment
1.	Andhara Pradesh	1,380
2.	Bihar	760
3.	Delhi	500
4.	Gujarat	1,170
5.	J & K	400
6.	Karnataka and Goa	1,830
7.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	1,830
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2,220
9.	Maharashtra	2,090
10.	NER	910
11.	Orissa	500
12.	Pb. Har, HP & Chandigarh	800
13.	Rajasthan	1,170
14.	Tamil Nadu	1,530

<i>Sl/No.</i>	<i>Directorate</i>	<i>Total Allotment</i>
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2,040
16.	West Bengal and Sikkim	450
	DG Rserve	420
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>

**Indira Avas Yojana**

8297. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under Indira Avas Yojana during the current year in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During 1992-93, 21577 houses are reported to have been constructed in Uttar Pradesh and 655 houses are reported to be in progress under the Indira Avas Yojana (IAY). Allocation of houses under IAY for the current year i.e. 1993-94 is being finalised.

(b) During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 2853.87 lakhs was spent on Indira Avas Yojana houses in Uttar Pradesh.

**Scientific Society for Advance  
Research**

8298. DR. LAXMINARYANA PANDEY:  
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a scientific society for advance research and development in the electronic sector;

(b) whether the society has since been set up;

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

(d) if so, the time by which the society is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) to (d). The Government of India. Department of Electronics vide Resolution No. 25 (i)/92-ER & DCI, dated 8th April, 1993 published in the Gazette of India, have decided to establish an autonomous registered Scientific Society known as Electronics Research & Development Centre of India (ER&DCI), New Delhi by merging the five autonomous registered Scientific Societies presently known as Electronics Research & Development Centre (ER&DC) located at Calcutta, Lucknow, Mohali, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, into a single Registered Scientific Society. The main objectives of ER&DCI are as follows:-

- (i) To undertake application oriented, region specific research, design and development in the State of the it Electronics Technology including rural applications so as to generate and deliver know how for productionisation to various manufacturing units in the country.
- (ii) To promote growth of electronics industries in the country by providing R&D support to the industries in the region small scale industries in particular.
- (iii) To play the nodal role in the region for technology development and maintain close linkages with other national laboratories and academic institutions in the country so as to attain and

maintain technological competence, enhanced self reliance and reduced vulnerability in strategic areas pertaining to electronic technology.

[Translation]

### Hand Pumps

8299. SHRI ARJUN SHIGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation has been made to install hand pumps in the rural and drought prone areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the number of hand pumps installed in such areas by the end of December 1992; and

(c) the number of hand pumps to be installed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAM BHAI PATEL): (a) Separate allocation for installation of hand pumps was made by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to all the districts including drought prone districts in 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(b) 44, 463 hand pumps were installed in Uttar Pradesh during the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st December, 1992.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to install 15,000 hand pumps during 1993-894 subject to budgetary provisions.

[English]

### Construction of Government Quarters

8300. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters constructed in Delhi during 1992, type-wise;

(b) whether any irregularities in the allotment of Government accommodation have come to notice during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the number of guilty officials found and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUGON): (a) The type-wise number of quarters constructed in Delhi during 1992 is as under:

Type-IV	-	255 Nos
Type V	-	21 Nos.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far one case of fake allotment has come to notice.

(c) The erring official has been placed under suspension.

### Land to Sadhu Vaswani Mission School

8301 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 24, 1993 to the Unstarred Question No. 4201 and state:

(a) whether there is any limit upto which the School can cover the built-in areas at this plot;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether including an auditorium massive additions have been made to the existing building by the Mission;

(d) whether they have been approved by the Urban Arts Commission;

(e) if so, whether the authorities concerned have built up any infrastructure like water and electricity supply and sewerage system to cope with this additional load without affecting in any manner the interests of the nearby residents of the colony;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Training Centre by Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

8302. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to set up some training centres in each Panchayat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is likely to reduce rural unemployment considerably; and

(d) if so, the extent to which rural employment is likely to be generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

#### **Scavenging System in Cantonments**

8303. SHRI V. SHREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some Class 1/A Class Cantonments working under Central Command the scavenging system by manual labor for removal of night-soils is still continuing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The system of scavenging by manual labour for removal of night-soil is in practice in some areas of certain Class Cantonments under the Central Command as all public group latrines and private latrines have not yet been converted into water borne system. Presently there are 2452 dry public group latrines and 10,046 private latrines in 16 Class I Cantonments under the Central Command.

Dry latrines in cantonments are being converted gradually, depending on availability of funds.

#### **Order Book Position of BHEL**

8304. SHRI SHRAVAN KU MAR PATEL:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNADES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the heavy electrical equipment division of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been facing a major disruption in production for want of orders as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated April, 1, 1993;

(b) whether the company has been manufacturing thermal sets for the past 15 years;

(c) if so, whether these have been lying underutilised for a long time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the precise order book position of each unit of BHEL at present; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to improve the order book position of all these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMTI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) BHEL is having a lean order book position for power generating equipment in its units at Hardwar, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Trichy.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise

(e) The total orders in hand for power generating equipment are 5716 MW as on 1.4.93.

(f) BHEL is adopting the following approach to improve the order book position:-

Greater thrust on exports (both physical

and deemed) by focussing on specific potential areas. A companywise programme to obtain 150-9000 quality certification is being pursued.

- Moopping up businees from existing power stations though life extension renovation/modernistaion of old equip-ment.

- Diversiofication into new synergistic growth areas where BHEL's existing infrstructre, skills and capabilities mrcould be gainfully utilised.

- Joint working with reputed companies by formulatng bids with consortium arrangmens for power generation both in private and public sectors.

- Markating drive to obtain balance orders of a VIII and IX Plan for power generating equipment.

- Retaining market leadership in exist- ing areas by selctive rmodernsriation/ uyprgadation of facilities and technnoligices.

#### **Government Accommodation to Private Organisation**

8305 SHRIN.K. BALIYAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether pprivate organisations, institutions and societies registered or other- wise are allotted Government accomodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria laid down in this regard; and

(d) the number of such cases sanctioned druing each of the last three years?

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). There is no provision for allotment of accommodation to private organizations, institutions and societies registered or otherwise from General Pool. In individual cases however, at times such bodies are given allotments on special considerations, with the approval of CCA.

(d) The number of cases sanctioned during the last three years is given below:

1990	1
1991	2
1992	5

#### **Payment of MES service charges to Pune Cantonment Board**

8306. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount the Government have to pay to the Pune Cantonment Board towards the MES service charges;

(b) the date since when the payment is due;

(c) the reasons for delay in making the payment; and

(d) the time by which the dues are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The arrears of service charges became due to Pune Cantonments since 1990-91. The total arrears of service charges payable to Pune Cantonment as on 31-03-93 for the years

1990-91, 1991-92 & 1991-93 were Rs. 3.02 crores out of this Rs. 0.1997 crores were released to the Board during the years 1992-93. Due to severe budgetary constraints, it has not been possible for the Government to disburse the requisite service charges. The payment of service charges in full is subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

#### **DDA Cases Pending in Courts**

8307. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:  
SHRI MOTILAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of D.D.A. cases pending in various Courts.

(b) the total number of the persons/members submitted applications for the out of court settlement of the cases and the total number of applications out of them cleared so far;

(c) the time which the remaining applications would be cleared;

(d) whether meetings for these settlements have been held rarely; and

(e) if so, the main 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, as per the records 20,379 court cases by/against DDA were pending in various courts as on 31-3-1993

(b) 216 persons have submitted applications to DDA till date for out of court settlement of the

cases. 33 cases have already been disposed of by the Committee set up by DDA for out of court settlement of the court cases.

(c) DDA has reported that it is possible to fix any time limit for the final disposal of all the remaining applications.

(d) No, Sir. The meetings for considering out of court settlement are held from time to time.

(e) In view of 'd' above question does not arise.

### **Medical Facilities to Quasi-Central Government Pensioners**

8308. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Departmental Committee set up under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to examine the issue of extending medical facilities (amendments) to quasi-Central Government pensioners who are not covered under the CGHS, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of these recommendations?

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 such Inter-Departmental Committee to examine the issue of extending medical facilities to Quasi-Central Government pensioners who are not covered under the CGHS was appointed under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

### **Blanket Exemption to small scale industries**

8309. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether blanket exemption to small scale sector from price control has resulted in a number of malpractices;

(b) whether the Government have received any such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) the reasons giving for granting blanket exemption instead of exemption from price control upto a value limit as recommended by the Kalkar Committee;

(e) whether a number of small scale sector units are selling producing the brand products organised sector units by getting the brand name duly transferred/assigned;

(f) if so, the details of such products; and

(g) the names of the multinational drug companies getting their products manufactured by small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUAROS FALEIRO): (a) to (c), (e) and (f). At present, exemption to Small Scale Sector Pharmaceutical units from the provisions of DPCO, 1987 is regulated in accordance with the provisions of Government S.O 719 (E) dated 21.7.1988. Wherever instances of companies availing exemption in violation of the conditions of the said order come to the notice of the government the same are looked into and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of DPCO, 1987.



(d) Government has taken an independent view in exempting small scale sector units from price control in respect of Category II formations under DPCO, 1987.

(g) At present, there is no ban as such on multinational companies or other organised sector units getting the products manufactured from SSI units. SSI units, however, in such cases are not eligible for exemption under a S.O. No. 719(E) dated 21.7.88

**Allotment of Land to Andh Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi**

8310 SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA  
VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for the construction of school building and hostals to the Andh Mahavidyalaya, Panchkulan Road, New Delhi was allotted in Haringar, Chantaghar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, when and the area of the land allotted;

(c) the name of the builder and the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the construction of the building

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). It is reported that a piece of land measuring 2 acres at Narinagar, Clock Tower was allotted to Andh Mahavidyalaya on 25-1-57 due to non-construction of building, the lease deed was can-

celled by A and the possession was taken back from the allottees on 6-2-84.

(c) and (d). In view of (a) and (b), above, do not arise.

**Wholesale Garment Market**

8311. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have acquired land in Gandhi Nagar, East Delhi for setting up of any wholesale garments market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some portion of acquired land has been grabbed by private parties; and

(d) if so, the details of the land grabbed and the action taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):

(a) As reported by the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi no specific proposal for acquiring the land in Gandhi Nagar, East Delhi for setting up wholesale garment market has been received, DDA has reported that it has not acquired any land for setting up the garment market.

(b) to (d). Question doesn't arise.

**Economy Measures**

8312. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the economy measures taken by the Ministry of Rural Development to minimise the expenditure; and

(b) the amounts saved so far as result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b).

On the Plan side, the expenditure is mostly incurred by the States/District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads, etc. for implementation of Rural Development Programmes. Funds are released to them according to approved allocation criteria and on fulfillment of prescribed conditions. Releases are made under Plan Programmes after adequate scrutiny and taking into account the need of the implementing agencies under each Programme.

As regards Non-Plan expenditure, though measures have been taken to contain the same, it is not possible to quantify the amounts saved. The main economy measures implemented recently are:-

- (i) 18 posts have been abolished and 11 more posts are likely to be abolished/drown graded in the due course.
- (ii) 12 telephones have been surrendered.
- (iii) Expenditure on overtime allowance is to be maintained at last year's level despite rising OTA expenses on account of increased DA, etc.

#### **Performance of Cement Corporation of India**

8313. SHRI AMRITLAL KAALIDAS  
DR. L.K. PATEL:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJAPYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifty per cent paid up Capital of

the Cement Corporation of India has been eroded as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated March 13, 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent losses in C.C.I. and to improve its production performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) As per C&AG's review on the working of CCI, which was reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 14th March, 1993, the capital of CCI has been eroded to the extent of 50%.

(b) The erosion is mainly the result of the accumulated losses incurred by the Corporation in the past due to a host of reasons which include low productivity, infrastructural constraints, delayed implementation of projects etc.

(c) Govt. is constantly monitoring the infrastructure position like supply of coal, power & wagons. Chronically uneconomic units/projects are being reviewed. Intensive monitoring for management information is taking place

[Translation]

#### **Mobile Courts**

8314. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mobile courts in the recent past were organised in the capital for the first time to provide justice to the people at their door steps:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the institutions which helped in organising these courts; and

(d) the extent of success achieved therefrom?

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

[English]

### **Assistance/Loan by KVIC**

8315. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new industries reserved for societies/individuals by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the loan/assistance being given by these societies and individuals for the purpose;

(b) the decision taken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at its meeting held in November, 1992 regarding listing of societies; and

(c) the time taken in disposing of the applications submitted by the societies/institutions for their new projects/proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the amended Act, 96 industries have been earmarked for implementation by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) through its directly aided institutions and 30 State/UT KVI Boards. The KVI Boards in turn provide financial assistance to Co-operative societies and individuals. The total amount of loan provided by KVIC for implementation of various KVI schemes and

programmes under the purview during 1991-92 is Rs. 87.85 Crores.

(b) The Commission in its meeting held in November, 1992 re-delegated the power for direct listing (Registration) to its State Directors in respect of cases of Hill and Border Areas/Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Communities/Tribal Areas and North-Eastern States. In respect of remaining cases, a committee comprising of Joint Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Khadi) and Deputy Chief Executive Office (Village Industries), KVIC has been constituted in Head Office of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for examining and finalising the proposal for direct listing duly recommended by Zonal Members of KVIC.

(c) Such proposals are disposed off expeditiously.

### **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

8316. SHRI HARISH NARYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes in operation in various States under Rural Development Programme; and

(b) the details of allocation of funds scheme-wise during each of the last three years in general and for Goa State in particular with performance thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Major centrally sponsored scheme in operation in various states are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (ii) Jawahar Rozagar Yojana (JRY) and (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The details of allocation of funds under these programmes during the last three years as well as physical performance in various states including Goa are given in statement I to III.

## STATEMENT-I

Performance of IRDP during 1990-1991, 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocation	Utilisation	No of Families assisted (Number)	Allocation	Utilisation	No of Families assisted (Number)	Allocation	Utilisation	No of Families assisted (Number)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5502.81	7200.81	263391	5177.52	6548.98	222848	4880.00	4024.98	125103
2	Arunachal Pradesh	469.44	278.58	8423	469.44	294.47	10886	416.00	228.42	5497
3	Assam	1502.92	1762.26	50345	1414.06	1587.04	46416	1332.00	1238.98	39827
4	Bihar	11025.89	9948.86	415814	10361.80	8284.64	336972	9778.00	6071.50	197184
5	Goa	97.80	106.72	3200	97.80	67.30	2989	86.00	89.55	1858
6	Gujarat	2266.10	2341.24	72426	2132.11	2307.69	72326	2010.00	2396.31	61836
7	Haryana	542.26	1002.65	34179	510.19	756.84	24756	480.00	617.55	24120
8	Himachal Pradesh	195.14	411.62	17037	182.66	352.47	11819	172.00	324.76	6919
9	Jammu and Kashmir	271.13	516.11	13008	255.10	421.07	13581	240.00	276.38	3782
10	Karnataka	3444.34	3076.53	125027	3240.68	2782.63	108841	3054.00	2671.68	103856

(Rs. in Lakh)

No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocation	Utilisation	No of Families	Allocation assisted (Number)	Utilisation	No of Families assisted (Number)	Allocation	Utilisation	No of Families assisted (Number)
11	Kerala	1871.12	2043.51	60877	1780.48	1784.84	57562	1660.00	1405.12	43752
12	Madhya Pradesh	7297.04	8376.81	345514	6865.57	9353.08	294810	6472.00	6454.76	157004
13	Maharashtra	5894.54	5722.53	214199	5546.00	5633.00	197967	5228.00	4011.51	138996
14	Manipur	43.51	136.27	4962	40.94	153.20	4908	38.00	41.43	1176
15	Meghalaya	130.55	172.93	3134	122.82	162.62	2874	116.00	150.81	2224
16	Mizoram	195.60	214.81	3366	195.60	169.72	2811	174.00	179.80	3007
17	Nagaland	205.38	257.69	4429	205.38	299.15	5442	182.00	2003.92	3329
18	Orissa	3605.01	3637.09	149612	3391.85	3671.71	111712	3198.00	3180.200	88358
19	Punjab	458.57	1050.47	35944	431.46	858.45	27453	406.00	992.90	25248
20	Rajasthan	3514.63	3563.24	135604	3306.82	4079.89	131986	3118.00	3552.12	101395
21	Sikkim	39.12	37.17	1422	39.12	47.39	1610	34.00	44.60	1142

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocation	Utilisation	No. of Families assisted (Number)	Allocation	Utilisation	No. of Families assisted (Number)	Allocation	Utilisation	No. of Families assisted (Number)
22	Tamil Nadu	4940.56	5010.43	181842	4648.44	4527.72	161603	4382.00	4436.01	144987
23	Tripura	153.97	354.65	12222	144.87	397.81	16343	136.00	222.79	7246
24	Uttar Pradesh	14727.97	16969.98	508840	13857.12	16226.71	462259	13062.00	14383.30	387413
25	West Bengal	6155.62	6588.96	226603	5791.65	6317.73	201476	5460.00	5995.33	171695
26	A. & N. Islands	48.90	41.21	1660	48.90	38.06	1502	43.00	31.33	646
27	Chandigarh	9.78								
28	D. & N. Haveli	9.78	9.26	311	9.78	8.67	313	9.00	9.64	261
29	Daman and Diu	19.56	15.001	6000	19.56	11.28	482	17.00	17.10	497
30	Delhi	48.90	43.87	1567	48.90	22.57	550			
31	Lakshadweep	5.00	9.18	139	5.00	7.80	124	4.00	7.17	133
32	Pondicherry	39.12	49.08	2078	39.12	33.55	1343	35.00	22.69	869
	All India	74431.16	80948.85	2897775	70360.74	77308.78	2536566	66222.00	63282.66	1845215

## STATEMENT-II

Performance of JRY during 1990-1991, 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Resource allocation (incl State Matching Share)	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl State Matching Share)	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl State Matching Share)	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19166.20	19317.00	810.66	19166.20	19065.78	680.41	18693.20	13125.59	454.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330.68	223.75	8.44	330.67	222.58	6.57	322.51	126.006	3.31
3.	Assam	5114.59	5640.57	126.02	5114.59	5000.44	124.02	4988.36	4034.49	109.72
4.	Bihar	38466.78	43733.76	1130.05	38466.78	34102.07	836.73	37517.48	33578.51	818.66
5.	Goa	357.28	277.12	8.88	357.27	364.56	9.56	348.46	297.44	7.25
6.	Gujarat	8090.71	7513.03	188.82	8090.71	10039.31	254.13	7891.05	8183.37	228.65
7.	Haryana	1926.83	2085.43	35.03	1925.82	2572.60	37.49	1879.28	2012.43	32.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1135.28	1270.68	35.86	1135.28	1186.15	34.16	1107.26	581.58	17.35

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Resource allocation (incl State Matching Share)	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl State Matching Share)	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl State Matching Share)	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)
9	J and K	2000 00	1636 30	54 27	1611 51	2046 35	60 37	1571.74	737 17	12 68
10	Karnataka	12059 70	10892 92	486 56	12059 70	12283 46	401 64	11762.09	12474.14	418.29
11	Kerala	6396 19	6819 92	180 96	6396 19	7252 79	177 08	6238.34	4716.77	97.57
12	Madhya Pradesh	26402 50	24234 17	958 57	26402 50	31681 83	954 39	257500 93	28773 16	709 66
13	Maharashtra	20424 84	19254 92	850 22	20424 85	18124 11	771 64	19920 80	12348 65	511.32
14	Manipur	423 83	490 06	12 16	423 83	206.77	5 11	413.36	292 23	5 23
15	Meghalaya	495 91	339 35	7 88	495 91	481 47	12 02	483 68	293 14	6 67
16	Mizoram	208 90	833 41	19 69	208 90	260 51	5 95	203 75	214 55	4 80
17	Nagaland	610 00	617 46	18 98	531 58	733 84	27 92	5 18 46	545 01	13 47
18	Orissa	13094 90	12845 26	341 97	13094 93	14033 59	348 86	12771 76	13067 12	326 39
19	Punjab	1675 65	1222 55	21 81	1675 65	1053 97	19 76	1634 300	2276 50	27 07



(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Resource allocation (incl'd State Matching Share	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl'd State Matching Share	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl'd State Matching Share	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)
1.										
20.	Rajasthan	12805.28	17087.49	506.01	12805.28	13206.41	387.63	12489.26	12246.06	339.09
21.	Sikkim	193.54	197.78	8.800	193.54	328.62	13.62	188.76	303.56	13.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	17223.66	19661.60	755.21	17223.66	21134.07	831.73	16798.61	20106.79	767.86
23.	Tripura	550.49	525.40	19.06	550.49	602.99	200.71	536.90000	438.49	12.94
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51093.28	45773.98	1628.27	51093.28	48146.83	1562.14	49832.36	52257.00	1496.29
25.	West Bengal	21786.94	17019.09	516.85	21786.94	19342.16	491.99	21249.26	14607.91	350.900
26.	A & N Islands	156.56	102.02	2.97	156.56	86.73	2.18	152.70	55.09	1.43
27.	Chandigarh	38.81	12.29	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D. & N. Haveli	84.99	66.53	2.84	84.99	103.31	3.94	82.89	41.60	1.51
29.	Daman and Diu	50.07	15.46	0.63	50.07	27.23	0.88	48.83	5.33	0.12
30.	Delhi	184.18	56.84	0.89	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Resource allocation (incl'd State Matching Share	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl'd State Matching Share	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	Resource Allocation (incl'd State Matching Share	Utilisation	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)
31	Lakshadweep	72.49	64.72	2.23	79.49	49.15	2.23	76.55	59.10	2.46
32	Pondicherry	191.25	164.41	4.89	153.25	193.27	5.20	149.47	139.39	3.00
	All India	263780.7	231002.92	8745.99	262090.38	263932.95	80081.06	255612.39	237932.23	6794.84

## STATEMENT - III

Statement showing Allocation, expenditure and Total number of villages covered during 1990-91, 1991-92 &amp; 1992-93

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Uts.	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93				
		Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered	Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered			
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.010	23.010	1100	25.470	28.450	1020	25.470	21.580	581
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.170	3.370	128	4.620	2.990	140	4.620	3.080	57
3	Assam	12.700	11.724	779	12.700	17.620	739	13.700	6.980	96
4	Bihar	27.100	10.927	3.846	29.990	26.450	1,404	29.990	19.540	2,821
5	Goa	0.500	0.375	42	0.550	0.790	50	0.550	0.300	27
6	Gujarat	14.540	13.550	563	15.330	15.150	642	16.330	8.110	456
7	Haryana	6.670	7.365	96	9.990	8.240	382	9.990	8.670	310
8	Himachal Pradesh	55.400	6.422	350	6.420	5.380	511	6.420	11.490	538
9	Jammu & Kashmir	19.130	15.690	243	19.160	19.900	441	19.160	3.000	78

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No	Name of the States/ UTs	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93				
		Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered	Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered	Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered
10	Karnataka	21.160	18.705	5200	23.420	20.390	4473	23.420	21.680	3776
11	Kerala	10.760	15.248	197	11.910	13.680	157	11.910	6.030	161
12	Madhya Pradesh	25.460	26.335	5765	28.190	32.870	5877	28.190	20.730	4457
13	Maharashtra	30.630	25.262	1842	33.900	24.840	1631	3.900	31.710	745
14	Manipur	3.080	3.075	188	3.080	2.360	162	3.080	0.510	40
15	Meghalaya	4.200	3.780	406	4.200	3.340	605	4.200	1.260	672
16	Mizoram	1.170	1.162	68	1.290	1.750	152	1.290	1.090	78
17	Nagaland	4.220	2.596	45	4.220	2.100	81	4.220	1.840	25
18	Orissa	12.050	15.364	1589	13.350	11.650	3777	13.350	11.630	1579
19	Punjab	3.830	4.972	372	4.240	4.240	562	4.240	2.700	499
20	Rajasthan	36.650	36.650	1255	41.830	42.290	2083	41.830	28.840	2010
21	States	3	3.36	41	3.720	4.200	35	3.720	3.820	18

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Uts	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93				
		Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered	Allocation	Expenditure	Total Number of village covered			
22.	Tamil Nadu	18 240	6 892	1408	20 190	24 410	3055	20 190	18 860	2028
23.	Tripura	3 500	2 355	495	3 500	2 900	294	3 500	2 190	229
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42 680	38 306	5962	47 240	42 190	6044	47 240	30 760	4710
25.	West Bengal	16 480	13 727	1784	18 240	13 900	2228	18 240	9 830	1376
26.	A & N Islands	0 400	0 636	20	0 400	0 000	21	0 400	-	18
27.	Chandigarh	0 000	0 636	-	0 000	0 000	-	0 000	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	0 120	0 000	-	0 130	0 000	-	0 130	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	0 200	0 000	-	0 220	2 820	-	0 220	1 380	4
30.	Delhi	0 130	11 R	-	0 140	0 110	-	0 140	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	0 100	0 045	-	0 100	-	0 000	4	-	4
32.	Pondicherry	0 260	0 065	20	0 260	0 100	32	0 260	0 030	3
	Total	356 360	331 106	38804	390 000	375 110	36500	390 000	277 640	27396

(Rs in crores)

**Rishikesh-Badrinath road**

8317. MAJ.GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHADRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the poor condition of the Rishikesh-Badrinath road due to landslides during rainy season;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on the repairs of the road during late three financial years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to declare this road as a National Highway keeping in view its strategic and tourists importance;

(d) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in this regard and if not, the constraints therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to widen the road for the safety of passengers, if so, the amount allocated for the purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Land slides do occur like any other hill road but the road conditions normally remain satisfactory during the rainy seasons

(b) The details are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91	1.30
1991-92	1.70
1992-93	1.30

(c) and (d). The road in question has not been recommended by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for its declaration as a new National Highway during the 8th Plan. Besides, the Ministry of Surface Transport have also advised that due to meagre allocation of funds, it is very difficult to consider declaration of any new National Highway.

(e) Yes, Sir. A sum of about Rs. 3.70 crores has been allocated during 93-94

**World bank Assistance for water Supply Schemes**

8318. SHRI HARDHAN ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the World Bank assistance provided for water supply scheme in different cities during the last three years. State-wise:

(b) whether the Union Government have received any request for World Bank assistance for water supply scheme in West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P. K. THUGON):

(a) A list of cities/towns for which World Bank assistance has been provided for water supply and other amenities during the last 3 years is enclosed as statement.

(b) No, Sir.

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

## STATEMENT

1. Gujarat Anand, Godhra, Nadiad, Bhavanagar and Jamnagar

2. Tamil Nadu

Coimbatore, Madukkarai, Chettipalayam, Ettimadai, Othakkalmandapam, Thirumalvampalattam, Vellalore, Porivanaichennalyan, Koodalur, Narasimmanaickenpalayam, Thdiyalar, Sakrasamakulam Chinnavadamapatti, Idikarai, Kalapattol, Aravanmcatti, Vokkalinar, Karumathampatti, Irugur, Palladam, Madurai, Corpn., Salem, Attur, Suramanoalam, Moheri, Omalur, Karupour, LKannankunichi, Auyathapattinam, Valapadi, Yethapur, Pothanaickenpalkyam, Narasinagapuram, Kaniyar, Gudalur, Veerapandy, Kombaim Pannaipuram, Thevaram, Paravai, Vodasandur, Keeranolum, Kamuthim Abiramam, Pudukkottai, Kandanur, Sambavarvadakari, Koolapavoor, Alwarkurichi, Thevour, Arasiramani, Kuaalurm, Athani, Chonnamudram, Krishanryapuram, Kattuputhur, Kallakudi, Pullambadi, Ariyalurm, Udayarpakayam, Illuppur, Perumagalur, Needamangalam, Sirkali, Killai, Pennerim, Pallipet, Summidipoondi, Pallikonda, Thiruvalem, Ammur, Kilapnathur, Odugathur, Ponnandam, Vadakkanandal, Valavanur, Thittakudi, Coonoor, Kodaikanal, Thenkasi, Theni-Allingaram, Gobichettipalayam, Attur, Aranthangi, Ambur, Panur, Pollachi, Pudukkotta, Manapparai, Sankarankjopil, Thiruvaannamalai and Kancheepuram.

## 3. KERALA

Puthencruz, Greater Cochin Development area, Quilon Municipal, Adoor, Chithara, Vilappil, Panchayat, Attingal, Punalur, Mavelikara, Palai, Moovattupuzaha, Trichur, Shomur, Ponnani, Vadakara, Kasaragod.

4. MAHARASHTRA  
Bombay

5. ANDHRA PRADESH Hyderabad  
and Secunderabad

6. UTTAR PRADESH: Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bantly Moradabad, Gorkhpur, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad Dehradun, Nainital, Jhansi and Meerut.

7. WEST BENGAL Calcutta.

## CBI Inquiry into Fertilizer Units

8319. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9274 on May 6, 1992 and state:

(a) whether CBI has since completed inquiry/investigation in all the cases referred to it;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since examined the reports of CBI submitted by it so far;

(c) if so, the suggestions and recommendations made by CBI in their reports and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Out of the six cases mentioned in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 9274 on 6-5-92, the CBI have since completed their enquiry and submitted report in the following four cases;

(i) cases relating to award of contract for painting work costing Rs. 3.5 crores to a private firm involving Chariman cum Managing Director (CMD), Rashtrya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF), other offices of RCF and private firm.

(ii) The case relating to purchase of jute and HDPE bags through the Central Purchase Committee involving CMD, RCF, the then Managing Director, National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and the then Managing Director, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO)

(iii) case relating to payment of brokerage to a private party for deposit of Rs. 20 crores by RCF in the Canara Bank Financial services Limited.

(iv) The case relating to purchase of sub-standard extruded packing material at exorbitant rate by RCF involving CMD and other offices of RCF.

(b) to (d). In all the above cases the CBI have recommended initiation of Regular Departmental Action for major penalty against the CMD and other officers of RCF. The Government have since examined the reports of CBI in the first two cases mentioned above consultation with the Central vigilance Commission (CVC) and as recommended by the CBI, Regular Departmental major penalty has been initiated against the CMD and three other officers of RCF in the first case. In the second case too, the recommendations of the CBI to initiate Regular Departmental Action for major penalty against the CMD and another officer of RCF have been accepted, and charges issued to the officer concerned. In the cases (iii) and (iv) mentioned

above, the reports of a CBI are being examined by the Government and the advice of the CVC is awaited. In the case relating to purchase of fax machines at exorbitant rates, the report of the CBI is yet to be received. In the matter of purchase of platinum ingots by RCF, the note of the CBI was examined by the Department and the CBI have been requested to conduct an open enquiry into the matter and submit their report.

### **Cost of Open Spaces in DDA Flats**

8320. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the formula adopted by the Delhi Development Authority in apportioning the cost of open spaces and lawns while determining the cost of flats in the DDA's developed colonies where LIG, MIG and SFS flats are constructed in separate blocks but in one compound

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUGON): (a) The DDA has reported that while determining the cost of LIG, MIG, and SFS flats constructed in separate blocks but in one compound, the cost of open space and lawns is distributed in proportion of gross area of the scheme and net plinth area of the flats of LIG, MIG and SFS.

### **Software Packages by Computer Firms**

8321. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions offered to those firms for import of computers having substantial computer software export obligation;



(b) the steps being taken to prevent those companies which are providing services of computer specialists through deputation;

(c) whether Indian computer firms are able to develop software packages which can be patented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Import of computer hardware for software export is permitted at a concessional customs duty of 15% under export promotion capital goods scheme as stipulated in the Export Import Policy 1992-97 with export obligation equivalent to 4 times the CIF value of the hardware to be completed in 5 years.

Import of computer systems for software export is permitted at zero duty under 100% EQU/EPZ/Spotware Technology Park (STP) schemes for 100% export obligation.

(b) while there is no policy to prevent companies deputing Computer Specialists.. encouragement to offshore development is being given by providing wide band data commu-

nication networks being established through Earth Stations at Bangalore.. Hyderabad. Gandhinagar. Thirvananthapuram and Bhubaneswar and through microwave equipments at Delhi.. Bombay and Madras.

(c) and (d). Indian patents Acts 1970 does not prohibit software products from being patented. However, software developers prefer their products to be protected through the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 as amended in 1984.

### **Chemicals and Fertilizer Units in Maharashtra**

8322. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of chemicals and fertilizer units in Maharashtra and their production capacity during the last two years;

(b) the annual requirement of fertilizers in the State; and

(c) the manner in which the gap in demand and supply is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The details of fertilizer units as also some of the major chemical units in Maharashtra with their installed capacity as per information readily available are given below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Units</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Annual installed capacity (MT)</i>
1.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Bombay	Urea	4,27,500
		Complex Fertilizers	3,00,00
		ANP	3,61,00

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Units Fertilizers</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Annual installed capacity (MT)</i>
2.	Rastriya Chemicals Fertilizers Ltd., Thal	Urea	14.85.000
3.	Deepaka Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corpo- ration Ltd., Talaja	ANP (23:23)	2.30.000
4.	Bharat Fertilizer Unit- II, Bombay.	SSP	66.000
5.	Bharat Fertilizer Unit-III, Bombay	SSP	66.000
6.	Dharamasi Moraji Chemicals Company, Ambemath	SSP	3.00.00
7.	Maharashtra Agro Indus- trial Development Cor- poration Ltd., Panvel	SSP	45.000
8.	Hidustan Farms & Fert- ilizers, Raigarh.	SSP	50.000
9.	Noble Fertilizers, Taljoa	SSP	20.000
10.	Rama Krishi Rasayan, Loni Kalbhor	SSP	66.000
11.	Vidharbha Phos. & Fert- ilizers, Pulgaon.	SSP	66.000
12.	Patel Narayan Das Bhag- wan Das Fertilizers, Galgaon	SSP	33.000
13.	Raashi Fertilizers, Nasik	SSP	33.000

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Units</i>	<i>Product Chemicals</i>	<i>Annual installed capacity(M. T)</i>
1.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Bombay	Methanol	49,500
		Ammonium Bicarbonate	4,000
		Dimethyl ether	825
		Sodium Nitrate/ Nitrite	4,000
		Concentrated Nitric Acid	20,000
		Methylamine	4,000
2.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Thal	Methylamine	5,000
		Dimethyl Formamide	2,500
3.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Talaj.	Nitric Acid	2,00,000
		Ammonium Nitrate	36,000
		Concentrated Nitric Acid	33,000
		Methanol	300 Tonnes per day.
4.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Rasayani.	Tech. DDT	5,000
		Form. DDT	10,000
		Tech. Malathion	1,800
		Form. Malathion	3,200
		Tech. Butachlor	1,000

<i>S.No. Name of the Units</i>	<i>Product Chemicals</i>	<i>Annual installed capacity(M.T)</i>
	Form. Butacholr	905
	Tech. Monocratophons	300
	Form. Monocrotrphos	255
5. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani.	Nitriproductcts	38,430
	Hydrogon	1,200
	Aniline	12,000
	Acetainlice	2,000
	Acids	60,300
	Formaldehyde	30,000
	Chlorobenzene	8,150
	Acetyl Products	6,330
	Other Chemicals	1,646

(b) The consumption of fertilizer nutrients in Maharashtra during last two years is given

below:-

	1991-92	( '000 MT) 1992-93 <i>Anticipated</i>
Nitrogen	725.00	782.00
Phosphate	341.00	294.00
Potash	198.00	140.00
Total	1264.00	1216.00

(c) The production of nitrogenous fertilizers in Maharashtra State is more than its consumption. However, the gap in the demand of

phosphatic fertilizers in the Maharashtra State is met either through imports or from the reduction of phosphoric units situated in other States. The

entire requirement of potassic fertilizers is met through imports in Maharashtra as in every other State.

### **Finger Print Project**

8323. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item titled 'India's finger printing project dying slow death' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated April 22, 1993;

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

(c) the time by which the project is likely to come in shape and the reasons for the delay therein?

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

(b) and (c). The Department of Biotechnology (DET) in association with the Min. of Home Affairs and the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research is finalising a Memoranda of Understanding, organisational details and the structure of the proposed organisation in connection with the DNA Finger Printing Facility. The DET is in the process of obtaining necessary approvals, and thereafter the project will become operational.

### **Unauthorised Construction in Ashok Vihar**

8324. SHRI NAWAL KISHOR RAI: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of allottee of DDALIG flats in Ashok vihar (Phase I) Delhi have constructed a third store unauthorisedly;

(b) if so, the total number of such unauthorised constructions;

(c) whether these double store quarters are technically sound to bear the burden of an additional store and if not, the action the Government propose to demolish these unauthorised structures and

(d) the action the Government propose to take against the officials responsible 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 (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Million Wells Scheme in Kerala**

8325. SHRI MULLPPALY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells dug in the State of Kerala under Million Wells Scheme as on March 31, 1993;

(b) whether fresh allocations are being made to the State of Kerala for this scheme during 1993-94; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DE-

PARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) 6269 wells have been constructed in Kerala under Million Wells Scheme (MWS) during the period from the inception of MVS in 1988-89 to 31 st March 1993.

(b) Yes, Sir.,

(c) During the year 1993-94, Rs. 212.51 lakhs has been released on 19.4.93 as first installment of Central assistance to Kerala under MVS. Total allocation for various States/UTs under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana including its sub-scheme MWS for the year 1993-94 is yet to be finalised.

