

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 2, 1994/
Phalguna 11, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Capacity of BHEL

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

(a) whether the capacity increase planned during the Eighth Plan for BHEL has been scaled down;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) BHEL's plan for capacity increase during the Eighth Plan period has not been scaled down.

(b) to (c). The question does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that "The Economic Times", New Delhi edition, on 13th January, 1994 came out with a report titled "BHEL responding to change" and observed that the capacity increase planned for the Eighth Plan has been scaled down from 38,000 MW to 30,000 MW in this Eighth Plan period. If so, what is the reaction of the hon. Minister?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have told in my reply that no cut has been made in the funds meant for B.H.E.L. during Eighth Five Year Plan. There is no proposal to increase its capacity as it is sufficient to fulfil the demand of the country. A target of 30,000 MW has been fixed for Eighth Five Year Plan. The B.H.E.L. is fully capable to meet the demand of the nation.

[English]

I have already mentioned in my answer that BHEL's plan for capacity increase during the Eighth Plan has not been scaled down. The capacity of BHEL is 6,000 MW per annum. There has been no increase in capacity in power sector beyond 6,000 MW as the existing installed capacity was enough to meet the demands of the country's power sector during Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: My question has not been replied. I said that this has appeared in *The Economic Times*. I referred to it. If she wants to see it, I can show her. A responsible newspaper like *The Economic Times* has, in so many words, indicated what is the decrease in the capacity increase in the Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: You shall have to depend on the Minister's statement on the floor of the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Let her say 'yes' or 'no'. Let her say that this report is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: She has said that the capacity increase has not been scaled down.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I am saying about BHEL. The question pertains to BHEL. But the Hon. Member is asking a general question. (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: She has very categorically stated that in the Eighth Five Year Plan, it has not scaled down.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That is exactly what I am saying.

Is it not a fact that the BHEL order book position—I am asking in relation to what she has said—is sloping down gradually? It is not 44 per cent of the total project order during the Eighth Plan against 77 per cent during the Seventh Plan and 85 per cent of the preceding plans. If so, what is the reason for this?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is published in newspapers... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Do you have anything to say?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: That is what I am telling you... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: She is asking why the order has come down.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: She has referred to *The Economic Times*. I am replying the same question... (*Interruptions*) Have some patience to listen. The capacity utilization is not decreased on the basis of orders.

[*English*]

The capacity utilization of BHEL in coming years...

MR. SPEAKER: She is not on capacity utilization. She is asking why the order has come down.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The position of orders has improved a lot. Some drawbacks were there but that is due to bilateral approach. The country was facing resource crunch. It has led to some diversifications but I can claim that there has been a lot of improvement in the situation and we have achieved success in other spheres also. I can say this much that since Fifth Plan onward we maintained this progress and there was a rapid progress in the production. We received orders in good numbers because...

[*English*]

Capacity utilization of BHEL in coming years in the context of firm orders is projected as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: She is not asking that. You have already given the information that funds are not available so orders are not given.

DR. R. MALLU: I would like to know what steps the Minister is taking to improve the position of getting orders from the foreign countries.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking: Are there any steps being taken to get more orders from the foreign countries?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One Bihar MP is trying to disturb the other Bihar MP.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I do not want to give answer to Shri Nitish ji and other colleagues as they know my intentions very well in this regard.

[English]

BHEL is adopting following strategies to improve its order book position. Diversification into new areas where BHEL's existing infrastructure could be gainfully utilised. It has already introduced projects like gas turbine. AC Locos etc. some new projects like percolating fluidised bed boilers, stimulators. electric generators etc., are in the process of introduction; exploring the possibility of providing financial support to power projects on selective basis and entered into joint ventures.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether it is a fact that because of foreign investment in power sector, the capacity of BHEL will not be fully utilised in future.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: There is nothing like ceasing of its capacity utilization in future. We have chalked out a full programme for capacity utilization and I wished to say only this much.

[English]

The capacity of power generating equipment is not adequately utilised at present. Its future is not bleak, as it is diversifying into new business areas. Also, some major orders for power projects and business from private foreign investors are expected.

[Translation]

As I have told you we are going for joint ventures and

[English]

Equity participation with multinational companies in areas of mutual interest, latest technology and investment will come. BHEL will provide technically trained human resources and indigenous facilities.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will slightly phrase his question a little differently. We are inviting foreign investment in the power sector. The foreign investors are bringing in power machineries from outside and, therefore, there is no order for BHEL. Is it true or is it not true? The more you go in for foreign investors, the less will be the orders for BHEL in the power sector. Is this true or not?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not so.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: On the same lines, I was wanting to ask a question. I would like to know whether the Government has given any directives or guidelines to the energy department to buy these equipments from BHEL which are manufactured in India and which are of the same capacity and the same technology. I would like to know whether the Government is giving any directives or guidelines to these multinational companies which are coming up in the power sector that they should buy from BHEL because it already has a spare capacity to manufacture them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The Government aims at making BHEL internationally Competitive and in this direction whatever...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether the foreigners who are coming here are required to purchase equipments from BHEL?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is essential because we are going to make BHEL an Internationally competitive organization.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir you have done a good job by making her to give a clear answer in this regard. The foreigners, who wish to invest in the power sector here are imposing many conditions. One of them is that they will bring their own equipments. Then what is the policy of the Government in this regard:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to a

public sector unit BHEL. The Government, under its new industrial policy intends to make public sector self reliant and globally competitive. Under its policy, the Government do not want spoon feed it. That is why we want to make BHEL globally competitive. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, we are not getting a clear answer. At least we should get a clear answer.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: She has not replied pointedly.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, no clear answer is forthcoming.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why the Prime Minister is not present in the House for replying such questions. The Prime Minister should be present here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has informed me that he is not well today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not understand that we are discussing the entire Budget and you could take up this issue at that time?

Conference of Panchayati Raj Legislation

+
*105. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of Panchayats was held in July, 1993 to discuss the Panchayati Raj Legislation;

(b) whether it was decided in the said conference that new legislation in this respect would be placed in the State Assemblies;

(c) whether a number of States have not introduced such legislation so far;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments for slow progress in implementation of the Panchayati Raj legislation;

(e) if so, the reaction of State Governments therefor; and

(f) the action plan being considered by the Union and State Governments to implement the Panchayati Raj legislation all over the country?

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

(b) It was recommended in the conference that new legislation would be placed before the respective State Assemblies.

(c) The States are required to enact legislation on Panchayats before 24th April, 1994. However, some States have already enacted necessary legislation.

(d) to (f). The Union Government is actively pursuing and monitoring the

progress made in the matter with the State Governments. The State Governments have agreed to enact necessary legislation before 24th April, 1994 and have already taken steps in this direction.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the tenure of these Panchayats and the special powers that will be given to them? Secondly, is it a fact that *status-quo* in North-Eastern States will be maintained. It is a good step but why is it not being implemented all over the country?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the laws enacted by virtue of constitutional amendments, the Panchayats will be elected for a period of five years. Two types of powers have been given to them. The constitution has given them a right to chalk out plans for gram panchayats and implement them. According to the 11th Schedule, which has been added to the constitution, there are 29 items on which gram panchayats, village committees and 'Zila Parishads' and all these powers can exercise their powers in accordance with the State rules. So far as North-Eastern region is concerned, the situation there is little different. For example, presently for Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland this law, instead of being mandatory, has been made optional. If the government of any of these states desire, this law can be implemented there after having got it passed by the Assembly. I believe that efforts are underway to enact this legislation in the rest of North-East States also. And we expect that they will implement it properly.

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Is it a fact that the Ministry of Rural Development is formulating a programme with a view to impart training to the members of Panchayati Raj institutions. If so, by what time it is going to be formulated?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Arrangements have been made on large scale for imparting training to the elected representatives of the Panchayats. We have entrusted this work to three big Institutes namely, National Institute of Rural Development, Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration Mussoorie and Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi. They have been asked to provide training to the trainers first. The essential programme, duration and procedure have been determined and sent to all the States. 150 such Institutes of the country have been identified to undertake this work in various States. The Central Government has decided to provide 50% funds to those voluntary institutions which propose to make special arrangements for imparting training to women and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some States have taken up this work on a large scale and other States are being urged by us to initiate it.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is mainly an agricultural and rural country. Though Gandhiji had also recommended the setting up of Panchayati Raj System, yet it could not be implemented. Similarly, in Gujarat, Shri Balwant Rai Mehta had also recommended this system and Shri Ambedkar had also advocated for it but nothing could be done in this regard until now. Now, it is going to materialise. It is a matter of joy that we are going to have Panchayati Raj System. The Government has conceded that 1/3rd of the seats will

be reserved for women. But at the same time this is also correct, as it was raised during the Zero Hour yesterday, that women are being tortured and are being sexually assaulted. Therefore, it is a good step that 1/3rd of the seats have been reserved in Panchayats for women. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether all the States have accepted it and what are the details of those new recommendations which have been accepted?

MR. SPEAKER: All these points have been incorporated in the Constitution.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, it is a welcome step that some State Assemblies are supposed to introduce this Bill. But there are some controversies.

I want to know categorically from the Minister. In view of the Fifth Schedule, will the Panchayati Raj constitutional amendment be applicable to reserved category, that is, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes districts?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, the Panchayati Raj constitutional amendment has provided for mandatory provisions which are contained in the constitutional amendment itself. All the States are required to follow them. And they have agreed for ratification of the constitutional amendment in their Assemblies. There is no difficulty on that.

So far as the other areas are concerned, I have mentioned earlier that exemptions are available to certain States. There are exemptions to Fifth Schedule areas. Those exemptions will be given by the respective State Governments.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Sir, the States are required to enact legislation on Panchayats before 24th April, 1994.

[Translation]

24th April, 1994 has been fixed as the deadline and all the State-Governments are going to enact Panchayati Raj Laws by retifying the Constitutional amendment. Will the Central Government make efforts to ensure that all the States broadly enact an uniform law? In spite of all this efforts are still being made to put off the elections.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is in the Constitution.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: But how is the Government going to ensure that elections are not put off?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a provision for that in the constitution and if a State Government refuses to work accordingly, then it can even be dismissed.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Is the Central Government monitoring the enactment of the laws to ensure that there is broad uniformity in this regard.

SHRI RAMESHWAR YADAV: The Central Government had convened a conference of Ministers and Secretaries in charge of the Panchayati Raj System on 3rd July, 1993. It was inaugurated by the Hon. Prime Minister and the representatives of all the States approved 15 proposals in it. One of the proposals says that as far as possible, the work will be done only according to the properly passed legislation. A draft of the

legislation has been sent by the Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad also to all the States, according to which the State Governments would function at their own discretion and would even be able to incorporate an Amendment on their own behalf. Besides a sub-committee of 7 States have been constituted and its two meetings have been held. The discussions on the point of having a uniform policy have been held and the powers given to the State Governments in this regard are also uniform. It is being considered as to how powers should be given to the Panchayats within the purview of the State laws. We have been receiving satisfactory reactions from all States in this regard and these measures are being accepted.