#### **Villages Electrified under Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

8326 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to reply given in April 21, 1993 to starred Question No. 687 and state:

(a) the total outlay in the integrated rural energy programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan with State-wise break-up, number of blocks covered and number of villages electrified; and

(b) the total proposed outlay for the programme under the Eighth Five Year Plan with targets in terms of power generation, additional number of villages to be electrified and additional population to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Under the Central Sector IREP Scheme amount released during the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 605 crores as against approved outlay of Rs. 5.91 crores. This amount was utilised as grants-in-aid to State/UTs for setting up of IREP cells at the State level and in the selected blocks, as well as for training and R&D activities. The total number of blocks covered in all States/UTs in the Country by the end of the Seventh Plan (1989-90) was 205 (The State-wise break-up of block is given in enclosed statement. In the eighth Plan a Provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made for the rural and domestic energy needs of the economically weaker sections in the IREP blocks. A separate provision of Rs. 250 crores has been made for development of capabilities for the planning and implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme in State and UTs. The Village Electrification Programme is a part of the State Plan and is not taken up separately under centrally sponsored scheme of IREP.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *State-wise Break-up of IREP Blocks Covered Under Centrally Sponsored IREP Scheme by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	10

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of blocks</i>
4.	Bihar	7
5.	Goa	4
6.	Gujarat	12
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
10.	Karnataka	8
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7
13.	Maharashtra	11
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	6
16.	Mizoram	3
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Orissa	7
19.	Punjab	6
20.	Rajasthan	6
21.	Sikkim	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	8
23.	Tripura	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33

Sl. No.	State/U.T	No. of blocks
25.	West Bengal	5
	Total	190
26.	A & N Islands	3
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dara & Nagar Haveli	1
29.	Daman & Diu	1
30.	Delhi	5
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	4
	Total	15
	Total: STATES/UTs	205

**Encroachment on Mirdard Road,  
Delhi**

8327 PROF. RREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about alleged encroachment in Mirdard Road, Gandhi Market, New Delhi by stacking coal and timber on the road unauthorisedly for the last several years and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such stock-piles and encroachments?

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

**WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON). (a) Yes, Sir**

(b) Action against unauthorised squatters running coal depots is being taken under P. P. E. Act for eviction/recovery of damages. Further proceedings under P. P. E. Act have been stayed by the Delhi High Court on the petitions filed by the squatters. The matter is sub-judice.

**Complaints Regarding Bungling in  
Jawahar Rojgar Yojana**

8328 SHRIMATI BHAVANA  
CHIKHALIA  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA)

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
State.



(a) whether the Government have received several complaints regarding bungling in the funds of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement this scheme smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) / Zilla Parishads (ZPs) at the district level and by village panchayats at village level. A few complaints have been received by the Government of India regarding misuse of JRY funds. Whenever such complaints are received, they are referred to the concerned State Government for appropriate remedial action.

(c) The system of checks and balances is built into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Programme so that misutilisation of funds does not take place. The resources under JRY allocated to the village panchayats are kept in a bank account or a post office account in the joint names of the Sarpanch and another member nominated by the panchayat. Every drawl from the bank is required to be authored in the meeting of the village panchayat. The account of DRAs/ZPs/GPs are subjected to a regular audit on the basis of which funds are released. Besides this, a system of audit at the village panchayat level has also been prescribed in the guidelines. Meetings of the village panchayats are to be held every month on a fixed date and time in which every member of the village community can raise any issue regarding implementation of JRY.

Since JRY is implemented by about 2.20 lakhs village panchayats all over the country,

the State Governments have drawn up a programme of inspection of these works by senior officers, from the State/District/Block level who are required to inspect the works in the villages/district at a frequency decided by the State Level Coordination Committee. This is supplemented by the visits of Central Government Officers from the Ministry of Rural Development, who have been assigned specific areas for such visits and follow up. Monthly and quarterly reports are prescribed for a regular flow of information from the districts to the State and Central levels so that both the State and Central Governments can monitor the performance of the programme periodically.

With the enactment of Constitution Seventy Third Amendment Act, 1992, durability of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) will be ensured through regular elections. The PRIs will also have adequate powers to check any misuse of funds.

[English]

### Land Ceiling Cases

8329. SHRI BAUFARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have special courts to deal with the land ceiling cases; and

(b) the time by which the remaining States are likely to have such special courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The States of Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have enacted legislations for setting up land Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution to deal with land disputes. Also, Land reforms Tribunal is functioning in Gujarat and Maharashtra while Special Bench has been set

up in High Court in Bihar and Odisha in Andhra Pradesh where two additional Primary Tribunals and six full time districts level Appellate Tribunals have also been set up.

(b) States like Assam, Haryana, Karanataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have already initiated or are initiating action for setting up Land Tribunal/Special Bench.

[English]

### Price of Acquired Land

8330 SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which the land from farms was acquired by the Government in Delhi during 1992 and the price at which land was sold to the builders during the period.

(b) the difference between the purchase price and sale price of land per yard during the year 1992;

(c) whether a large number of farmers have filed cases in the Court for illegally acquiring their land paying less price; and

(d) the steps taken by the Delhi Development Authority to give the farmers their right share?

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 agricultural land in rural area in the national Capital Territory of Delhi is acquired by the Government as per the minimum price of the agricultural land fixed as under:

(i) Rs. 1.5 lakhs per acres for lands situated in the river bed between the forward bund.

(ii) Rs. 4.65 lakhs per acres for all other agricultural lands.

In addition to these minimum price the farmers /land owners would also be entitled to 30% solutium and other benefits provided for in the Land Acquisition Act.

The Price fixed for plots varies according to the use designated for each plot. In the cases of Dwarka residential colony, the Government of India has approved the predetermined rate of Rs. 1650.65 per sq. mt. for 1992-93 for the allotment of altercate plots to land owner whose lands were acquired the same rate has been provisionally fixed for other zones.

(c) and (d). There is no such case regarding illegally acquiring the land. However, according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act the interested persons can make reference under Section 18 for seeking higher compensation from the Court of additional District Judge. 332 persons have filed the applications under Section 18 for seeking the higher compensation against the compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector.

### Agro based Industries in Andhra Pradesh

8331. SHRI BOLLABULLIRAMAIAH:  
SHRI D. VENAKTESHWAR  
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment proposals received during the last two yeas for setting up of industries in agro based sector in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the foreign investment proposals approved during the 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) As per the New Industrial Policy (as amended), most of the agro based industries are delicensed. For Andhra Pradesh, 117 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEM) during the period August 1991 to March 1993 have been filed for manufacture of various agro-based industries like vegetable oils, industrial alcohol, cotton yarn and bagasse-based paper etc. For the agro based industries under compulsory licensing, 93 applications pertain to sugar, 35 to potable alcohol, beer and 2 for vegetable oil manufacture for locating industries in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Approvals for foreign collaboration/investment generally do not indicate location of the project to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of approvals specific to a location are not centrally maintained.

(c) Approvals for foreign collaboration are accorded in response to the proposals made by entrepreneurs and are generally cleared within 45 days.

[Translation]

### **Foreign Investment in Indian Companies**

8332. SHRILAL BABURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the percentage of foreign investment in India Companies; and

(b) if so, the investment made during last year as a result of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India accords automatic approval for raising foreign equity upto 51 % in existing companies provided they undertake an expansion of the high priority sector (Annex III) or if they are already engaged in Annex III activity. Other proposals for raising foreign equity or inducting foreign equity in existing companies or outside the parameters for automatic clearance are also considered and cleared on merit by the Government.

Since the announcement of New Industrial policy on 24th July, 1991, 100 Approvals have been given for raising foreign equity in existing companies envisaging total foreign direct investments of Rs. 562.30 crores till March, 1993

### **Super Computer**

8333. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super computer worth Rs. 400 crores was imported from USA in 1987-88 and was installed in the Indian Meteorological Department at Lodhi Road, New Delhi for Long Range weather forecasting but it has never been used so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARMANGALAM): (a) and (b): A Supercomputer Cray X-MP/14 was imported at a cost of Rs. 12.40 crores during October, 1988 from M/s. Cray Research Inc. USA by the Department of Science and Technology for National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and was installed at India Meteorological Department campus, Lodi Road, New Delhi for development of numerical weather prediction techniques medium range (3-10 days in advance) weather forecasting. It has been operational since end of March, 1989. It is also being used for crop-weather modeling studies by the India Meteorological Department and institutions like Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology. For these scientific applications the Indian scientists have been using the Supercomputer independently.

**Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited,  
Haridwar:**

8334. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out recently in a turbine of a local unit of the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Haridwar;

(b) if so, whether the causes of fire have been ascertained;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the loss of life and property suffered due to this fire; and

(e) the measures contemplated by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) and (c). There was a seepage of oil from the oil guarding of the front bearing pedestal into the thermal insulation of the steam pipe lines. The oil came to into direct contact with hot steam and caused a fire.

(d) There was no loss of life. The loss of property was approximately Rs.500/-

(e) The Company has made the following arrangements to avoid recurrence of such incidents:

- (i) Increased frequency of periodic inspection
- (ii) A thorough inspection, rectification and replacement of components, whenever necessary would be carried out during the next scheduled maintenance in June 93.

[English]

**Compulsory Voting**

8335. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make voting compulsory in all the elections?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the process?

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

Sir,

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

**Public Sector Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh**

8336. SHRID. VENKATESHWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in each public sector undertakings in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount of profit earned and losses incurred by these undertakings during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of employees working in each of them; and

(d) the details of the Central projects in the State in which the Union Government propose

to make further investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c), as on 31-3-1992 there were twelve Central Public Sector Undertakings in the State of Andhra Pradesh, names of these enterprises together with the total investment, No. of employees and profits and loss during last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The details of Central Projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under Central public Enterprises which are under implementation as on 31-3-1992 are given in public Enterprises Survey 1991-92, Volume-I at pages 43-48, laid on Parliament on 26-2-93. This includes details of original and anticipated costs of projects located in Andhra Pradesh Also.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No	Name of PSE	Location	investment in terms of equity and loans as on 31.3.92	Net profit/loss during			No. of employees as on 31.3.92
				91-92	90-91	89-90	
1	Bharat Dynamics Ltd	Hyderabad	35309	1291	485	1327	3262
2	Bharat Heavy Plat & Vessels Ltd	Visakhapatnam	4871	61	46	184	4484
3	CMC Ltd	Secunderabad	3960	157	678	85	2341
4	Electronic Corpn of India Ltd.	Hyderabad	15003	2758	1038	329	7874
5	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd	-do-	6618	161	451	905	248
6	HMT Bearing Ltd	-do-	1331	340	335	21	1078
7	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd	-do-	13805	134	57	54	1591
8	National Mineral Dev. Corps	-do-	15387	12021	4630	3684	7466
9	Praga Tools Ltd	Secunderabad	2915	249	170	81	2371
10	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd	Visakhapatnam	807071	98693	47755	-	16656
11	Southern Pesticides & Chemicals Ltd	Hyderabad	1181	47	108	147	242
12	Sponge Iron India Ltd	-do-	3872	286	87	134	585

[*Translation*]**Weather Forecast by a Radar at Tirupati**

8337 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA  
BANDRAU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have installed a meteorological Radar near Tirupati which can forecast either of one year;

(b) whether this Radar can forecast about drought or more rain in any part the country

(c) the time by which the facility of weather forecast is likely to be available; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVENDI): (a) No, Sir. The radar which has been commissioned near Tirupati is the Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere (MST) Radar and not a weather forecasting radar. Test observations have already been carried out by the radar which is expected to be made available to the atmospheric scientists in the country by the middle of this year. This project for the development and commissioning of MST radar was taken up as a multi-agency funded activity to carry out fundamental research in the fields of atmospheric dynamics and related Phenomena. This radar is different from a weather forecasting radar which is used for operational purpose eg. tracking of cyclones and depressions over the coastal regions.

(b) No, Sir. This radar is not meant for forecasting weather, predicting drought affected areas or predicting the regions receiving heavy rainfall in any part of the country. The basic

studies which are to be carried out using MST radar will help improving the understanding of atmospheric phenomena particularly related to the wind fields, waves and turbulence. It is also expected that a better understand of these atmospheric processes may provide additional inputs to the present system of weather forecasting which uses data from ground bases, balloon and satellite sensors.

(c) The MST radar has already been installed near Tirupati and the trial observations have been conducted. The scientific validation of the MST radar data is planned to be completed in 1-2 month's time after which the facility will become available for the user scientists to conduct various experiments to study atmospheric phenomena.

(d) An amount of Rs. 8,777 crores has been spent for the development, installation and testing of the radar. The amount has been pooled from the funding departments i.e. Department of Space (DOS), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Science & Technology (DST), Department of Electronics (DOE) and Department of Environment & Forest (DOE & F).

[*English*]**Fire Safety Measure in Buildings**

8338. SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDELWAL:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the buildings in the capital in which escape routes and compartmentalisation have been properly built up with appropriate fire safety equipments

(b) whether a large number of high rise buildings and Government offices lack such routes and compartmentisation:

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard:

(d) whether any Committee of engineers has been constituted in this regard:

(e) if so, the composition and terms of reference of this committee

(f) whether no standardised fire protection force are available in the country; and

(g) if so, the efforts made to make such doors available?

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 details of 224 such buildings which have been cleared by the Delhi Fire Service is given in enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The works of compartmentalisation of multi-storeyed buildings are carried out wherever required. Similarly escape routes, by clearing corridors and by additions /alterations in partition walls, are being provided.

(d) and (e). No such Committee has been constituted by the Central P.W.D.

(f) Standardised fire protection doors are available in the country.

(g) Question does not arise in view of reply to part a of above.



## STATEMENT

List of the High rise Buildings which have been issued NOC's after the year 1988 till Datefd

S No	Name & Address of the Building
1	No 7 Tolstoy Marg New Delhi
2	Pandra Park, New Delhi (Govt )
3	Tilak Marg, New Delhi (Govt )
4	E.L.L Annexe Plot No. 2B, Bhikaji Kama Place New Delhi
5	Ansari Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Plot No 3, Bikaji Kama Place, New Delhi
6	Plot No 5 Bhikaji Kama Place New Delhi- 7
7	28 Ferozshah Road New Delhi
8	Plot No 6 Bhikaji Kama Place, New Delhi
9	World Trade Centre Commercial Complex Babar Rd, New Delhi
10	Plot N.5, Bikaji, Kama Place, New Delhi.
11	Hotel Taj Place, S P Marg, New Delhi.
12	Hotel Hyatt, Regency Bhikaji, Kama Place, New Delhi
13	K-84 Green Park Bldg New Delhi
14	Paying Ward Kitched & Administrative Block of L.N.M.C.
15	Hotel Maurye Sheraton S P Marg, New Delhi., (120 Beded)

S No	Name & Address of the Building
16	Hotel Centaur, Gurgaon Road, New Delhi
17	Prominent Hotel, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, N. Delhi.
18	A-2/2 Naim Wala Bagh, Kundan Bhawan,
19	Lake View C G H S G-17, Paschim Vihar, Delhi
20	Doordarshan Bhawan, Mandi House.
21	Burmaha Shall C G M S R K. Puram.
22	A I U Houses, 16, Kotla Road
23	Mega Centre 124 Connaught Circus
24	Hotel Oberoi Maidens, 7 Sham Nath Marg, Delhi.
25	184 Two room set, at Minto Road, New Delhi, Family Apartment
26	Vasant Continental Hotel, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
27	Punjab National Bank H Qtrs, Bhikaji Kama Place No.7, New Delhi
28	Cabinet Sectt. C. G. H. S. D-1/48, Janak Puri, New Delhi
29	School of Planning Architecture Bldg. 4B, Ring Road, New Delhi
30	Assam Bhawan, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi

## Name &amp; Address of the Building

- | S No | Name & Address of the Building  |
|------|---|
| 31   | Som Vihar, R K Puram, New Delhi   |
| 32   | Himachal Bhawan, Sikandria Road, New Delhi  |
| 33   | E S I C Hospital, Jhilmil, Shandara   |
| 34   | Central govt Services Co-op Land & Group Housing Society, Ltd., Vikas Kunj, Vikas Puri, New Delhi |
| 35   | Hotel Taj Mahal Man Singh Road, New Delhi   |
| 36   | Hotel Vikram, Laj Pat Nagar 4, New Delhi  |
| 37   | Rajasthan House 7 Prithvi Raj Rd, New Delhi   |
| 38   | Ansai Bhawan, 16 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi  |
| 39   | Federation House (FICCI) Bara Khamba Road   |
| 40   | Hotel Sidharth 3 Rajendra Place   |
| 41   | 39 Nehru Place Skipper House, New Delhi   |
| 42   | Hotel Obroi Inter-Continental Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg  |
| 43   | Hotel Asian International Youth Hostel Janpath  |
| 44   | Naval Residence Complex, Chanakya Puri  |

Sl. No. & Address of the Building

- 45 CSIR Complex Pusa
- 46 NPL Residence Complex Pusa
- 47 Chawla House 19 Nehru Place New Delhi
- 48 28-29 Continental House Nehru Place New Delhi
- 49 Hotel Kanishka ? Ashoka Rd. New Delhi
- 50 Hotel Janpath, Janpath N. Delhi
- 51 Jeevan Parkas 25 KG. Marg, New Delhi
- 52 Hotel Ranjit, Maha Raja Ranjit Singh Marg, N D.
- 53 Pathology Block S Jang Hospital, New Delhi
- 54 Hotel Rajdoot Mathura Rd. New Delhi
- 55 Hotel Meridian, Windsor Place New Delhi.
- 56 28 No. Spl. Type Flats, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi
- 57 21-22 Nehru Place, Near Delhi.
- 58 Vikas Sadan B-Block New I N A Market New Delhi
- 59 Arunachal Bldg., 19 Barakhamba Road New Delhi

S No	Name & Address of the Building
60	Scope Bldg. 7- Lodhi Rd, New Delhi
61	I.E.N.S. Bldg. Rai Marg, New Delhi
62	Hotel Park 15 Sansad Marg, New Delhi
63	Rail Yatri Niwas, Ajmeri Gate, New Delhi Rly. Stn. New Delhi
64	Indian Airlines Co-op. Group Housing Society, 7 Mayur Vihar, Patparganj
65	Inder Prakash, 21, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi
66	23-26, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Association of Indian Engr. Ind.
67	Haryana Bhawan, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi
68	NAFED Bldg. 1, Sidhartha Enclave, New Delhi
69	Madhya Pradesh Bhawan, 7, Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.
70	Office Tower Block Bharat Hotel School Lane, New Delhi.
71	Cabinet Secretariate Bldg. C G O Complex, Lodhi Rd., New Delhi
72	Mehta Bldg. 4 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi
73	Nurses Hostel, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
74	M S Flats (S F S) East of Kailash, (DDA) New Delhi

*Name & Address of the Building*

S.No

75. Vijya Tower, 17-Barakhmba Road, New Delhi
76. M.S Flats (SFS), (DDA) Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi.
78. Flatted Factories, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
79. Tolstoy House 15-17, Tolstoy Marg. New Delhi.
80. Defence Pool Married Accommodation, Sangli Moss, Copernicus Marg.
81. Scientist Apartment. Ashram Chowk Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.
82. Allied House, Plot No.2, Old Rohtak Rd., New Delhi.
83. Padma Tower-II, 22 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
84. Indian Foreign Services C.G. H.S. Mayur Vihar, Patpar Ganj, New Delhi.
85. Peerless Bhawan, 6-Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi.
86. Dr. R.P. Centre, A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi
87. Kaveri Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi.
88. Essel House, 10-Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
89. Auditorium cum Library Lady Haring cum-Medical College, N.D.
90. Surya Hotel, 6/86, W.E.A. karol Bagh, New Delhi.

## S.No. Name &amp; Address of the Building

91. Escorts Heart Institute Reseraton Centre, Okhla, New Delhi.
92. Ansal Tower, 38, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
93. Hamdard Dawakhna, C., H.S. Alaknanda, New Delhi.
94. Peerless Bhawan, 7-Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
95. Central Social Welfare Board, Plot No. 20/1, South of I.I.T. Hauz Khas
96. Transit Hostel Bldg. Sector-X R.K.Puram, New Delhi.
97. J.N.U. Campus Library Bldg., New Delhi.
98. Indian Society of international Law Bldg. Bhagwan Dass Rd. New Delhi.
99. Syndicate House, 3 Old Rohtak Road, New Delhi.
100. Gitanjali Co-op Group Housing Society, Plot No. 72, Karkar Dooma- Shadra
101. B-2 Commercial Complex, Karampura, Balrama Bldg. New Delhi.
102. Anand Lok Co-op, Group Housing Society, Plot No. 13, Patpar Ganj.
103. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan. Institutional Area, South of IIT
104. S.T.C. Bldg. Janpath, new Delhi.
105. Sarva Priya Vihar C.G.H.S. Som Vihar New Delhi

## S.No Name &amp; Address of the Building

106. Rajasthan Bhawan Nirman Sehkari Samiti Ltd., Madhuban Chowk, Pitam Pura, Delhi.
107. Delhi Dak Bhawan (Meghdoot Bhawan) Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
108. B-1/2, Nani Wala Bagh, Delhi.
109. Antriksh Bhawan, 22, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
110. D.C.M. Bldg., 16 Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi.
111. Kamal Hotel, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
112. Balco, C.G.H.S. Patpar Ganj, New Delhi.
113. New Delhi Hotels, 15, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
114. Krishi C.G.H.S. Bodells, Vikash Pur, New Delhi.
115. Shree Jagdambey C.G.H.S. Sector-XIV, Rohini.
116. Y.M.C.A. Cultural Cum Library Bldg, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
117. Ministry of Health C.G.H.S. Swasthaya Vihar, New Delhi.
118. Punjab Bhawan, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.
119. Water and Power Engineers C.G.H.S. 12, Patpar Ganj, New Delhi.
120. Hotel Tera, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.



**S No. Name & Address of the Building**

121. Surya Hotel, 6/86, Padam Singh Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
122. Kedar C.G.H.S. Plot No.6 Sector-9 Rohini Delhi.
123. Vandane Bldg., 11 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
124. Shri Ganesh C.G.H.S. 93 Pa:par Ganj, Delhi.
125. VIPPS India Commercial Complex Plot No.2 Maszid Moth, New Delhi.
126. Shopping Complex Plot No. 71-9 Aram Bagh, (Apurti Bhawan), New Delhi.
127. Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Sir Ganga Ram Rd.
128. Kallal C.G.H.S. Ltd. Plot No. 35 Inderprashat Ext. Patpar Ganj, New Delhi.
129. Gopala Tower 25 Rajendra Place, New Delhi.
130. Delhi Cement Grinding Unit Okhla Ind. Area Phase I New Delhi.
131. Aditi C.G.H.S. At Patpar Ganj New Delhi
132. Narmada C.G.H.S. P Plot No. 89 Patpar Ganj New Delhi.
133. Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Road, Nerw Delhi.
134. Qutab Hotel, Opp. Shri. Aurobindo Marg.
135. Jyoti Sikhar at plot No. 8, Janakpuri.

## S No. Name &amp; Address of the Building

136. Amba Deep, 14, K. G. Marg.
137. Holy Family Hospital, Okhla, New Delhi.
138. Gails-Co-op. Office Building, 16, Bhikaiji Cama Place.
139. UCO Bank Building, Ashoka Road.
140. Express Properties (P) Ltd., C-1/2 Naniwala Bagh.
141. CSIR Biochemical, Mall Road.
142. Nurses Hostel, Hindu Rao Hospital.
143. Male Ward (250 bedded), Hindu Rao Hospital.
144. Banga Bhawan, 3-Haily Road, New Delhi.
145. Gujarmal Modi Hospital and Research Centre, Saket, New Delhi. (only OPD & Ward Block)
146. Bathias GGHS Ltd., Plot No. 43, Patparganj.
147. Manas Vihar CGHS Mayur Vihar, Delhi.
148. Skipper Bhawan, 22, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
149. Kailash Apartment, Jaimrudpur.
150. Rajendra Bhawan, Rajendra Place.

**S.No.** **Name & Address of the Building**

151. M.S. Block, The Doctors and Administrative of AIIMS CGHS Ltd at Bodella Vikas puri.
152. Varun Vihar CGHS, Rohini.
153. SBI, 11, Sansad Marg.
154. National Institute Educational Association (NIEPA) 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg.
155. Link House CGHS, 18, Patparganj.
156. Rosewood CGHS, 4, Mayur Vihar.
157. Amrit CGHS Ltd., Pitampura, New Delhi.
158. Galaxo Employees, CGHS, Mayur Vihar.
159. Deptt. of Electronics, 5 Lodhi Road (for eastern wing).
160. Soochana Bhawan, Lodhi Road, Phase. I.
161. Hindustan Times, KG Marg.
162. Shahpuri Tower, C-58, Community Centre, Janakpuri.

*Name & Address of the Building*

- | S.No. | Name & Address of the Building   |
|-------|--|
| 163.  | Delhi Chartered Acctt. CGHS. CA Apartment Choudhary Balbir Singh Marg. |
| 164.  | Aima Ram House, 1 Tolstoy Marg.  |
| 165.  | Kirti Shikhar, 11 District Centre, Janakapuri.                         |
| 166.  | H-2 Community Centre, Naraina, M/s. Beltech Entreprises.               |
| 167.  | Ashoka Hotel, Chanakyapuri.  |
| 168.  | Office cum Commercial Complex, 21-22, Narindra Place.                  |
| 169.  | Delhi CGHS, 74, Patparganj.  |
| 170.  | Laxmi Tower, C-1/3, Naniwala Bagh, Delhi.                              |
| 171.  | Virat CGHS, 11, Rohtak Road, New Delhi.                                |
| 172.  | Doctor Hostel, AIIMS, Masjid Moth, New Delhi.                          |
| 173.  | IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.   |
| 174.  | MAM College, BSZ Marg, New Delhi.                                      |

S.No.	Name & Address of the Building
175.	Sunheri Bagh CGHS, 15, Sector-XIII, Rohini, Delhi.
176.	Welcome CGHS, Plot No. 32, Sector-9, Rohini, Delhi.
177.	National Science Centre, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
178.	South Delhi University, Teachers CGHS Ltd., 3, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I.
179	M.S., 21 No., Type-V, flat at Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.
180.	Nav Shakti CGHS, Plot No.5, Sector-IX, Rohini, Delhi.
181.	Retreat CGHS Ltd., Plot No.20, Patparganj, Delhi (NOC for block A, B, & C only)
182.	Deptt. of Electronics (Western Wing) 6, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
183.	PHD House, Phase-II, opp. Asian Game Village.
184.	Pharmaceutical Employees, CGHS, Patparganj.
185.	DDU Hospital (Ward Block only).
186.	Indain Air Lines Bhavan, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj, New Delhi.

**S.No.** **Name & Address of the Building**

187. YMCA Tourist Hostel-cum-Programme Centre, Jai Singh Rd. New Delhi.
188. Water Pollution Control Board, Parvesh Bhavan, Shahadara, Delhi
189. Batra Hospital.
190. B-1/1 Naniwala Bagh (Cupta Corner) Azadpur, Delhi.
191. M.S office Building for CBSE, at Preet Vihar Community Centre, Delhi.
192. Newly constructed Nurses Hostel AIIMS.
193. Vishal Tower 10 Distt. Centre, J. Puri.
194. Bhartiya Kala Kendra, Little Road.
195. Ahinsa CGHS SEC. IX Rohini.
196. Ashok Yatri Niwas Ashok Road.
197. Local Shopping Centre, 8 Masjid Moth.
198. Gouri Sadan, 5 Haily Rd.

*Name & Address of the Building*

S.No.

199. OPD Phase III, S.J? Hospital.
200. Nagarjuna CGHS Ltd. P.No. Chilla Delhi.
201. British Council Bldg. 17 K.G. Marg.
202. ESIC Bldg. Kotla Road.
203. Vishwa Sadan, P-9 Distt. Centre J. Puri.
204. State Bank of India Flats, East of Kailash
205. Army Group Insurance Bldg. R. Tulla Ram Marg.
206. Royal CGHS Ltd. P-53, Sec. IX Rohini.
207. Okhla CGHS 62 Patpar Ganj.
208. Suneja Tower-II Plot 12 J. Puri.
209. Sister and Nurses Hostel G.B. Pant Hospital
210. Pusha Road T. Phone Exchange.

S.No.	Name & Address of the Building
211.	Vithal Bhai Patel House, Rafi Marg ND.
212.	Suneja Tower I Plot No. 7 Distt. Centre J Puri.
213.	Curzen Road Apartment KG Marg.
214.	Election Commission Ashoka Road.
215.	Asia House, K.G. Marg.
216.	Guru Nanak Foundation 15-16 Instt. Area New Delhi
217.	Bank House 21 Rajindra Place New Delhi.
218.	Community Centre 17 Yusuf Sarai
219.	Telephone Exchange, Nehru Place.
220.	Rabindra Bhawan, Rouse Avenue
221.	Escort EHIRC House Complex Okhla Road New Delhi.



*Name & Address of the Building*

S.No.

222. Supreme CGHS Plot No. 14 Mayur Vihar, P.P. Ganj New Delhi.

223. Panchwati C.G.H.S. Bodella, Delhi.

224. Akash Deep Bldg. 26-B Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

[Translation]

### Scheme For Removal of Backwardness in Rural Areas of Bihar

8339. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a concrete scheme has been formulated to solve the problem of backwardness and unemployment in the rural areas of Bihar;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Removal of backwardness and unemployment in any State depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State for which the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government in the creation of employment opportunities and removal of backwardness through Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Special Employment Programmes, important among which are the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the Central Sector Scheme of Self-employment for educated and unemployed youth.

Five growth Centres have been selected in Bihar to serve as magnet for attracting the industry backward areas. The project reports for these Centres are under preparation by the States Government

### Development of Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

8340. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocation made for this purpose during the current Five Year Plan, and

(d) the extent to which it is less as compared to previous Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has not received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for increasing the allocation of funds for the development of small scale industries

(c) and (d). In the eighth Five Year Plan (1192-97), the public sector outlay for Village & Small scale Industries sector (including Small Scale Industries) for Gujarat State is Rs. 435 crores which is higher than the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)'s outlay of Rs. 130.23 crores.

[English]

### Production in TAFCO

8341. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production has fallen sharply in the past six months in the Tenure and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd

(b) the details of resources deployed by the Company in the same period for the production only;

(c) the details of consequent reduction in the target during the same period;

(d) whether the Company is unable to mobilise other resources for achieving higher production;

(e) whether the Government propose to make available desired financial resources to boost the production through institutional finance; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period November, 1992 to April, 1993 TAFCO has deployed around Rs. 125 lakhs for procurement of material for production purposes.

(c) The targets were not reduced.

(d) The Company is unable to mobilise other resources for achieving higher production on account of several reasons such as (i) Lack of orders, (ii) in competitive prices, (iii) Low productivity, (iv) High overheads and (v) Surplus man-power etc.

(e) ad (f). The Company has been referred to BIFR. The Board had declared TAFCO as sick unit. Depending upon the recommendations of the Board, appropriate package will be thought of

#### Desalination Plants

8342. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the location of desalination plants set-up in the country so far to convert sea water into drinking water;

(b) whether there is any proposals to set up more such desalination plants; and

(c) if so, the locations 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) This Ministry is not aware of any desalination plants set up in the country so far to convert sea water into drinking water for use in urban areas.

(b) and (c). Proposals have been received recently from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for setting up of desalination plants in the following urban areas of the State:-

- (i) Sayaludi; (ii) Rameswaram;
- (iii) Ramanathapuram; (iv) Uchipuli;
- (v) Madras; (vi) Titteorin;
- (vii) Nagapattinam; (viii) Cuddalore;
- (ix) Thirupullani; (x) Karungulam;
- (xi) Pottagavayal; and
- (xii) Rajakkalpalayam.

#### Drug Price Equalisation Account

8343. SHRI. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest and penalty are charged from the companies under the Drug price Equalisation Account on amount due against them;

(b) whether the Government have issued

any final notices to each defaulter and fixed any time limit for paying the amount;

(c) the names of the companies to whom notices were issued and the amount involved in each case;

(d) whether the Government have made any fresh assessment of these companies during January and February, 1993; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a): interest is leviable on amounts found due for payment into the Drug Equalisation Account.

(b) and (c): In respect of all unpaid amounts the concerned companies have challenged the computed figures and are either being heard in the Department or their cases are pending in various courts.

(d): No, Sir.

(e): Does not arise.

#### **Institute of National Integration**

8344. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Institute of National Integration has been set up by the Army at Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether arrangements have been made for admission to civilian students in the institute after passing the Matriculation Examination; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN);

(a) and (b): The Institute of National Integration, Pune was established in 1985 with the aim of promoting national integration in the Army in an organised manner. The Institute runs two Courses-

(i) National integration Course for the Officers, JCOs; and NCOs; and

(ii) Religions Teacher's Course for the newly recruited religious teachers in the Army.

(c): No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Allocations for Tubewells/Wells**

8345. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the state-wise financial allocations of Central funds for the assistance to small and marginal farmers for construction of shallow tubewells/wells during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): The objective of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to enable selected families in rural areas to cross the poverty line. It is achieved by providing productive assets and inputs to the target group consisting of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and agricultural labourers etc. The assets which could be in primary, secondary or tertiary sector are provided through financial assistance in the terms of subsidy by Government and term credit advanced by the financial institutions.

Small farmer is given 25% and marginal farmer 33.33% subsidy. There is no monetary ceiling on subsidy for minor irrigation schemes.

As far as minor irrigation scheme is concerned, under IRDP assistance on the above pattern is given to target groups for tubewells,

dug-wells, pump sets, Diesel engines, electric motors, tank irrigation, lift irrigation etc. Community irrigation projects are also sponsored under IRDP. There are no activity-wise financial allocations fixed under IRDP.

Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), 20% of the total resources are earmarked for implementation of Million Wells Scheme (MWS) with the objective of providing open irrigation wells free of cost to poor small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. The allocation is intended for open wells only and where construction of wells is not feasible due to geological factors, other scheme of minor irrigation like Irrigation tanks, water harvesting structure can be taken up. The state wise allocation for MWS during 1992-93 under Jawahar Rozgar

Yojana (JRY) is given in the enclosed Statement-I

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dug Wells was in operation from 1998-89 to 1991-92 under the Special Food grains Production Programme of Ministry of Agriculture for wheat and rice districts. As per decision of National Development Council (NDC) the Scheme has been transferred to the STATE Sector for implementation with effect from 1.4.92. As per the decision of the Planning Commission, Central Funds allocated for the implementation of the Scheme to that Ministry during 1992-93 were to be transferred to the State Governments along with the Scheme. The amount of Central funds transferred to the State Governments during 1992-93 are given in the enclosed Statement -II.

### STATEMENT

#### ALLOCATION UNDER MILLION WELLS SCHEME (MES) DURING 1992-93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>STATE/UTs</i>	<i>ALLOCATION</i>
1.	ANDHRA PR.	3738.64
2.	ARUNACHAL PR.	64.50
3.	ASSAM	997.67
4.	BIHAR	7503.49
5.	GOA	1.88
6.	GUJARAT	1578.21
7.	HARYANA	375.85
8.	HIMACHAL PR.	221.45
9.	JAMMU & KASH.	314.35
10.	KARNATAKA	2352.42

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>STATE/UTs</i>	<i>ALLOCATION</i>
11.	KERALA	1247.67
12.	MADHYA PR.	5150.18
13.	MAHARASHTRA	3984.16
14.	MANIPUR	82.67
15.	MEGHALAYA	96.74
16.	MIZORM	40.76
17.	NAGALAND	103.69
18.	ORISSA	2554.35
19.	PUNJAB	326.86
20.	RAJASTHAN	2497.85
21.	SIKKIM	37.75
22.	TAMIL NADU	3359.73
23.	TRIPURA	107.38
24.	UTTAR PR.	9966.48
25.	WEST BENGAL	4249.87
26.	A&N islands	30.54
27.	DADRA & N. HAVELI	16.58
28.	DAMAN & DIU	9.77
29.	LAKSHADWEP	15.31
30.	PONDICHERRY	29.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>51056.69</b>

*Allocation under Special Foodgrains Production Programme*

	<i>State</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhara Pradesh	452.08
2.	Assam	45.00
3.	Bihar	1467.25
4.	Gujarat	34.25
5.	Haryana	Nil*
6.	Karnataka	Nil*
7.	Madhya Pradesh	472.43
8.	Maharashtra	Nil*
9.	Orissa	134.90
10.	Tamil Nadu	106.94
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2626.40
12.	West Bengal	197.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5537.00</b>

\* Funds not transferred to these States as they had sufficient Unspent balance of previous years.

**Irregularities in D.D.A.**

be trifurcated for better control and management?

8346 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports regarding alleged corruption charges against the officers of D.D.A. in many cases as appeared in 'Nav Bharat Times' dated April 22, 1993;

(b): Four cases of irregularities are enumerated in the press clipping in New Bharat Times dated April 22, 1993, resulting in the overpayment to the contractors.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon, if any; and

(c): DDA has reported that in one case responsibility for the delay in taking action against

(d) the time by which D.D.A. is proposed to

a retiring officer has been fixed and the disciplinary authority have ordered initiation of minor penalty proceedings against one Superintending Engineer and one Executive Engineer. The Vigilance Department of DDA has been asked to conduct detailed investigation in the remaining Three cases as reported by DDA.

(d): The Government has already decided to restructure the DDA and the number of actions have been taken in pursuance of this.

### **Fuel Saving Measures in Armed Forces Vehicles**

8347. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any fuel saving measures in the vehicles being operated by the three Wings of the Armed Forces;

	<i>Petrol</i>	<i>Diesel</i>	<i>Kerosene</i>
Army	25%	10%	25%
Navy	20%	20%	-
Air Force	15%	10%	-

(iii) Upwards revision of consumption norms in terms of Kilometers per litre.

(iv) Training of drivers to improve driving habits for achieving fuel efficiency.

(v) Use of field kits for oil testing.

(vi) Use of multi grade lube oils.

(viii) Recovery of used engine oils.

(viii) Trials for use of compressed natural gas.

(c): As a result of the above measures, substantial savings by way of reduced consumption of fuel oil have been achieved, and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): Several measures have been taken by the Defence Services to reduce the fuel consumption. These measures include the following:-

(i) Introduction of fuel efficient vehicles.

(ii) imposition of cuts in consumption of fuel oils taking 1987-88 as the base year for Army and 1989 as the base year for Air Force and navy. During 1992-93, the following cuts were imposed in the consumption of diesel, petrol and kerosene by the three Defence Services:-

expenditure has been limited within Budget allocations in spite of increases in the administered prices.

### **Fee for Conversion of Leasehold Into Freehold**

8348. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether double story single unit houses constructed by DDA on 40 sq. yds plots in Janakpuri are exempted from payment of fee for conversion into freehold; and

(b) if not, the reason for discriminating them from 50 sq. maters plots which are to tally



exempted from free?

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) As per Scheme of conversion, the flats/tenements falling under janata category have been exempted from the payment of conversion charges, whereas the flats mentioned above in part (a) are of LIG category.

### **Restructuring of Sick Public Sector Undertakings**

8349: SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up expert committees for re-structuring the sick public sector undertakings in the services sector;

(b) if so, whether these committees are proposed to work out a revival package for these undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a): no, Sir.

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

### **Production of Caustic Soda**

8350. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement? production and import of Caustic Soda in the country during each of the last three years and the projected requirement during the Eighth Five Year plan period;

(b) whether the private parties are entrusted with supply of Soda Ash and Caustic soda required by the public sector undertakings; and

(c) the arrangement made for procuring the same along with the commission paid to such private parties during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a): No demand estimated has been made for Caustic Soda for the Eighth Five Year Plan Period. The production and imports of Caustic Soda, to the extent available, during the last 3 years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
		<i>(figures in Metric Tonnes)</i>	
Production	9,70,754	10,40,906	10,80,585
Import	N.A.	66,446	53,481

(b) and (c): There is no statutory control over distribution and price of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda and the chemicals are freely available in the market.

### **Over Charging by Pharmaceutical Units.**

8351. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some pharmaceutical units are overcharging the users by 40 percent more for at least on 20 types of drugs; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to stop such overcharging by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) This Ministry had received some complaints alleging overcharging of prices of bulk drugs which have been forwarded to the concerned state Drug Control Administration for investigation and necessary action under the Essential Commodities Act.

To the extent information is available, the State Drug Controller of Maharashtra filed complaints in Court of Law against 9 units including traders and manufactures. The state Drug Controller, Gujarat have also initiated action against 3 unit on account of overcharging of prices.

#### **Losses by Jessop and Company Limited**

8352. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta continues to sustain losses;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor;

(c) the net accumulated loss suffered by the company as on March 31, 1993; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the working of this company and to prevent further losses?

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. Jessop & Company Limited has been incurring losses mainly due to paucity of orders for longwall mining equipment and cranes. Surplus manpower has also contributed to the loss.

(c): The provisional accumulated loss suffered by the company and on 31-3-93 amounts to Rs. 2779 lakhs.

(d): The Company is taking several measures to improve its working which include diversification of production base, augmentation of production of EMU coaches and reduction of manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

#### **Harmful Wastes/Chemicals in the Seas**

8353 SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to determine the existence of harmful wastes/chemicals in the seas of the Malabar coast of Kerala at Cannanore, Calicut etc.,

(b) if so, the finding thereof;

(c) the sources for these harmful wastes/chemicals; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent these hazardous substances from polluting the seas?

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

(b) Presence of dissolved petroleum hy-

drocarbon of Cannanore; mercury, petroleum hydrocarbons, ammonia, phosphates, nitrites and nitrate off Kozhikode; acidity in water at near Trivandrum, have been reported in the study conducted by the Department of Ocean Development's pollution Monitoring Units in Kerala.

(c) The findings have been referred to the Kerala state and pollution Control Board for identification of the

(d) Sources and for taking suitable action.

### Complaints against KVIC

8354 PROF. PREMDHUMAL  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:  
SHRICHANDRESH PATEL:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
DR. G.L. KANAUJIA:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:  
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some complaints against the chairman of the Khadi and Village Industry Commission regarding the alleged irregularities being made in the Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints so made; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b): Some of the major complaints received relate to:

(i) Supply of mill-made barrack blankets to DGS & D by KVIC.

(ii) Disbursement of loans in Meerut region by KVIC without obtaining feasibility report etc.

(iii) Appointment of officers in KVIC, violating Government's ban order.

(iv) Excess Administrative expenditure in KVIC.

(c) On the basis of an assurance given by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House, an enquiry has been conducted by an Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Industry regarding some complaints. Action has already been initiated by the Government on the basis of his report. The Government has also issued some directives to the Commission which are as under:-

(i) not to register any new institution for manufacture of Khadi including polyvastra excepting in areas selected for special employment programme;

(ii) no new institutions for village industry should be directly aided by KVIC. In all such cases, they should be financed by State KVI Board;

(iii) KVIC should immediately review the functioning of the institutions which have been registered during the last three years and send a report to the Government of India.

(iv) Commission should not purchase any property without getting separate allocation of funds for this purpose in the budget approved by the Central Government.

(v) The present Commission should not sanction any funds to any society/institution till

the new Commission is constituted.

### **Amendment to land Ceiling Act**

8355. SHRIBOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRID. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that implementation of Land Ceiling Act has been very tardy;

(b) whether the Government propose to make amendment to the Land Ceiling Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a): It is not correct to say that implementation of Land Ceiling Act has been very tardy. As a result of effective implementation of the laws for ceiling on land holdings in the States, 72.94 lakh acres of land has been declared surplus out of which 50.08 lakh acres has been distributed to 47.78 lakh beneficiaries.

(b) and (c): 'Land' being a subject of the State List of the Constitution, the Land Ceiling Acts fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Therefore, it is for the states to make changes in their respective ceiling legislations.

### **Allotment of Accommodation in Western Court and Vithal Bhai patel House**

8356 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for allotment of accommoda-

tion in Western Court Hostel and Vithalbhai Patel House;

(b) the number of persons overstaying unauthorisedly at both these places;

(c) the reasons for their overstay;

(d) whether some of the persons have not yet paid the dues for their stay/overstay;

(e) the steps taken to realise the dues from them or from the persons on whose recommendations the flats were allotted at these places; and

(f) the measures taken to get the unauthorised occupation vacated in these places?

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): There are no rules for allotment of accommodation in Western Court Hostel and V.P. House. However, as per normal procedure, in General Pool, the allotment is made to the Ministers for accommodating their guests for short period of 7 days, which is extendible by the another 7 days on request. In one case, the allotment has also been made for regular residential purpose to a Minister.

(b): There are 7 cases of unauthorised stay in respect of general pool accommodation in Western Court Hostel and V.P. House.

(c): The Government is not aware of the reasons therefor.

(d): Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f): In cases of unauthorised occupation, the allotment has been cancelled after the expiry of the stipulated period of allotment and action for vacation of the premises has been initiated under the Public premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. The re-

quests to clear the due have also been made and the bills have accordingly been sent to the sponsoring Minister.

### **Financial Help to Weaker Sections of Society**

8357 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to help weaker sections of the society financially on regular basis:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure to get that financial help regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c): The particulars of the schemes at the Centre which are being implemented to help weaker/poorer sections of society are given below;

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): This programme aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit with which they can purchase productive assets and inputs, and/or receive training.

(ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): This programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed (men and women alike) in rural areas who are below the poverty line. This programme gives only wage employment and no financial assistance is given to the beneficiaries.

(iii) Financial Assistance to SCs and STs: Under this scheme assistance is provided

to SCs/STs through Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporations for Self-employment. In addition there are some other schemes like Scholarships/stipends, Educational Aids for Promoting education as also improving the skills among SCs and STs for which financial assistance is provided on a regular basis.

(iv) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY): Under this scheme the urban poor are provided financial assistance for setting up Urban Micro Enterprises.

(v) Scheme for self-employment for the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY): Under this scheme financial assistance is given to educated unemployed youth belonging to a family with an annual income less than Rs. 10,000/- per annum, for self employment.

### **Power from Garbage**

8358. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to generate power from garbage waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed location;

(c) whether it is likely to create any health hazards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and counter-measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

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): Although no plan for use of garbage for power generation has

been formulated, the existence of this potential is well recognised. A pilot R&D project for generation of 3.75 MW power from garbage (Municipal Solid Waste) was installed at Delhi in 1987 but failed to demonstrate successful operation.

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

### Retired Judges for Enquiry Commissions

8359. SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts who have been authorised to sit on enquiry commissions during the last three years;

(b) the criteria followed for selecting a judge for conducting such inquiries; and

(c) the policy of the Government in regard to assignment of inquiries to retired judges?

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

(b) and (c): As per section 3(2) of Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, it is for the appropriate Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry and no criteria have been laid down for appointing a member of the Commission of Inquiry under the said Act.

### Small Scale Industries

8360. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have exam-

ined the impact of liberalisation of major industrial attitudes on the survival of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check the formation of cartels in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c): Government has constantly been reviewing the impact of liberalisation and is of the view that this will help this sector to grow at faster rate. Government, however, is also aware of the apprehensions expressed from various quarters on the adverse impact of liberalisation including formation of cartels, etc. With this end in view, the policy of reservation is being continued, fiscal concessions have been enhanced and to make SSI units more competitive. Government is providing support for modernisation, assistance for quality upgradation, etc. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P. R. Nayak, former Dy. Governor of RBI was constituted to examine the adequacy of institutional credit and related aspects. The Committee has submitted its report which is being examined by the RBI. RBI has already announced its acceptance of some of the recommendations. So far as formation of cartels is concerned these are regulated by MRTP Act.

### Development of Cities in Andhra Pradesh

8361. SHRID. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop some towns and cities in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether some foreign countries

have provided aid to Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard and

(c) 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): Since 1979-80, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in the various States and UTs including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Project proposal for Central assistance under the IDSMT

Scheme are formulated by the State Governments and UT Administrations every year in accordance with the guidelines in force and submitted to the Central Government for approval. Based on various proposals received from the State Government, schemes have been sanctioned in 40 towns and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 11.54 crores released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the IDSMT Scheme from 1979-80 till 31st March, 1993.

(b) and (c): - Habitat improvement projects are being implemented in three towns with assistance from U.K. as per details below

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Name to towns</i>	<i>No. of slums to be covered :</i>	<i>Project cost</i>
Hyderabad	300	34.36
Vizakhapatnam	174	28.64
Vijaywada	136	49.16

Besides a Water Supply Project for Hyderabad city is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 257.06 crores with assistance from the World Bank.

helpful in preventing the encroachment of the D.D.A. land and to check the theft of lids of the manholes;

[Translation]

**'Beat System'**

9362 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

(c) whether it is possible to avoid the practice of shifting responsibility after the accidents by implementing the above system;

(d) if so, whether the D.D.A. proposes to launch the same scheme in other areas of the capital; and

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(e) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has started 'Beat System' in Rohini area to protect public land and to check the case of accidents due to open manholes;

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) to (c): Yes, Sir, as reported by DDA.

(b) if so, whether the above system is

(d) and (e): - This system has been started in all zones as reported by DDA.

**Unemployment in Gujarat**

8363 SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of planning and programme implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment has been increasing in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission contemplates to formulate different schemes in order to create employment opportunities in the State.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount allocated to Gujarat for the purpose during each of the last three years, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR

GOMANGO) (a) As per the assessment indicated in the State Government's draft Annual Plan 1993-94 document, the number of unemployed persons in Gujarat is estimated to be 5.99 lakhs, 6.20 lakhs and 6.69 lakhs at the beginning of 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

(b) to (d): Employment in any State, in general, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State, for which mainly the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government in the Creation of employment opportunities through Centrally sponsored Central Sector special employment programmes, the more important on-going schemes among which are the Centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and the Central Sector Scheme of Self-Employment for educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The scheme-wise and Year wise amount allocated by the Centre to Gujarat are given below:  
(Rs in Crores)

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
IRDP	11.33	10.66	10.05
JRY	64.73	64.73	63.13
NRY	3.79	2.91	1.93
SEEUY	3.45	1.64	0.33

\* Amount of loan (inclusive of Central subsidy of 25% of the loan) sanctioned by banks to benefic

[English]

**Projects/Schemes of Gujarat, Orissa and Bihar for Inclusion in Eighth Plan**

8364 SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat,

Orissa and Bihar have sent any projects/schemes for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the projects/schemes proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c):** The proposals of the Governments of the States of Gujarat, Orissa and Bihar for the Eight Five Year Plan amount to: Rs. 10,200/-, Rs. 11,500/- and Rs. 13,000/- crores respectively. The major head-wise outlays as proposed by the State Governments and

as agreed by the Planning Commission are given in the enclosed statement. The details of the proposals are available in their respective Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and the Annual Plan (1992-93) documents which have been placed in the parliament Library. The information regarding the projects/schemes proposed to be implemented with world Bank assistance are also given in these documents.

## STATEMENT

(Rs in lakhs)

## Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

Major Heads	Gujarat			Orissa			Bihar		
	Proposed	Agreed	Proposed	Agreed	Proposed	Agreed	Proposed	Agreed	
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	70630	73200	86436	74920	85876	89037			
2. Rural Development	41420	42470	50603	40535	141450	109347			
3. Special Area Programmes	—	—	25000	—	8046	7733			
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	285500	375600	273934	307918	352160	327083			
5. Energy	241500	267500	354130	264470	163117	214558			
6. Industry & Minerals	61628	66700	84851	78570	49152	45814			
7. Transport	64000	64000	65036	59290	152790	146261			
8. Communication	900	900	—	—	—	—			
9. Science, Technology & Environment	1210	1500	4658	5222	2150	1451			
10. General Economic Services	28732	31590	11329	7394	47215	45863			

Major Heads	Gujarat		Orissa		Bihar	
	Proposed	Agreed	Proposed	Agreed	Proposed	Agreed
11 Social Services	223980	225540	186041	154376	279820	291854
12 General Services	500	1000	7982	7305	18224	20999
• Grand Total	1020000	1150000	1150000	1000000	1300000	1300000

**Production of Liquor from Molasses**

8365. SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the controlled rate of molasses per tonne paid to sugar factories and approximate quantity of liquor/wine produced therefrom;

(b) the amount of revenue earned by the

Government through excise duty on liquor/wine produced from one tonne of molasses; and

(c) the total revenue earned by the Government through excise on liquor/wine in the current financial year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a): The controlled prices of sugar mill molasses are as follows:-

i)	Grade I molasses	Rs.	144 per tonne
ii)	Grade II molasses	Rs.	115 per tonne
iii)	Grade III molasses	Rs.	86 per tonne
iv)	Below Grade III	Rs.	8.60 for every 40 Kilo gramme reducing sugar content therein

For producing 1 Kilo Litre of rectified Sprite conforming to ISI standard No. 323-1959, naked for equivalent volume of 100 percent v/v strength, approximately 4.3 Tonnes of Grade I molasses is consumed.

(b): The Control Govt. do not charge any Excises Duty on liquor/wine.

(c): Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Unauthorised occupation of Government Land**

8366. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land belonging to Government of India Press Aligarh has been occupied unauthorisedly by the land Mafia;

(b) whether the quarters of residential colony of Government of India Press Aligarh are being

occupied and misused by unauthorised people for the last four years;

(c) whether the Government are aware of any sinister alliance between the land grabbing Mafia and the persons who have unauthorisedly occupied those quarters of press colony;

(d) whether the rights and powers conferred upon the Management Board of Government of India Press for securing these Government quarters and land from unauthorised occupation; and

(e) if not, the action being taken by the Union Government to remove such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a): No such unauthorised occupation of land has come to the notice of the concerned authorities.

(b): Yes, Sir. Some quarters have been

found to be under unauthorised occupation.

(c) : No, Sir.

(d) and (e) : Managements of the Govt. of India Presses enjoy sufficient powers under the Public premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, to get unauthorised occupants evicted with the help of local police after following the procedure prescribed in the said Act.

[English]

### Encashment of Half-Pay-Leave

8367. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders regarding encashment of Half-pay-Leave of Central Government Employees on superannuation have since been issued;

(b) if so, the financial benefit that will accrue to the retired Central Government employees prior to January 1, 1986 and those who retired after January 1, 1986 separately in accordance with the formula prescribed under these orders;

(c) whether pension is calculated at 50% of the average emoluments i.e. average pay and under these orders no benefit is admissible to retired and retiring Central Government Employees after January 1, 1986 under the prescribed formula of calculation for encashment of half-pay-leave;

(d) if so, the rationale behind issuing such orders; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to modify the existing orders on the pattern of orders regarding encashment of earned leave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) : Yes Sir.

(b) and (c): The financial benefit will depend on the amount of half pay leave at the credit of the Govt servant and the pension and pension equivalent of gratuity drawn by him on the date of superannuation.

(d) and (e): Orders have been issued strictly in accordance with the Award given by the Board of Arbitration on the demand of the staff side. The question of modification of these orders on the pattern of orders regarding encashment of earned leave therefore does not arise.

### Water Supply to Cantonment Areas

8368. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the cantonments in which the residents are facing scarcity of drinking water;

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

(c) whether the Government have formulated schemes to augment drinking water supply in these cantonments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (d) Majority of the Cantonment Boards in the country are dependent on water supply from the MES. The water is received in bulk and is further distributed by the Cantonment Boards through their own distribution net-work. Due to increase in civilian population in the Cantonment areas, Cantonment Boards have had to draw up their own schemes to augment the existing water supply. These schemes are based on tube-wells and hand-pumps. In some Canton-

ment, water supply augmentation schemes have been executed through the public Health Engineering Departments of the State Government. Some others have also made arrangements with the adjacent Municipal Corporations for supplementing the existing water supply.

2. In as many as 25 Cantonments, the per capita availability of water supply is less than 50 liters per day. As the augmentation of water

supply schemes will require heavy capital investment, Cantonment Boards with their meagre resources base have not been able to take up these works on their own. The needy Cantonment Boards have depended on special grants-in-aid from the Central Government to meet either partially or fully the capital project costs. The Central Government have sanctioned special grants-in-aid of the order of Rs. 433.11 lakhs so far for augmenting water supply schemes to the following 9 Cantonments:-

<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Special grants-in-aid sanctioned (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
Aurangabad	37.45
Cannanore	5.41
Dalhousie	8.63
Danapur	9.62
Dehradun	60.84
Deolali	206.00
Ferozepore	22.09
Ramgarh	69.66
Wellington	13.41
	Rs. 433.11 lakhs

**Murthy Committee on Leather Industry**

8369. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Murthy Committee on Leather Industry;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the action taken by Government on

these recommendations; 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): Yes, Sir.

(b): A statement is attached.

(c) and (d): The primary recommendations

have already been taken up with the concerned authorities for necessary action. As one of the follow up measures, Government has since announced the delicensing of leather sector vide press Note No. 4 (1993 series) dated the 28th April, 1993 issued by the Department of Industrial Development.

The major recommendations of the Committee include the following:-

1. Dereservation and Delicensing
2. Joint ventures in India and abroad
3. Establishment of bonded warehouses
4. Augmentation of domestic availability of Rawmaterials
5. Mobilisation of finances
6. Manpower development
7. Technology upgradation
8. Infrastructure improvement

9. Streamlining of procedures
10. Classification of the industry as an Export Growth Industry.

#### Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

8370-. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector Undertakings functioning in the State of Kerala at present; and

(b) the profit earned by each undertaking during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): As on 31-3-1992, there were 5 Central Public Sector Undertakings with their registered Offices located in Kerala. The details along with the profit/loss earned during 1991-92, 1990-91 and 1989-90 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Name of PSU	Profit/loss (-) during		
		1991-92	1990-91	1989-90
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd	5604	6084	6876
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd	-1492	-2097	-2771
3.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	2900	2361	301
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	217	276	297
5.	Hindustan newsprint Ltd.	1448	2112	2036

#### Electronic hardware Technology park in Goa

8371 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up Electronic Hardware Technology park (EHTP) scheme in each state during the Eighth

**Five Year Plan:**

(b) if so, the details of the scheme under execution and changes if any proposed for its coverage in each state in identified industrial growth centres particularly in Goa;

(c) the details of proposals received from private parties for setting up of EHTP in Goa and decision taken thereon; and

(d) the steps envisaged for promotion of environment friendly technology and electronic labour intensive industries in Goa during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b): The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce vide their notification No. 42(N.8)/92-97 dated September 14, 1992 published in the Gazette of India has announced the Electronics hardware Technology park (EHTP) Scheme for building up a strong electronics industry in the country with focus on enhancing its export potential and developing an efficient electronic component industry. The Government of India is not investing in setting up infrastructure facilities under the EHTP Scheme during the 8th Plan. State Governments are being encouraged to set up infrastructure facilities in their respective states.

(c): No proposal has been received from any party for setting up an EHTP in Goa.

(d): The Government of India have announced 5 years tax holiday commencing from 1993-94 for setting up new industrial undertaking in Goa to encourage establishment of Units in the field of Electronics. An Electronics Test & Development Center has also been established in Goa to support local electronic

industry.

**Sick Public Sector Undertakings**

8372. SHRI BOLLABULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up various expert committees for restructuring the sick public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these committees are likely to be set up; and

(d) the number of sick public sector undertakings at present and the number of those chronically sick?

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

(b) and (c): do not arise.

(d): As per the performance upto 31-3-1992, 50 public Sector Enterprises have been categorised as sick under SICA Act and referable to BIFR.

**Electricity from Sea Waves**

8373 MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRAKHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Ocean Development have established a pilot unit for generation of electricity from sea waves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-



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

(b) An experimental wave power plant has been installed at Vizhinjam, near Trivandrum in Kerala. The technology for generation of electricity was successfully demonstrated in October 1991.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 2.4 crores.

### High Court Judges from States

8374. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2376 on August 9, 1991 regarding posting of High Court Judges from other States and State:

(a) the details of the efforts made for implementation of the decision so far;

(b) the States where one-third of High Court Judges are from other States at present;

(c) the steps taken to implement this decision in other States also; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d): The Government have accepted as a policy, recommendations of the Law Commission, in its 80th Report, that by convention, 1/3rd of Judges in each High Court should be from any other State. The Government also decided that this be implemented either by making initial appointments from outside or by effecting transfers. A beginning in this direction was made in January, 1983 by adopting the policy of having Chief Justices from outside. Pursuant to this policy, appointment/transfer of Chief Justices of

High Courts are being made. So far since 1983, appointment of 41 Chief Justices in terms of Article 217 of the Constitution of India to outside High Court have been made. In terms of Article 222 of the Constitution, 22 Chief Justices have been transferred from one High Court to another and, in addition, 20 puisne Judges have also been transferred from one High Court to another.

So far initial appointments of 6 Judges to outside High Courts have been made. The process of appointment/transfer of Judges and Chief Justices of High Courts in order to achieve the ratio of 1/3rd of Judges from outside High Courts has to be gradual.

Sikkim is the only High Court where, out of the sanctioned strength of 3, 2 Judges are in position and both of them are from outside the State.

### Stock of Phosphatic Fertilisers

8375 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the mounting stock of phosphatic fertilisers in the country threatening the viability of the fertiliser production units in 1993;

(b) the estimated unsold stock of these fertilisers with the phosphatic fertiliser units and the various cooperative bodies in the States;

(c) the percentage of fall in the sale of DAP in 1992 rabi season as compared to the previous Year; and

(d) the steps taken to dispose of the unsold stock and help these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) Following decontrol of phosphatic fertilisers, imported Dia-Ammonium phosphate is available at a considerably lower price than the cost of production of indigenous Dia-Ammonium phosphate.

Indigenous manufacturers of phosphatic fertilisers have accordingly been finding it difficult to dispose of their stocks. As on 1.4.93, 6.88 lakh tonnes of Dia-Ammonium Phosphate produced by indigenous units were reported as lying unsold with the manufacturers. Taking into account both indigenously produced and imported Dia-Ammonium phosphate, the amount of stocks lying with manufactures and handling agencies as on 1.4.93 was reported as 9.35 lakh tonnes. In addition, stocks of Dia-Ammonium phosphate with institutional agencies as on 1.4.93 amounted to 3.08 lakh tonnes.

(c) During Rabi 1992-93, Dia-Ammonium phosphate sales declined by about 23% as compared to the sales during Rabi 1991-92.

(d) Certain measures have been taken by the Government to reduce the cost of production of indigenous phosphatic units and thereby improve their competitiveness. These include abolition of customs duty on import of phosphoric acid, refund of customs duty paid on capital goods by units commissioned on or after 1.1.91 and also concession of 3% in interest rate on term loans taken by such units, provided that the net interest rate after this concession remains at a minimum of 12%. To the extent the competitiveness of the indigenous fertiliser units improves, it would be easier to sell their produce and avoid large accumulation of stocks. Government have in addition to price concessions to farmers in the purchase of decontrolled fertilisers, also hiked the procurement prices of major cereals to compensate farmers for the increase in prices of fertilisers. All these steps have been taken with a view to stimulating the demand for fertilisers and help in disposal of the stocks.

#### **UNDP Assistance for Leather Industry**

8376. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked

out any plan or programme to improve the leather industry with united nations Development Programme assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds received so far;

(c) whether the funds received from the UNDP have been restricted for the development of leather industry in private sector;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have been asked by the stipulations in the UNDP funds not to deploy the given resources to the cause of development of leather industry in public Sector Undertakings;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action proposed to be taken to assist the public sector leather industry in securing foreign buyers for their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government launched a national leather Development Programme with UNDP Assistance in April, 1992.

(b) The UNDP assisted national Leather Development Programme aims at strengthening the leather industry in India in some critical areas such as human resources development, research and development, product development, pollution treatment and control, export promotion, development of support industries and development of systems of coordination. The UNDP assistance to the programme is estimated at US Dollars 15.05 million to be spent over a four year time frame. The amount released for expenditures upto 31st March, 1993 by the UNDP for the programme are of the order of US Dollar 3.0 million.

(c) No, Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

(e): No, Sir.

(f): Does not arise.

(g): The Council for leather Exports, which is the nodal agency for promoting exports in the leather sector, assists the leather industry, including the public sector, in securing foreign buyers for their products.

[*Translation*]

### **Reduction in Export Duty on Alcohol in Uttar Pradesh**

8377. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have reduced the export duty on alcohol;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss of revenue likely to be incurred by the State as a result thereof

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

(b) This is for the purpose of improving sale of Rectified Spirit/potable alcohol to deficit States.

(c) There may be loss per unit of alcohol but on over all basis, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is likely to earn more revenue by increased sales.

[*English*]

### **Utilization of Amount Sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh**

8378. SHRI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of Planning and programme Imple-

mentation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount sanctioned under different centrally sponsored schemes have not been utilised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in last three years;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh in those years; and

(c) the amount already spent and the unspent amount returned to the Centre during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c): Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the various Central Ministries/Departments and are implemented by the State Government or their agencies. Funds for such schemes are provided to the States by the concerned Central Ministries/Departments who also monitor these schemes. Consolidation of data regarding amount already spent on the implementation of these schemes and that remaining unspent, in respect of States including Madhya Pradesh for any particular year has not taken place.

### **Profit earned by Drug Companies.**

8378-A SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued notices to some of the drug companies to deposit the unintended profits earned by them in a Government account;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to ask other companies manufacturing consumer products to follow the suit; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The liability of a number of companies was computed and communicated and the companies were directed to pay their dues into Drug prices Equalisation Account and in case of default, the Government would be constrained to process action for recovery of the amount as arrears of land revenue along with interest from the date of default.

Most of the companies have not so far discharged their liabilities. Some of them have challenged the computation of liability and have asked for personal hearings which have been granted are granted. A few have filed writ petitions in various Courts and have obtained interim orders.

(c) and (d): The DPCOs 1979/87 do not cover consumer products.

[*Translation*]

**12.00 hrs**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a breach of privilege notice and this notice was given in your office in the morning in time.

Sir, a news item has appeared in the issue of Gujarati daily 'Sandesh' dated May 1, whose photocopy I have annexed with my notice.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it thoroughly.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given its English translation.

[*English*]

Absence during voting on Budget: Political observers suspect George Fernandes is finally sold out.

MR. SPEAKER : I will carefully look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This issue has been raised here on the basis of news item which has appeared in newspaper. There was an election of the National Welfare Board on Sea-farers. I was in Ahmedabad. My name was given by my party leader as a candidate for the election. When the Congress party came to know about this. They decided to vote for me instead of their own candidate. I do not know why this decision was taken? Later, it was told that the hon. Prime Minister had said that vote should have been cast in favour of George Fernandes. This led to some dispute in the Congress party. I do not know why, on the other hand, it has appeared in the newspaper that vote is cast in favour of another candidate defeating their own candidate, presumably Prof. K.G.V. Thomas was their candidate. If George Fernandes does not remain present here during voting on the Budget, a deal will be struck as he is being sent to attend the election of the national Welfare Board on Sea-farers. I think not a single meeting of this Board has ever taken place, at east, not in the last one year when I was in it. This newspaper says that I have finally been sold out.....

MR. SPEAKER : It says that all others have already been sold out and I was sold out in the end.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will carefully look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not against me alone. An insult a Member like this -

[*English*]

This is a strong and Prima facie case of

contempt of the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have received the notice..... I received it just two-three minutes before coming to this House.

[*English*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is contempt of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will carefully look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need to give a notice in this regard. There was only one post, so we asked them to support our candidate. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla had said that if they wanted to field a Congress candidate, they might do so and he had no objection, but Shri George Fernandes was there in it till now. There is only one post and under the parliamentary democracy it has been the practice, so they should support. Shri Shukla said that he would talk to the member of his party, and it appears to us that it is right. So, they withdrew the name on the basis of such notice. There is nothing to hide all the facts in it. But if a newspaper maligns a particular member on the basis of these facts, I think the freedom of the media does not mean that they can say anything about any member.

SHRI LALK. ADVANI (GANDHINAGAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding privilege motions, the members are being told that if they give notice late their motions will not be considered. The disposal of these motions should also not be delayed. As Shri George Fernandes has given a privilege motion against a newspaper, similarly, an hon. Member of our party had given notice about the Uttar Pradesh Government stating that he was arrested in a wrong manner but you were not informed about his arrest. This amounts to a *prime facie* case of contempt in

itself, which should be taken into notice.

MR. SPEAKER : With due respect, I would like to say that I have received a number of privilege motions. But most of them have given notices about some outside dispute with police or someone else. Such cases do not come under privilege motion. Before disposing of such cases, I go into them. If you want, I can dispose of the matter immediately without even asking the member. In this case it will not have the little effect which it does have at present.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the question of one or two cases.

MR. SPEAKER : If not even a single issue amounts to breach of privilege in that case no Member can ask me to take it up in this House. If it is a privilege issue, I will certainly take it up.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. I am saying that it is not a matter concerned with Shri George Fernandes alone but efforts of character assassination are always made against those who are in a public life. There are not only one or two cases. Shri George Fernandes has moved a privilege motion here. He is in public life for long, but even then doubts were raised about his character.

MR. SPEAKER : I do this everyday when you raise the issues during zero-hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very careful about the issues we raise in zero-hour. We never want that character assassination of any person is done unnecessarily. We have never said and done such thing. I would request you to take up this privilege issue, so that the Press becomes aware of its responsibilities. It should not be so that they can print anything they want. Several such cases were brought to your notice and such cases are brought to your notice every now and then.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, to make allegations or to give statements is a different thing. Several other type of issues are also raised here. Two days ago, we raised here an issue regarding a corrupt DDA official who had misappropriated funds to the tune of Rs. 45 crore. The Press also came out with some news. This issue was first raised in the House by a B.J.P. Member and on the basis of his question, we again raised it here. CVC had already inquired into the matter and the charges have been proved, but even then the Government is trying to save him. If we raise any issue against him, such statements are given to the press that Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was saying this and that such. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to say is that you should take such issues a bit seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: It is good that you have raised this issue in zero hour. I would like to tell you that our country has several seers of laws and this House also functions according to some rules. If you want to get remedy on certain issue, which has come out in the press, but is not linked with the proceedings of the House, you can challenge it in the court. But if it is related to the proceedings of the House or causes impediment in discharging of your duties, it can come up in the House.

If you want to bring any outside issue here and say that since this is the highest authority, You will move privilege motion against anyone here and it should be taken up, I think the entire House will agree with me that outside issues should not be raised here.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We do not bring such issues here, but the issue raised by Shri George Fernandes is certainly a privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not looked into it yet and you are raising it here. I have asked Shri Geroqe Fernandes only to raise it here, but you also raising it and advancing arguments. I have said it earlier also and would like to say again that

I will only take up such issues, Which are actually about breach of privilege. Do not ask me to take up other issues also.

Outsiders also have some rights and they do deserve respect. if you have any dispute with any outsider and you find no fault of yours in it, you can move the court.

Then you can move the court of law. It will not be good to raise the matter. This will go against your dignity and against the dignity of the House as well.

[English]

I will dispose of all the cases immediately when they come to my hand.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask you a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not supposed to answer your questions.

(Interruption)

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter does not constitute any dispute regarding breach of Privilege. He was unlawfully detained for 5 days. The member was thus perfected from participating on the proceedings of the House as House was in session during these days. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are not ready to listen to anybody's submission. If you do not give a hearing to our submission, where else shall we go then? (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker., sir, you happen to be the speaker of the House, so if you do not listen to what we want to submit then before whom else can we make our submission. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, what sort of protection you need from me?

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Sir, you said that a personal quarrel or a personal dispute has nothing to do with the activities of this House. I would like to ask a different question from you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have no right to put a question to me.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, say what submission you have to make.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, sir, an hon. member of the House was unlawfully detained in Jail for 5 days and was presented from taking part in the proceedings of the House. Moreover, information in that regard was not conveyed to you. Does it not constitute a breach of privilege That particular member was unconstitutional prevented from taking part in the proceedings of the House. Does it also not constitute a breach of privilege? Sir, How long the matter is likely to be lingered on? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand it. I have said it appears to me that I have received information in this regard. (*Interruption*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have no facts with you. Unnecessarily you are arguing someone else's case.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I am making an argument on behalf of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SARAN SINGH (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, have you received the information regarding detention of the mem-

ber by the Uttar Pradesh Government from 17th to 21st of the month or not? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to your points. You meet me personally in my chamber along with your lawyer. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated, it is not like that. (*Interruption*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should be very clear in your minds. If you have a quarrel with some police officer or any officer outside this House which has nothing to do with the activities of this House, it does not constitute a breach of privilege.

If anybody has written against you in any newspaper and it has nothing to do with activities of this House, it also does not constitute a breach of privilege. The remedy lies in a Court of Law, remedy does not lie with the Speaker. I expect you to go to the law of privileges, study it, from the opinion and come to me correctly. I have no difficulty in disposing all the privilege cases on the same day. But I tried to give you some relief by doing it and if you don't understand that also, well, I am helpless.

SHRI LAL K ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, your observation as to what are the limitations and parameters of the cases of privilege vacant be disputed. They are Perfectly correct. But in this particular case, as I pointed out on an earlier occasion, I wanted to know whether the detention of an hon. Member, information in that regard has been conveyed to you or not. Today, you said perhaps information has been sent. I do not recall having seen it in the bulletin. If it was there in the bulletin, then the matter would have ended. We are not complaining about anything else except that *prime facie* if the detaining authorities have done so illegally, unlawfully, when there is another resort. If they have not communicated that, it constitutes a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; it constitutes a breach of privilege.

SHRI LALK. ADVANI: As far as I recall you have pointed out on that very day that there seems to have been a lapse.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter is simple whether this matter has come in the bulletin or not. First of all, let us know on what day in the bulletin it was published that the hon. member was arrested and then the matter will be over. If it has not come in the bulletin, whether you said one thing or the other it does not make any difference.

Has the matter been reported in the Bulletin that the Concerned Officer informed the House that the hon. Member Shri Brij Bhushan Saran Singh has been arrested? If that is not given in the Bulletin, it is a clear breach of privilege, whether the breach of privilege goes to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha or to the Police Officer. This is not private affair. It is a matter for which rules and procedures have been laid down. If the matter was informed by the Police Officer, that should have been reported on the same day in the Bulletin of the Lok Sabha. If the matter has not been reported in the Bulletin of the Lok Sabha, somebody is at fault for it, whether it is the police Officer or the Secretariat of Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have said, what is generally a fact. But when we go outside in the capacity of a Member of Parliament and are arrested or beaten then it should be treated as a matter of breach of privilege. There has been such precedents in the House. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance for argument.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: You says something, that will become a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not pass any judgment in a hurry in such matters. It will not be proper also. You can argue which I will certainly hear.