[English]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, is the Minister aware that Karnataka State has already passed a legislation in consonance with the constitutional amendment but to implement that legislation, they have not identified the backward classes as they have given a provision in the Act for 33 per cent reservation for backward classes, 30 per cent reservation for women and 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes? Without identifying the backward class people, they have held elections for village panchayats. The difficulty was not a single backward class man who really deserved it was able to win even one seat. Therefore, when such is the failure of that State Government, what is the direction to be given by the Central Government to implement the Act in its own spirit?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government of Bihar has done it...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: So far, Kamataka is the first State which passed the amendment in May, 1993. They have conducted elections recently and so far, our information is that 33 per cent quota of reservation for Backward Classes have been observed by the State Governments and elections have taken place. There have been no difficulty in regard to the reservation of the Backward Classes or in holding elections. I am happy to say that, in Kamataka, instead of 33 per cent reservation for women, even for general seats ladies have contested elections and 43 per cent of ladies have been elected in the recent elections.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply given to the question, several States have taken steps in this regard and have fixed 33 per cent reservation for women. Has any women organisation demanded for increase in the percentage of the reservation to 50?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such demand has been brought to our notice.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, attention has been paid towards rural development by delegating more powers to the Village Panchayats in Panchayati Raj Legislation. Rural development is linked with self-reliance and development of cottage and village industries. Will not the State Governments, therefore, pay attention towards the development of industries. Whether for the development of the village principles of indigenous industries and self-reliance...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one part of the question, relates to the implementation of the Panchayati Raj Legislation. There are two aspects; firstly the State Governments may enact the laws related to the Panchayati Raj through the State Legislatures according to the provisions of the constitution Amendment. Secondly, these Panchayati Raj institutions should be duly elected under the Panchayati Raj Legislation. I would, therefore, like to know as to how long it will take to hold Panchayat elections in the States, where elections are due and the Panchayati Raj Legislation has been amended according to the Constitution Amendment?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this law has been amended in eight States, five States have introduced the Bill for this purpose in their Assemblies. The remaining States will get this Bill passed by 31st March or in the budget session. In many States like Karnataka the process of elections has been completed while in other States it is being completed. We are hopeful that the elections will be held there according to law.

*[Translation]***Earthquake Prone Areas**

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*106. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR
SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the earthquake prone areas in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to set up seismological observatories at these places; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per seismic zoning map published by the Bureau of Indian Standards, the country has been divided into five seismic zones. Zone V is most vulnerable to earthquakes while the Zone I is the least. Zone V covers areas in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, U.P. Hills, Rann of Kutch, North Bihar, entire NE Region and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Zone IV largely covers the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, State of the Capital Region of Delhi, North U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Best of the country falls under seismic zones III, II and I which are comparatively less

seismic. As per practice the seismic zoning map is periodically updated.

(c) and (d). A network of Seismological Observatories is already functioning at these areas. Further, a major upgradation of the seismological network has been planned.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Khandwa district in Madhya Pradesh has been experiencing tremors for the last two months. Dadrikalan, Sarola and Shedergaon are more affected. Whether the Government contemplate to set up seismological observatories in such areas.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: The Government are aware of it and a seismological observatory is going to be set up there.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: What precautions have been taken by the Government in the earthquake affected areas and what sort of aid is being given there?

MR. SPEAKER: Rehabilitation is a separate issue; it is not relevant to the question.

[English]

Rehabilitation is a different issue.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Recently, to be precise, in October 1993, the seismologists have stated that not enough money is being spent on upgradation and modernisation of the seismic laboratories. They have also stated that there is a plethora of laboratories which

should be made more effective. They are also seriously worried about the fact that no studies are made of the Deccan fault. I would like to know from the Government what they intend to do about the setting up of effective laboratories in such sensitive places. How much more money do they intend to spend in this regard? And what institutional coordination exists between these laboratories and State Governments?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do admit that these laboratories were not that ideal and are of not much help. But after the recent observations, we have been trying to strengthen and enrich them so that they can meet the present requirement. Right now, we are not in a position to give the details on the actual amount of money to be spent.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I asked about the coordination between the State Governments and the laboratories.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: There is coordination among the laboratories and the States. The Department is coordinating it. (*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the seismic zone map is published by the Bureau of Indian Standards. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in which year this seismic zone map had been published. I ask this question because Maharashtra has been placed in Zone 4. But in fact, in the recent earthquake in Marathwada, Latur and Osmanabad, it is found that Maharashtra is the maximum earthquake-prone area in India. Is the Government going to ask the Bureau to revise the seismic plan?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: The seismic zones are constantly changed. At the present juncture, after the Latur earthquake, we are re-examining all these aspects. We hope we will be able to do it soon.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Generally occurrence of earthquake cannot be known in advance. Few days back, there was a report in the newspapers by a group of scientists, that it can be known one minute in advance. Whether the hon. Minister is aware of it, so that at least the people could out of their houses?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: What can be done in a minute ? (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Many lives could have been saved if such an information had been there in Latur.

MR. SPEAKER: Rats and snakes etc. come out of their burrows.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Many views and observations are being expressed but it is true all over world that no concrete information can be given in advance.

[*English*]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, the Bureau of Indian Standards has published various standards for seismic zoning. The Latur earthquake has proven those maps wrong and there is a task going on to completely remap the whole area. The Department of Science and Technology is also establishing a grid of seismological laboratories throughout the

country. My question is, when will this entire grid of observatories be established in the country. Without these seismological laboratories being in place and giving enough information to the scientists, how can mapping be completed? And, by what time mapping is expected to be completed?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: As I submitted earlier, laboratories are being established and at most of the places they have been established. We are enriching and updating these institutions.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: The entire country has been divided into five seismic zones. North Bihar falls under Zone V, which is a very vulnerable and dangerous zone and the entire Bihar comes under Zone IV, which is the second most vulnerable and dangerous zone. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any major upgradation plan has been envisaged by the Ministry for upgradation of seismological observatories in Bihar; if so, what is the amount earmarked for that.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I just do not have the information for Bihar. In a general way I may submit that laboratories are being established. I will certainly pass on the specific information to the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He will give you the information.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone, including your goodself is aware of the fact that tremmors had been felt in Latur for nearly one year prior to this earthquake. Whether it is our fault that the Government could not get the in-

formation even after these tremmors. Now, whether the government has thought in this direction that some persons may be responsible for it. Of course, after the installation of the machines the position will be more clean but would the Government look into this aspect as to why the machines have not been installed and who are responsible for this?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no technology to know it in advance.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Are you replying it as a Minister of Science and Technology?

MR. SPEAKER: These are established facts. We should know them.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, after this serious earthquake in Maharashtra and later on frequent occurrence of earthquakes, there was a popular demand from the people of Maharashtra that Japanese experts and also experts from other countries should be invited and they should work jointly. Did the Maharashtra Government recommend Government of India to invite foreign experts to Maharashtra?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Just now I do not have that information.

MR. SPEAKER: They have come there. I am giving you this information.

[*Translation*]

Cost Escalation of Projects

+
*107. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether a number of ongoing projects in the country are far behind their completion schedule;

(b) if so, whether their construction cost has escalated upto 100 percent;

(c) the total number of such projects at the end of December, 1993 and the names of the Ministries to which they are related; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for completion of these projects?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The Department of Programme Implementation monitors central projects costing Rs. 20 crores and more. As on December, 1993, out of 367 projects monitored, 177 projects were behind schedule and their costs have increased from Rs. 53930 crores to Rs. 78363 crores, i.e., by 45.3 percent with respect to their latest approved dates and cost. The sector/Ministry wise breakup of these projects is given in the enclosed *Statement I*.

(d) The steps taken by the Government varies from project to project depending upon their problems. The remedial measures being taken by the Government, in general are given in the enclosed *Statement II*.

STATEMENT - I

No. of projects sectorwise delayed with respect to the latest approved date of commissioning (As on 1.12.93)

Sector/Ministry	No. of Projects
1. Atomic Energy	7
2. Civil Aviation	2

Sector/Ministry	No. of Projects
3. Coal	20
4. Finance	1
5. Fertiliser	1
6. Information and Broadcasting	6
7. Mines	1
8. Steel & Iron Ore	7
9. Chemical & Petro-chemicals	2
10. Petroleum and Natural Gas	21
11. Power	29
12. Heavy Industry	7
13. Railways	44
14. Surface Transport	18
15. Telecommunication	11
Total:	177

STATEMENT - II

Steps taken by the Government to complete projects

- Intensive monitoring of projects by the Project authorities and the Department of Programme Implementation through Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring System.

- In-depth periodical review of progress by Administrative Ministries and constant pressure on the project authorities for expeditious completion.
- Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.
- Close follow up by concerned Ministries and projects authorities with the State Governments, Equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.
- Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction.
- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan and estimates.
- Periodic review by Committee of Secretaries on specific projects.
- Timely approval of revised cost estimates and fund the gap with increased budgetary support, internal resources and extra-budgetary resources.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is suffering a huge loss in the field of atomic energy, coal, chemicals, petroleum, power, railways and heavy industries due to delay in implementation of 177 projects. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether it is a fact that till December 1992 loan amount of eleven billion U.S. dollars

was available with you but that was not utilised and the money remained unutilised. Now, the cost of the project is continuously increasing and it has increased 100 per cent. I would like to know the amount of loan received from the international agencies whether this amount is around eleven billions?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the Ministry is monitoring it. There are constraints of funds. The hon. Member should ask this question to the concerned Ministry or the Department.

Anyway, I will get the information as to how much money they have provided and so on. I can give you the information regarding the cost overruns and time overruns. I will also collect the projectwise information and give it to the hon. Member. Where the unutilised money is lying and in which Ministry or Department, that information I do not have at present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: It was told in the reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on February 23, 1993.

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not relate to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: You have information with you.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I expect the Minister to collect the information and give it to the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Whether it is a fact that Vice President of Asian Development Bank, hon. Mr. Gantar had visited India. He told that 4 billion dollar have been lying unutilised which was meant for these projects. It was told by him clearly on 5th November during a meeting as well as in a Press Conference in India.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I expect you to know how much money is available, why that money has not been spent and why the projects are not going according to the schedule.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The point is that whatever Ministrywise information we have that we will give.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Parliament would hold you responsible for monitoring it properly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is a very important question. If you allow me, I can give you the information.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have information, you can please give it to him.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We receive the information from the concerned projects. We, then, inform the Ministry concerned. Whatever time and cost overruns are there, they are being monitored by the concerned Ministry. We are compiling that information Ministrywise. Anyway, I will collect the information

and give it to the Member. That much I can give.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Sir, it is aptly said that the economic advancement of a nation is judged by the pace at which the development projects are implemented.

The hon. Prime Minister has rightly expressed his displeasure and concern recently for the inordinate delay in the implementation of certain vital projects.

The hon. Union Minister has in his reply to my Starred Question furnished a very impressive list of incomplete projects as on date. The escalation in project costs by only 45.3 per cent, I dare say, is an underestimate. The popular adage 'A stitch in time saves nine' could not have been more true. There are several projects in my home State of Orissa from which the hon. Minister himself hails, which remain unimplemented till today.

Hence, may I know from the hon. Union Minister, the specific steps envisaged to be taken by the Centre; and also whether it could seek coordination from the respective States, for the speedy implementation of delayed projects?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The hon. Prime Minister reviewed the Ministries which are implementing the projects of February 14 and constituted a group of Ministers to submit a report within one month indicating what are the reasons for time overrun which ultimately leads to cost overrun. So, we have got a number of reasons and factors for time overrun and cost overrun.

Apart from that, what will be the possible reasons - according to the views of the experts and a group of Ministers—

for tackling the problems immediately so that the projects which are far beyond implementation will be completed in time on the basis of the recommendations.