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : You can enlighten me.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: When a member is arrested or assaulted or he sustains injury outside the House, it should then be a matter of breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me the case and I will look into it.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with much anguish and resentment I would like to repeat the something Terrorists have hit the offices at Srinagar with rockets killing two persons. There is no security there. Moreover, the Chief of Hindu Raksha Samiti and the worker of the B.J.P. Shri Satish Bhandari was killed at Kishtwar in Doda district.

12.17 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

The same satish ji was attacked a few months back and then being put in a bag he was thrown in jungle under the impression that he was dead. But somehow or the other he managed to escape. he was fighting a battle against terrorists there. Today he has been killed. When we had raised this issue four days back. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had assured that he would look into the matter. Even at that time we had demanded that military should be posted there to provide protection to the people living those areas. People of the area should be provided arms from for the sake of self-protection. Moreover relief should be provided to the families of those persons who are killed by terrorists. None of these measures have however, been



taken so far and killings are going on there. The situation as it prevails in the whole of Doda district is compelling the rest of the Hindu families to think in terms of fleeing that district. That is to say the whole of Doda district is under the grip of terrorists.

Through you I would once again reiterate the demand that the Government should make a statement regarding the time by which it is likely to take action and deploy army in order to provide protection to the people. The common employees were attacked in Srinagar while they were going to attend their offices. People there fear from going out to report for duty. The district of Doda is also in the grip of terrorism. Tension prevails throughout the district, curfew has been clamped and moreover a call for the band in Jammu has also been given. Does the Government intend to handover the Jammu and Kashmir to terrorists? Does the Government intend not to take any action?

I would like that the Government should give a categorical assurance that it would provide protection to the people of the whole of Doda district. I would further like to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for helping the victims of terrorists. (*Interruption*)

DR. LAXMINARTAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): The incident of rocket attack in Shrinagar in Kashmir valley killing many persons causes concern. There is panic all around following the incident. Terror prevails throughout the district of Doda. The worker of the Bhartiya Janata Party has been killed there. It is a serious matter. There is unrest all around. I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to this matter two days ago. He should now state as to what concrete steps are being proposed to be taken. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Employees of the State Government have not been attending their offices for many days. The Government should therefore take some concrete steps for their security. (*Interruption*)

SHRI LALK. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally, I should not have raised this issue to day but I am doing so because the present session of parliament is going to be over the day after tomorrow and we will meet only in July thereafter. It would have been better, had there been a discussion in the House on the overall situation of Kashmir that has emerged there in the last two months and the shift in Government policy on Kashmir in the last two months. Now that is perhaps not possible. Nevertheless, I would appeal that before the House is adjourned the day after tomorrow, the Government should make a statement in the House regarding the current situation of Kashmir referring to all the incidents that took place there, taking the House into confidence. The overall situation as is being reported by newspapers is quite serious and alarming. We presume that when the Governor was changed two months ago, the policy also changed with that the situation has deteriorated there due to the change in policy.

In understand that the Government itself feels that changing of policy is not a right step. An effort is being made to streamline it but it will be better if all relevant facts are presented in the House before Friday and a clarification be made about the Government's policy.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): To my mind the leader of opposition has rightly said that it is a serious matter and the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating day by day. I know that it cannot be discussed now but it is true that before House adjourns for the day the Government should come forward with a comprehensive statement on the situation of Kashmir in order to apprise us with the factual position there. When we go to our areas the people will enquire about it. Therefore, I support this demand that the Government should make a statement in this regard.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what Advaniji has said is true. Various news items have appeared about

Kashmir in the newspapers in the last few days. An incident of R.D.X. bomb blast took place. Such material has reached Kashmir and different parts of the nation in huge quantity. This is a matter of grave concern. The people belonging to a particular organisation were prevented from boarding a plane. Many such incidents took place. The police revolt and the changes in Administration have created many problems. There is no harm in presenting a clear and accurate picture of the situation prevailing there.

The Government should tell the country the accurate position prevailing there. This is very essential. The next sitting of the House will take place after a long time therefore, I request the Government to come forward with a statement in this regard.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): I very well know the situation prevailing there. I may also be given a chance to speak in this regard. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given a notice.

(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called out his name.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the issue raised by the leader of the opposition is concerned, I think that there can be no two opinions in this regard in the House. It is feared that incidents taking place after the strike of the security force will continue in future also. Has the Government evaluated the position for changing the policy and what will be its future course of action.

We have experienced in the past that a soft attitude towards terrorism or a policy of appeasement is not in the interest of the nation. We have learnt this lesson in Kashmir. We had to face difficulties in 1990 as a result of this appeasement policy. Therefore, you must give

an assurance to the House that Government will come forward with a statement giving details regarding present position and the steps proposed to be taken by it before the adjournment of the House and will take the House into confidence.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Chairman, sir, daily there is a news about Kashmir in the newspapers. The Ministers also give statements. It is also told time and again as to what policy and strategy is being adopted in this regard. This question is being raised in the House for the last so many days. Today, hon. Advani ji has raised this issue. Probably, this is the only Parliament in the World, where almost every important declaration is made outside the House and not a single word is uttered in the House about that. Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the parliamentary traditions be observed or not? Supposing, there is any secret matter and the Government does not want to disclose it, then we can understand it. But have the statements are being given outside the House. Details of the secret meeting are leaked out and get published in the newspapers but if hon. Members or leader of opposition demand that a statement should be given then the Government keeps mum. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not a praiseworthy situation therefore you should give instructions that the Government should at least inform the House about the news published in the newspapers....(*Interruption*)

MRJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I along with four other Members have been to Doda for three days and we have witnessed a number of things there. I would like to remind you four points once again. Like the recent murder of Shri Bhandari ji, Shri Santhosh Thakur ji who was an office bearer of B.J.P., was killed on 19th December at a place which was at a distance of 200 yards from D.C.'s office and the local police post. He had written a letter to D.C. that he had an apprehension that his life is in danger and therefore, he had demanded police security but no action was taken thereon and he was murdered on 19th. He had

mentioned names of four persons according to him, who were planning to kill him but no action was taken in this regard Secondly, I want to tell you that four Government employees were killed in Bhadrawah, two of them were killed in April and other two were killed in May and Government offices, schools and shops are closed for the last 23 days. We went there and persuaded the people there. *(Interruption)* Let me speak. One more thing is there, four passes are open and though these passes people are coming from Anantnag to Bhadrawah and Doda Districts, therefore, hon. Ministers should give a statement to this effect in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHURY (Katwa): I, on behalf of my party, also fully support the demand for a statement on the Kashmir situation. The point is, it seems, we do not have any coherent policy on Kashmir. We should have a very well-coordinated policy on Kashmir supported by a national consensus. It should include many features including, how to combat the hard core militants, how to deal with the people, how to coordinate the activities of the different security forces and how to bring back the people to the mainstream of the country.

These are the questions that are really causing concern in the minds of the people of this country. So, I demand that Government come out with a statement and take the House into confidence and by that take the country into confidence.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: (Phulbani): My only submission is, it is very sensitive matter and this problem is a very chronic one also. In order to provide immediate justice to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, it is necessary that, among all MPs from different parties, a JPC group is constituted to visit the Jammu and Kashmir State and give a report.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Sir, the leader of opposition has raised an important question in the House about the

situation in Kashmir and have demand a statement from the Government about the prevailing situation in Kashmir. Recently, there was a news items in the newspapers, according to which some people from Kashmir applied for going on Haj but they were treated in such a manner which shows that Government do not have any procedure to do the things in a right manner. It is a well know procedure that for going for Haj, first of all applications are invited. After the acceptance of application money is deposited then the tickets are handed over to the persons concerned. In this case, after taking money from them they were issued tickets and were brought from Srinagar to Delhi. Here in Delhi, they were given tickets for Jeddah and after giving boarding cards they were instructed to board a plane. When they were approaching the plane, they were intercepted and told that their passports had been impounded. This shows that the Government does not have any policy. When these people had submitted their applications, if their credentials were doubtful, they should have been stopped then and there. They should not have asked them to deposit the money and should not have been allowed to fly to Delhi. When they were in Delhi they should not have been given boarding cards. I want that if the Government comes forward with any statement in this regard then it should clarify that why did they act in such manner? The way the Government has stopped pilgrims from going Haj has agitated the people not only in India but in the entire world.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, a discussion is going on the issue of Kashmir and the question of terrorism but I am unable to understand that how much should we expect from the Government in this regard. Today, Anti-Terrorist Bill is proposed to be presented in the House and if some one has read the aims and objects of the Bill he must have noticed

[*English*]

"Terrorism which was initially confined to the States of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and the

North-East.....”

after their taking over the Government again,

“.....has spread its tentacles to the States of UP, MP, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat and West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

It bears the signature of Shri S.B. Chavsan. It is coming up for discussion today itself therefore. What can be expected from them is your concern. But Doda.....

MR. SPEAKER: What do you expect from the Government?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want that Government should go. But what can we do? I know that it is there because of us. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that a question about Doda has been raised but leave aside Doda, to my mind the situation in whole Jammu and Kashmir is deteriorating. Therefore, I want to say something. If Government makes a statement, which I think it will not then it should include all data about the number of shots fired by terrorists and the number of the terrorists arrested in that moreover it should not restrict itself only to this delive but it should also include the details regarding the steps taken by them during the last two-three months. I may let you know its reason because it would make easy for the Government to make a statement in this regard. Farooq Abdullah was called from Britain. He participated in negotiations. A message were sent that National Conference and Congress are jointly making efforts to form a Government there, which evoked serious reactions.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are extending the scope of the demand.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: People are reacting to it which is further deterioration of

the situation. You have virtually handed over Kashmir to the two Generals-General Rao and General Zaki. I am not going into the capacities of these two Generals. On the one hand the Government talks about the political process and on the other hand, it is talking to solve the problem by giving command in the hands of two Generals. Besides, it also talks about asking two parties to run Government there which further deteriorate the situation. Therefore, we would like to draw the attention of the Government to all these issues... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been stated here that the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating day by day, I would like to state that the youth Congress leader Shri Majaffar Baig, who is working in Debara, is receiving threatening letters. Yesterday I received a telephonic message that two-three attempts were made to attack him at night. (*Interruptions*) The situation in Debara is very critical and the Government should pay attention to it.

Sir, threatening letters are being received there for the last five months and efforts are being made to attack Congress workers there. I would like to submit to the Government that earlier Debara area was not affected by the terrorist's activities but now terrorism has also spread in Debara and many other parts of Jammu region.

Sir, today we read in newspapers and some hon. Members have also stated that terrorists are making attacks there with rocket launchers. Now terrorism is spreading in peaceful areas also and therefore the Government should take firm action to check it. I also would like to request the Government to make a statement on it to dispel the fears from the minds of the people.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many hon. Members have expressed their views on this important issue. I hope the Government would make a statement on it before the end of the current session.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to raise an important issue. Sir, the Government had set up the BIFR, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction in the year 1987. After that, so many industries have registered their names in the BIFR. But what is the result? Metal box Company, which is very important and reputed company in Calcutta, had registered its name in 1988. Now it is 1993. Five years have already passed. 67 workers have already died. 2,100 workers are now starving for food. It is reported in the press that this industry may be wound up on the 15th. I raised this matter so many times in the Parliament. If you want me to read the list, I will read it Sir. There are 32 industries and 1,560 workers have already died because of the negligence of the BIFR. So, I demand that if you want to do justice to the workers, the BIFR should be abolished and it should be wound up. Industries should not be wound up. This BIFR is not helping the industries and workers in any way. The workers are only asking for justice. What is the role of the BIFR? What is it doing? I feel that it should be closed. Government should give an assurance that all the industries which are pending for five years would be revived. I appeal to the Government that the BIFR should be wound up and the industries must be revived. The Government should give an assurance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, we have given a new name to the BIFR. It is not Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. It is Bogus Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want an assurance from the Government (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is replying. Please listen to her.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): All I can say is that we can certainly convey the sentiments of the House to the Minister concerned. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Otherwise, I will sit here on 'dhama'. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMO HANSINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter in the House. Recently, the Central Government has lifted control on molasses. Recently, the Chief Minister of a state was also removed because he was trying to size licenses for manufacturing liquor to some factories in some other way but in other states also, State Governments are issuing licenses for manufacturing liquor to all industrial alcohol manufacturing factories. Recently it appeared in a newspaper also that in spite of the total ban imposed by the Central Government on issuing license, one officer of Madhya Pradesh Government has issued license to industrial alcohol manufacturing factory for manufacturing liquor as a result of which spurious liquor will be manufactured which will kill people who consume such liquor.

Sir, it is a serious matter and I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this problem that in spite of the complete ban and clear directions given to the State Government licenses are being issued. Therefore, I demand from the Government to order inquiry into it and cancel all such licenses issued so far by the states.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very important matter in the House. Sir, the hon. Speaker has also given an assurance that on the matter of reservation and Mandal Commission many questions are being raised, so there should be a full fledged discus-

sion in the House on this issue.

Sir, the entire House and the country know that the provision of reservation was made for socially and economically backward classes but the Congress Government has not taken any action on it in 42 years of its rule and injustice is being done to the 52 per cent population of this country. They are being denied their participation in bureaucracy and political power of the country. The question of their participation in the power is a fundamental issue and the Supreme Court has stated in its judgment that the Government has not done anything for them during last 42 years and now the Government should implement it. It is an important matter so I am raising it in Parliament. Sir, it should not be done that something is given from one hand and taken away by the other. The Government has constituted an Expert Committee on the question of creamy-layer and surprisingly the Government, which could not do it in 42 years, has accepted its recommendations within 15 days. The Expert Committee has set the whole recommendations of the Mandal Commission at naught. Now it is not going to benefit any one. It has created great resentment among the people and it is also a violation of the Supreme Court's judgement. The Supreme Court has stated in its judgement that there cannot be any economic criteria but the Expert Committee on creamy-layer is of the opinion that it can be provided on economic basis only. That is why there is great resentment among the backward classes. Not only this, the Government has made its mind to do away with the reservation given to SCs and STs in promotion on the basis of Supreme Court's judgement. The Government is trying to implement it on the farmers, because there is no income tax on agriculture. The farmers who have more than 8 acres of land have been excluded from the reservation. The officers of class II category have also been excluded. The persons who have annual income of Rs. one lakh, which will come to Rs. 60,000 after deduction of income tax, will also not get the benefit of reservation. *(Interruptions)* Sir, through you, I would like to request that there should be a

discussion on this issue and if the Government does not agree to the constitutional rights of those classes, it will have to face the consequences. We do not want to create more problems for the country by starting an agitation. We have never experienced such a violation of the constitution and mockery of democracy. Every day they are taking the names of Gandhiji and Baba Saheb Ambedkar and reiterating their faith in social justice but do nothing. We would like to challenge the Government that if it does not agree to it, we will start an agitation in the country.

*(Interruptions)*

MR CHAIRMAN : I am calling the members according to the notices.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Speaker, has said in the House that the Welfare Minister, in consultation with leaders of concerned parties, will take an early decision on it. The Welfare Minister called us and we have given our opinion on creamy layer and 27 per cent reservation quota to OBCs. The current session is going to end after two days the youth of Backward classes are being deprived of the reservation benefits. Even after the judgement of the Supreme Court, advertisements are being given for the vacant posts but in the wake of non-settlement of the question of creamy-layer, OBCs are being deprived of the benefits of reservations. The Government should tell about its intention clearly whether it is going to implement it or not. The Congress Government cannot be allowed to play with the sentiments of the youth of backward communities. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Sir, it is a serious matter and hence an early decision should be taken by the Government on it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an

important issue. Many people of the backward areas of Rajasthan have migrated to Gujarat as they have no work. I urge the Government to immediately take a decision in this regard. As a result of excess rainfall crops in the backward areas were destroyed and subsequently the region came in the grip of drought. People have no work nor has drought relief work been started. I would like to urge the Government to immediately start drought relief work in the backward areas, especially in the Udaipur division, as no elected Government is in power in Rajasthan and nobody is sympathetic towards the plight of the people. If this is not done the people will die of hunger. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. J. TANDEL (Daman & Diu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a matter raised by me in the previous session on 11th August, 1992 regarding the Union Territory of Daman. On 1-8-91 the then Governor of Goa and Administrator of Daman and Diu Shri Bharu Pratap Singh in view of the image of the Sarpanch of Bhimpir Panchayat, Shri Rami Bhai Patel, appointed latter as Councillor. However, sometimes later Shri Bedwan, an IAS was appointed as the Governor of Goa and the Administrator of Daman and Diu. The new Administrator was pressurised by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan and the then hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob that Shri Ramu Bhai Patel is the friend of BJP Member of Parliament, Shri D.J. Tandel... (Interruptions) Congress Workers in Daman are very much agitated and are demanding removal of Shri Ramu Bhai Patel from the post of Councillor and are also pressurising the hon. Minister in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and come to the point straightaway.

SHRI D. J. TANDEL : I am coming to that. The hon. Minister pressurised the Administrator for removing the Councillor because of his BJP affiliations. The post has got nothing to do

with politics as only competent persons are appointed to the post. Therefore, I demand that the removal of Shri Ramu Bhai Patel for no ostensible reason need be got investigated. I raised this issue earlier too and at that time Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad promised that the reasons will be got investigated. In place of Shri Ramu Bhai Patel, Shri Daya Bhai Patel has been appointed Councillor. Shri Daya Bhai Patel was fined and arrested earlier for smuggling activities. Shri Daya Bhai Patel should be removed from the post and Shri Ramu Bhai Patel should be reinstated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : It is not correct on the part of the hon. Member to allege that I exerted pressure for the removal of Shri Ramu Bhai Patel.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Many persons died in natural calamities and many houses also collapsed in Bihar. People do not have shelter to live in. Since the financial position of Bihar is in bad shape, the State is helpless in providing assistance to the needy. I urge the Central Government to pay Rs. one lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and financial assistance to the poor and the Scheduled Castes for repair and rebuilding of houses.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance announced a five year tax holiday in the Budget of 1993-94 as an incentive for industrial development in the backward States. This proposal was put forth to encourage industrial development in the economically backward and remote areas. This benefit will be extended to the States enumerated in the Backward Areas Official Notification No. 165 dated 19-12-1986. Bihar has been left out of the list even though it is industrially backward. I urge the Government to stop discrimination with Bihar and include the State in the aforesaid list. In addition....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he is speaking now will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): In the vicinity of Municipality of Ramtek Constituency there is a village with a population of more than one lakh. An agitation is going on there. This area does not receive transmission of the relay centres of either Nagpur or Amravati. Experts have failed to identify the problem. I urge the Government to resolve this problem in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the benefit of the population of the area. People have spent lakhs of rupees in purchasing TV sets but these are lying packed as the transmission is not available in the area. The government should immediately look into this.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur). Hon. Chairman Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the whole House the matter about the bomb explosions. We are very much alarmed about the bomb explosions. In Chernobyl there was a thermo nuclear explosion. But in India there will be the population explosion, unless we contain it.

In the Eighth Lok Sabha there was an official resolution for this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On which subject are you speaking? The subject which you have given here is 'deterioration of standard of medical education'

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It is population explosion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is the only point

which I have received.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: No, Sir Population explosion is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not there. Do you want to speak on this issue?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Population explosion is also there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got the papers and according to that the subject is 'deterioration of standard of medical education' Do you want to speak on this subject? Otherwise you give a notice tomorrow for that subject.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It is written "and population explosion."

[Translation]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Speak on Medical Association, Be brief and conclude immediately. Otherwise I will call the next Member.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: This is a very serious matter. I want to made my point that unless there is a comprehensive legislation on two-child or one-child norm, there will be a population explosion.

32 very distinguished Members of Parliament of this House have suggested that a comprehensive legislation for two-child or one-child norm should be brought.

Now the population of our country is 850 million. Naturally every year we are adding one Australia to our population. More than half a million tonnes of food is required per day. One lakh schools are required for the increasing population. So I urge the Government through you that from the Government side a compre-



hensive legislation should be brought.

My second point is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, only one point. You have to speak only on one point.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, in Andhra Pradesh very severe drought affected areas of Telengana. Rayalaseema's projects like Sriram Suger, Sri Sailam Right Branch Canals are under set back because the World Bank aided loan for development of these projects is totally misused. The World Bank sanctioned Rs. 600 crores for SRSP and SREC projects in the year 1988. In these six years Andhra Pradesh Government utilised only Rs. 300 crores.

Three sets of tenders were called. The first set of Rs. 125 crores worth works was called in 1988. In the first set of works due to some irregularities there was a dispute between the Government and the contractors and the work is still pending.

In 1990 a set of Rs. 240 crores worth works was called. As compared to the 1988 schedule it was 120 percent excess.

In prequalifications itself lot of illegal things took place. Then the Chief Minister, hon. Shri Janardhan Reddy in the Assembly assured that these standards will be sent to inquiry by the World Bank.

In August 1992, third set of tenders worth Rs. 230 crores was called. In this third set of tender also 100 percent excess quotations are there. In spite of this, now the hon. Chief Minister has issued new G.O. for tenders in which lot of excess amounts are there. In Andhra Pradesh the corruption is on the increase by selfish contractors. There is a contractor, bureaucrats, politician nexus, who are looting the public money.

I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister that thorough CBI problem should be ordered to

expose the corruption.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be brief as the matter pertains to the atrocities on women.

Sir, incidents of bride burning in our country for petty dowry reason is widespread. However, the attempt to burn his wife after sprinkling kerosene by an official of the Ministry of External Affairs and the subsequent shielding of the guilty by the Indian Mission in Bangladesh is a challenge to the laws meant for the safety of women. The official\* posted in Indian Mission-Dhaka conspired to kill his wife after sprinkling kerosene. That woman somehow survived and came back to India and lodged FIR under section 498 (a) in Model Town Police Station.

13.00hrs.

Even after one year no action has been taken against the accused. The women is running from pillar to post for justice. I demand that most stringent punishment should be meted out to the guilty Government officer. At present \*is posted in Mauritius.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name of the officer mentioned by the hon. Member will not go on record.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: I demand that \*should be immediately recalled from Mauritius. The Government must ensure safety of the women going abroad as wives or posted abroad. His wife should be rehabilitated and all the arrangements for her treatment should also be made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just imagine how the beauty of the woman was spoiled by her husband by burning. I demand most stringent punishment against the guilty persons. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has presented the case nicely.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaisarganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the speculators and middlemen have hiked the price of sugar in Uttar Pradesh by Rs. 100 per quintal and this in turn has led to steep increase in the price of sugar in the open market.

The sugar mills announce to sell particular quantity of sugar at a particular time. On the basis of this announcement the middlemen buy this sugar from the mill and sell it to the licensed sugar wholesalers and charge Rs. 100 more per quintal. As a result, the market rate of sugar is continuously increasing.

Through this House, I would like to demand from the hon. Minister of Food to immediately issue instructions to the sugar mills that while selling the sugar in open market, they should directly deal with the licensed wholesalers and deliver the sugar to them. In the public interest, I would like to demand that immediate action should be taken on this issue (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please give notice tomorrow. All of you will get opportunity to speak tomorrow

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

13.02hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for 1991-92 etc**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government not he working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the Year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4049/93]

#### **Notification under Companies Act, 1956**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Secretary (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 372 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4050/93]

**Notification under Industries (Department and Regulation) Act, 1951.**

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): On behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the table:-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 218 (E)/18A/IDRA/93 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1993 regarding extension of period of take over of the management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited and Messrs Lily Bartley Mills Private Limited, Calcutta, upto the 31st March, 1994, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 219 (E)/18A/IDRA 93 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1993 regarding extension of take over of management of Messes Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, upto the 31st March, 1994 under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No LT.4051/93]

**Notification under All India services Act, 1951**

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): I beg to lay on the table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service Pay First Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 84 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1993.
- (ii) The India Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 85 in Gazette of the India dated the 13th February, 1993.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. S.G.S.R. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1993.
- (iv) The India Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre strength) Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1993.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (pay) First Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.D.R. 99 in Gazette of the India dated the 20th February, 1993.
- (vi) The Indian police Service (Fixation of Cadre (Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 100 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1993.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 118 Gazette of India dated the 27th February 1993.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 119 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1993.
- (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment, Regulations, 1993 published in Notifica-

tion No. G.S.R. 125 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1993.

tronics Research and Development Centre, Calcutta for the year 1991-92

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (pay) second Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 126 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1993.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(xi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 335 (E) Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No LT -4053/93]

(xii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 336 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1993

13.03 hrs.

### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

(xiii) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th APRIL, 1993.

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the secretary - General of Rajya Sabha :-

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4052/93]

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 27th April, 1993, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on public Undertakings :-

#### **Annual Report and Review on the working of electronics Research and Development centre, Calcutta for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers**

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1994, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the house to serve on the said Committee."

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): On behalf of Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table :-

(2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the Electronics research and Development Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Elec-

1. Shri Sunil Basu Ray
2. Shri R.K. Dhawan
3. Dr. Muri Manohar Joshi
4. Shri V. Narayanasamy

5. Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu
6. Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray
7. Shri G. Swaminathan

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 27th April, 1993, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :-

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said committee :-

1. Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar
2. Shri N.E. Balaram
3. Shri Ram Deo Bhandari
4. Dr. Faguni Ram
5. Shri Dipen Ghosh
6. Shrimati Kailashpati
7. Shri G. Y., Krishnan
8. Shri Mentay Padmanabham
9. Shri Ram Ratan Ram
10. Shri Nyodek Yongnam'

(iii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 27th April, 1993, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to associate with the

Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1994, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :-

1. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
2. Shri Somappa R. Bommai
3. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
4. Miss Saroj Khaparde
5. Shri Murasoli Maran
6. Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan
7. Shri Viren J. Shah'

13.05hrs.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO IRREGULARITIES IN SECURITIES AND BANKING TRANSACTIONS

#### Extension of time for Presentation of Report

[English]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Barmer) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon Session, 1993, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions."

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do extent upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon Session, 1993, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to enquire into

irregularities in securities and banking transactions."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.06 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

#### (i) Need to provide a Road Link between Seoni-Balaghat and Arjuni and declare it National Highway

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Allahabad-Nagpur National Highway a road link should be provided between Seoni Balaghat and Arjuni. These are tribal dominated areas and are not linked with any important road. No development is taking place in the tribal areas of Balaghat. Railway facility is also not available in this area. There are copper mines in Balaghat Manchaj block. Due to the lack of roads, several problems are cropping up in the way of mining of copper. The development of roads in these areas will also encourage the agro-based industries

So, I would like to request the Government that a road link should be provided between Seoni Balaghat-Arjuni and it should be declared a National Highway.

#### (ii) Need to Introduce Train Services between Kanyakumari and Madras Via Tirunelveli-Madurai-Dindigul-Karur-Salem-Jolarpet

[*English*]

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Sir, conversion of metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge between Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Madras has already been completed. But due to inordinate delay in the

conversion work between Yruchi and Villupuram and between Villupuram and Chengalpet, people from all walks in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu are facing lot of difficulties in reaching not only Madras but other parts of the country as well. However, with the available broad-gauge route between Kanyakumari and Maniachi train services could be maintained between Kanyakumari and Madras Via Tirunelveli-Madurai-Dindigul-Karur-Salem-Jolarpet. I would therefore request the hon. Minister for Railways to immediately introduce train services between Kanyakumari and Madras in broad-gauge route Via Tirunelveli-Madurai-Dindigul-Karur-Salem-Jolarpet which is now available so that the sufferings of people in southern districts is eased as also tourists visiting Kanyakumari and other temple cities in the south are not affected.

The Express trains with 21 bogies with modern facilities should be named as 'KUMARINELLAI EXPRESS' and the trains should be able to cover the distance between Kanyakumari and Madras in 12 hours. I would also request the Government to complete the broad-gauge conversion work on trunk route between Madras and Kanyakumari on war footing.

#### (iii) Need to establish a Central University at Rourkela in Orissa

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sundargarh, a tribal dominated district in Orissa, is one of the most backward districts in respect of providing higher education. Barring the Steel city of Rourkela which alone has the maximum number of colleges in the district, rest parts of the district, have been deprived of the facility for higher education. On public initiative it is very difficult to open a degree or post graduate college as most of the people are poor and can hardly afford to contribute to run a college. Since there has been no scope for higher education, there is 95 per cent dropouts at Post Graduation level among the tribal students. In higher positions under the Central or State Government or in other public and private undertakings hardly any

[Kumari Frida Topno]

person is found from this area. In the years to come this may turn out to be a matter of great public concern and which may lead to public resentment. Sir, I therefore request the Central Government to establish a Central University at Rourkela in Orissa.

**(iv) Need to develop Gopalpur Minor port in Orissa into an All-weather Major port**

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur) : The proposal for upgrading Gopalpur Minor Port to an All-Weather Major Port has been pending since long. Apart from the Major Port at Paradip, Gopalpur is the only Minor Port in Orissa coastline.

Due to mass industrialisation programmes, the sea-bound traffic has increased considerably. Moreover, due to establishment of coal-fired Thermal Power Stations in the Southern States, the demand for coastal movement of large quantity of coal has surfaced in the recent past. Many Southern States vigorously search to provide port facilities, for movement of coal. Gopalpur Port is ideally located for meeting the requirement of entire Southern India. This is possible, if freight-handling capacity of the Port is enhanced to 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes per day, from the existing, 1,500 to 2,000 tonnes per day. It is necessary for augmenting the additional fleet capacity, storage space and godown facilities. Since the vast hinterland of the Port consists of backward and tribal areas, the up-gradation of this Port would act as a catalyst, for the economic development of Southern Orissa as a whole. The present Fair-Weather Port with an infrastructure already created, remains idle for six months in a year.

Hence to make the existing Port economically viable, I request the Central Government that the Gopalpur Minor Port be developed into an All-Weather Major Port.

**(v) Need for Construction of Separate Bridges for Road and Road Traffic on River Ganga Katchhala in Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH (Aonla) : Sir, a railway bridge is there on river Ganga at Katchhala, which is situated in between Bareilly-Badman-Mathura road. Metre-gauge trains as well as vehicles pass through this bridge. This bridge is very old and is in bad shape. The experts have declared that it can collapse any time, resulting in loss of property and life. There is single line linking North with West going upto Bombay. It will be totally blocked in such circumstances and essential commodities would not reach there. This is single lane track. So I would request the Union Government that separate bridges for road and rail traffic should be constructed, otherwise, a serious accident can take place any time. It is necessary to take appropriate measures to avoid such accident.

**(vi) Need to bring Legislation Banning all Lotteries in the Country**

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) : Mr. Chaiman, Sir, there has been a mushroom growth of private lotteries in the country. The laudable philosophy behind Government owned lotteries for the purpose of raising funds to rehabilitate famine and drought hit areas is no more visible. Now it is a scene of commercial victimisation and rampant cheating to deceive the gullible public. The private lotteries have been violating all norms in order to allure the public with affluent gains overnight.

A lottery market in our country will reveal an array of lottery counters exhibiting hundreds of operations with many denominations. There are the monthly, weekly, daily and even hourly draws. This vividly reflects on the faver behind amassing illegal wealth on the party of the lottery operators for what other logical reason is avail-

able to substantiate 'hourly lotteries'. In fact, it has been observed that many of the lotteries, especially the daily and hourly lotteries are nothing more than 'MADKA BUSINESS' in the guise of lottery.

The State Government has not been able to place proper checks and controls. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has rightly banned all lottery businesses. In Andhra Pradesh with the ban on arrack there will be immediate tendency on the part of the delinquent rich to channel their moneys into the lottery business. More than half of the State Government have supported ban on lotteries and have appealed to the Central Government to bring about a legislation.

I request the Central Government to consider the immediate necessity of banning all lotteries in the country by means of a central legislation.

**(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to Orissa Government to tackle drought and drinking water Problem in Keonjhar district**

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Keonjhar district in Orissa is now reeling under severe drought. This year, drought has been prevailing in all the three sub-divisions of the district. Starvation deaths have been taking place in Ghatgaon, Hanchandan Pur and the Juang belt of Banspal block. Despite increasing incidents of starvation deaths, the matter has not come to lime-light. The Administration is not responsive and no steps have been taken to combat the drought situation.

The Kharif crops were affected last year due to scanty rainfall. The rabi crops yield in the plain areas were also not satisfactory for want of proper irrigation facilities. Drought situation has prevailed now as there has been no rains for last 7 to 8 months. This has also led to the severe scarcity of drinking water. The situation is very grim. Therefore, it is necessary to distribute

relief in the district on war footing. The small and marginal farmers should be supplied with certified seeds and good quality fertilisers free of cost. The short-term loans taken by the farmers should be converted into long-term loans. The loan taken upto rupees ten thousands by all the farmers may be waived. I also request that special grants should be sanctioned by the Union Government to tackle problems of drought and drinking water in Keonjhar district.

**(viii) Need to provide better road communication system in Barpeta, West Bengal**

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Sir, my constituency Barpeta comprises, costly of rural areas with Assembly segments falling in three districts. It is very backward in road communication system. In the absence of a suitable road system, the people have to make a long and tedious roundabout to reach Barpeta town, the district headquarter of Barpeta district. Naturally, the people in my constituency demand the improvement in the road system and building up of new roads.

The long-standing demand of the people of my constituency is to construct a lateral road from North Salamara to Guwahati, connecting Abhayapura, Lengtichinga, Kalgachia, Jamia Barpeta, Hajo etc. Covering major parts of four districts in lower Assam which are very backward, both economically and socially.

The importance of this proposed lateral road has been recognised by many personalities, social and political workers. A survey had also been conducted. There is a broad agreement of opinions in that. If built up, this road would go a long way to help socio-economic development of the potential of backward rural areas, in addition to saving energy consumption and minimising the hardship of the people.

I urge upon the Central Government to go into the matter and make steps for improving a social and economically backward area.



**(ix) Need to expedite construction of bridges on River Asan and Pali in Morena district, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI BARE LAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my Constituency Morena, a bridge is under construction on river Asan on Agra-Bombay National Highway. The bridge should be immediately completed and opened, as the river water swells up during the monsoons and thousands of trucks get stranded for 10 days on both sides of the river. In the public interest, the construction of this bridge should be expedited.

The construction work of Pali bridge, which is to link Sheopur in Morena district with Rajasthan border, should also be expedited. The work is going at a snails' pace at present. The construction work on Usaid ghat bridge, the foundation stone of which was laid by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and which is going to link Porsa in Morena district with Uttar Pradesh, should also be undertaken at the earliest. I, therefore, would like to request the Union Government that the above mentioned construction works should be completed on priority basis.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned for Lunch till 2.20 p.m.

13.18hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN : Now, statement by the

Minister, Shri Salman Khursheed.

14.28hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**RE: The visit of Bangladesh Minister of Communication Col. Oli Ahmed to Chakma Refugees camp on May 8-9  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALAMAN KHURSHEED):**

Sir, The Bangladesh Minister for Communications Col. (Rtd.) Oli Ahmrf paid a visit to India at the invitation of the minister for Railways Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief from may 2-9, 1993. Both Ministers held comprehensive and wide-ranging discussions on cooperation in the railway sector. I accompanied Col. Oli Ahmed on his visit Tripura from May 8-9, 1993 to meet with representatives of Chakma refugees with a view to encouraging their early return to Bangladesh.

In this connection, it may be recalled that during the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in May 1992, the two Prime Ministers agreed to arrange the speedy repatriation of all Chakma refugees to Bangladesh in full safety and security. In this contact the Bangladesh side agreed to set up a representative Political Level Committee that would encourage the refugees to return. The Indian side assured the Bangladesh delegation that its authorities would cooperate fully in the process of repatriation. The issue of repatriation of Charkma and other tribal refugees was discussed during our Foreign Secretary's visit to Dhaka in August 1992 and the visit of the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh to India in November 1992. The issue was also discussed at bilateral meetings during the 7th SAARC Summit held in Dhaka in April 1993.

Prior to his visit to Tripura on May 8-9, 1993, the Bangladesh Minister held talks with the Home Minister as well as the Minister of State for External Affairs Shri R.L. Shatia on the

subject. In Tripura the two delegations had formal discussions on May 8, 1993. The Bangladesh Minister visited three refugee camps in South Tripura and addressed tribal refugees of Chittagong Hill Tracts on May 9, 1993. Following the talks as well as the visit to the refugees camps, the two delegations agreed on the following:

(a) Recalling the Agreement reached between PM and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh in May 1992, the Bangladesh side reiterated its commitment to take back the refugees whereas the Indian side reiterated its willingness to render full cooperation to facilitate their return to Bangladesh.

(b) The Bangladesh side agreed to undertake all necessary measures that would encourage the refugees to return and restore their homes and legitimate properties and assured that they will live in dignity, safety and security.

(c) The two side agreed to begin the process of repatriation within 30 days and exchanged views on the broad parameters of the process.

(d) The Government of Bangladesh agreed to accept all tribal Bangladeshi refugees from Chittagong Hill Tracts based upon the available records of both side and information furnished by the concerned village headmen.

(e) The Government of Bangladesh agreed to ensure return of land and homestead belonging to a refugee.

(f) The Bangladesh Government agreed to sustain by way of rations a refugee during his stay at the reception camp and also give him cash grant for construction of a house and other necessities for his rehabilitation.