About Orissa, I have got a State-wise list of projects. We update it every month. The hon. Member has said that the projects are not being implemented; the projects are being implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister is cabinet level Minister of this Ministry. This new department has been set up to monitor the implementation of various projects. Hon. Minister, himself has admitted that in these 177 projects 35.3% cost has increased. I would like to know whether the new department that has inquired into the losses incurred to the country due to delay in implementation of 34 railways projects and 29 power projects because all these Ministries are important economically and future of the country depends upon them, and also who are the officers or contractors responsible for this escalation of cost and delay in implementation of these projects and whether they have been punished? The situation will worsen further if no one is held accountable for it. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister the details regarding the persons responsible and punishment determined for them.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Out of 367 projects, railway has got 94 projects; this is the highest number. Then coal sector has got 69 projects, petrol and natural gas sector has got 41 projects and power has got 42 projects. These are the

projects which are being implemented by the core Ministries. After we receive the information from the project authorities directly, the Department of programme implementation interacts with the concerned Ministry and whatever information is received that is being discussed and it is sorted out. If it is in the purview of the concerned Ministry then it is being pointed out to them and sorted out. If it requires inter-ministerial discussion for clearance that also is being organised. The Ministry concerned also monitors it. We get the monitoring report. The defects and lacunae which are there, the accountability for the execution of the same rests with the administration Ministry.

This Ministry was created in 1985, its purpose is to get the information, compile it and send it to the Prime Minister's Office. The Prime Minister reviews the projects which are delayed further and gives utmost priority to these projects. He asks us to submit the report within one month and sees to it that proper action is being taken by the concerned Ministry.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The inordinate delay in the completion of these projects will definitely and adversely affect our development. If you go through the nature of the projects which are pending or delayed, you may be able to come to the conclusion that it is because of lack of inter-ministerial coordination and interaction.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically as to what are the steps taken by the Ministry for better coordination and the interaction of different Ministries.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: There are number of factors where it requires inter-ministerial discussion. I have

already replied to that part. But about the number of problems I have a list here.

MR. SPEAKER: What is being done to bring about coordination between the Ministries?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: There is coordination between different Ministries for specific problems. Whatever inter-ministerial problems for specific projects are there those are being organised, discussed and sorted out. When the Ministry gives the report, all the concerned Ministries come together to sort out the problems. That is already there. But there are number of proposals where the Ministry concerned has to examine them and on the basis of that they have to sort out the problem.

My Ministry has only to give the information as to what are the reasons and causes for its delay and escalation in cost and to indicate them as to how to solve these problems. The Ministry is also taking corrective steps because we are being informed by the project authorities that the project which was being delayed has now been picking-up.

Before the end of the financial year we hope that we will improve further for completion of the projects.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is a fact that many schemes remain incomplete and pending as a result of change of portfolio of the Minister, change in preference in the budget and for not making any provision for those schemes in the budget and thus crores of rupees go waste? Who is considered accountable for this loss? I

would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether there is any scheme to start any time bound programme for implementation of these projects? How much amount has been spent on such incomplete projects? Sometimes, Ministers change their preferences, as in the case of Indore-Dahod railway line for which, after spending crores of rupees, Railway Minister has made no provision in the budget, with the result this scheme has come to a standstill. A large amount of money of the country is spent on such incomplete schemes. A token money of one rupee has been allocated. The result will be increase in the cost of the project, when it is restarted.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, a Committee of Secretaries will meet and sort out the problems and I have already planned this. The hon. Member wanted to know the details of the projects, which are pending, why they have stopped and a list thereof. There are 367 projects in total. The number of mega projects is 36 and the investment in these is about 61 per cent. The number of major projects is 135 and the fund requirement is about 32 per cent. The number of medium projects is 196, which requires 7 per cent of the total investment. This is the overall picture, which we get today. Out of the total number of projects, the number of projects which are ahead of schedule was only four.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I have asked about the projects which have been stopped as a result of the change in the preference of Ministers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Why?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The number of projects which have been reported to be on schedule is 178. About the number of projects which are not on schedule, they have not indicated. The number of projects which are behind schedule about which I have already stated, is 177. All these projects are funded by the concerned Ministries. We are not the funding agency. The implementing and the funding agency is the concerned Ministry. Whatever information we get from the Ministry, we compile it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sometimes fund constraint is there.

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly give the analysis of your Ministry.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am saying on the basis of the analysis of my Ministry. There is delay in civil works. Some projects are not being cleared in time by the concerned Ministry. There is delay in recruitment. Land acquisition is another problem, due to which there is delay in implementation of a project. The other problem is delay in award of contract by the project authorities. Then, there is delay in supply of equipments. Environmental problems are there. There is a problem relating to selection of technology and a few of them are problems in importing equipment. These are the reasons for time overrun.

MR. SPEAKER: We will not allow you to say these things on the floor of the House. You have to get the information and give it to the House.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I will get the information. About the first question, I have already replied.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: The hon. Minister has stated that he had reviewed, monitored the projects of several States. Out of 367 projects, the number of projects which are getting delayed is 177. That is why, I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister the problems that he had faced during his review and monitoring exercise and also the reasons for the delay of these projects. The Minister in his statement has given the break-up of the projects and also given the remedial measures. What are the reasons for the delay of these projects?

Now I would give the reasons for cost overrun, about which we had analysed. The reasons are: change in excise duty, customs duty and sales tax; variation in foreign exchange, high cost of environmental safeguard and rehabilitation high cost of land acquisition; and others. So, a large number of problems are there. We had analysed them and we had informed the concerned Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a very interesting question. The hon. Member wants to know why there is cost overrun and time overrun.

Sir, Again I accept the views expressed by the Members in their best judgement and it will be the best way to solve this major problem in regard to implementation of projects and also reducing the cost overrun.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: There is time overrun.

I have given a number of suggestions and the Ministries/Departments have taken the steps to complete those pro-

jects. Since it is a very important subject, if you allow half-an-hour discussion, I am ready to get the views of the hon. Members. Therefore, I will request you to allow half-an-hour discussion, so that I can get the views of the hon. Members.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Kindly allow half-an-hour discussion on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a good question. It is a very important matter. I think, more discussions on this should take place. Now that the demand has come from the Minister himself, I will allow it. I would expect the Standing Committees of the Parliament to look into these matters. Though they may not be able to go into it fully yet they can go into it to some extent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Drugs outside Price Control

*101. SHRI SOBHANĀDRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several bulk drugs which do not fulfil the exclusion criteria are outside the price control;

(b) whether no review of the list of drugs, which are outside price control, has taken place during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether producers are charging exorbitant prices and resorting to over-invoicing; and

(e) the whole-sale price index of medicines in 1986-87 and at present?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). The issues pertaining to exclusion/inclusion of drugs and other related matters, including the criteria for exclusion, have already been discussed on the 19th and 21st August, 1993 in the House. Based thereon, the exercise regarding Review of Drug Policy, 1986 is now in an advanced stage of finalisation.

(d) Price increases in decontrolled category are somewhat higher than in the controlled category. No case of overinvoicing of imports in the recent past has come to notice.

(e) The Whole-Sale Price Index of Drugs and Medicines for 1986 and as on 12.2.1994 are as under (Base 1981-82 = 188).

	Year 1986	Year 1994 (as on 12.2.1994)	% Increase
Drugs and Medicines	119.90	192.40	60.00

Non-conventional energy sources

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

(a) whether the Government have received any expert opinion regarding depletion of fossil energy resources;

(b) if so, the strategy likely to be adopted by the Government under these circumstances;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any plans for the renewable energy sources for coming years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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 KUMAR): (a) The Government is aware of the views expressed by experts in various forums about the eventual depletion of fossil energy resources.

(b) The strategy for the energy sector consists of short, medium and long term development and efficient use of conventional energy sources namely, coal, hydro, oil and natural gas, nuclear energy as well as accelerating the development and use of non-conventional or renewable sources of energy which in long term are bound to play an important role. Details are given in enclosed *Statement-I*

(c) & (d). The Government have established a separate Ministry of Non-Con-

ventional Energy Sources which has formulated plans and programmes for use of Solar, Wind, Biomass, Small Hydro, Bio-energy etc. Details are given in enclosed *Statement -II*.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I**ENERGY STRATEGY FOR FUTURE**

The short-term, medium term and long term priorities and the energy strategy as outlined in the 8th Plan Document are as follows:

Short Term

1. Maximise return from the assets already created in the energy sector.

2. Initiate measures for reducing technical losses in production, transportation and end-use of all forms of energy.

3. Initiate action to reduce the energy intensity of different energy consuming sectors of the economy and promote conservation, demand management through appropriate organisational and fiscal policies.

4. Initiate steps for meeting fully the basic energy needs of the rural and the urban households, so as to reduce the existing inequities in energy use.

5. Maximise satisfaction of demand for energy from indigenous resources.

Medium Term

6. Initiate steps towards progressively substitution of petroleum products by coal, lignite, natural gas and electricity

so as to restrict the quantum of oil imports to the current level.

7. Initiate action for accelerated development of all renewable energy resources, especially the available hydro-electric potential.

8. Promote programmes to achieve self-reliance in the energy sector.

9. Promote R & D effort on decentralised energy technologies based on renewable resources.

10. Initiate appropriate organisational changes in the case of different energy sub-sectors consistent with the overall energy strategy.

Long Term

11. Promote an energy supply system based largely on renewable sources of energy.

12. Promote technologies of production, transportation and end-use of energy that are environmentally benign and cost efficient.

STATEMENT-II

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997): Financial & Physical

Sl. No.	Programmes	Approved Outlays (Rs. in Crores)	Tentative Physical Targets
1.	Biogas Development Programme	320.00	
	a. Family Size Plants		7.50 lakh Nos.
	b. CBP/IBP/NBP		450 Nos.
2.	Improved Chulha Programme	80.00	100 lakh Nos.
3.	Solar Thermal Programme	80.00	
	a. Solar Thermal Energy Systems		2.75 lakh sq. m Coll. Area
	b. Solar Cookers		3.00 lakh Nos.
4.	Solar Photovoltaic Programme	90.00	
	a. SPV Lighting System		25.000 Nos.
	b. SPV Water Pumps		600 Nos.
	c. Other SPV Systems		1720 KW

Sl. Programmes No.	Approved Outlays (Rs. in Crores)	Tentative Physical Targets
5. Wind Energy Programme	90.00	
a. Wind Pumps		4000 Nos.
b. Wind Battery Chargers		500 Nos.
c. Wind Power		100 MW*
6. Urjagram (Surveys)	1.00	
7. Biomass Development Programme	15.00@	
8. Human and Animal Energy Programme	1.00	
9. Bioenergy Development Programme	20.00	300 MW*
10. Small Hydel Power Development Programme	100.00	200 MW*
11. Alternate Fuels for Surface Transportation	10.00	
12. Magneto Hydro Dynamics	10.00	
13. Geo-thermal Energy		
14. Chemical Sources of Energy		
15. Ocean Energy		
16. Hydrogen Energy		
17. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	10.00	
18. Regional Offices etc.	10.00	
19. Information & Publicity		
20. Seminars/Conferences		
21. International Cooperation		
22. Data Bank/TIFAC		

Sl. No.	Programmes	Approved Outlays (Rs. in Crores)	Tentative Physical Targets
23.	Solar Energy Centre	15.00	
24.	Special Area Programmes & Demonstration Activities.	5.00	
TOTAL		857.0	

@ Includes Biomass Gasifiers.

* Includes Private Sector.

Strategy and Action Plan at a Glance

Sl. No.	Programme	Physical Targets/Goals for the 8th Plan	
		As originally envisaged during 8th Plan	Revised Goals*
A.	Power Generation		
1.	Wind Power	100 MW @	500 MW
2.	Small Hydro Power	200 MW @	600 MW
3.	Solar Photovoltaic	3 MW	25 MW
	a) Solar Lanterns		4 lakh Nos.
	b) Solar Photovoltaic Power Packs		400 Nos.
4.	Solar Thermal Power		30 MW
5.	Biomass/Bioenergy	300 MW @	500 MW
	a) Biomass Gasification		50 MW
	b) Combustion & Cogeneration		150-300 MW
	c) Urban and Municipal Wastes		100 MW
	d) Recycling of Industrial Wastes .		150 - 300 MW
	e) Biomass Densification (Briquetting)		50 MW
		603 MW	1655 MW (Total Power)

Sl. Programme No.	Physical Targets/Goals for the 8th Plan	
	As originally envisaged during 8th Plan	Revised Goals*
B. Process Heat and Cooking Energy		
6. Solar Thermal Systems	2.75 lakh sq.m.	11.00 lakh sq.m.
7. Biogas	7.50 lakh nos.	10 lakh nos. \$
8. Improved Chulha	100 lakh nos.	180 lakh nos. \$
9. Solar Cookers	3.0 lakh nos.	7.0 lakh nos.