Finally, both the sides agreed that one or more teams of concerned officials as considered necessary, could meet immediately on May, 19 1993 to firm-up all the details so that the

repatriation could be expeditiously implemented.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Primary concern of the Government of India is the quick repatriation of the tribal refugees to Bangladesh. It is hoped that the Government of Bangladesh will now fulfill its commitments by taking back all the tribal refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts speedily. As regards the Government of India, we are already to extend full cooperation and assistance to facilitate the repatriation of these Bangladeshi nationals to their homeland. We also hope that the repatriation of these refugees to Bangladesh will pave the way for the resolution of other outstanding issues between India and Bangladesh.

MAJOR. GENERAL (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Communications Minister of Bangladesh has visited our country on the invitation of the Railway Minister. Now, were these External affairs items on the agenda for discussions or were they off the cuff discussions? I want to know whether these discussions were planned already or not.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir , although clarifications are not sought in the Lok Sabha, the hon. Member has asked a pertinent question. The Bangladesh Minister had come prepared. He had sanction from the Government of Bangladesh and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. He had detailed discussions with the Home Minister who is also present here. I had already made preparations for him to be received in a refugee camp and for all authorities to be present there. He had a meeting with the Chief Minister of Tripura also and everything was laid out in order to facilitate maximum exchange of views with the Bangladesh side which was accompanied by six MPs of various parties of Bangladesh in Parliament.

[ Translation ]

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Communications of

[Sh. Satyadeo Singh]

Bangladesh visited India and held discussions at several levels. The issue of Chakma refugees also came up. The Bangladesh side agreed to undertake all necessary measures for repatriation of refugees and assured to create an atmosphere of safety and security for them. I would like to know whether any discussion was held at any other level for the measures being taken to send back the Bangladeshi infiltrates. Does the Government not consider it a national problem?

SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED : The hon. Member's question is not related to Chakma refugees. A discussion was held in regard to Chakma refugees and it was in this context that the statement was given (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there are four Statutory Resolutions of the same nature. Is it the pleasure of the House that we take up all the four Resolutions together?

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : That would be better, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : There should be separate discussions on the four different resolutions. This will provide us an opportunity to have separate discussions on the different problems being faced by the different States. The Proclamations by the hon. President were made on different dates. For example, there was a proclamation made on the sixth of the month while another proclamations were made on 16th of the month. It would therefore not be proper to take up all the Resolutions together. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can avoid duplica-

tion of debate and it will save the time also.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the points which will be raised during the debate are going to be the same almost, there is no point in having separate discussions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They will be discussed together. Minister may move the Statutory Resolutions now.

14.34 hrs.

[*English*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATIONS IN RESPECT OF UTTAR PRADESH, MADHYA PRADESH, HIMACHAL PRADESH AND RAJASTHAN

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move:

"That this house approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 5th December, 1992 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 6th June, 1993."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

"That this House approves the continu

ance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Himachal Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Rajasthan, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

As the House is aware, the President was pleased to issue a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution imposing President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh on 6th December, 1992. Similar proclamations were issued on 15th December, 1992 in respect of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Legislative Assemblies of all the four States have been dissolved.

The Proclamations imposing President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan were approved by this august House on 23rd December, 1992 and by the Rajya Sabha on 21st December, 1992. The Proclamation in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh shall cease to operate on 5-6-1993 whereas the proclamations in relation to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan shall cease to operate on 14-6-1993.

As the hon. Members are aware under Clause (4) of Article 356 of the Constitution, a Proclamation issued by the President and duly approved by the Parliament shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issue of the Proclamation, provided that if and so often as a Resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of

six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate.

We have made a careful and critical assessment of the situation prevailing in these four States, to determine if elections could be held without any further extension of the period of President's Rule. It is found that the internal security and the law and order situation in these States, though under control, is still fragile. As the hon. Members are aware, the Ayodhya incident of 6th December, 1992 had triggered off a chain reaction in various parts of the country including in these four States. This had resulted not only in loss of lives and properties but also in a general heightening of the communal tension. Following the imposition of President's Rule in these States and the decision of the Union Government to ban certain communal organisations, the fall out of the Ayodhya incident was contained by firm action against communal and fundamentalist elements from both the communities. These forces are presently lying low and have not been altogether curbed. It is our assessment that, in the event of elections being held in these States in the immediate future, communal passions would inevitably be aroused by political parties leading to confrontation and clashes between the communities. The communal divide created by the riots had left deep scars on the psyche of the people. While sincere efforts are being continuously made to repair the damage and bridge the divide, any announcement of holding elections at this juncture is bound to cause a set-back to the process of normalisation which has been set in motion by the administration of these States.

The Process of toning up the administration and purging the administrative set up of certain communal elements which had taken roots has been initiated in right earnest in these States and it would require some time before the same is completed.

In view of the obtaining position, as briefly described by me, it is our honest assessment

[Sh. S. B. Chavan]

that the process of normalisation and consolidation in these States should not be allowed to be affected in the middle by diverting popular attention to the electoral process. Besides, the very process of electioneering, in the event of elections being announced, would most certainly arouse and incite communal passions which could pose a grave threat to the still delicate communal situation in these States.

We, therefore, propose that President's Rule in these States may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 6th June, 1993 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

I would like to assure hon. Members that restoration of popular rule in these States shall not be delayed a day longer than what is absolutely necessary.

Sir, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolutions moved by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"The continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 6th December, 1992 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 6th June, 1993."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Himachal Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President,

for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Rajasthan, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I beg to move my amendment to the Resolution in relation to Uttar Pradesh:

"That in the resolution,--

for "six months" substitute "three months"

Sir, I beg to move my amendment to the Resolution in relation to Madhya Pradesh.

"That in the resolution,—

for / "six months" substitute "three months"

Sir, I beg to move my amendment to the Resolution in relation to Himachal Pradesh:

"That in the resolution,—

for "six months" substitute "three months"

Sir, I beg to move my amendment to the Resolution in relation to Rajasthan:

"That in the resolution,—

for "six months" substitute "three months"

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA (Bhopal): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sir, one is greatly distressed to find that the Government of India intend extending the Proclamation by another six months. Even the first proclamation

under Article 356 was arbitrary, unjust unfair and undemocratic. The situation certainly varied from State to State. I am sure, my colleagues from the States concerned would place their case in respect of their States. But I would like to highlight the circumstances under which the Proclamation under Article 356 was issued in the States of Madhya Pradesh. The sequence of events would show how frivolous, how unnecessary the action taken by the Government of India was. Article 356 very clearly says:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may, by Proclamation..."

There are several provisions. The point is that the President may issue that Proclamation.

What was the justification to come to the conclusion that in the State of Madhya Pradesh there was a Constitutional failure? In order to see the problem in the correct perspective, I would like to refer to the sequence of events which took place. I would refer to the reports which were sent by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh from time to time to the Government of India.

The whole thing started with what happened in Ayodhya on the 6th of December. The Governor sends a report on 8th of December saying that the death-toll in Bhopal or in Madhya Pradesh due to unabated violence for the second day in succession in various parts of Madhya Pradesh has risen to 39, about half of them are reported to be in police firing. Deaths in police firing take place when the police is active and the law and order machinery is alert. I can say that with some kind of confidence having been myself in charge of law and order, having worked as the District Magistrate for six years as also as the Chief Secretary of the State of Madhya Pradesh how the law and order situation develops. The report says at least 365 persons

were injured in the violent incidents in the State. Of them, 62 policemen were injured in Bhopal alone.

When do the policemen get injured? It is when they are active in the maintenance of law and order. The total number of police personnel injured in the State is said to be 90. Of the 39 deaths, 24 were in Bhopal, four in Burhanpur which is a very sensitive area, two in Jawara, eight in Ujjain and one in Jabalpur. The Governor himself admits that curfew has been clamped for an indefinite period in the police stations of old Bhopal. Prohibitory order have been imposed in 29 towns of Madhya Pradesh. In the letter of 8th December, the Governor admits that army has been deployed in the curfew bound areas of Bhopal. Despite that, despite the shoot at sight orders which were given, fresh incidents of arson, police firing stone throwing have been reported in several localities. This does happen when there is law and order problem. Now to tackle the problem of continued violence in the States capital, the State Government decided to replace the District Collector of Bhopal and Superintendent of Police. The State Government was not satisfied with the performance of the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police. Very curiously enough, the Governor only two days after the law and order situation developed in the State says that the fact deteriorating law and order situation of the State in the wake of a wide-spread acts of violence, arson, looting and the lack of faith of the public in the ability of the State Government to stem the tide primarily because political leaderships overt and covert support to the communal organisations seem to point out that there is break down of the administrative machinery of the State. How prejudicial the whole attitude is. From the action and inaction on the part of the State Government, . The Governor writes two days after the situation developed, the kind of situation that I have referred to, that the Government of the State cannot be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. Hence it is recommended that Your Excellency, the President of India, should pro-

[Sh. Sushil Chandra Varma]

claim the President's rule under Article 356 of the Constitution of India and dissolve the State Legislature. This is a letter from the Governor on the 8th of December

I represent Bhopal constituency in the Lok Sabha. I was myself present in the city when the law and order situation developed. On the 6th evening we received reports about what happened at Ayodhya. Bhopal was absolutely quiet. Nothing was happening there. I myself returned from outside at about one in the morning and Bhopal was quiet. There was no law and order situation in the city at all. Even in the morning, parents sent their children to school, there were buses plying on the streets of Bhopal. It was absolutely quiet. Suddenly, I do not know what happened, in the afternoon there were these cases—arson, looting, killing and all that. Bhopal is not a city which has a history of communal tension or communal violence. But it suddenly developed. I made a statement that rioting was being engineered by outside people who were not interested in the continuance of the BJP Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The Governor shoots off another letter two days after December 8. He says that acts of violence, arson, looting continue in Bhopal. The death toll has gone up to 62. It is a fact. It cannot be denied. It takes time to get control over the situation. I have handled the law and order situation many times in my career as District Magistrate. It is not that something happens and that it would be controlled within half an hour or two hours. The total number of deaths reported

Nine deaths were reported in Ujjain; four in Burhanpur; three in Khargon; one each at some other places. Look at what the Governor himself says. "Total number of arrested persons is reported to be 5,000. If the State Government was not alive to its responsibility, do you think that they would have taken such strong steps as to put behind bars, 5,000 persons? The Governor writes. Several acts of arson, violence

and looting rocked new Bhopal area yesterday. Yesterday the district administration extended curfew in all the three police stations of New Bhopal. Indore was relatively quiet, on the first two days. Despite curfew, violence erupted in one area of the city yesterday, resulting in one death and injuries to 12 persons. The Governor in this letter concedes that more columns of army and police forces had been requisitioned in Bhopal. This is his letter written two days after he wrote the first letter.

He writes a third letter on December 13. The Union Government in their wisdom issues the proclamation under Section 356. I do not know what convinced them during this period of six or seven days, as to motivate them to pass that order. The 3rd letter of December 13 says that the death toll in group clashes and police firing in various parts of the State reached 125 on the 13th morning. It was all subsiding. "The break up of the deaths as distributed among different cities was Bhopal was leading with 100. Ujjain with 9 which is a very sensitive area. ) Khargon with 9, Burhanpur with five, no incident at Jabalpur, Indore, Neemach, etc which are very sensitive otherwise. On the night of 11th December, police had to resort to firing in Khargon to control clashes between two groups. "All the actions that were possible were being taken by the State Government. One SAF jawan was killed in Govindpuri a locality in Bhopal. The army had surrounded the areas and combing up operations were undertaken. 1954 rioters were arrested till 12th December." The Governor himself explains all these steps that were taken by the State Government. "The army raided the farm house at about six kilometers from Bhopal on Raisen Road. The army was alert and active. It arrested a number of persons and recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition. According to eye witness account narrated by the Press, the miscreants exchanged fire with the army in which some of them were killed. It was all pre-planned.

I would not like to say very clearly — I do not have the proof to say — as to who were engineer-

ing all this. But, it is certainly not the State Government. The Governor himself says that this kind of happening strengthens his conviction that the spate of troubles leading to incalculable loss of life and property is the handwork of well—organised and well—planned strategy of anti—national elements. This is what the Governor writes. In the meantime, the Union Government imposed a ban on certain organisations. The Governor writes that with the reported statement of the Chief Minister Shri Sunderal Patwa that the decision of banning the RSS and VHR was unfortunate, the State Governments' credibility to sincerely implement the Centre's direction in the matter is under a cloud. He is assuming all these things, he is just imagining and not citing a single instance of the Government trying to violate the directions issued by the Union Government. The Governor admits that Shri Lokender Singh who was BJP MP from Santa was arrested on the 8th of December; Shri Ramjanand Singh, MLA, Janata Dal was arrested at Satna on 8th December. Shri Yogendra Rana, former MLA, BJP and Shri Seva Ram Gupts, former MP, BJP were arrested at Morena on the 9th of December.

15.00 hrs.

They are our own people in the party they are MLA's and MPs, yet action was taken against them.

The Governor further writes "It is significant to mention that BJP in Bhopal. (he now refers to me.) Shri Sushil Chandra Verma, is reported to have described the present riot in Bhopal as a political game." I shall prove after some time how and why it was a political game engineered by some other party. At the end he says "I have reasons to be convinced that there should not be any further delay in imposition of President's rule according to Article 356 of the Constitution." What are the reasons which convinced the Governor, I do not know. These are the facts of the case.

On 15th the proclamation was issued and

on 18th it was ratified by the Parliament. Now, I will come to the legal issues: how the first order was wrong and why it is not necessary to extend the proclamation which was issued earlier.

I have already read Article 356. It is sometimes contended that the satisfaction of the President is beyond judicial review. Article 361 of the Constitution of India is relied upon to contend that the president or the Governor of the State cannot be made answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the power and duties of their Offices or for any act done or purported to be done by them in exercise and performance of their powers and under the Constitution. It is also argued that the ministerial advice tendered to the President by the Council of Ministers or the Union Cabinet cannot also be inquired into by a Court of law as Article 74(2) of the Constitution disables the Court from making any inquiry into nature of contents of the ministerial advice to the President. If this provision had not been there, we would have requested the Home Minister to lay on the Table of the House what kind of advice was given by the Union Cabinet to the President asking him to issue proclamation under Article 356.

Clause 5 of Article 356 of the Constitution, as it stands today, had been substituted by the Constitution (Forty Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 in place of the earlier clause inserted by the Constitution (Thirty Eight Amendment) Act, 1975. I am saying this because the High Court of Madhya Pradesh has quashed the order passed by the President. Of course, the matter is sub Judice. It is pending before the Supreme Court. Let us see what will be the final outcome of the appeal that has been filed.

The original clause, which sought to bar the judicial review of proclamation under Article 356 on any ground, reads as under

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the Satisfaction of the President mentioned in Clause (1) shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned in



any Court on any ground."

This has been done away with by the Forty Fourth amendment and, therefore, the satisfaction of the President as has been held by the Madhya Pradesh High Court—is subjected to judicial review.

The other connected Articles, which can be read as aid for construction and interpretation of Article 356, are Articles 355 and 365. Article 355 says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

Article 365 says:

"Where any State has failed to comply with or to give effect to any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

This has not happened.

Sir, Article 356 of the Constitution is open to judicial review. It can be declared wholly extraneous, irregular and irrelevant—to the purpose for which the power under Article 356 of the Constitution has been conferred by the Constitution, if the Union government is unable to establish a reasonable nexus between the reasons disclosed for the Proclamation and the satisfaction the President. There cannot be any—sweeping or drastic power conferred on the President under Article 356 of the Constitution for imposing the Presidential rule in a State and

dissolving its Assembly.

15.01 hrs.

(SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*)

It may also be noted, as a legal position, that as the bar to judicial review imposed by the foregoing Clause (5) in Article 356 of the Constitution was repealed by Forty Fourth Amendment Act, it is quite obvious that the proclamation is open to judicial review on the ground of illegality, irrationality, impropriety or mollified or in short, on the ground of abuse of power.

Article 356, authorises serious inroads into the principles of federation. This is hitting at the very root of our Constitution. I would now take you back to the discussion which took place in the Constituent Assembly when this Article was finalised. Shri B. Shiva Rao in his famous book, 'Framing of India's Constitution' at page 10 and 11 has traced the history of the debates in the Constituent Assembly on the provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution, which was then Article 278. Issues Relating to a situation in a State where there is a break down of Constitutional provisions, the respective roles of the Governor and the Union Government and the functions and powers to be exercised by them, evoked considerable discussion in the Drafting Committee.

"In the long and lively discussion on those article, anxiety was voiced by some members lest in the name of an emergency there should be inroads into the autonomy of the units. Shri H. V. Kamath was critical of the position likely to be created by these amendments, since the President could thereby intervene in a State even without a threat to peace and order, on the ground that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The President's intervention should not be invoked, the learned Member, Shri Kamath agreed. "On the pretext of resolving a ministerial crisis or of reforming mal—administration in a State. Even assuming

that the Government of India thought that the administration in the State was not upto the mark, the solution did not lie in issuing a Proclamation under Article 356". "Shri Sibbanlal Saxena supported this view. Shri Kamath, said "the article would reduce the provincial autonomy to a farce". This is precisely what has happened.

"Shri Hridayanath Kunjru also saw some danger in the misuse of the power under Article 356 of the Constitution. According to him, if the powers were given to the Centre to intervene in a State it would create serious discontent, such acts would be an impression "nothing but the undiluted autocracy of the Centre".

"Dr. Ambedkar, himself more or less agreed with this view. While defending the provision he expressed the view that before suspending the Government of a State, the Central Government should first give a warning to the State concerned. If the warning fails the centre should order an election, allowing the people of the State to settle matters themselves. It was only when those remedies failed that the President would resort to the power of imposition of President's Rule. The Assembly then accepted the provisions on the premises, as explained by Dr. Ambedkar, that the Union action under the Article must not be an invasion on provincial autonomy. Dr. Ambedkar even accepted that such an Article will never be called into operation and that it would remain a dead letter in the working of the Constitution for more than 40 years. However, we find that this Article was resorted to by the Union Government on more than 88 occasions. The State Government were dissolved most arbitrarily to suit the convenience of the Government of India.

"Incidents of varying magnitude of arson, looting and killings, as a reaction to Masjid demolition at Ayodhya had disturbed several parts of the country, giving rise to necessity of gearing up the law and order machinery, in the affected States to restore peace and harmony. This was so in the State of Madhya Pradesh and

also in other States like Gujarat and Maharashtra. There is no material produced before the country to support the imposition of the President's rule only in the State ruled by BJP, Himachal Pradesh, where the BJP ruled and where, there were no disturbances whatsoever of the types described to have taken place in the State of Madhya Pradesh the imposition of the President's rule was wholly unjustified. There was no occasion to raise any inference of failure of constitutional machinery even under Article 365 of the Constitution. The Governor himself said that when the ban order was issued, certain arrests were made. It did not make any difference, so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned and also in other States whether the BJP was ruling there or the Congress was ruling in Delhi. It did not make any difference. The Government of India issued orders for ban and those orders were carried out. I have a personal knowledge of that. There was no question of disobeying or disrespecting the orders issued by the Government of India. In the reports of the Governor also as I said earlier, there is no specific allegation of alleged deeds or misdeeds of the State Government in carrying out the directions of the Union Government.

Merely worsening of law and order situation in a State due to sudden outbreak of violence does not call for extreme step of imposition of President's rule. Incapacity or helplessness of a State to meet a threat to public order or peace is not a permissible ground unless it results in total paralysis of the Government of the State. This has not happened. The Government was working. All steps were taken to control the law and order situation. Law and order was brought under control. Army was called in the sensitive cities of Madhya Pradesh, like Jabalpur, Raipur, Gwalior. Where, there was almost no law and order problem. The duty of the Govt. is not discharged only by proclaiming President's rule. If the Government of India felt that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh or of other States were not ailing upto the mark. The Government could have advised them to take such steps. The Government of India could have

[Sh. Sushil Chandra Varma]

made offer of deploying more Army, more forces. But nothing of that kind happened.

The Governor sent three letters on 8th, 10th and 13th February. On 15th December, the proclamation under Article 356 was issued. Obvious by it was improper use of the extraordinary power under article 356. It was passed with a purpose against the State Government which does not belong to the party in power at the Union and with an eye on forming a Government of their own in a State by taking advantage of the circumstances. This is precisely what the Central Government did.

It was purely politically motivated. This has been borne out, this has been established in the historic judgment given by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in which they set aside the proclamation of the President; they have held that the satisfaction of the President is justifiable; it can be questioned before the court of law; this is precisely what has been done.

The judgment of the High Court, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur says as follows:

"We have held above that proclamation was invalid and beyond the scope of Article 356 of the Constitution."

This is the decision given by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. It further reads as follows:

"The entire proclamation, in our opinion, is based on the grounds not material and warranted for invoking the extraordinary powers of the President under Article 356 of the Constitution...."

This proclamation has been set aside. That is what the court order says. It is very unfortunate that most arbitrary action was taken in the month of December is now sought to be continued by the Government for another six months.

Our BJP leaders have been telling the Government of India and the party in power here to—hold elections, we are prepared to face the challenge of election. Why are you then not holding election? Why is the congress party circumventing the issue, I do not know what they feel about the election prospects of their party in the State. Perhaps they are not very confident about the outcome. Their plea is, their ground is that the law and order situation in Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh or Himachal Pradesh or Rajasthan is fragile. It is nothing but ridiculous; it is totally untrue.

I would, therefore, request that if the ruling party here has the guts let them announce the election. Let them face the electorates, and let them see whether the electorates, the people are with them or the people are with the Government whom they had the audacity to dismiss most arbitrarily and unjustly.

[Translation]

SHRIBHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar)  
Mr Chairman, Sir the action taken under Article 356 of the Constitution was absolutely right, because following the incident of 6th December a horrible situation had emerged throughout the country and to combat that situation it was essential to take such action. I therefore support the action taken by the Government.

The incident of 6th December triggered off Communal violence which ultimately sent a wave of severe resentment among the people throughout the country and there was a horrible situation all around. This, subsequently, made it imperative to impose President's Rule in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on the 15th of the month. The steps taken by the Government were right to meet such a horrible situation because the authorities in charge of enforcing rules and laws had themselves turned into perpetrators of laws. The structure that was demolished in Ayodhya on the one hand is said to be a Mandir while on the other hand, it is argued that Babri Masjid was

built on that site forcibly. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bhartiya Janata Party are only organisations which are of the opinion that a Ram Mandir existed on the site of dispute and that Ram was born . With the help of such assertions an obnoxious situation has been created throughout the country. The hon. Prime Minister had been assigned with the work to decide the issue with the help of all the political parties whether the structure is a Mandir or a Masjid. Muslim league was also invited to provide a solution to the tangle. At the time when the meeting was held, there was a Govt. of Bhartiya Janata party in Uttar Pradesh which had given an assurance that it would allow holding of recitation of holy songs (Bhajan Kirtan) only near the disputed structure and that it would not let the structure be demolished. When the State Government had assured of providing full protection to the structure, the Union Government had to believe it. Later on, the Union Government had to take such steps because the structure was demolished in violation of the assurance given by the State Government. We all are aware of the situation that emerged in the country as a fall out of demolition of the structure

If someone else ploughs my field then that will naturally irk me. I cannot allow some one else to plough my field even at the cost of my life. If you assume that there was once a Mandir there then another fact also remains that there was a Babri Masjid too. You also accept that earlier there was a Mandir there and that the Masjid was constructed there later on. The B. J. P. and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad claim that Ram Mandir existed there. If Ram Mandir existed there, then from that point of view also this historical monument should have to be preserved. This was simply because of the belief that lord Ram was born there that historical monument should not have been demolished. You have yourself disgraced the name of Ram and his birth place by resorting to demolition of the structure. The matter was already under consideration of the court of law and normally the verdict of the court should have been acceptable to all. The situation of the country has been worsened by pulling

down the structure. If the Government is run by such type of people and such people are allowed to remain in power, then they would allow the situation to deteriorate to any extent. They follow the policy of double standard and that is why there was a resentment against the people of B. J. P. throughout the country and that is why there were communal riots. The B. J. P. and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad had made a plan to whip up violence. They spread rumours on several places that Mandirs had been demolished on particular places and that is why efforts were made by them to create communal riots. We can think as to what should be done when the protectors become destroyers. I would, therefore, like to say that the act of dismissing the State Governments was the commendable step of the Central Government. Had the Governments in those States not been dismissed, the situation of the country would have worsened further resulting in worst consequences.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was violence throughout the country including in Bombay and Calcutta following the incident of 6 December. The reason was the same that if somebody else comes to plough your field, then a quarrel is inevitable. If someone tries to encroach the rights of others, quarrel is inevitable. Dismissal of Governments in those States was absolutely right and moreover the situation as it prevails there is not conducive for holding election. Even now some or the other disturbances keep on taking place there. I would, therefore, endorse the decision of extending the period of President's rule in those States.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can say it in unequivocal terms that the persons who the Government relied are themselves responsible of worsening the situation. It was only proper to dismiss the Governments being run by such persons. Nevertheless, I would add that the parties responsible for fanning — communal frenzy need be banned. I would like to submit that the period of President's rule in those States should, in the first place, be extended and election in those States should be held only when normalcy and peace return there.

SHRIMOCHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to note that the Government is avoiding holding of elections in 3 States in addition to Uttar Pradesh. There was some special condition in December that necessitated imposition of President's rule. The imposition of President's rule was the only alternative in those conditions. The Central Government would have been guilty of failure in discharging its responsibilities if it had not dismissed the Governments in the four States and did not impose the President's rule there. But now the situation is under control in all the four States. Moreover, we know that the provision of President's rule to be imposed in a State is a temporary arrangement. The federal system of India as provided in the constitution does not allow the rule of the centre in any State for endless period. It is unfortunate that the provision of the Constitution of India has been used or abused by the Government for its selfish political motives. The motive behind avoiding elections remains that the political party in power at the Centre does not enjoy the support of the people of those States

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that not to talk of other states but atleast in Uttar Pradesh, even after repeated postponement of the Assembly elections, the Congress will not come into power in the State. Delay in holding Assembly elections will further erode credibility of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh. A few hon. Ministers of the Central Government, hailing from Uttar Pradesh and who won their seats with very narrow margins, of one hundred or one hundred fifty votes have got a vested interest in extending the President's rule in the State, because they can frequently travel to their constituencies in helicopters to influence and impress the voters. I condemn all this very strongly. There is no law and order in the State and nor development works are being taken up. Police atrocities are on the rise. Police and Civil Administration are on the collision path in the State. This state of affairs was never witnessed earlier in the State. The party in power at the Centre has voted not to sit in opposition for long.

This very party has got no political programme in U. P. except to replace the Governor. The Congress is pursuing just one programme of having the Governor of Uttar Pradesh replaced and has got no other political programme. However, I am sorry to say that the Congress in power at the Centre even does not care for its party workers of the State. At all the forums the demand for the replacement of the Governor is being voiced. Whenever the Hon. Prime Minister visits any religious place in the company of the Governor the former gives an impression to the Congress workers that the Governor will not be replaced as the Governor hails from my constituency. The Congress in the State has got just one political programme even that the Central Government is not eager to implement. This is sending wrong signals to the Administration. The Central Government should categorically make clear that the Governor will not be replaced. Atmosphere of uncertainty prevailing at political level in Uttar Pradesh should be removed. This I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs of the Government of India.

Secondly, bureaucracy is looting the State with both hands. Two months ago a controversy arose on the issue of reduction of export duty on the bulk export of molasses without consulting the Centre under pressure of the distillery owners, by the bureaucrats in Uttar Pradesh. However, when now the Centre has fully decontrolled molasses, those very bureaucrats are raising hue and cry. On being asked about raising hue and cry on this issue since they themselves reduced export duty on molasses. Those very bureaucrats informed us that an understanding was arrived at between the sugar mill owners and the Minister at the Centre. And they are against the secret deal to decontrol alcohol. Looting of the State is on at the hands of leaders and bureaucrats...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Who is the Minister concerned?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mentioning the

name of the concerned Minister is against parliamentary norms. Of course the name of the officials could be maintained but even this won't be proper. I would like to submit that though the Central Government has decontrolled molasses yet the State Government is not implementing the order. The State Government is taking the plea that the law regarding molasses was enacted much earlier in the state. That's why it is not a Central subject. Therefore, if the subject does not come in the Union list so will the State Government continue with control on molasses? As a result of it there will be a direct affect on the production of ingredients used in producing molasses. The Central Government should clearly state whether the order of decontrol of molasses extends to Uttar Pradesh or not? Whether officials in Uttar Pradesh have gone out of control to delay the orders of the Centre? Therefore, taking the plea that it is upto the bureaucracy in Uttar Pradesh to implement the order will do no good. The Central Government should make its stand clear on the issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly, I would like to refer to two more incidents. In one such incident students of Allahabad University protesting against the entry of the officials of a banned organisation were beaten up on 26th January and the officials of the banned organisation were allowed to deliver speeches. Though I brought the issue to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs yet till date the Home Ministry has not taken any action against the Civil or Police Administration. Another incident pertains to the beating up a student in Aligarh Muslim University. It was categorically assured that the Administration will be hold up but till date nothing has been done. An announcement was made regarding instituting up of a judicial inquiry in to the incident but I am not sure how far associating the concerned official will serve the purpose impartially?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have got no objection to accepting the fact that the law and order situation is satisfactory in Uttar Pradesh. Even when the law and order situation is satisfactory

elections to the cooperatives are not being held. Elections have been postponed because as per the judgment of the High Court the persons elected three years ago under the Congress rule at district level will continue in office till fresh election are held. Now it is feared that the same set of persons may not be elected again, that is why the Government of Uttar Pradesh is time and again postponing the elections to the cooperatives. The same set of persons who are on looting spree continue to be in office of the Cooperatives. Therefore, if there is a hitch in holding elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State then why not hold elections to the Cooperatives immediately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, thirdly the Government of India and the Congress are going to hold a grand gala at Amethi to propagate the ideals of Rajiv Gandhi regarding the local bodies. I believe the Congress is not going to be fool none else but itself as it may not be aware of the realities regarding the local bodies in the State. All the national leaders hailing from Uttar Pradesh since pre independence days started their public life through local bodies. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was even the Chairman of Allahabad Municipality. He also used to get a defeat at the hands of Rajrishi Tandon, Malviya Ji or the members of his family. From 1922 these leaders started their public career from the Allahabad Municipality. Khalim Zama Choudhureem a prominent leader of the Muslim League also started his public life from the local body. Once Chairman of the District Council also used to be directly elected. Therefore, local bodies concept is not new to Uttar Pradesh while it could be new for other states. Yes one thing is definite that since the President's rule in the State the Central Government is not sincere about holding elections to the local bodies in Uttar Pradesh. In the month of June term of heads of village panchayats is expiring. I would like to submit that the elections to the local bodies should be immediately held if Assembly elections are not being held in view of the promise being made all over the country and the convention being held at Amethi. It is being propagated widely that the

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cooperation of the local bodies is a must and all the development works are to be entrusted to the local administration. Therefore, elections to the local bodies should be immediately held. Whenever the officials of Uttar Pradesh approach the Planning Commission the latter suggests the former to internally mobilise Rs. 600 crores. The officials are not in a position to mobilise Rs. 600 crores. Through sales Tax the State gets a revenue of Rs. 2200 crores. Through excise duty Rs. 1700 crores were expected to be mobilised. However, I am sorry to say that since the bureaucracy has been made in charge of the administration in the state more than half of the liquor contracts have not been awarded on time. More than 2—3 months have passed. As a result of the collusion between the officials and the liquor contractors the loss on account of the excise duty, the second highest revenue earner, will be of the order of Rs. 300—400 crores.

But the Central Government is not taking any interest in this regard. The Centre should give instruction to the effect that the districts where auction of liquor contracts has not taken place for the last three months due to the intransigence of the district officials, a disciplinary action will be taken against them, they will be sacked or an entry will be made into their character rolls. I want an assurance from the hon. Home Minister that he would not tolerate any loss to the resources of the State.

Under what circumstances the Union Planning Commission is instructing the Government of U.P. to mobilise resources worth Rs. 600 crores, whereas the Government of U.P. is not in a position to do so as the bureaucracy of the state is not capable of mobilising resources and thereby intensify the developmental works by using innovations, new ideas and new methods.

The State under President's rule have a Consultative Committee, comprising members from all parties but I am sorry to say that even

after a period of six months, you have again come forward with proposal to extend President's rule for another six months but you have not constituted a Consultative Committee comprising of Members of Parliament of all the parties in U.P. The State in which you have constituted such committees have so far not organised even a single meeting. Therefore, I want a clear assurance from the hon. Home Minister that within a week's period such Committees will be constituted and these must have a meeting every fortnight and the Governor should finalise the development works on the advice of such committees. In U.P. people are running from pillar to post in hope of getting a post. In order to earn favour within Congress he has favoured someone by providing a car with red light and nominated some one as Vice—President of Rashtrya Ekta Parishad with a car and entrusted Vice—Chairmanship of Planning Commission to some one who has never been even distantly related with planning. The persons, who have not got anything are crying out in distress that some are traveling in a car whereas they are walking on foot, why they were not given the Chairmanship of 20 point programmes. In this context, I want to give a piece of advice to the Governor, as the State is under President's rule, the persons who were rejected by the local people, those who were not capable of being elected, even when Congress was in power in the State they lost their deposits in every election if such people are being given Cabinet Status at the cost of State resources then this should be stopped. If Central Government takes initiative in this regard then the logic behind your move for extending the period of President's rule in the state for the next six months, is understandable for which you are seeking the permission of the House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I condemn this proposal and want to tell the Home Minister that there is no logic in bringing a proposal off and on before the House regarding extending the period. An effort should be made to hold elections at any early date. This is not the way that each time you are extending the period

of President's rule by six months for three years. It can be done in very extraordinary situations in the state like Punjab and Kashmir. Whether as per the opinion of the Home Minister, the situation of Uttar Pradesh is not different from the situation of Punjab and Kashmir as terrorists are also acquiring a firm footing in the State?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, insult is being inflicted upon the Police Administration in U. P. The Director General of Punjab Police says that the bureaucracy and police of U. P. has been unable to control the terrorists therefore, we should be transferred there and we will be able to control the terrorists there. There cannot be a greater insult than this that a Director General of Police from any other state comes to Uttar Pradesh saying that the D. G. of Police of Uttar Pradesh is incapable in putting a check on terrorists. The way you keep on changing Home Secretaries and D. G. Police frequently is the main hurdle in the way of controlling the situation of law and order in the State and Central Government is responsible for it. Therefore, I demand an early elections in Uttar Pradesh so that President's rule comes to an end. Home Minister should also ensure that he does not work beyond his jurisdiction.

With these words, I thank you for providing an opportunity to me to express my views.

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY (Krishnagar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the extension of President's Rule in the four States is not at all palatable. On the contrary, it is nothing but to prolong the denial of fundamental right of the people, of having an elected Government for them. But Sir, it has now become a *fait accompli*.

We have all along been fighting for deletion of Article 356 of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, we had brought a Private Member's Bill also in that respect. Because we consider that it is one of the most undemocratic provisions

having the scope of being used arbitrarily against the political opponents. In fact, Sir, since the Constitution came into being, this provision was used more than 90 times so far as I can recollect in order to gain political mileage in most cases by dislodging the democratically elected Governments belonging to Opposition parties. But in my view this is for the first time that the said Article has been used to dismiss the Governments of four BJP ruled States not to subvert democracy but to safeguard the democratic and secular fabric of our Constitution and the Judiciary and to uphold the rule of law, though the action was much belated and absolutely half-hearted.

Sir, the religious fundamentalists and the obscurantist forces taking advantage of the basic weaknesses of the successive Congress Governments were gaining ground over the years. Abject surrenders to the fundamentalists were amply demonstrated through their various obnoxious steps taken particularly during the regime of Rajiv Gandhi. To cite a few of them are, the enactment of Muslim Women's Law in total disregard of the Supreme Court judgment in Shah Banu's case, unlocking of the place inside the Babri Masjid where idols had been put surreptitiously with ulterior motive as far back as in 1949 and which was locked since then and lastly to give permission for conducting *Shi'anyas* on the disputed site and soon and so forth. Being nourished in these ways the fundamentalists, the Hindu fundamentalists in particular, have grown leaps and bounds. Now, they have become reckless.

Sir, the demolition of Babri Masjid, a religious structure of more than 450 years old in a ceremonious way in the name of so-called *Hinutva* by this saffron brigade, is not only unthinkable in any civilised country in the modern world, but it has also revealed the danger of religious fascism that is trying to raise its ugly head on the soil of India. It is a direct assault on the democratic and secular foundation of our Constitution and judiciary. It is also a naked attack on the noble and composite culture and



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civilization of this land which has been built up through the centuries. This barbaric act was perpetrated in the broad daylight under the guidance and supervise of the then Government of Uttar Pradesh and aided and abetted by the other three State Governments lead by the Bharatiya Janta Party.

Sir, the political leadership of the demolition and all that followed therefor throughout the country was mainly given by the BJP and the Shiv Sena. The whole atmosphere of the country has been visited; the venom of hate campaign has been spread all over the society. All religious minorities, Muslims in particular, are suffering from a sense of isolation. They are feeling frustrated.