@ - Includes private sector.

* - Subject to the mobilization of additional financial resources.

\$ - Coverage of all potential beneficiaries in foreseeable future.

Working of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*103. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the implementation of the various J.R.Y. Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any team has been sent to different States to look into alleged recurrent irregularities in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana schemes; 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) to (b). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

is an on-going wage-employment programme and is being reviewed regularly by the Central and the State Governments. The review of the programme is done through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governments. Besides, the State Headquarters and districts, sub-division and block level officers closely monitor all aspects of the programme through visits to the work-sites. State Level Co-ordination committees (SLCCs) for Rural Development also monitor the progress of implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) alongwith other schemes. A representative from the Ministry of Rural Development also participates in the SLCC meetings.

In addition, the Government of India periodically convenes meetings with the State Secretaries and the Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads (DRDAs/ZPs) to review the programme with a view to ef-

fecting improvements in the quality of implementation. The Government of India has also undertaken concurrent evaluation of JRY through independent institutions/organisations to assess its impact in the rural areas in relation to the specific objectives of the programme. The preliminary report of the concurrent evaluation pertaining to the period January to June, 1992 has already been brought out. A summary of the concurrent evaluation highlighting the achievements as well as the areas of concern is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

The Ministry of Rural Development have also introduced a system of Area Officers during the year 1993 with a view to effectively monitor the various programmes of Rural Development including JRY. Under this scheme, senior officers at the level of Deputy Secretary and above have been allocated one or two State(s) each. They are required to visit the State (s) allotted to them and give a feedback on the implementation of rural development programmes including JRY. To give greater attention to the States with higher proportion of rural poor and unemployed, the Area Officers Scheme has further been strengthened w.e.f. 1.1.1994, by including officers from the Department of Programme Implementation, Department of Wastelands Development and the Planning Commission also in the various teams of Area Officers. The Area Officers have visited 21 States during 1993 and 7 States till now in 1994.

(c) and (d). No team has been specifically sent to any State to look into allegations of irregularities in the JRY Schemes. Whenever complaints alleging irregularities in the implementation of JRY are brought to the notice of the Government of India, they are referred to the

concerned State Government for enquiry and appropriate remedial action.

STATEMENT

Summary of Concurrent Evaluation

Positive Points

- (i) Among the various works completed by the village panchayats in different States/UTs highest priority was accorded to the construction of rural link roads. Of the total works completed by the Village Panchayat during 1991-92, nearly 43% related to construction of rural link roads; 17% to construction of school buildings/community centres; etc. 7% to construction of community irrigation wells; 6% to Draining and antiwater logging works; 5% for construction of wells under Million Wells Scheme for SC/ST and freed bonded labourers and the rest for other developmental activities. Thus, it may be seen that a large proportion of community assets were created by the village Panchayats.
- (ii) The wage and non-wage ratio of expenditure incurred on JRY works was found to be 52:48 which is quite close to the norm of 60:40 laid down under the guidelines.
- (iii) Of the total employment generated in various States/UTs, roughly 55% was shared by SC/ST communities; 33% by landless labourers and 21% by women in the rural areas.

- (iv) As regards quality of assets created under the programme, the study has revealed that of the total assets created under the programme during 1991-92, 71% were found to be of good quality; 7% of poor quality and 22% were either incomplete or not upto the approved norms.
- (v) In majority of the cases (i.e. 51%), the payment of wages to the workers were made on weekly basis in various States/UTs. Only in a few cases (i.e. 3.4%), it was on monthly basis.
- (vi) It has been observed that roughly in 77% of the cases, muster rolls were maintained by the village functionaries.
- (vii) In terms of the occupational background of the JRY workers, the study has revealed that a high percentage (i.e. 55%) were landless labourers 39% marginal/small farmers and roughly 6% rural artisans and others.
- (viii) An Assessment of the worker's family members engaged in JRY works was also carried out. It has been observed that roughly 63% of the family members, who were in the labour force, got employment under JRY programme.
- (ix) As to the quality of foodgrains distributed to the workers under the programme, it has been observed that to a large extent i.e. 53% cases the quality of foodgrains distributed to the workers was of good quality and in 41%, it was of average quality.

- (x) The study has revealed that on an average, a worker got 5.39 mandays of employment during last 30 days preceding the date of survey and his family members roughly for 1.92 mandays in JRY works. Thus, on the whole a beneficiary family under the JRY programme got on an average 7.31 mandays of employment.
- (xi) As regards, maintenance of assets completed under the JRY programme, it has been observed that roughly 58% of the assets were maintained by village panchayats; 21% by Block level authorities; and 12% by concerned Department Community and others. However, 9% of the assets were found to be not maintained by any agency.

Areas of concern

- (i) In majority of the cases, the Panchayat ^{Head} at Heads were not exposed to training for undertaking JRY works.
- (ii) The survey also assessed the reasons for delay in completion of works undertaken by the village panchayats. Of the various reasons indicated by the panchayats for delay in completion or works, the most common reason was 'shortage of funds'. Roughly in 43% cases, the jobs could not be completed due to shortage of funds. In States/UTs observed like Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, A & N Island, and Chandigarh, shortage of funds was a serious handicap.