It was expected that the Government would take lessons from their failure to perform the constitutional obligations and to keep the promise given to the people of this country. But our expectation has been belied. They were totally reluctant to take timely action against those fanatic Organisations which were ultimately banned. Above all, lack of initiative and political will of the Congress party and its Government to confront and combat the communal forces politically are clearly visible even after the ghastly incident of 6th December last.

Elections to the four States would have been held within the tenure of the first six months of the President's rule but for the paralytic role of the Congress party and its Government and their surrender to those forces one after another. Due to this, the BJP the VHP — RSS Combine and their allies including Shiv Sena have in fact been further emboldened despite their criminal activities. The Government has no guts to meet the challenge of the Shiv Sena Chief. They are out to do whatever they like. It is amazing.

So far as the four States which are under president's rule are concerned, it was absolutely necessary to streamline the general ad-

ministration, police administration and the administration of para — military forces in consonance with the secular objectives of State. The deliberate exercise of power by the BJP Governments to change the outlook of the governance and to pollute the fields of education, culture and social life created a situation which was needed to be corrected through comprehensive measures. But Central Government have not moved in that direction. Instead they are relying on the police force only.

As the largest political party of the country which according to their declared objective is a secular party too it was the bounden duty of the Congress and the Government led by it to rise to the occasion and to make all out efforts to unify and motivate all the secular and democratic-minded patriotic people of the country and thereby isolate the religious fundamentalists along with their obnoxious doctrine. Had it been done, there would have been no necessity of extension of President's rule any further but instead of that they are being guided by sheer opportunism.

The Congress friends should bear in mind that opportunism will not pay. Secularism is not a dogma but a guide to our life. Please do not forget this.

I would also request you to kindly realise that the economic policy you are trying to pursue which is in essence against the national interests and the behavior you are demonstrating towards the religious fundamentalists, the combination of these two, is leading the country to a disaster.

Lastly, I would like to urge upon the Government to make some introspection and to take a corrective approach to save the country from a disaster and to see that total normalcy is restored so that election can be held as quickly as possible.

With these words, I express my reservation regarding those Resolutions.

[Translation]

SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN (Bet—ul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raise to support the bill.

Two points arise from the discussions held in the House. Firstly, why President's rule was imposed and secondly why it should be extended for another six months. I remember that when we came into power in the centre at that time we came to know that the people of Madhya Pradesh gave their verdict against the then Government of the State. At that time the state leaders raised this issue that considering the feelings of the people, the Madhya Pradesh Government be dissolved but Central Government as well as the Prime Minister clearly stated that they were not going to dissolve the elected Government. The B. J. P. Government committed atrocities on Congress workers. We asked the Government to take action in this regard but Government was firm on its decision. When the Prime Minister visited Jhabua and Sarguja which were reeling under drought then he declared it before the then Chief Minister, Shri Patwa, that no Government would be dissolved. Then why they had to dissolve these popular Governments?

I feel that these Governments were not functioning properly therefore, they adopted the strategy of reviving reining the Mandir—Masjid dispute and felt that if the Government is dissolved for this cause then let it be dissolved. The way in which the Government started dealing with this issue was also acceptable to the Muslims. They were realising that the situation emerged after discussions or through court would be acceptable to them. But leaving aside all these things they adopted the way of confrontation and Masjid was demolished. They even expressed their sorrow over this matter but their intention was clear, they fulfilled their promise on the basis of which they had secured votes. It was central Government's duty to dissolve these Governments as after the demolition of the mosque it did not have any other option. They had created a big problem for us. The whole of

India started burning. There were riots in many part of the country as my hon. Colleague Shri Vermaji has said, I was also in Bhopal on 6th. I was there in connection with the death of my friend's mother. A number of Muslims were also present there but nothing happened unpleasant on 6th. But after such an incident taking place in the country, the Government did not make any arrangement in a sensitive place like Bhopal. Neither police was deployed in an adequate manner nor Collector was present there and no other arrangement was made there. In the beginning there was cases of arsoning and looting. The police as well as the District administration took notice of it very late as result of that the impact of it also reached other parts of the city. This is a matter of shame that next day, on the begets of some Minister of Madhya Pradesh, riots were organised in other parts of Bhopal. This way, Bhopal became a riots torn area and the law and order situation deteriorated. Curfew was clamped and Army was called which made the people worried because Bhopal did not have a history of riots. One cannot differentiate between Hindus and Muslims in the culture of Bhopal as they have common style of conversation, living style and customs. But when such circumstances were created then there was no other way left with the Government but to dissolve the State Government.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the present challenges before us are bigger than the previous ones. The Situation there is still not very good. Some Colleagues said that the situation has become normal there but it is not so. Wounds are still fresh, we have to provide them a healing touch. But it will take some time. Recently there were riots in Indore but the Government controlled those riots within no time. These things tell that situation is not normal yet and Government has to put in more efforts in this regard.

Just now, one of our colleagues while speaking gave an impression as if the members of the Congress party were in full advantage during the President's rule, however, so far as I feel, the

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Congressmen today are facing most difficult time. Though, President's rule has been imposed there, yet majority of the people in various departments such as police, administration etc. are the same old persons having the same mentality and majority. No development work is taking place there. However, in spite of all this, the need of the hour is to create a feeling of integrity, brotherhood and co-operation among the people in the country. Today all the political parties should rise above party politics to work for it. If we play with the feelings of people to achieve our political motives, the situation would deteriorate, no party in that condition would be able to control it. There is no doubt that politics do take place at the time of elections, as the hon. Members know that everything is fair in love and war. During elections political parties adopt whatever tactics they can. But if parties adopt the same attitude in the prevailing circumstances, the environment would be spoiled and situation would be spoiled and situation would deteriorate again?

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, in view of all this I would like to request the Government that as the Panchayati Raj Bill has been passed and to implement in future the Government should take immediate steps to hold elections in the states which take immediate steps to hold elections in the states which are under President's rule and the other bodies—whether these are municipal corporations, Panchayats or co-operatives so that a beginning for people's participation in these may take place. The process should start from lower level leading ultimately to the elections for State Assemblies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, thirdly I would like to submit that we should take measures without any delay to provide compensation to those who have suffered heavy losses or to the families of those who died in the riots. All of us should stand united to help those who have suffered losses.

thereafter we may think about having negotiations with them. I am confident that if the President rule is imposed there for six months the situation would improve and we may hold elections as soon as the situation becomes normal there.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur)  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 23rd December this august House had approved the Motion regarding imposition of President's Rule in four States on the demand of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Six months have already passed. Today the Government should have announced elections in these four States. Holding elections to restore normal situation is an integral part of democracy. The Government advocates the Constitution and the Judiciary. But I fail to understand why the President's rule is being extended there when six months have already passed, the reasons given by the Government in this regard are not justified.

16.03 hrs.

(SHRI PETER MARBANIANG *in the Chair*)

Secondly, though the law and order situation in these State is very bad yet the Government is not in a position to admit it because it is directly under the control of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Then, what are the circumstances that compelled the Government to bring the resolution to this effect in this august House?

Sir, the Government has in a way murdered the Constitution by enforcing Article 356 thus depriving people from their fundamental right to elect their representatives to form the Government in a democratic manner. Has the Government made any assessment about the factual situation, has it accepted its political defeat and not shown courage to announce elections? Rather it extended President's Rule there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the effect of Mandir Masjid dispute exists even after the incident of 6th December.

The Members of the ruling party have been demanding for a national discussion on secularism as a matter of propaganda. However, we have been demanding a national debate on secularism. With a primary focus to decide that it is a matter related not only to a particular political party or an individual but an effort to define what national interests, social view point stand for. But these people have been evading such matters in the House. These people are never bothered about the excessive use of Article 356 thus destroying the federal structure. Today, political, economic and social tensions prevails all over the country while on the other side constitution is being misused, Article 356 is being enforced again and again—these are no signs of setting up of an effective system in the country. I would like the Government to review once again the limitations to be maintained in given circumstances and a clear idea of what the preamble would be when the Constitutional machinery breaks down. Because this topic is never discussed. Why the Government evades such matters?

Perhaps it is for the first time that the present Central Government has imposed President's Rule in the States having opposition Governments. People in these States have lost their faith in programmes being launched by the Congress Party for the last 44 years. This is the primary cause that people of these States gave complete majority of BJP in the last elections and enabled them to form their Governments. That is a democratic method. Today, we are in Opposition here, we are not at all sorry for it. Nor we have any grudge that the Congress party is ruling, the most important factor in democracy is to honour the public opinion. However, the Government has been misusing Article 356, the matter has already been discussed in the House several times. The Constitution makers while making the Constitution were not aware that the ruling parties could take disadvantage of their power. Rather they were bothered about making a provision with the help of which the country could prosper and open new dimensions for development. It was for this purpose that provi-

sions were made in the Constitution and a holy status given to it. Therefore, it is the political and moral duty of all the political parties to maintain the dignity of it. At that time also, Members had expressed their doubts that Article 356 could be misused in future. Dr. Ambedkar had pointed out

[English]

"I share the sentiments that such Articles will never be called into operation and that they will remain dead letters."

[Translation]

If most frequent application of this Article signifies that it is a dead letter, I think that we are paying our homage to Dr. Ambedkar on his birth anniversary, it is once again under Article 356 against the sentiments of Dr. Ambedkar that the President's Rule has been extended for six months

Further he had pointed out that this Article should be enforced only when there was grim situation. He also said,

[English]

"I hope that the first thing he (means the President) will do would be to issue some warning to a province, that has erred that things were not happening in a way they were intended to happen under the Constitution."

While enforcing this Article on these State whether the Government had realised that things are not happening according to Constitution. The Government had set up the Sarkaria Commission about the Centre—States relations. Its report is before you. It has been mentioned in it how the Centre—state relations can remain balanced politically as well as economically in the federal structure. The issue was discussed at that time but you are keeping mum on the report today. The Sarkaria Commission has

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vastly mentioned about the things which should be considered before imposing the provisions of Article 356—

[English]

"All attempts should be made to resolve the crisis at the state level before taking recourse to the provisions of Article 356."

[Translation]

In spite of these warnings, the Government is continuously misusing the Article. This Article was never used in its proper way and always misused for your party interests. I would like to give an example. Whenever, you wished to manipulate, the Assemblies were suspended. When you saw that you were unable to reach the lever of power due to the State Assemblies there, you suspended them

I would like to give more examples. The Assemblies of Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa were suspended in 1951, 1967, 1969, 1970 and 1971 respectively. The assemblies of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were put suspended animation in 1973 and so far as I remember, the hon. Prime Minister was the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. The Assemblies of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh were suspended in 1976 and the Assembly of Manipur was put under suspended animation twice, in 1977 and 1981. The Assemblies of Assam, Punjab and Jammu—Kashmir were also put under suspended animation in 1983 and in 1986 respectively. The Government wanted to manipulate. The assemblies of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Nagaland and Punjab were also put under suspended animation in 1986, 1970—71, 1977, 1977, 1983 and 1985 respectively, because the Government wanted to rule these States and by house trading and destroying all the democratic norms, it wanted to remain in power. Your lust for power has become your nature and culture and this is what you have

given to the country for the last 44 years.

Sir, it is tragic that the Government is evading the elections in these states. But how long they can do so? If not today, after 6 months they will have to face the elections. You should not avoid the masses, but should avoid your own misdoing and should gain confidence of public in these 6 months, direct action is being taken from the centre to increase this period by another 6 months. The Government is appointing officials and governors of its own choice and imposing policies as they wish. The public representative Governments are not there anymore, then why you are afraid of conducting elections there. If you have courage and faith in yourself why don't you hold the elections? Do not take recourse to this Article again and again.

Do you have any evidence in this regard. I do not want to say anything about Uttar Pradesh now. It resigned after the incident of 6th of December. You had stated that the Uttar Pradesh Assembly will be dissolved and so it was dissolved. Why the assemblies of other three States were dissolved? Our Party was in majority there. On what basis, the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were dismissed? If for this reason that the Chief Ministers and Ministers of those State belonged to the banned organisations and you were afraid that they will not obey your directions. So, whether the assemblies were dissolved on this assumption? This is not the spirit behind Article 356. This how you protect the Constitution and run the democracy. On the basis of hearsay and hypothetical assumptions, the elected and majority Governments of the states are being dismissed, as if they are just toys. Now you do not have the courage to face the masses. The State Governments were dismissed on the basis of apprehension, only. Do you have any such evidence that between 6th and 15th of December the concerned Chief Ministers had not adhered to the directions given by the hon. Home Minister in regard to the Constitutional obligations of the Government?

Did they cause any hindrance in the attitude of the Government towards the banned Organisations and did they not take any action against them? Did they direct their District Magistrates, Polices Superintendents or the chief secretary to keep check so that no action is taken against the banned organisations? Do you have any evidence in this regard?

If the law and order situation in a state suddenly gets worse, it is a sufficient reason for imposing President's Rule in the State. But the present law and order situation in the country is due to large scale unemployment prevalent here. Due to the wrong policies of the Government and starvation, the law and order situation gets worse. Orissa is facing such a situation today. Land disputes are also a reason behind the break down of law and order machinery? Murders are taking place due to land disputes today

A question was raised here today in the morning. The hon. Minister was hesitating to reply. The law and order situation deteriorates due to land disputes and due to the problems in earning livelihood. Among all the political parties in the country, the Congress is most responsible for the present situation of law and order in our country.

I belong to Uttar Pradesh which has a population of 14 crores. I would like to discuss a few important points with the hon. Home Minister.

Sir, in 1984, when a former Prime Minister was assassinated by a person, the entire community to which that person used to belong was prosecuted. Thousands of sikhs were killed and Gurudwaras were burnt down but the Government did not utilise Article 356 then instead of that, the Government issued such statements that "Jab ek Per Girta Hai to Dharti Hilti Hai". It was the statement given by you people, then where was the article 356. So, a sudden break down in law and order is not enough reason for imposing the President's rule.

[English]

The President should feel satisfied that there are enough reasons to feel that the constitutional machinery has totally broken down. It is not, it is not the case with every political party.

[Translation]

Under the federal structure there can be different Government at the centre and in the states and the centre has no right to interfere in their affairs. Regarding Article 356, the Chairman of Sarkaria Commission has said—

[English]

"It can be exercised correctly that Article 356 may operate as a safety mechanism for the system abuse or misuse. It can destroy constitutional equilibrium between the Union and the States."

[Translation]

These are not my words. This is the view of the responsible and learned Chairman of the Sarkaria Commission constituted by you. Sir, it is surprising that the hon. Prime Minister was against the imposition of Article 356 in these states, but due to the internal disputes in the party, instead of taking it up before the Cabinet, the Home Minister first took the issue to the Congress Party Working Committee and it was decided there that Article 356 would be implemented from 15th of December and later the issue was taken to the Cabinet. A lot of quotations were given in regard to the role of the law and the Constitution regarding the Kalyan Singh Government. But now you are doing the same thing today. You were not able to check the internal disputes in your party. During the party's meeting at Surajkund Rs. 45 lakhs were spent on catering arrangements only. But in spite of that your internal disputes were not resolved.

The Jabalpur High Court had given a decision in this regard. It has not considered

[Sh. Satya Deo Singh]

whether the President's Proclamation was valid or not, but it has clearly, stated that it was not justified at all. This discussion is being held here on the decision given by the Jabalpur High Court. Otherwise in the last 44 years, this issue was never given a serious consideration. Now, it is being said that the President alone cannot use the Article 356 in a free and direct manner. The Supreme Court will give a decision in this regard. The matter is sub—judice.

Sir, 30 crore population of the 4 States are today governed by the President's Rule. The Public voice has been suppressed. Earlier, there used be queues of people in the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat who used to come there to get their work done and now there is total silence. There is no one to listen to the people of Uttar Pradesh today.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the speech you gave on 23rd. I appreciate

[English]

Noble sentiment. I appreciate that sentiment. But I quote you; it is your lecture; it is your delivery which you made very eloquently in this august House and that was as follow :

"We will have to bring back again the same programme and see that we are able to do justice to the poor section of the society so that we have a balanced society wherein everybody feels that they are involved in the upliftment of this entire country, advancement of the entire country . "

Very noble sentiment indeed.

[Translation]

I would like to know the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what is being done in Uttar Pradesh in this regard. We had wiped the rule

of Mafia in the State and we were able to ensure a riot—free state. There was one incident of riot in Kashi, but we were able to check it within one week. On the contrary what happened during the congress rule? Implementation of all the schemes fared during the rule of our party was with held. You assured of development but that was never achieved. The former Chief Minister launched a Progress March (Vikas Yatra) He never bothered to assess the development word during 44 years rule of congress party but was worried to assess the development made during 18 months of BJP rule.

[English]

An unprecedented history in the development of Uttar Pradesh which we have achieved as a BJP Government was never achieved by any other Government whether succeeding or preceding. (Interruptions) I will tell you. Please bear with me

[Translation]

What are you doing now? You have not been able to collect any data in that regard even after six months. Recently several Congress MPs demanded in the SurajKund session of AICC for removal of the Governor. They think that this election is the last chance for the Congress Party to rule the State.

Mohan Singh Ji explained it at length that working Committee on 20 Point Programme is nothing but a Committee to be constituted by the men of Congress Party only. The Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission is also from among the men of Congress. In spite of all these things the Governor was not able to please the Congressmen. Now there is a persistent demand within the party to remove the Governor.

It is, however, not being done. A Tanti and the political Pandit of your party was instrumental in appointing an adviser to the Governor. In this way, you are planning to run the Government with the help of tantrum knowledge. The present

advisor to the Governor is being transferred to another department. Similarly, there is reshuffling of officers in various departments. The Home Secretary has also been removed. Most of the MPs in the State want Collector, S. P., S. D., C. R. O. and A. D. M. etc. of their own choice. They know that the people are not going to vote them to Power in ensuing elections, so they garner upon the support of officers. You are running the Government with the help of officers. What is happening in your rule? .... (Interruptions)

You want to know as to what happened during the B. J. P. rule in the State. The hon. Minister of Food has perhaps left the House. There are one hundred and five sugar mills in the State. Questions regarding the Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh are raised again and again. The issue of outstanding against the Mills of Uttar Pradesh is also raised frequently... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) a Decision regarding sugarcane was taken recently.

SHRISATYADEOSINGH: 1,77,921 metric tonne sugar is produced by 105 sugar mills. (Interruptions)

[English]

I will conclude just now

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 22 minutes

SHRISATYADEOSINGH: Uttar Pradesh is big a State. I am opposing the Motion which is directly connected with the welfare of the State and with the rights of the people to exercise their rights enshrined in the Constitutions. Therefore, these things cannot be compressed in 20 to 30 minutes. Let me appraise the Minister

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thirteen colleagues are speaking from BJP.

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: Four States Governments of ours have been dismissed. About 40 crores of population has been brought under the President's rule

SHRI VIJĀY NAVALPATIL (Erandol): Is it your personal property?

[Translation]

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. I would like to say that if you are interested in ensuring development of Uttar Pradesh and in having a control there, then in the prevailing situation you cannot destroy the democratic set up in connivance with bureaucrats. I would like to say that out of total 87 Parliamentary seats of Uttar Pradesh 3-4 seats have also been, by mistake, bagged by the candidates of your party. They all are Ministers. You should set up a Committee of Members... (Interruptions) 51 Members of our party are elected from Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions)

[English]

The Congress Party has been rejected at the hustings in Uttar Pradesh, both in the Assembly and in the Parliament. We have got two-thirds majority. Therefore, we have got the right to express the sentiments strongly and with remorse. That is what I am doing. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home affairs to the fact that the population of Uttar Pradesh constitutes 16 per cent of the total population of the country. It is unfortunate that 46 per cent of total population of the country is living below the poverty line for last 40 years. Justice should be done to the State of Uttar Pradesh. The States will not prosper unless industries are set there. You said that 100 growth centres were provided to the State last year. Moreover, 100 more growth centres are proposed to be set up. Each growth centre will



[Sh. Satya Deo Singh]

cost Rs. 30 crore. The Government has provided only 8 growth centres for Uttar Pradesh which has a population of 14 crore i.e. 18 per cent of the total population of the country. This is an injustice to Uttar Pradesh. Last year in December, 1992 investment in 1152 industries of Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 24829 crore whereas there has been more investment in smaller States. This is why the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh is a matter of serious concern for every one. In the States where comparatively more progress is made

[English]

unemployment whether educated or uneducated it is on the rise

[Translation]

Where there is no growth, there the problem of unemployment becomes grave. The problem of unemployment is on increase in Uttar Pradesh. There is unrest among the Youth of our State as there are limited employment opportunities available for them. Your party is in power at centre. You have not done anything so that their dreams and aspirations might be fulfilled

Sir, hundreds of schemes are lying pending in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to mention the names of those schemes. Continental Float Glass Project is pending in Banda. Others like News Print Project, Aliganj, Moradabad Lube Oil Refining Complex, D A P Fertiliser Project, Polypropylene Project, Mathura Gas Based four Fertiliser factories, Gas Cracker Complex, Auraiya Fertiliser Project, Gorakhpur are all pending for the reasons best known to the Government only. You will be surprised to know that in the last 20 years only one road was declared National Highway in 1984. Several Chief Ministers and I myself submitted to the Government time and again that there should be a review of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh and that their number should be increased. But the

Government did not do that. I do not like to refer to the demands made by us, but I would certainly like to say that the work on all the development Schemes should be expedited. The hon. Minister of Food has left the House. My district is the most backward district. There was a plan of setting up a sugar mill in Pachwada. The Government cancelled the license there. Political interests influence sugar crushing. Sugar Mills are not being set up keeping in view the requirement of farmers

Funds should be utilised on development of roads and bridges. The former Chief Minister had inaugurated the construction of Kodari Ghat Bridge over Rapti river in Gonda. That bridge connects the most backward area. It is a scheme of Rs. 7-8 crores. A telegraphic message was sent that not even a single penny exceeding Rs. one crore should be spent there. Do you intend to punish the people of Uttar Pradesh for voting the Bhartiya Jannata to power? Do you intend to punish the people of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh for the similar reason? The general public of those States have already had enough of Congress rule. That is why they are not ready to accept the rule of Congress party. People will now not be swayed away by your falsehood and hollow assurances. They have seen through your game.

Several irrigation projects of the State are lying pending. For the last 25 years the Kanhaar Irrigation Project Sonhadra, is lying pending. Similarly, Jarani Dam Project over Gola river near Kathgodam and the Ban sugar Project can benefit U.P., Madhya Pradesh and also Bihar. Rajghat Dam Projects is proposed to be constructed over Betwa river. But all those projects are lying pending.

Shri Kaip Nath Rai had been the Minister of State in the Ministry of Power earlier. Now he is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food. Earlier he played gimmicks in the field of power and now he will play gimmicks with farmers. The share of Uttar Pradesh is 2044 megawatt in Central Sector which has a capacity of 6760

megawatt of electricity. The per capita electricity consumption of U.P. is 168 unit against the national consumption of 253 units. The share given to Uttar Pradesh is 30 per cent of the total energy. Whereas the U.P. Government is demanding 50 per cent of the electricity as its right. Anpara is such a big project, which is going to benefit every body. The Electricity production will not be limited to any particular area. The development of Uttar Pradesh does not mean the destruction of Congress party. The development of Uttar Pradesh is co-related with the development of the country. Article 356 will not be helpful in the development of the State. The development of Uttar Pradesh depends upon the repeal of article 356 and entrusting the people with this job.

We have done radical basic changes in the education system but today you ask to change the syllabus. You want to teach 'go' for 'Gadha' instead of 'Ganesh' because it hurts your secularism.

Such is the law and order situation in U.P., that the persons, responsible for bomb explosion in Bombay, of which you had been a Chief Minister, have their access in Rampur

also. The persons who planted bomb in a scooter in Milak Tehsil were arrested but your Government is putting pressure on U.P. Police not to take any action against the persons related with this bomb explosion and the persons in Milak teshil who gave shelter to these persons.

We made a record in the field of irrigation. We had an aim of distributing 5 thousand acres of land. I want to let the House know that we distributed 5076 acres of land and got the individual possession of the land in 1992. Not only this, under section 11 about 10,99,075 cases of inheritance were pending for their settlement and a lot of conspiracies were hatched and land was transferred in the name of some other person instead of the actual person but within a period of 18 month the Government of U.P. settled all such cases.

In the field of Housing, we have done a

tremondous progress which is equivalent to 332 per cent. The Central Government has data in this regard. These are not our figures. You can check these figures as we get finance and revenue from the Central Government.

In the last, I want to submit that the debate initiated by the Jabalpur High Court, whether on this account Supreme Court will decide in your favour or not, is not known to me but I know this much that in the interest of the nation we will have to subjugate the lure of using Article 356 in future. In order to save democracy we will have to ensure that it does not have a violent stroke on the federal structure of the country. You are extending this period by 6 months but I feel that God will give you a good sense. Though otherwise you get scared in the name of the God. You start shivering in the name of 'Jai Shri Ram' just now my colleague said that he was suffering from 6 th December phobia. (Interruptions) you keep mum. Probably, it has happened first time in the history of India that a leader of the House did not vote on a resolution instead he abstained.

[English]

You have institutionalised corruption in this House, do not do that again.

[Translation]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur) Mr Speaker, Sir, he is right, we talk of Shri Ram and you are talking about Ramaswamy, it happened yesterday night only.

SHRI SATYADEV SINGH In the last I want to raise one more point. The hon. Minister of Home may extend it by 6 months but I request you to face the public at an early date. The public of this country is very generous, it is possible that it may forget your wrong doings with the grace of Lord Ram and you will get a chance to present your side of affairs.

With this I request you to withdraw this Bill I oppose this Bill and conclude.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Bill presented by the Home Minister meant for extending the period of President's rule by six months in four states I oppose it, because the present situation, which has become a reason for imposing President's rule in U.P. and other states has in its base a force of communal powers. Before this, you yourself had been in search of communal powers and sometimes you even showed them the path. In Shahbano case you did not implement the verdict of the Supreme Court under the pressure of the fanatics. This act of your provided a chance to other big communal powers of our country to become organised. On one hand in order to satisfy these fanatics, you adopted a policy of appeasement and on the other for the appeasement of communal forces, you went ahead with - 'Shilanyas'. You not only go for 'Shilanyas' but also surrender before these. Communal forces by unlocking the lock. You either talk about fighting these force or submit that these forces have spoiled the atmosphere for it. Whatever suits you, you do it accordingly. Therefore, I want to suggest you that in order to save the Constitution of the country you should be determined that you will not join hands with the communal forces. But on the contrary, you do not wage any war against communal forces. Having seen the position of the yesterday, now it has become clear that you cannot combat corruption either. You are going to surrender before it. The way you have surrendered, can be a matter of pride for you but.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN. Please speak on the resolution. Do not go back to yesterday or one year ago.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI. I want to submit that much before the incident of 6 th December, we had reported to the House about the situation prevailing there by visiting that area but you neither attached any importance to such

information nor considered those matter and what happened there was culmination of it. The forces have been send there after the demolition of the structure. Even after the sending of the forces, the construction of the temple took place for another 36 hours. This clearly shows that your saying is different than what you do. The way you take action against those forces even after the imposition of the President's rule does not show that you are doing it earnestly. On the contrary, the restrictions imposed by you seem some sort of mockery and one can easily tell that the way, you have fight out the communalism in the recent past, is still haunting you. It is you who is responsible for the deteriorating situation in the country. Today, you are not ready to make any structural change in our state and as a result we are facing the work.

Sir, our colleague mentioned about development works. Before that Shri Manmohan Singh presented it with craftiness. I want to submit that you are extending this period by another 6 months but the way you have handled the communal elements and created the atmosphere in the state in respect to the development of the various projects in the state during last six months, does not provide any hope that you will do something better in the next 6 month. In Punjab, you have been quite successful to Control the terrorism of course with the help of the public, but in U.P. the situation is something different. In the Terai region of U.P. local criminals are also active with terrorists and when police puts pressure on them, they migrate to Nepal. You may talk with Nepal Government in this regard but till then you must go for a road in the Terai region bordering with Nepal from Gorakhpur onwards. The arrangement of police patrol should be made and police posts should be set up there because there are jungles on both sides of the border where they can easily hide themselves. Therefore, the Government should make some effective arrangement there for proper patrolling of that area.

Sir, secondly, I would like to say that when situation in Uttar Pradesh is normal then what is

the difficulty in holding elections there. You should hold Assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh and suppose you do not want to hold it now, you can at least hold elections for the Cooperative Societies. The tenure of our Gram Sabhas is also going to expire in the month of June. You are talking so much about Panchayati Raj, so, should we expect any announcement from the Government today for holding at least Panchayat elections which are going to complete their tenure in near future? The Government should make an announcement about it and hold elections for Gram Sabhas immediately. There is no problem in it. Elections to Gram Sabhas and Cooperative Societies are not fought on party basis. There will be nothing shameful to you if your party is rejected by the people. Therefore, you should immediately hold elections for Gram Sabhas and Cooperative Societies in Uttar Pradesh.

The other thing which I would like to say is that six months have passed since the imposition of President's rule in the State and in absence of any elected representatives I think there is no difficulty if Advisory Committees of the Members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh are constituted so that public problems could be solved through these committees and their grievances could reach the bureaucracy. And these committees can also keep a watch on the development works. The Government is not paying any attention towards it. I do not know as to when you are going to do all these things there. Similarly I would like to say that the Government should review the performance of Administrative and police officers who have been working there for quite a long time. Shri Mohan Singh has rightly said that the auction for liquor contracts have not been done in the State, so I would like to know the reason for not awarding contracts so far. What actions are being taken by the Government against District Magistrates for this? Why the Government is not taking action against the police officers who were involved in communal riots because there is President's rule in the State and all reports are available with the Government? It seems that

the Government is not making any efforts to bring normalcy in the State for which we should support the Government.

In the end, I oppose the Resolution and would like to say that Assembly elections should be held at the earliest in Uttar Pradesh and if there is any difficulty in it the Government should announce elections for Cooperative Societies and Gram panchayats. I am thankful to, you sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in today's political life of India, the most frustrated party is the Bharatiya Janata Party. The dissolution of four States was to some extent in the interest of the Bharatiya Janata Party, because the quarrels had already started. They were coming to power by using the plank of religion and their governance was very well known. We have seen that in Madhya Pradesh, after coming to power, they had made 40,000 transfers. In Uttar Pradesh, an Act was enacted making copying in the 12th Standard examination as a cognizable offence. That resulted in 12 per cent result in the 12th Standard examination. (Interruptions) We are not encouraging copying but a situation has developed there that your Government came into trouble. There was a quarrel between Mr. Patwa and Kumari Uma Bharati. So, you all were in trouble. Even in Himachal Pradesh, one of the Ministers, the Agriculture Minister resigned without giving any reason. So, you were in trouble on the 6th of December, 1992. (Interruptions)

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will he name the Minister who resigned in Himachal Pradesh?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: He is making false statements and he is misleading the House. Let him come out with the name of the Minister

[Prof. Prem Dhumal]

who resigned in Himachal Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : One of the speakers said that they have distributed thousands of acres of surplus land in Uttar Pradesh. I think it includes Sadhvi Rithambura in Mathura.

When you talk about misuse of article 356, you forget that in 1977 your Party had dissolved nine States at one stroke. (*Interruptions*) This is not *Badle ki bhavana*. The action was right. (*Interruptions*)

The other Members from BJP said, if you have guts you come out. We want to reply that we have guts. We have seen many elections. We are sitting in opposition in many States. We were in the opposition at the Centre also. Sitting in opposition is not bad for us. But it is problematic for you because you, are unable to govern properly.

We are requesting the Home Minister to see that normalcy returns to the States because the danger is still potential there. There is potential danger of violence during the elections. It is only when normalcy is restored that can be held.

Now things are improving and the situation is becoming calm and we hope that by December, 1993 there will be proper atmosphere for Assembly election. In the meantime, whatever demand is made by some Members here regarding elections to gram panchayats and cooperative bodies, I urge upon the Government that these elections should be held wherever they are due.

A point has been raised regarding the appointment of Advisory Committee of Parliament for advising the Governors of the States. I support that because it is necessary to guide the bureaucracy in governing such big States for a longer time.

I urge upon the Home Minister to appoint the Advisory Committees in all these four States.

Reference was made here to the injustice being done to Uttar Pradesh. We do not agree with that view. With the limited financial resources, the congress party has given over the last 40 years lot of attention to Uttar Pradesh. Almost every taluk, tehsil headquarters is connected with railways. You say that not a single national highway has been declared during the last two or three years. You are talking for a short period. If you take the history of the last 40 to 45 years, the Government of India has given lot of attention to Uttar Pradesh and the development of Uttar Pradesh is not neglected.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, no road in Uttar Pradesh has been declared as National Highways since 1984. I would like to State it for your information that the number of National Highways are less in Uttar Pradesh and I have been raising this matter for quite a long time. It is not a question of one or two year.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : There may be some lacuna here and there in the development of the State but that does not mean that we have not paid any attention during our tenure, when we were in the Government during last year.

It was not done out of vindictive attitude. The Congress Party has never kept that attitude in mind. That is why, we have been returned to power again and again.

Sir, the four States where the BJP was governing had to face some peculiar situations. The children there were taught a different syllabus, a different type of history compared to the children of our other States. It was becoming a national problem. We must thank God that the situation developed to such an extent that the

Governments there were dismissed and the facts were brought to light. Now, we are rectifying those things. This indoctrination in teaching the history is not going to help in the long run. It may be of some short-term gain to the BJP friends. I know that. They also realised that opposing Gandhiji's ideas is not helping them. That is why, now, at some intervals they have started taking the name of Gandhiji. But the fact remains that the history text books were distorted and it necessitated the Government to change them to bring them on the right track.

I do not want to go into the judicial aspect of the judgement given by the Jabalpur High court. But the fact remains that the sovereignty of Parliament, of the Presidential Order, independence of judiciary, the legislature and the executive has to be maintained. In that context, I am surprised how one person can substitute the satisfaction of the other person - whether it is a Judge and the President or the President and the Judge. It was the satisfaction of the President that counted and because he thought that conditions prevailed for the dissolution of the Assemblies, it was done. That satisfaction cannot be substituted by the satisfaction of the other person whether he is a Judge or any other dignitary. That is my opinion. Of course, this matter is sub judice. That is why I do not want to express anything more in details, about my opinion on this issue. But this has to be sorted out. Such things, that is, the Presidential Orders issued under Article 356 in future should not be subjected to judicial review on the one hand and on the other hand, as it is feared, it should not be misused for political ends. But I am sure and my Party is sure. We maintain again and again that the conditions prevailed in which this order had to be proclaimed. The conditions still prevail under which we have now to extend the period. That is why these motions have been brought before this House today. I support the motions.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** Sir, with much reluctance and hesitation, I could persuade myself to agree to the proposal for the

continuance of the President's Rule in the four States. Please note, Mr. Home Minister, that persuasion came after understanding the real situation prevailing in the country. (*Interruptions*)

17.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):** Last time you were strongly opposing the Article 356. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Just wait. As you know, we are opposed to the very basic idea of the incorporation of Article 356 of the Constitution. And if you kindly allow me to mention certain remarks made by the Supreme Court itself regarding Article 356, the Supreme Court once mentioned and I quote:

"If any drastic power that is Article 356 which if misused and over-abused, can destroy the equilibrium between the Union and the State."

It is not merely my opinion. It is the Supreme Court's view also regarding Article 356. For a country like India of its vastness, of its pluralist characteristics, of its multiplicity of language and region, the only cementing force is federalism. If there is no general principle of federalism, the unity of the country would be in jeopardy, if under the Congress rule, if it is under their rule or if it is under our rule. The basic principle for the unity of the country is the acceptance and implementation of the principle of genuine federalism. When this Article 356 was being debated in the Constituent Assembly, it was, I do not like to quote but I want to remain, the Home Minister and all of us, assumed that it will be very rarely used. As a matter of fact, the architect of the Constitution Mr. Ambedkar had to comment, to satisfy the Constituent Assembly, that it will ultimately remain a dead

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

letter. It has not remained a dead letter. At this time during the last 43 years, it has been invoked 90 times. Therefore, by this invocation of this Article, there has been strain of relations between the Union Government and the States.

A more shameful phenomenon is that this particular Article of the Constitution of the country is a virtual replica of the 1935 Act. As a matter of fact, in Chapter VI of the 1935 Act, the title is 'Provision in case of failure of the constitutional machinery' and the same word has been lifted from the Government of India Act of 1935 as prepared and accepted by the British imperialism, has been lifted into our Constitution. Therefore, it must go. As soon as it goes, it is better for the country, it strengthens federalism, it strengthens the stability of the country, it brings about a new era in India's progress.

Even Mr. Churchill was shuddered to think about the vast power enjoyed by the Governor-General in our country under their rule. Mr. Churchill had characterised the sweeping powers of the Governor-General of India to be such as would rouse Mussolini's influence.

Sir, I do not think that Mr. Churchill was a democrat. We fought against Mr. Churchill, we knew his imperialistic character. But even an imperialist leader like Mr. Churchill had to comment about the sweeping power enjoyed by the Governor-General of India under 1935 Act, which according to him, was envy in the mind of Mr. Mussolini, the great administrator.

When I remember all these things, I feel that this Article 356 is a blot on the Constitution of our country. Many have referred to the Constituent Assembly debates and you know much more than this and I do not like to repeat it. Constituent Assembly debate made it clear that it will not be brought into operation unless there are extreme cases, but, here for the political reasons, for the reasons of the party, for the reasons of resolving the internal feud of the

ruling party, this Article have more than often been used. There is a great necessity for judicial review. I do not know what would be the view of the Supreme Court regarding the urgency or necessity of judicial review. But, to honour a minimum of guarantee, a minimum guarantee for the protection of federal spirit of our Constitution in the changed, altered political condition in our country, I think, the principle of judicial review so far as the application of Article 356 is concerned, is to be thought about. This is not a new idea. As a matter of fact, in Rajasthan case in 1977, that principle of judicial review has also been accepted and I quote

"The principle has been accepted, but that acceptance was specific oriented".

It is not in general terms. I want that it should be applicable in general terms. I quote that principle

"If the satisfaction is mala fide or is based on wholly extraneous or irrelevant grounds, the court would have jurisdiction to examine it because in that case, there will be satisfaction of the President in regard to the matter in which he is required to be satisfied".

I plead that the Government at least now do consider the possibility of incorporating some provisions in the Constitution to enable it to make this applicable and justiciable in the court.

Even when these four States were brought under the President's rule, I, on behalf of my party, expressed certain reservations, the reservations were of this nature. That is, so far as UP Government is concerned, the Government committed a mistake by not imposing the President's rule on time, namely certain date which I have forgotten, before the 6th of December, 1992. The reasons are well known. But, so far as the position of the Government in other three States is concerned, we had some reservation and I think the Government should unlearn something by the experience they have gained by this time. There are enough provi-

sions even in the Constitution today. There were suggestions made by Dr. Ambedkar that before applying or before invoking Article 356, the State Governments are to be given warning. If that does not work, there should be an arrangement for holding elections. If that is not possible then only Article 356 should be applied as the last resort. Even Article 257 of the Constitution authorises the Union Government to issue instructions to State Governments to do certain things and not to do certain other things. Even after the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya, some kind of instructions could have been issued under Article 257 of the Constitution to the other three States Government, about whom, there would have been some genuine apprehensions that they may not implement the Centre's directives. That could have been taken recourse to, and a lot of public criticism could have been avoided. By taking such a hasty action as you did, you have only strengthened their base of support in those States. Therefore, all these factors should be taken into count.

Therefore, Sir, I reiterate that the principle of judicial review has to be incorporated. The principle of giving warning, the principle of giving certain directives from the Union Government under Article 257 of the Constitution, before imposing the President's Rule, etc. have to be considered, so that this kind of a situation is avoided in future.

Sir, we want elections at the earliest possible time. But I must say and confess that the situation in the country, particularly the communal situation in the country, does not permit us to hold elections in a manner that would be friendly and fair and reflecting the genuine aspirations of the people. The poison of communalism has spread far and wide and unless that is not removed from the mind of the people and a secular and democratic political atmosphere is allowed to return, holding elections at this juncture may prove to be much more dangerous than not holding them.

out how the country is moving towards disaster. The Shiva Sena leader gave an interview to the *Times International* only a few weeks ago. He remarked that if Muslims were fleeing Bombay, let them go out. If they do not go, they must be kicked out. (Interruptions)

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: What connection does it have with the Presidential Order?

SHRI CHITTABASU: It has every connection because it affects the election prospects. Sir, my very first comment is that with utmost reluctance and great hesitation, I convinced myself for the continuance of the President's Rule in these four States. Otherwise, only option is to hold elections just tomorrow. As you cannot hold elections, I am agreeable to the suggestion. You cannot hold the elections if you allow the Shiva Sena to propagate or spread communal poison in this way. There are other courses also, but I do not want to take the time of the House. The situation is such that elections should be held at the earliest possible time. We can hold the elections at the earliest possible time provided secular and democratic polity is fully guaranteed in our country. My complaint against the Government is that they want to be in power only by invocation of Article 356 and not by winning the support of the people to secularise the Society and on the basis of a secularised society stabilise their political position in the country.

Therefore, Sir, with these reservations I agree with the proposal of continuance of the President's Rule for some time provided the Government is agreeable to make necessary arrangements to hold elections at the earliest and for that purpose also carry on campaign for secularisation of the society.

(Translation)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members are blindly supporting this Bill for their own political gains.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just permit me to point

Sir, today I was going through the proceed-



[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

ings of the Constitution Drafting Committee and I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the views expressed by Dr. Ambedkar on this Article when he was repeatedly asked about it by the Members. Dr. Ambedkar said that according to his views, the article 356 would remain dead for ever. But it is unfortunate that in spite of their claim to be the followers of Dr. Ambedkar, this Article was used 101 times during 44 years. Had the departed soul of Dr. Ambedkar been listening these things in the heaven, he would have definitely been thinking as to how his followers are misusing this Article.

The way this Article is being misused is highly condemnable and objectionable. It was hoped that good sense would prevail after the historic judgement of Jabalpur High Court. One of our former Chief Minister had even announced 27th June as elections date in Rajasthan because of the historic judgement of Jabalpur High Court and on that basis the Government would not go to the Lok Sabha for extending the President's rule but I regret to say that the Government has brought this Bill for extending President's rule for another six months on one pretext or the other.

The hon. Home Minister has said that the law and order situations is not good and therefore, elections cannot be held there. There is no law and order problem in Rajasthan. Two days earlier statement was given by the Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Reddy that the law and order situation is normal in the State.

17, 19hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

But the Government says that the situation is not normal for holding elections. Actually the position of their leaders is not good for elections. If there is any deterioration in the situation that is only on the borders of Rajasthan and the Central Government is entirely responsible for

that. The international border in Rajasthan is not secured today. The Government has sealed border in Punjab but it has not done so in Rajasthan and Gujarat and the arms and ammunitions, A.K. 56 rifles etc. are being smuggled from Rajasthan border only. Therefore, I would like to submit that though the law and order situation in Rajasthan is satisfactory yet due to the Government's attitude situation on the Rajasthan border is very precarious. The Government is quite incompetent. Therefore, it must tender its resignation. If elections are to be held then first hold elections to the Lok Sabha to judge the actual mood of the electorate and actual conditions prevailing in the country.

An hon. Member of the Congress, a little while ago, praised the President's rule in Rajasthan. However, I would like to remind the hon. Members of the Congress that yesterday a senior congress leader from Rajasthan and ex-Minister of Textiles, Shri Ashok Gehlot, submitted that under the President's rule corruption has increased. A statement in this regard was issued by Shri Ashok Gehlot yesterday in Jodhpur. Probably the Governor is being criticised because the Congress in Rajasthan is divided into two factions. One faction is supporting the Governor while the other is opposing the Governor. Opposition is not something very serious. The Governor is not being criticised for hampering development works in the state. The Governor has not rightly come to the assistance of any congressman. The Governor is quite justified because how long he could have fulfilled the wishes of the Congressmen. Since the State is under the President's rule, so, what would the Congressmen do in the state. For lists regarding the transfers and postings of Collectors, DiGs and SPs are pending with the Governor. From each district four congressmen approach the Governor with their lists. Shri Vidyacharan Shukla has been made in charge of the Congress party affairs in Rajasthan. Shri Shukla 25 days back informed the Congressmen in Rajasthan that the President's rule does not imply the rule of the Congress. Shri Shukla

advised them to remain within limits. However, what else can the Congressmen do because they have got nothing to do for the last 2 to 3 months. The Congressmen have again started wielding influence in Rajasthan under the President's rule. The Congressmen have started assuring the officials regarding the transfers and postings and approach the Governor with the lists. The Congressmen in the State are not bothered about industrial development in Rajasthan. No industry has been set up in Rajasthan under the President's rule. Only one industry of transfers and postings has prospered in Rajasthan. The Congressmen are charging between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 for the transfers and postings of SPs to Collectors. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to check this practice. The Congressmen are daily pressuring the Governor in this regard. Shri V. C. Shukla is aware of all these developments. Today also nine lists regarding the transfers and postings of Collectors and DIGs were submitted to the Governor of Rajasthan. Except this no development activity is going on in Rajasthan. Today's newspapers carry a report that two persons died in Khedela after drinking non-potable water. I would like to submit to the Congressmen that Rajasthan is generally in the grip of drought because of the scarcity of water. People in Rajasthan do not have food to eat. There are areas in Rajasthan which do not receive rainfall for 5 to 7 years at a stretch. When children grow up after 5 to 7 years and if there is rainfall they ask their parents, what is happening. Then parents inform them that it is called rainfall. This is the scenario in Rajasthan. Therefore, I urge the Government to ponder over all this. Meetings of officials in Delhi are convened time and again. However, the Governor of Rajasthan should convene a meeting of the State MPs to discuss the ways and means for bringing Yamuna water to Rajasthan. Arbitrary decisions are being taken. That's why the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan advised the Governor of Rajasthan not to intervene in the matter. And as and when the Assembly is dissolved the Governor can take a decision in this regard. The Governor is not competent to

settle the issue with the centre.

Sir, Rajasthan is facing water and power shortage. For the first time development took place in full swing in Rajasthan under the leadership of the Chief Minister, Shri Bharoin Singh Shekhawat. The Hon. Prime Minister should call Shri Shekhawat to discuss the policies and programmes framed by the latter in Rajasthan. The then Chief Minister of Rajasthan earlier made an announcement disallowing persons with more than two children from participating in the municipal and panchayat elections, the provision being incorporated in the 72nd amendment. Under compulsions the Central Government has accepted this provision. Shri Shekhawat provided efficient leadership in Rajasthan. Just because of one unsavory incident in a small town near Jaipur the Central Government decided to dismiss Shri Shekhawat.

Sir, Shri Shekhawat provided able, progressive leadership in Rajasthan but all of a sudden the hon. Minister of Home Affairs realised that Shri Shekhawat is not fit to continue in office. Only one day before the dismissal of Shri Shekhawat he was being showered praise for providing able leadership by the Governor of Rajasthan. State was marching forward under the leadership of Shri Shekhawat but his Government was simply dismissed because of his proximity to Sangh Parivar. Although Shri Shekhawat ordered large scale arrest of the RSS workers. I throw down the Gauntlet to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Congress to come forward. Aao Maidan Mein, Ye Ghora, Ye Maidan Karao Chunav, Janta Jise Chahegi, Chunlegi.

I know it very well that my party will win the elections. Janata will decide the fate of both the Congress and my party. Even three births will not be long enough to win the elections in the State. People will reject the Congress for its misdeeds. I am of the opinion that the people will elect my party. People are on our side and will continue to vote for us. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI R NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): I am very glad to participate in this discussion on behalf of the AIADMK. It is a matter of great regret and shame for the Congress that they are moving this House today for approval of extension of President's Rule for a further period of six months in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The population in these States constitutes more than 40 per cent of the total population in India. The suspension of democracy in the four States for a further period of Six months sends a shameful signal to the outside world that India which is the second largest democracy in the world is out to destroy the very democratic fabric on which the Constitution of India is based.

The House may kindly recall that this Congress Party which inefficiently handled the Babri Masjid issue is a silent sepectator of the demolition of the Babri Masjid on December 6 last year

Sir, the House may kindly recall that the Congress Party, which inefficiently handled the Babri Masjid issue, was a silent spectator to the demolition of the Babri Masjid on the 6th December last year. Before the 6th December, there were reports that there was a danger of the disputed structure being demolished by the anti-social elements there. If the Central Government had information that the demolition could take place, they should have taken some advance action.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): He is telling so many important points about the Resolution. But on the part of the Government nobody from the Home Ministry is taking any notes. How will they answer his questions?

MR CHAIRMAN: A Cabinet Minister is here

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: If they do not have the time to take down the points being made, let us adjourn the House for ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Hon. Minister is neither paying attention nor taking any note of the points raised by us.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azangarh): Mr. Chairman, this is very objectionable. The objection is right. There are three Ministers in the Home Ministry. After all, we are discussing the proclamation issued by the Home Ministry. One of the three Ministers could have been here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the time Shri S. B. Chavan was here. He has just gone out. He was sitting here. He is in charge of it. He must have gone out for a few minutes. But another Cabinet Minister is here.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): We are not supposed to listen to the cross-talks of the Members of Parliament. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR G. L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very important matter regarding the proposal of extending President's rule in four states is being discussed in the House and the treasury benches are empty. It is nothing but to ridicule such an important matter. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go on Shri Ramasamy.

Now do not raise any objections.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You know that there is a Cabinet Minister sitting here. (Interruptions) The hon. Member should know that there is a Cabinet Minister sitting here. We have to see to so many things in the House.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You should not take it like that. Nobody from the Home Ministry is here.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let us not be too technical when serious matters are being discussed.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: The Hon. Member was giving some important information. Nobody was taking notes from your side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY: The Central Government should have taken advance action to prevent the demolition of the Babri Masjid (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you interrupt now? Please sit down.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY: By not doing that, the Congress Party at the Centre had colluded with the anti-national and anti-social elements in bringing down the symbol of secularism as embodied in the Babri Masjid structure.

At the meeting of the National Integration Council our dynamic leader Puratchi Talavi demanded that the Babri Masjid should be protected and the wishes of the majority community should be respected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb now.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY: Only if the Central Government had heeded to the same counsel of Puratchi Talavi, we would not have come to this pause. Our secular image would

not have been sullied.

I feel extremely pained to charge the Congress Party with abetting the anti-national elements in bringing down the Babri Masjid structure and subsequently demolishing the Constitution itself, by bringing down the four democratically elected Governments.

If the law and order situation was so serious and if secularism was in peril in Uttar Pradesh, then, in that case, the responsibility should have been taken jointly by the Central Governments as well as the U.P. Government. You have dismissed the U.P. Government.

The Central Government should have also resigned accepting moral responsibility for failing to uphold secularism. The Congress Party and the Central Government have betrayed the people of India by putting secularism in peril. Secularism is no more safe in the hands of the Congress Party.

The Central Government, at the most could have suspended the U.P. Government for failing to maintain law and order on December 6. Then we could have said that the Central Government has not mutilated the spirit and letter of the Constitution. The Central Government which does not believe in democracy has not only dismissed the U.P. Government as a genuine one but also went berserk in dismissing three more Governments for no reason thus subverting the provisions of the Constitution for cheap political gains.

The Congress Party has committed the biggest crime on democracy by allowing the disputed structure to be demolished and by dismissing the democratically elected Governments by misusing the constitutional provisions. Every Member assembled here has a right to ask for a review of the Constitution itself whether such drastic and draconian provisions should any more exist in the Constitution

I fully welcome in this context that the

[Sh. R. Naidu Ramasamy]

Central Government has taken a welcome step in banning communal organisations. The Shiva Sena, the Bajrang Dal and the VHP have been banned for the simple reason that they are fanatics of religion. Therefore, in the Government's view and in the view of the Constitution, religious fanaticism and secularism cannot go together. If that is the case, can secularism, can nationalism, can patriotism, on the one hand, and anti-nationalism, terrorism and casteism, on the other hand, go together. For example, let me tell a case in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. There is an organisation which is also a political party called the PMK which has praised the killers of Rajiv Gandhi as martyrs and which has alleged links with the LTTE and other terrorist organisations for the purposes of their political survival in Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu represented in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, unanimously passed a resolution for banning the poisonous organisation called the PMK. The Central Government instead of banning the PMK tried under the auspices of the Congress President for an electoral alliance in the bye elections in the State that have been cancelled. Therefore, I charge the Congress Party that they have a nexus with the terrorists and the LTTE. The Congress is promoting the PMK which has links with LTTE to create law and order problem in the State so that they could have a handle to subvert democracy in Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions)

SHRIM. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi) : In Tamil Nadu, during their regime, all LTTE people had fled. (Interruptions)

SHRIR. NADIURAMASAMY : If the Congress Party believes that it is against terrorism, it is against the killers of Rajiv Gandhi and it wants to pay the tributes to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the great sacrifice he has done for the country, then the PMK should immediately be banned. Action should also be taken against all the congressmen including the TNCC President who promoted the PMK cause. Then only the

people of Tamil Nadu and the people of the country can be convinced that the Congress Party is against terrorism and against the assassins of Rajiv Gandhi. (Interruptions)

SHRIM. KRISHNASWAMY : Sir, he cannot talk like this. He is talking about TNCC President. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : They cannot object to this.

SHRIR. NAIDU RAMASAMY : I, therefore, oppose the resolutions for extension of President's Rule in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Government should give an assurance that the continued misuse of article 356 would be stopped and electoral process would be commenced in these States

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Rule imposed in Himachal Pradesh under Article 356 is going to expire on 15-6-93. I rise to support the proposal of extending the period by six months. So far as the law and order in Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the situation has been quite good and the environment is quite healthy. People of Himachal Pradesh have been aspiring to have elections in the State at the earliest so as to establish democracy there

Our learned colleagues have raised several objections. It has been alleged that Congress Party is solely responsible for all this. Everyone is making allegations on Congress Party—whether it is CPM or AIDMK or any other political party. None of them looks into their own shortcomings. They are ignorant of how the situation deteriorated in Himachal Pradesh. It so happened that as soon as BJP came into power in the State, the very first decision they took was to remove the chairman of the State Electricity Board and spent about Rs. 8 lakhs

610 cases were filed on behalf of the Government, however 193 cases went against the BJP. An advocate belonging to the same party was paid Rs. 50,000 per day in this connection. It is a matter of utter shame that the money of the backward classes in Himachal Pradesh was misused at large scale. Not only this, I would also like to submit that a conspiracy was hatched to sell all the 21 Public Undertakings working in Himachal Pradesh. State Government employees and officials were not only harassed but fake cases were filed against them and the employees were lathi charged. The law and order situation in the state was very bad. Thus they are still indulging in the same conspiracy.

The Central Government has always been keen to help not only Himachal Pradesh but to all the state with a motive to uplift the nation as a whole. However, BJP was the only ruling party in the State which remained totally unconcerned about the State of affairs in the State. Rather, they preferred to misuse the Government funds. I would like to submit to the Members of the Cabinet and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in particular to look into the matter, because basically he belongs to grass root level and has good knowledge about the people. If an investigation is conducted with regard to the affairs in Himachal Pradesh, it would reveal how land deals were made in an illegal manner, and that ultimately lead to the exploitation of people. The BJP Government deserved to be removed. Earlier all the leaders of this party marched from Palampur to Shimla, but afterwards they marched from Shimla to Delhi. They did so just to instigate the feelings of people, but persuaded the people of Himachal Pradesh that they were demanding royalty. Did these people not come to power in 1977, could they not raise this demand at that time? Today, they have spoilt the atmosphere of Himachal Pradesh. It is true that the Central Government has decided to extend the President's Rule in the State under section 356. I support this. People of Himachal Pradesh wanted to have elections in the State but these people have deteriorated the law and order situation in the State. Now they have, raised

another slogan - 'Ayodhya Chalo'. All of them went to Ayodhya and claimed that they would build Ram-Mandir in Ayodhya. But what happened thereafter? They did go to Ayodhya but failed to build the temple and thus returned to Shimla. Some of them stayed at Ghaziabad, some at Paonta Sahib while others somewhere near Dehradun. Thus, this is the party which indulges in misappropriation of funds, for which they exploit the labourers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that it is good that Presidents' Rule has been extended in Himachal Pradesh under Section 356. They assured the youth to give employment, but nobody got employment. About 35,000 workers were retrenched in Himachal Pradesh, it was just an act of revenge. The members of CPI, CPM, Janata Party or Congress Party may be asked how the BJP started functioning? The children in schools opened in the State were given training of the drill of RSS. RSS workers were recruited there. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to how the scheme was prepared. A scheme named 'Balgopal' was implemented under which Rs. 300/- were to be given per month as salary. How many persons were employed under this scheme - 'Van Lagao, Rozo Karnao'? How many plants were planted under that scheme? Thereafter Antyodhya Programme was launched under which five persons were nominated to form Panchayat in each village. Name of persons living below poverty line as shown in Government records were in thousands but the actual number went to lakhs. Their scale continued to rise. The Chief Minister of the State boasted of converting Himachal Pradesh to Switzerland. Did it happen so? Rather they ruined the State. The Government that came into power knew nothing. As far as I feel, they have caused so much damage that it may take years together to normalise the situation, and still they blame the Congress party for everything.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission that teachers were not posted in those schools where children of Harijans were studying, illegal trans-

[Sh. Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri]

fers were made. The BJP chief is present here, he is aware of how many letters I wrote for apprising him of what was happening there. Today, they allege that the Governor plays to the tune of the Congress party. The Governor of the State is a very noble man, he has already worked as the Speaker and the Minister here. He did not indulge in Party politics in Himachal Pradesh. He welcomes everybody to acquaint himself with the prevailing situation. He has worked for the development of Himachal Pradesh. Now, the Members may bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister or President the incidents in which excesses were committed. The Home Minister might be aware that Himachal is paid a royalty of Rs. 200 crore. Himachal Pradesh should be given its due and peaceful negotiations should be held in this regard. We do not want agitation nor do we want large groups of people from Haryana or Himachal Pradesh to march in procession to Delhi. But a group of people from Himachal came to Delhi. May be, they knew that they would not succeed in their mission. This issue came up before the entire country. I am saying this because, just now they said that they will fight the elections on this issue. I would also like to submit that we are not afraid of elections. So far as elections are concerned, when BJP was in power in Himachal Pradesh, they had conducted the elections to the corporation there and the results are before them. None of their members was elected to the corporation. Shri Shanta Kumar was the then Chief Minister of the State. They could not do anything even in his regime and now they make tall claims and say that our Government is totally worthless.

All those who are sitting on that side wearing saffron clothes were elected to this House in 1989 in the name of Lord Rama. I would like to submit that we are also devotees of Lord Rama, but have never deceived anyone in his name

I would like to submit that the harijans, adivasis and the poor were the worst sufferers during the B J P regime in Himachal Pradesh

You would not find such an example anywhere I would like to request the Central Government in that regard that all such decisions which were taken there during the B. J. P. regime and which had neglected the interests of people, whether Government employees, villagers or students, should be reviewed and relief should be provided to the affected people, as there is President's Rule in the State at present.

Besides, our Government had taken some important decisions some time ago, the B. J. P. Government had withdrawn those decisions, such as the support price of apple was withdrawn. Shri Shinde and I visited the area and saw that crops of 8 to 10 thousand people had already destroyed. But the B. J. P. Government did not pay any attention towards it. I understand that the Union Government is paying attention towards this problem and has decided to send an experts team in Himachal Pradesh which will study the problems faced by the farmers there. This should not be delayed. I want that our scientists should study the problems faced by those farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak, but I would like to reply to the points raised by them by asking them as to what happened during the B. J. P. regime in Himachal Pradesh. They worked with a sense of revenge, and made hasty appointment of persons in the corporation within two-three months. I want that a Central team should be sent there to study the problems in far-flung areas. Recently, our Home Minister had visited that place. I have not met him yet, but would like to request him through you that attention should be paid towards those problems and an enquiry should be conducted into the excesses there.

It is good that a resolution has been moved here to extend the period of President's Rule in Himachal Pradesh by another 6 months, but the Government should not wait for 6 months for conducting the elections, because I feel that these people will lose the elections. They have not worked in a proper way. Somewhere they

take ashes or somewhere they do something else. They believe in dramatisation. They will have to pay a heavy price for these dramas. We only have to take solid measures and should be united against these fascist powers with these words. I support the resolution and demand an enquiry in the matter.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, let us know how long we have to sit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, there are two-three speakers now who would like to participate in the discussion. If everybody agrees, we can extend the time till about 7 p.m. I think we shall be able to complete this discussion by that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Does the House agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh) Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a very special and critical situation, the Union Government imposed President's Rule in 4 States - Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. It may be justified for Uttar Pradesh but it is very difficult to justify the enforcement of Article 356 of the Constitution in the other three States. Neither any report was sought earlier nor there was any break down of law and order machinery in these States. So, it is difficult to justify. The people of this country, who want to uphold the dignity of the Constitution and maintain cordial Centre-State relation which

is an essential feature of democratic parliamentary system, will find it hard to support this step. I also support it, because this step was taken in a special situation where the party ruling in those 4 States, had not only disgraced the Constitution and endangered the national unity, but even attacked the root of our national unity, which is equality of all religions.

By defying the provisions of the Constitution and breaking down all laws, traditions and the assurance given to the Central Government in the House and in the National Integration Council, they demolished a place of worship belonging to a particular community. Not only, the Chief Minister who belonged to the Party, but even its eminent leaders openly said that they will not abide by the Constitution or by any law on this question, which was attracting international attention and was attacking our very roots. In such a situation, the Union Government had to take this step and it was compelled to do so, because it was necessary. So, if the dignity of the Constitution has to be upheld and the parliamentary system had to be maintained, no party can be allowed to give an open challenge and so this fateful step was taken.

I would request the hon. Minister that it is right that this resolution has been brought here to extend the President's Rule by 6 months more, but he should assure the House that elections will be conducted in those states within 6 months. I am afraid that you give assurances several times, but do not fulfill them. Regarding Delhi it was declared in the House as well as outside also that the elections would be conducted at the earliest, but it was not held till now. Regarding Jammu-Kashmir also, it was said that arrangements for early elections are being made, but we can see that the situation there is going from bad to worse. So, do not bring the situation to such a pass that after one year, this resolution is again brought here to extend the President's Rule for 6 months more and we are asked to support it. We will not support it then. If such a thing happens, you will be equally responsible for weakening the democracy.



[Sh. Chandrajeet Yadav]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit another point. In Ayodhya, Babri Masjid was demolished by defying all the laws. It is true that the State Government was basically responsible for its safety. But being a national problem, the Centre was equally responsible for its safety. Those who were trying to weaken our roots had openly attacked the faith of a particular religion. I understand that the Centre had given a promise and assured this House and we used to take those promises very seriously. The Centre had said that it was their responsibility and they will not hesitate in taking stringent steps, come what may but even after repeated assurances, it is a matter of regret that it was not able to save the structure.

18.00 hrs.

It is unfortunate and therefore there is no escape for you from shouldering that responsibility. I hold that if the Government continues to be a failure like this in discharging its constitutional and legal responsibilities which have direct bearing upon national unity and the basic values of the country, then will it result into the weakening of the constitutional values and moreover the faith of the people in the constitutional system, will also erode.

Secondly, I would like to know as to what has been the action of the Government during the bygone days. The Government had assured that it would solve the tangle.

The assurances that you gave before elections are also there. The hon. Prime Minister had, without giving any pre-thought, announced that Government would reconstruct the Babri Masjid on the very same site but later on he himself ruled it out. Later on, the case was referred to the Supreme court. You were accusing the B.J.P. Government for all that happened and did also say that you people were not at all responsible for that. It was said that the matter

would be referred to the Supreme Court for its consideration on all the fundamental issues, but the matter was sent to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court. You could not implement your own decision even during President's rule. The Government said that it would set up a trust. It was said on the floor of this House and moreover setting up of two trusts was also assured during the course of Presidential address. Now, I ask as to what steps have been taken in this regard. Why the trusts announced earlier have not been set up so far? Next, whether the construction of maunda-masjed through the said trusts would solve the tangle? I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to say here in the House in clear terms as to what the Government is doing to solve this problem which has shaken the very foundation of the unity of this country? I would like to know as to what concrete steps are proposed to be taken by the Government?

Our colleagues of the B.J.P. should also take note of the unfortunate situation. The B.J.P. was there in power. I am sorry to say that even after personal persuasions and persuasions through letters to invite the Members of Parliament for seeking their opinion, the chief Minister of the then B.J.P. Government of Uttar Pradesh never during the whole of his period in the office paid any attention to this demand. We also belong to the same state and we also represent different constituencies of that state. The B.J.P. Government has done nothing to its credit. The development programme that were earlier in progress were suspended. Such a situation was created that it appeared that there was a Government of the workers of the B.J.P. It has near constitutional necessity to seek the advice of others. All right, the Government of the B.J.P. was dismissed in Uttar Pradesh, but what is being done there now. At present there is a rule of bureaucracy in the State. Never had I seen such a situation under President's rule as it prevails in Uttar Pradesh now.

I have to say with deep sense of sorrow that no adviser to the Government has time to respond to letter or to meet us. When I write to the

Hon. Prime Minister, I get a reply and when I write to you I get a reply within ten days, but no reply comes from the advisers of the State Government when I write to them. They are new lords. They never respond even to the telephone calls. When a person like me is not responded, how can a common man expect any reply. I have no appreciation for the present Governors because I do not remember to have seen such Governors. There are courts where there is no security hundreds of persons go there without any hindrance. But to have a meeting with bureaucrats and the Chief Secretaries is very difficult. I have never met any Secretary in my life. When I have anything to talk, I talk to the Chief Minister or I wrote to him. In cases of any problem I hold talks on telephone. But nobody responds even to telephone calls.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that it is not that bureaucrats adopt arbitrary attitude only in Uttar Pradesh, they do adopt such an attitude in other states as well. What I am saying is based on my personal experience and not on hear say. The Government should check this habit and instructions should be passed that the bureaucrats should meet the Members and other persons to make out ways. I had personally requested the hon. Minister of Home Affairs six months back to find out some solution to the problems of Kashmir and Punjab. That was the time when President's rule had not been imposed. I had suggested that the Government should keep contact with the public. State-level and district level Advisory Committee should be set up. People of reorganised parties should be called for negotiations. There is arbitrariness at present. We should assess the law and order situation. The Government of the B. J. P. is accused of what is happening there. In Kanpur some Harizans and some persons belonging to oppressed Class have been murdered. Their limbs were cut. The local administration came into action only when other persons reached there. There have been incidents of lathicharge in Gorakhpur and

Siddharth Nagar. You do not need to go far off, just assess the situation in Ghaziabad. Nonindustrialist is willing to set up any industry in Ghaziabad. They fear that they may be kidnapped or may be forced to give money unduly in case they set up industries in Uttar Pradesh. The situation there is miserable. The Government is not able to have a control over the situation, the Uttar Pradesh Police seems to be totally inactive. There are anti-social people present in every district. There are gangs possessing illegal arms and they have nexus with the local authorities.

Now I would like to draw your attention to some basic points that should be implemented at least during the President's rule. The ordinance based on the report of Mandal Commission which was issued during the tenure of Mualyam Singh and which provided for the reservation of 27 per cent seats in Government service was later on carried forward by the Kalayan Singh Government. Unfortunately the ordinance could not be replaced by an Act by the Assembly during the period of Kalyan Singh Government. I would like to ask as to why the Government is not getting it done. The provision of 27 per cent of reservation should be implemented in Uttar Pradesh. Why is the reservation for Scheduled Castes is not being implemented? Shri Sitaram Kersirji has said here that the earlier provision of reservation laid down in the report of Mandal Commission will be implemented. The reservation in promotion is not being given in Uttar Pradesh to the Scheduled Castes. There is no reservation for the backward class people in Uttar Pradesh. An attitude of arbitrariness is being adopted there. The Central Government should get this work done during the President's rule. If it is not done, the Government should be ready to face its consequences. I would like to submit that the Government should go for a special recruitment. The Government should keep the decision of Supreme Court under its consideration. It has been stated in the decision that the Government had not

(Sh. Chandrajeet Yadav)

implementing the reservation for backward classes people for 42 years. It was also there in the decision that the provisions of reservation should be implemented in such a way that its benefit is withdrawn soon after it is provided. The Committee assigned with the work of identifying creamy layer is composed of such persons who are against the policy of reservation. The Committee should be reconstituted. The Committee has submitted its report but nothing is being done in this regard in Uttar Pradesh. The Government should take steps to implement the provisions of reservation.

I am happy that an university in the name of Dr. Ambedkar has been opened in Lucknow. I welcome this step. The Government has given it the status of a Central University but there has been no allocation for it in the present Budget. Land has yet to be purchased for the university. At present no work on that university is going on. Just a board of the said university has been put up there. The university in the name of Dr. Ambedkar has of course been given the status of Central University, but now the Government should expedite the work by making special provisions in the Budget, so that the academic activities in the university may begin soon.

There is much discontentment following the provisions made under this Budget. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should try to know the reasons. The stipend amount for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes should be raised. When I raised this issue during the meeting of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Centenary Committee at that time advisor Shri R. D. Sonkar had said that what I was saying was correct. Students had resorted to strike, hunger strike and satyagrah there. They were beaten up with lathi and were put behind bar. Their stipend amount is not being raised. The stipend amount being given is the same that was being given 25-30 years back. The prices have gone up. But

the stipend has not been raised. You should be considerate enough to accept the genuine demands of the students belonging to oppressed class. If you do not have money even to pay stipend to blind, handicaps and widows then how would things move. The Central Government should find a way out because you cannot impose a tax till a popular Government is elected. The Government do not have a right to impose a tax in a state which is under President's rule. Now, the Central Government has to do something in this special situation as elections are not being held and President's rule is being extended. It should therefore, make a budget for Uttar Pradesh.

All development activities are standstill. The Members sitting over here know that there is no development taking place in Uttar Pradesh except Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, for which money is sent from here but that is too misused in the name of constructing a 2000 meter road or a pavement. (Interruptions) but in fact no development work is being wired out in the state. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, U.P. is a backward State. Although, population wise it is the biggest State. It has several drawbacks. You cannot rectify all of these during President's rule. Actually this is the responsibility of the Government there but as you have got an opportunity you must do some reforms in its structure and administration so that people of the State may work untidily and most of the problems of the State get resolved.

Just now Shri Hari Kewal Singhji was telling that the Governor has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 600 crores. I thought that Rs. 300 crores is to be paid to the farmers as outstanding amount for sugarcane but you can well imagine about the grievances of the people when Rs. 600 crore is due as arrears to the sugarcane farmers. The prices of fertilizers are increased, the rates of electricity is raised, the students are not awarded any scholarships and instead their fee is raised. What is happening in your State? Why

payment is made there in every 15 days and that too regularly? (Interruptions) You are rightly saying that sugar price has been raised but its benefit is not reaching the farmers. Shri Kalpanath Rsi had made an announcement in this regard in the House, that the Government would clear all such arrears by 31st March but nothing came forward in this regard. As per my information this amount is about Rs. 300 crores but the amount mentioned by Shri Hari Kewalji is much more but I am sure that in any condition it is not less than Rs. 300 crores. You may enquire about it and should take immediate steps to pay arrears to them. You should stick to your word.

The Municipal Committee are in a very bad shape. They have run out of their resources. They are unable to provide tubewells to the people. There is no arrangement of the water even during wedding and festival season. There is no electricity no water and people have to suffer. The Municipalities do not have arrangements for learning and for payment of salaries to their employees. Neither the employees of Water Department nor the Municipalities have been paid their salaries, therefore Mr. Hone Minister you must give it a thought. You are an experienced hand and you can well trace out the reasons. We are paying 85 per cent of our budget in appalling salaries and on establishment and do not spend on developmental works. There is need to take concrete steps in this regard.

It is high time to take measures as this decade is going to be terrible one which will witness great changes and conflict. The poor are raising their voice against the exploitation and atrocities being meted out to them. Here we celebrate the birth anniversary of Baba Sahab Bhim Rao Ambedkar and in many district of U.P., his statues are broken and attacked. The advisor has told that the Government have repaired those statues by spending a sum of Rs. 35 thousand. But the real question is not of repairing

them but of mending those feudal elements. Today, the Prime Minister stated that he had called a meeting in respect of land reforms but every little progress has been made on this front. I would request you to use this opportunity for basic reforms so that our values and system is strengthened.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari); Sir, hon. Minister might remember that 6 months ago all leftists supported the move to enforce Article 356 and impose President's rule in a special situation in these four states. This special situation was that the whole nation was ablaze and the demolition of Babri Mosque had not only created communal disharmony but also the image of India had suffered a set back in the whole world. It was posing the real to our constitution and national unity and overall development of the nation. In that condition, the leftists and other parties except B. J. P. had supported your move to impose President's rule in four states. But today I oppose the proposal brought by you to extend the tenure of this rule. Why? It is because countenance of President's rule goes against the very spirit of Democracy. It is an assault on the expectations and aspirations of the people. It also obstructs the impostiation of the federal constitution. You cannot even implement the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission, therefore, I oppose it.

The most important thing, Mr. Chavan, is whether the aim with which you have imposed the President's rule is being achieved. Are you heading in that direction? No, I do not feel so. The way you have given your cooperation in the demolition of the Babri Mosque is known to everybody. You had received information at 12 O'Clock but the Government got paralysed and did not take any action. Even National Integration Council was ignored. The assurance given to the countrymen not fulfilled and it created an atmosphere of mistrust and fear among the minorities. Hon. Members, the members of B. J. P. have undertaken an assignment con-

[Sh. Kamla Mishra Madhukar]

cerning Lord Ram. One hon. Member was saying something about Lord Ram. I would like to ask him to which Ram he was referring to. The one who is omnipresent or the one which is "Ramante Jogin Hirday Seh Ram" or the one about whom Kabir has said, -

Hindu kahe Mohi Ram Pyara  
Musalaman jahe rahmanaji'  
Aapas mein abulari-lari mue:  
Maram Nak Kahurjanare

Or the one which is called "Dashrathi Ram", who had ordered to kill a Shudra just because he dared to study Vedas. I want to submit that there is an awakening among the backwards, the Dalits. B. J. P. and Congress are hatching a conspiracy to crush this awakening and want to rule them. I want to ask you whether you are going to promote secular force or strengthen the integrity of the nation during the extended period of 6 months of President's rule. Does not Government propose scanning of persons longing to R. S. S., V. H. P. and Bajrang Dal and remove them from administration in the B. J. P. ruled States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. If scanning is not done your orders will not be complied by the officers be it D. M. or any other officer. The B. J. P. people have intruded and infiltrated into the administration as well as the para military forces. You will have to single them out.

Sir, I want to give some suggestions. One of them, is to form committees constituting of secular forces at every level for Developmental works.

Secondly, R. S. S., V. H. P. and Bajrang Dal elements should be traced out and removed from the administration and corruption should be wiped out.

Thirdly, the Police and Para Military forces

should be scanned. Fourthly, elections to all-  
local bodies should be held and such books  
which have been modified should be reviewed  
from the point of view of National unity.

Sir, I want to submit that timely elections should be held. Social and Political scenario should be changed. Policy regarding reservation should be implemented. We should get rid of Brahmanvad.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, I raise to oppose the motion moved by hon. Home Minister to extend the President's rule in four States. The President's rule was neither justified in December last nor it is justified at present when you talk about extending it by another six months. The Home minister has said in his statement that the work which was started to normalise the situation

[English]

The process of normalisation has started and it will be hampered if elections are held

[Translation]

What process of normalisation has been started and what improvement has been brought about there? When was the law and order situation bad, particularly, in Himachal Pradesh?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently the hon. Home Minister visited Shimla and there he, himself admitted it at a Press Conference. This issue was to be discussed yesterday, had the issue of Impeachment of Justice Ramaswamy not prolonged. The newspapers Tribune which is an important daily in North India, wrote in its editorial columns yesterday that:

"Shri S. B. Chavan" during his recent visit to the state to take stock of the law and order

situation in Himachal Pradesh admitted that the atmosphere in Himachal Pradesh was conducive to hold elections. If his assessment was right there seems to be no valid reasons except political considerations behind the extension of President's rule in four States where BJP Governments were dismissed in the wake of the Ayodhya incidents on December 6"

The newspaper says that there is nothing except political prejudice. In its concluding paragraph the paper says that

"It is also clear that because of the weak position of Congress party in Centrally ruled States, the Government is afraid to hold immediate elections there. On the one hand the state Congress President and former Chief Minister Shri Virbrabhadra Singh is demanding immediate elections in the State and the hon. Home Minister is expressing satisfaction over the law and order situations in the State. Whereas on the other hand the Government is thinking of extending President's rule there. What is paradox"

The hon. Home Minister should clarify the position. Not only this, the 'Indian Express' had termed this steps in its editorial as 'Regrettable decision' and it has been clearly stated that the decision of dismissing the State Governments earlier was wrong

[English]

'Apparently the Congress leadership continues to be nagged by a sense of uncertainty about the outcome of such elections. From this point of view, therefore, it will be safer to extend President's rule for another term of six months beyond the middle of June when the present term is due to expire'

It goes on to say,

"Even at this stage, the Government can

show a better regard for democratic norms by at least declaring its willingness to hold elections well before the expiry of the proposed second term of six months of President's rule beginning from mid-June "

[Translation]

Our colleague Shri Ram Naik has given a good suggestion that instead of six months, it should be extended for three months only and fresh elections should be conducted these within these three months

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 'Tribune' which is an important newspaper in North India further says that the Shimla visita of Shri S. B. Chavan that -

[English]

As is his wont, he is coy on the urgent necessity or the political combustions behind this move. The chances are that there are none the Centre going by its old instinct of opting for bad course fanned then being reluctant to give it up. The Centre cannot find even a lame excuse to delay holding elections to the Vidhan Sabha by another six months. The administrative machinery has not broken down, even if the country was misled into believing that it had in the wake of the December 6 outrage in Ayodhya. There is, thus, no valid argument to persist with the folly of imposing President's rule in the first instance"

[Translation]

These are the comments of a Newspaper which has been writing against us and now it is writing against your folly. The Editorial comments

[English]

"It will be hazardous for the Center to imagine that its petition would be upheld by the apex Court, particularly in view of the stand it had taken in 1978 in a cases brought before it by the

[Prof. Prem Dhural]

Government of Rajasthan. It had then said that the Judiciary had the right to decide whether the President was provided with adequate material to satisfy himself that constitutional working in any State was not possible under the circumstances. The Center did not have any Valid reasons for dismissing the elected government except the known fact that the BJP supported the movement for building the Ram Temple at Ayodhya. It is obvious that the Center feels that an ear election would bring BJP back to power".

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, sir, just before me one of our colleague was saying that the general public want elections and their party President of State unit also want elections but we do not understands as to why the Government does not want elections Many hon. friends referred to the view of Dr. Ambedkar on Articles 278 and 278 -A when Pt. Khunjri asked him a question,

[English]

"May I ask my hon friend Dr. Ambedkar to make one point clear? Is it the purpose of articles 278 and #278 at o enabclthe Central Government to intervene in provincial affairs for the ask of good Government in the provinces"

Dr. Ambedkar said: "No, no The Central Government is not given that authority.

[Translation]

Not only this, many of our friends also quoted the views expressed by Dr. ambedkar.

"The proper thing that we wrought to expect is that such articles would remain a dead letter."

Burt sir, instead of a dead letter they made

it a deadly weapon to use against those Government which are not of their own party.

[Translation]

The BJP Governments were dismissed but in spite of communal riot in Congress ruled States the Government did not feel it necessary to use Article 356. (Interruptions) The misuse of article 356 by the Central Government is a set of terrorism similar to the use of AK-47 rifles by the terrorists against general public.

Himachal Pradesh is faeng serious financial crisis today. One of our friends was asking as to why I was raising the matter of royalty Yesterday, I read in a newspaper, a statement of a congress leder who said that Shanta Kuamr's Government in Himachal Pradesh could not solve the problem, of overdraft during its 33 months rule whereas it has been solved in Governor's rule within three months. Today again it appeard in the newspapers that the Government of Himachal Pradesh is again facing financial crisis and the Government does not have sufficient funds to pay even salaries to its employees. That is why I am raising the issue of royalty. All States are receiving royalties on gas, coal and oil. Therefore, Himachal Pradesh should also be given royalty on hidro power projects commissioned before September, 1990 which amounts to Rs. 200 crores annually. If the Central rule continues, the financial crisis will also continue there and the situation would deteriorate further.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan the Government has made provison for Rs. 6000 per head for Jammmu and Kashmir but for Himachal Pradesh it is just Rs. 300 per head. Why this discrimination in allocation of funds when both states are hilly areas and Himachal Pradesh is peaceful State Even though Jammu and Kashmir is disturbed State, you allocated Rs. 6000 per head whereas for Himachal it is just Rs. 300 per head.

There was an overdraft of Rs. 212 crores. It was learnt that the Governor of the State met the hon. Prime Minister and the financial crisis of the State was over and the budgeted deficit of Rs. 100 crores was conveyed. The Finance Minister says that the Centre has not given any grant, but only the State share of Central taxes was given. But now again the State is facing financial crisis. Therefore, I would like to say that we should rise above party politics and make a joint request to the Centre. The Conference was attended by the representatives of 2000 Panchayats comprising of 820 gram Pradhan, 744 up-Pradhan 22 Chairmen, 30 Vice Chairmen of Panchayate Samities, 48 former MLAs and four M. P.s. You are ridiculing such a massive conference and saying that people from Punjab and Haryana were there in the Conference. I regret to say that my friend does not recognise the people of his own State.

So far as the transfers are concerned I would like to request the hon. Home Minister, who visited the State, to find out the actual position there. Is it not a fact that the officials are being transferred there after two-three months period of their posting? He should also find out whether political interference in administrative matters has increased there. The Administrative head has said about the transfer of some particular category of staff. One faction of Congress Party asked for transfers while the other faction stopped them. The hon. Home Minister can find out the facts. I have some letters with me which authenticate it, but you are denying it. Here is a letter written by a leading Congress leader and I would like to read the last line of this letter.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be read.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Why not? I will authenticate it and place it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is some procedure of doing it. You cannot do like this.

[Translation]

PFOF. PREMDHUMAL: All right, I will tell about it without reading it. The Governor was requested not to implement this decision otherwise, it will prove detrimental to the election prospects of the Congress.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): That is the opinion of an individual. It is not a Government opinion.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: That is an individual opinion of a leader and that is why I am saying that you are politically interfering there.

[Translation]

A discussion on Ayodhya programme was held here in the house. Under this programme ration was being supplied at cheap rates to the beneficiary families. Wheat was being supplied at Rs. 1 per kg, rice at Rs. 2.5 per kg and salt at Rs. 0.25 per kg. After the imposition of President's rule, wheat is being sold at Rs. 2.5 per kg and rice at Rs. 3.5 per kg. This gift was given to the people of Himachal Pradesh.

Other hon. Members are also quite eager to speak. Therefore, I would like to again urge the hon. Minister to hold elections in Himachal Pradesh as a test case, to judge the popularity of the Congress because the Congress party claims that its prospects are every bright in the State. Hold the elections to gauge the people's mood. Only rarely you come to the House and talk of extending the President's rule in the State. (Interruptions)

The hon. Member from Ramtek predicted



[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

our doom because we proclaim to be Rambhakt and wear Ram headband. While the congress swears by Ramaswami. The Congress should feel ashamed for its yesterday's conduct. Even then the Congress is belithing the name of Ram. The Congress is going to be doomed as is evident from its deeds. The congress must learn a lesson from the past otherwise the Congress party will be routed in the elections

Once again I would like to submit that this motion should be withdrawn and immediately elections should be held in the concerned States

SHR! YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur). Sir, I rise to support the resolutions for the continuation of the President's Rule for another six months. I had a very bitter experience of the sufferings of the people when the President's Rule was imposed in my State. With that feeling I am supporting. While supporting it, I have to recall the circumstances that called for the imposition of President's Rule in these four States. While recalling that I have to mention the happenings of 6th December. The nation was in an anguish mood. So, in that context, the people appreciate the imposition of the President's Rule in U.P. Rather, there was a complaint against the Union Minister, particularly, the Home Minister was questioned as to why the President's Rule was not imposed earlier to 6th December. On that account also, the Home Minister, clarified the position time and again in this House. I am particularly convinced by that. Because I am Member of the National Integration Council. When the Meeting of the NIC was being held, Shri Kalyan Singh gave an assurance to the Council that he will take action to protect the structure. I also thought that the chief Minister of that State Shri Kalyan Singh would keep his words. But he did not do so. That is the trouble. In view of that, I am supporting the position of the Home Minister. I agree with our hon. Members when they say that if it is hap-

pened in my State, what will you do.

I have really had a bitter experience of this President's Rule in Manipur. That is why I am not supporting the President's Rule. But because of the circumstances that have now been created, it has to be extended, since it has been imposed, it has to be extended because of the time factor.

Now I will not take much time. I am rising to support it with an understanding that the Government will try its best to hold elections as early as possible. Why was it not held for the last few months? I know under what circumstances the election could be held in those four States

Why was it not held? That is what I am making a charge against the Government. Now I support it with the understanding that the Home Minister should not come again in this House with another proposal for extension of the President's Rule in those four states

The difference between the President's Rule and the popular Ministry in the State is that people feel very much dissatisfied when there is President's Rule in the State because they not getting any chance for involvement in the development programmes in the State, and that is why the people suffer, that is a fact. And the bureaucratic approach towards the people while President's Rule is there in any State, is very much dissatisfactory. So, I am not in favour of imposition of the President's Rule in any State

I have cited circumstances under which the President's Rule was imposed in U.P. and other States. Otherwise, if the situation of sixth December was not there, I think the President's Rule should not have been imposed in those four States because only on that account that they were ruled by other non — Congress parties

We are proud of our nation, our country because of upholding democracy, upholding the principle of democracy in the country. I am proud

of India being an ideal country, an ideal nation for upholding the principle of democracy in the world.

While participating in the discussion on this Resolution, I would like to mention that I am against any proposal for the imposition of President's Rule in Minaret; that is quite clear. Some hon. Members have proposed it in the context that there had been communal riots or some disturbances in that State. But it cannot be the reason because there had been bomb blast in Bombay and the President's rule was not imposed there, and in some other places also, the President's rule was not imposed there, although there had been some disturbance. Only the President's Rule was imposed in those four States because of upholding secularism. That was my consideration. I may differ from you, I do not mind, but that was the consideration that I made.

I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to arrange to raise ex—gratia amount by the hon. Prime Minister as the relief for those who are affected by those riots.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not on Manipur at all.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAN: With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the motion moved by the Government for extending the President's rule in the four States. This arouses doubt regarding the intention of the Government because besides these four States Maharashtra and Gujarat also witnessed communal riots. Had the President's rule been imposed in these two States too then we would have not doubted the intention of the Government. However, nothing of this sort was done. Therefore, doubting the

intention of the Government is quite justified. From all this it became clear that the Government is accustomed to misusing the provisions of the article 356 of the constitution. Totally different procedure is being followed by the Congress Government regarding extending the President's rule in these four States in contrast to the procedure followed by the National Front Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this motion and demand that elections should be held immediately in these four States where democratically elected Governments are not in office and misuses of the Article 356 of the Constitution should be stopped immediately. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIBUTASINGH (Jalore): When is the Home Minister's reply to the debate, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see, I do not know.

SHRIBUTASINGH: Let us say at 7 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suppose so, I cannot assure you.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while opposing the motion for extending the President's rule in these four States I would like to submit that had the hon. Minister carefully gone through the judgment of the Madhya Pradesh High court, he would not have come here for extending President's rule at last in Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. This motion has been moved because neither the hon. Minister nor the Government has got the moral courage.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there were no apparent

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

ostensible reasons when the Governments of these four states were dismissed and even now there is no any valid reasons for extending the President's rule in these States. The Madhya Pradesh High Court has categorically stated that no such conditions prevail there and the Central Government has failed to substantiate the reasons in this regard too. It is quite unfortunate that despite all this the President's rule was imposed in the State. There are no such circumstances in the State as may force the Government to impose or to extend the President's rule there. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has not stated any reason for imposing the President's rule and nor has given any reasons for extending the same. Situation is just normal there and law and order situation is also normal. though the State Administration is functioning smoothly there yet nobody is listening to the Governor of the State. Officers are functioning in an arbitrary manner and the State Administration is clearly handicapped. In Bastar poor are dying. I am not sure whether you have come to know or not that in Bastar 3 persons have died since the President's rule was imposed. However, the deaths have been officially confirmed. While making a submission I would like to quote para 24 of the judgement delivered by the Madhya Pradesh High court. It is as follows-

[English]

"The Union of India has not been able to support on any material produced before us, the imposition of the President's rule only in the States ruled by the Bharatiya Janta Party."

[Translation]

It has been clearly stated. Further it has been stated.

[English]

"There was no occasion to raise any infor-

mation of failure of constitutional machinery under article 356 of the Constitution, because there was no Central directives, which were disobeyed or disrespected by the State of Madhya Pradesh. In the resorts of the Governor, there is no such specification of alleged deeds or misdeeds of a State Government in meeting the law and order situation in the State."

[Translation]

The Madhya Pradesh High court delivered the judgment in the light of the material evidence produced before it. The counsel of the Government was present in the Court and only after hearing the Counsel's argument the High Court delivered the judgment. I would like to quote from it.

[English]

"The Governor in his letter has mentioned acts of commission on the part of the State; but has failed to specify them. Reference has also been made by the him to the dilemma of the Chief minister due to the ban on RSS imposed under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, The Governor has nowhere mentioned that the Government at any point of time, had actually failed to implement the ban on. RSS." (Interruptions)

[Translation]

I would like to submit that instead of seeking extension of the President's rule in the State the Legislative Assembly should have been restored. Then writ petition pending in the Supreme Court against the High Court's judgment could have been withdrawn. Had the Government got full faith in the judiciary then the Judgment of the High Court should have been honoured. I am sorry to say that the Government is not honouring the judgment. The hon. High court in para 32 has stated that;

"The Presidential proclamation, therefore for the reasons given by us above deserves to be quashed being an invalid exercise of power under articles 356 of the constitution."

I think the High Court has directed the Government to decide in the period of 14 days whether it is going to restore to the Legislative Assembly or it is going to file an appeal against the decision of the High Court. I would still like to urge that the Legislative Assembly should be restored; there is no need to extend President's Rule in the State.

In fact, there is no Government, as such. People have been dying due to starvation. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in the State, specially in about 36 districts which are in a very bad shape due to the constant drinking water crisis prevailing there. The elected Government has been dismissed and the State Legislative Assembly has also been dissolved. These should be restored so that the elected Government is formed there and efficient and effective administrative functioning may be taken place. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs cannot claim that the Central Government did not get a chance to place its case in the Court. The Central Government had got an opportunity to this effect in this High Court but it failed to do so. I feel that the decision taken to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly was not justified. Maybe the Governor had stated that there is a little deterioration in the law and order situation; but it was not so in Himachal Pradesh. Even the Rajasthan Government was dismissed. The Central Government should clarify the reason for dissolving the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. It should also withdraw its appeal made in the Supreme Court against the Judgment of the High Court; and restore the elected Government in the State.

President's Rule should not be extended in any case in Madhya Pradesh, and an elected Government should be formed in the State. With this demand, I strongly oppose the proposal for

the extension of President's Rule. The High Court in this regard has strongly condemned the Central Government for taking wrong action.

19.00 hrs.

The Central Government is again going to take wrong step, it should not do so. Representatives elected by the people should be given an opportunity to run the administration. With these words I oppose the motion.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We had extended the time up to seven o'clock. I think now I will call upon the Home Minister to speak and we will extend the time by half an hour.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is such an important matter as it would be better if every Member gets a little chance to speak. It is a matter related to the extension of President's Rule in four States. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party has already taken a long time. All right,

I will give you one or two minutes. Kindly cooperate with the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Fatmi. Let him finish his speech. Then we shall see.

PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Please extend the time. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are unnecessarily wasting the time.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to speak. I have given him only two minutes. I think you are wasting your own time. Do not interrupt. No commentary please.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHMAD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI. (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would take only 2-3 minutes to express my views so that the other hon. Members who want to express their views in this regard may also get an opportunity to do so.

I am against the proposal of extending President's Rule. Really, when the incident of 6th December took place, the country looked towards the Central Government with a hope. Had the Government taken a timely action at that time, the unfortunate incident that took place in Uttar Pradesh could have been averted, had the Government applied Article 356 before the 6th December incident, not only the lives of thousands of people would have been saved, but the demolition of Babri Masjid would also have been prevented. In that case, it was the proper use of Article 356.

Whenever the Article 356 has been invoked the hon. Members may go through the entire record it has invariably been invoked against an opposition ruled state. If we take into account the prevailing situation all over the country after the incident of 6th December, we would find that maximum number of riots took place in Gujarat. We got an opportunity to visit various places all over the country, and I do not think that the situation in any of the States was as bad as that in Bombay and Surat since independence. After all, what were the reasons that article 356 was not invalid in case of these states, why it was invalid only against these four states I think that it was only to save the image of the Government after facing a severe defeat on account of the Demolition of the Babri Masjid, that is why the President's Rule was imposed in the four states. The Government had also warned

to ban the Organisations like RSS, Bajrang dal etc. However, I claim here that RSS and Bajrang Dal have been as much active all over the country as they were earlier, I feel that it is an evidence of Government's failure that it did not succeed in restarting their activities even after the imposition of Article 356.

Today, a parallel Government is running in Maharashtra particularly in Bombay, I had pointed out a few days back also that people of a particular community were being harassed. The hon. Members would not find such an example of blatant harassment anywhere else in the country. It is a bare fact that women and children are being tortured in the police stations. The Government, at present is not paying any attention to it. Their own party is in power there, the hon. Minister of Home Minister belong to the same place, how can he speak anything about the situation prevailing there. If the Government takes action against the culprit, nobody would have any objection. However, there is an example throughout the country the way people are being terrified in Maharashtra.

So far as the development is concerned, what to talk of the four states, it has been almost nil all over the country. The reasons being that the Centers is unable to provide financial assistance to the States.

In my opinion, the Congress party intends to take time to improve its own image in these states. In view of Government utter failure in tackling the situation with regard to the 6th December incident, it is reluctant to face the elections. It is afraid that since the image of BJP as well as the Congress party have already spoiled and the National Front and left Parties may form the Government in the four States. That is why the Government is reluctant to face elections.

I oppose the motion of extending President's Rule in these states and demand elections so that national Front and leftists may form their Government there.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must express my gratitude to the hon. Members who had the patience to participate in this debate. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was agreed to by your Party.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, in spite of a marathon discussion that we had on impeachment motion, the debate could provide many hon. Members to express their view about the extension of President's Rule in the four States.

Sir, in the initial stage itself, I would like to express my inability to say anything on the imposition of President's Rule. Some of the hon. Members were pleased to state about the judgement of Jabalpur High Court. Some hon. Members read out the judgement. But since the matter is sub-judice, if the hon. Members do not follow the rules, at least I will have to do the same. I cannot possibly refer to the judgement of the Jabalpur High Court. And that is why it will not be possible for not refer to that, *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: If it has been published in the newspapers, what is then the problem referring to it.

[English]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is for the Chair to decide. I would not say anything. The matters which are sub-judice are normally not referred to in the House and that is why I am taking this abundant precaution not to say on this issue.

My hon. friend, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav, I am happy that he has come, has said we can understand and promulgation of the President's

Rule in Uttar Pradesh. But, in the initial stage itself, it seems to have some kind of a doubt in his mind whether the President's Rule imposed in the other three States is justified or not. Sir, I would implore of him to kindly understand the implication of the statement that he has made. Does he want to suggest that the Governments ruled by BJP in the other three States were actuated by different kind of motivations than the Uttar Pradesh Government. Actually, everyone knows that these four States were run on exactly the same ideology which was given to them by the central organisation. How far it is applicable in the case of Uttar Pradesh and how different it is going to be in the case of other three States, we will be mistaken by having a different kind of assessment? At least, I have no doubt in my mind that they were actuated by the same objective. That is why, the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee took the objection. He said that we could have appreciated if the Government of India would have acted under Article 360 before the demolition of Ramjanmabhooni Babri Masjid. I can quite appreciate his point of view.

DR. G. L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Sir, I am on a point of order. He cannot take the name of the Babri Masjid as it is a disputed structure.

SURI S. B. CHAVAN: I would have quite appreciated his point of view. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Sharjapur): Sir, the Babri Masjid dispute is sub-judice. The issue of Madhya Pradesh is also sub-judice, when the issue of M.P. being a sub-judice matter cannot be mentioned here, then how the Babri Masjid issue can be mentioned here. It is also sub-judice. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MALL LODHA (Pali): Sir, the President has made a reference to the Supreme Court for deciding whether Ram Mandir was in existence at the disputed site or not and this matter is *Sub judice*. The hon. Home Minister knows it very well. He should refrain from making any assertion that it is Babri Masjid.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am sorry, I need not remind you that you had been the Chief Justice of the High Court and that is why I need not tell you because you are a more learned person and you can teach me as to how the rules are to be followed. So, I do not wish to go into this kind of a controversy at all.

So long as the communal virus is there in the society and it is lying low, my only request to you is not to be under some kind of a misgiving that this virus has been totally curbed. It is very much there. Some of the hon. Members have even gone to the extent of comparing those who have destroyed the disputed structure with our martyrs saying that 'there is the martyr who has done that job'. They are trying to compare this act of theirs with the martyrs of the country. Bhagat Singh is also being compared with the people who have participated in the destruction of the disputed structure. Sir, I do not want to go into that aspect of the question. Again, the kind of statements which are being made—Shri Kayan Singh, the then hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is being paraded as a man who has achieved some kind of a tremendous job clearly—clearly indicates the feeling that they have in their mind. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption. I have interrupted. I heard all the hon. Members with rapt attention. I never object.

So, I do not think we can be under a wrong impression that the kind of a feeling die down. I would merely request all the hon. Members who, in fact, are interested in the welfare of the country at large, that by all means have a national debate

on what exactly is the connection of secularism. Certainly I have no objection to that. But, at the same time, please tell us whether you believe or you do not try to mix up politics and religion? In your manifesto it has been mentioned that this was the mandate given to you. Very good. If a mandate on a religious issue is given, whether it is according to the Representation of the People Act or not is the matter which the hon. Members should apply their mind to. At least I have no doubt that those who seek the votes in the name of religion, not only election petition should be filed against them but the Government is seriously considering as to before elections are held, whether this kind of a party who, in fact, are trying to seek the votes in the name of religion. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: (Mangalore): What about Kerala where Friday is declared as a holiday?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, a point was about the Sarkaria Commission. Article 356 and Sarkaria Commission was one of the (Interruptions) I am not yielding. Please sit down. Sir, a point was raised about the Sarkaria Commission. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Nobody is allowed to interrupt.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I quite see the point. I am not trying to compare the representative Government with the Presidential rule. There is no comparison between the two. Representative government is always better than the President's rule. At least I have no doubt in my mind. But we have to have a situation in mind that it is because of these emergency provisions under the Constitution that they have been kept aside. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Let the people decide. (Interruptions)

SHRIS. B. CHAVAN: I also understand the messes as much as you understand. You may speak loudly as much as you can, but it does not mean that you are speaking the truth. Please listen patiently.

[English]

Sir, besides the financial powers to be delegated to the State Governments emergency powers and especially under article 356 if certain provisions are there, that is a matter which is to be discussed in the Sub-committee of the Sarkaria Commission and I have no doubt in my mind that with the counsel and with the advice of the hon. Chief Ministers, who are represented there, we will be able to take a decision which, in fact, will be in the interest of the country. Article 356 cannot be totally given up is the opinion which the Sarkaria Commission has also expressed. But he has modified the statement by saying that number of other things need to be done. That is an issue in which we will have to go. Before that it will be difficult for me to say as to how we propose to go into the matter.

I have been to all the four States and in all the four States, unfortunately, we find that there is a huge deficit. I can understand in the case of Himachal Pradesh. I had gone to Himachal Pradesh and a point was made before me that in the case of Special Category States, non-plan gap should have been considered in a very sympathetic manner by the Ninth Finance Commission but somehow the Ninth Finance Commission went by what we call the normative approach.

On the basis of certain norms their receipts were calculated and on the basis of certain other norms the expenditure was also calculated. In the cases of special category States what applies in the case of bigger States may not necessarily hold good in the case of special category States. So I have advised the public representatives who came to see me and also the Advisor and the Governor that they have to put up their case before the Tenth Finance

Commission in a befitting manner and bring before their notice that this is a special category State and bridging of this non-plan gap is beyond their capacity and so some other norm will have to be applied in the case of Himachal Pradesh. At least I have no doubt about it.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Sir, for Rajasthan there is a surplus of Rs. 6 crores which was told by the Minister (Interruptions)

SHRIS. B. CHAVAN: if that is so, I will be very happy. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless the Minister yields you cannot speak. You cannot go on speaking like this. You have to request him to yield if he yield, you can speak. You cannot stand up and go on speaking like this. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRIS. B. CHAVAN: Sir, a point was made about late Rajiv Gandhi's memory being commemorated but the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution. Some Hon. Members said, it was actually a thing done before. The Allahabad case was brought before me. I think there is some kind of misunderstanding. If the provision in the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments are gone into, there is a distinct difference between the position as it is obtaining in Allahabad case and as it has been incorporated in the 73rd and 74th amendments.

A point was made about the Advisory Committee. It was not possible to constitute this committee within six months. Some of the hon. Members wanted to know why. I think it was day before yesterday that the hon. Speaker, was pleased to state in not the House itself that I have written a letter to the Speaker, and the Chairman in this regard.



DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA: After six months?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Are you not aware of my letter (*Interruptions*)

I have written to the Speaker and also to the Chairman and they are going to nominate the Members of both the Houses and these advisory committees will be constituted and where the legislation is to be adopted by the President in these areas, these advisory committees will be able to operate in that area and give their advice.

A point was made by Shri Khan from Madhya Pradesh as to what exactly is the relief amount which has been given. This is for Madhya Pradesh. The relief to the families of those killed in riots whose number is 147 is Rs. 3, 19, 40, 000. The amount to those injured whose number is 357 is Rs. 4, 96, 000. There are 7, 009 cases of those who are suffering damaged to the property and the relief given is Rs. 2, 85, 132, 350. So, this is the kind of relief which has been already been given. Might be that there may be a few cases which have been relief out. If there are cases, we will certainly look in to those cases and see that proper relief is given to these people according to the norms announced by the Prime Minister in this House.

A point was also made about the population of U. P. which happens to be about 16 per cent of the total population and the figures of those who are below the poverty line. I will only request the hon. Member instead of asking me to go into the details himself may try to find out as to what exactly is the reasons and he himself will be convinced as to what is the rate of growth of population in that area. and the kind of relief work in which are given, ultimately, (*Interruptions*) Within six months, Sir, whatever may be the figures that I give, they are the result of the work done by the previous government. I do not think that immediately after the President's Rule is applied (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The same argument is given.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Why? What is the matter? I hope you understand what I say.

After the year ends, therefore we get the first quarterly report with effect the efficiency of the Government, I do not think that those officer and the Governor after taking the charge, within three months they could have done anything more; it becomes the responsibility of the Governor and his advised to see the other resources which have been promised at the time of actual plan discussion - the actual plan discussions clearly indicated that the State Government did not have the resources, they promised resource mobilisation of a particular order and invariably every State Government is saying that 'it is beyond our capacity' One hon. Member has gone to the extent of saying Since we are now. Member has gone to the extent of saying since we are now asking for the extension of President's Rule for six months, he is trying to penalise me by saying that the Government of India should hear its cost. I do not think that this is going to be possible, but whatever resources are available, they should be given. The hon. Member, I don't remember, I think it was Mr. Mohan Singh, made a point that the liquor shops were not auctioned. The information that I got is that out of 63 districts, 60 districts held auction. So, the point is not correct that auctions have been given up and certain lobbies are being benefited by this kind of a decision.

Sir, another point was made. Eighth growth centres have been given to Uttar Pradesh is also one of auctions he points which was made, might be I won't be able to give the exact number, but even in respect of these eighth growth centres, I will request the hon. Members from that areas to kindly give proper attention and see that you are able to make full use of the growth centers, which have been allotted. Out of 100 given to different States. every State Government is

trying to take full advantage of the growth centres granted to them. I am sure that hon. Members will also do their best to see that they will be able to take full advantage of the growth centres.

An hon. Member was pleased to state that Trusts have not been created. Sir, we have been able to create a situation in which the Trusts the means, are being finalised now. It is a question of setting up the Trusts and registering and them. The matter is also to be decided by the Supreme Court in the case of reference which has been made under Article 143.

A point was also made, Sir, that in spite of the President's Rule, why is it that the Government could not take the decision about taking recourse to Article 138(2) and why Article 143. I think this point has been debated so many times, as I have clarified the whole thing before. But I must say that taking all these litigations to the Supreme Court and while away the time in that, would have been a very dilatory process. Instead, a pointed reference was made to the Supreme Court that this is the point on which if you were to take the decision, then everything will get settled. That is why, at least I have no doubt in my mind that our ideas are quite clear that Article 143 had to be resorted to because we just wanted to have the clear verdict of the Supreme Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. I will take it that the House agrees that the time is extended till the voting process is over  
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): I remember that you had tried to convince us that Article 138(2) should be there as Article 133 is useless. Now you are giving the same arguments to me also. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I agree with you that

I had said it at that time because there was Kalayan Singh Government in U.P. When we tried to make them agree, they refused to do so and so we were unable to take the recourse of Article 138. If we had applied this Article on the advice of the Governor, it could have become an issue of morality. So, we did not do so.

[English]

Sir, some hon. Members raised the point of not getting any response from the Governor. Regarding this, I have issued instructions that when the public representatives sit to them, they should respond, they should meet the people and they should look into the ... grievances and see that to the extent possible they try to help them out. Then Chandra Jeetji raised the point about the creamy layer committee formed by the Uttar Pradesh Government. I will certainly look into this matter and if the members of that committee are anti-Mandalas has been mentioned by Chandra Jeet I will see that those who understand the problem are represented in that Committee. Then, about Dr. Ambodkar Central University, of course, I need not tell Mr. Chandra Jeet Yadav that there is no provisions during the course of the year. But in the Supplementary Demands we can ask for the provisions. I do not think this university is going to languish because of lack of funds. Enough funds will be provided to it and we will see that this university takes shape as early as possible.

Sir, another point which was made was about the arrears of sugarcane. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: When you are going to invoke Article 356 in Maharashtra and to ban Shiv Sana?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We have heard you patiently, now you must listen to us too. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister will reply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, a point was made about the payment of arrears. Almost Rs, 1,200 crores have been paid to the agriculturists and out of this Rs, 1,200 crores, about R. 90 crores are still left and Shri Kalp Nath Rai gave an assurance on the floor of the House that every effort will be made to see that these arrears are also cleared by the end of his month. I am quite sure, he will look into the matter.

Sir, I have tried to clarify most of the points which three hon., Members have raised. So, I now request the House to kindly approve these resolutions.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): What about my amendment?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: About the amendment I would like to state that the Constitution of India contemplates six months term to be given provided it is not revoked earlier. If it is revoked earlier, then three or four months can be given. But while asking for extension, the Constitution of India provides for six month's extension only. So, I would request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw his amendment; otherwise, I would request the House to reject the amendment. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: When you are going to invoke Article 356 in Maharashtra and when you are going to ban Shiva Sena?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maharashtra is not there on the agenda at all. I suppose there is going to

be a discussion on the Bombay bomb blasts. At that time, you can raise this point.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, during this debate many of colleagues have discussed elaborately the misuse of the Article 356. The misuse of this article had been made on a number of times, but it is for the first time that a High Court too had pronounced categorically that the dismissal of the Madhya Pradesh Government and the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly were entirely against the Constitution. This case has been referred to the Supreme Court... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman, Sir I admit that there are so many constitutional experts in India. They too have given their comments on the dismissal of the Government on the 15th December...

[English]

This is an outrageous assault on the Constitution.

[Translation]

This was stated particularly by those who have criticised the Ayodhya incident. But I hold that it was a lame excuse at that time. Today I hold that there is no such excuse as may call for the extension of President's rule in these states for further six months.

[English]

While that was wrong, in this case, it is blatantly and patently partisan.

[Translation]

Barring his party motive, the hon. Minister

of Home Affairs cannot point out any other justification for not holding elections at present. Out of these four states, the case of Madhya Pradesh may be different as the Jabalpur High Court in Madhya Pradesh has stated that fresh elections should not be held there and the previous Assembly and the then Government should be restored there. So the Government can say that they cannot, hold the elections there. But they can hold elections in other three States. Just now it was stated in your presence that the elections can be held there because the Government itself stated that the law and order situation was very good there. Even then the Government is not holding elections there. Therefore, I hold that

[English]

This is a gross abuse of article 356, extension being given for six months only for partisan consideration

[Translation]

I would certainly like to state that sometimes the people may forget but they cannot forget it so early. If the issue of Ram Mandir was proving detrimental for you at that time, the Ramaswamy issue also will prove detrimental for you. Therefore, if the Government thinks that by extending the President's rule for a period of another 6 months, the situation of their party will improve there, then they are grossly mistaken.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my colleagues do not agree to this resolution and we oppose it and in a bid to demonstrate the protest we stage walk out of the House

19. 38 hrs.

(Thereafter Shri Lal K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House)

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN : I will now take up voting

on each and every Resolution separately. I shall first put the amendment moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Let me respond to the request. I must respond first. Then only I can say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister requested you to withdraw your amendment. Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI RAM NAIK : I must say something and then I will tell you. I should be allowed to respond to his request. It is my right.

I have suggested that the period of six months should be reduced to three months only because in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, some by elections are to take place after three months. So, within three months if elections can take place in Kerala where already communal atmosphere is there according to this Government's decision, so, naturally within three months similar elections can be held in all the four States. He has said that the minimum period is six months. No, it is not like that. The period can be six months and less than that. The period can be six months and less than that. That is why I have suggested that in my amendment. I insist that he must accept the amendment and if he is not accepting the amendment, then, please put it to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting to the vote of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that just now the Leader of Opposition party—the Bharatiya Janata Party has walked out of the House in the presence of all of us. I want to know whether the hon. Member has violated the party whip by staying in the House or not and whether he is staying here against the antidefection law. It may please be clarified as to why he has stayed in the House.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK : I had walked out of the House and I have come in again. You do not know what is meant by Whip. You are a senior Member. Whip means three—lines Whip. I have gone out and then I have come in again. You are a senior Member. If you do not know the meaning of the Whip, then, you have unnecessarily wasted/your three terms in the Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : When his Party has walked out, whether he should attend and press his amendment is between him and his Party. The House has nothing to do with it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to the first Resolution moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negative.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 6th December, 1992 in respect of our Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 6th June, 1993."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to the second Resolution moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negative.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th

December, 1992 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to the third Resolution moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you on appoint or order?

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Last time, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has assured us that election can be held in any single state like Himachal Pradesh any other State and it is not essential to hold elections in all the four States together. It may be possible that elections are held in one State. Secondly, I would like to know the time by which the 12 members Advisory Committee would be set up in all the States. What is the position regarding these two questions?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Elections Will be held in all the four states together and not separately. Secondly, I have already clarified regarding the Advisory Committees.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to the third Resolution moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negative.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Himachal Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15 June, 1993."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 15th December, 1992 in respect of Rajasthan, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th June, 1993."

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House Stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow on Thursday, 13th May, 1993 at 1100 hours.

1944 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 13, 1993 / Vaisakha 23, 1915 (Saka)*