- (iii) At all India level, in majority (say 59%) of the works undertaken by the village panchayats, the utilisation of locally available material was less than 50%.
- (iv) The average wages paid to the unskilled workers, both male and female under the JRY programme was lower than the local average wages paid to such workers during the off/lean season in the panchayat areas. Besides, in a large number of States/UTs, there was disparity in wage rates paid to the unskilled male and female workers.
- (v) An interview of the JRY workers during the survey has revealed that roughly 55% had an annual family income of more than Rs. 6400/-. This is not in conformity with the guidelines laid down for selection of eligible families under the programme.

Apsara Reactor

*108 SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Apsara reactor has been commissioned;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to convert it into a multi-purpose research reactor for export;
- (d) if so the details thereof including the cost involved in doing so;
- (e) the estimated amount likely to be earned by way of export; and

(f) the number of such reactors likely to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apsara was commissioned in 1956. It was the first research reactor in Asia outside the erstwhile Soviet Union. It is a pool type reactor intended for research and isotope production. This reactor is still in operation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Apsara is India's oldest reactor. A proposal to refurbish it with new design features is being examined. The question of exporting this refurbished reactor does not arise.

Bhopal Gas Victims

*109. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the claims of about 1,50,000 persons who were receiving interim relief as persons affected in the Bhopal gas disaster have been rejected because of the economic criteria imposed by the Supreme Court at the instance of the Union Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to review the above criteria; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: (a) to (d). As directed by the Supreme Court, in the second phase of payment of interim relief to the inhabitants of the 36 severely affected wards in Bhopal due to the gas leak disaster, the payment has been restricted to claimants other than income tax and wealth tax payees, assesseees of property tax and sales tax, Government servants and public sector employees. The Government do not propose to review the criteria in view of the above position.

Cement Production

*110. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cement during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the cement industry has reported a shortfall during 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993-94 so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the impact of such a shortfall on the export targets; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The production of cement is as under :

(in million tonnes)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (upto January, 94)
48.76	54.01	54.14	46.89

As seen from the above, there is no decrease in production.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cement industry has stepped up exports. Against the export of 3.58 lakh tonnes in 1991-92, export in 1992-93 rose to 1.15 million tonnes. Export during the period April-December, 1993 has been of the order of 1.55 million tonnes against an annual target of 2 million tones.

(e) Government is providing all infrastructural support to the cement industry such as allocation of coal, wagons for transportation of cement etc. on a priority basis both for domestic market as well as for increasing exports.

Solar Energy Programme

[Translation]

*111. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the Solar Energy Programme during 1991-1992, 1992-1993 and 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have made any assessment of the target fixed

and achievements made in regard to implementation of this Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have noticed any short comings in the implementation of this Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken 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) The State-wise financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the Solar Energy Programme (solar thermal and photovoltaics) during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in the enclosed *Statement - I*.

(b) and (c). Targets have been fixed only for the extension component and not for the demonstration components of the Solar Energy Programme. The assess-

ment of achievements against targets fixed in respect of the extension programme is carried out regularly by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Statewise breakup of achievements against targets is given in the enclosed *Statement - II*.

(d) and (e). The subsidy driven extension programme tended to restrict the demand only to the extent of availability of budgetary resources. The programme also faced problems due to inadequate arrangement for repair and maintenance of systems installed by suppliers. Thus proper market development did not take place. With a view to promoting commercialization of mature solar energy technologies, subsidy has been replaced by soft loan arrangements in respect of Solar Thermal Systems and subsidy is restricted to the Socially Oriented Scheme in respect of Solar Photovoltaics. Action taken is expected to result in greater involvement of manufacturers and market intermediaries in the repair and maintenance etc. and rapid development of the market for these systems and devices.

STATEMENT - I

Financial Assistance Provided to various States for Solar Energy Programme

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Solar photovoltaics			Solar Thermal		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	--	18.32	11.43	3.50	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.75	13.50	73.00	2.74	--	--
3.	Assam	--	2.72	22.97	--	0.35	--

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Solar photovoltaics			Solar Thermal		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
4.	Bihar	5.40	31.50	56.00	39.53	9.86	--
5.	Goa	--	4.32	--	0.93	--	--
6.	Gujarat	--	4.50	2.00	148.56	18.96	--
7.	Haryana	--	30.60	20.25	14.60	19.06	18.97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.40	21.71	30.00	30.63	15.92	--
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.25	41.85	31.75	3.55	8.49	--
10.	Karnataka	--	17.77	20.69	52.36	36.79	--
11.	Kerala	29.70	44.72	67.70	13.72	8.55	--
12.	Madhya Pradesh	84.60	23.94	17.25	107.14	26.52	12.37
13.	Maharashtra	4.05	--	20.00	106.78	65.73	3.30
14.	Manipur	--	13.50	--	--	0.68	--
15.	Meghalaya	33.70	15.75	16.23	2.92	0.20	--
16.	Mizoram	-	20.97	5.70	--	0.26	--
17.	Nagaland	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Orissa	72.23	42.75	6.70	2.03	2.78	--
19.	Punjab	--	19.75	5.00	33.21	29.73	--
20.	Rajasthan	--	57.43	91.80	10.11	--	--
21.	Sikkim	--	--	3.70	1.71	--	--
22.	Tamil Nadu	--	20.31	0.80	48.24	18.78	--
23.	Tripura	13.50	12.06	7.40	--	--	--
24.	Uttar Pradesh	319.75	322.77	501.10	95.22	7.67	22.27
25.	West Bengal	34.65	6.75	57.75	21.42	127.62	--
26.	A & N Islands	--	--	--	0.54	--	--

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Solar photovoltaics			Solar Thermal		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
27.	Chandigarh	--	7.87	--	6.04	2.66	--
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--	--	--	--	--	--
29.	Daman & Diu	--	--	--	--	--	--
30.	Delhi	--	--	38.00	56.67	19.14	--
31.	Lakshadweep	--	--	--	--	3.96	--
32.	Pondicherry	--	--	--	1.42	--	--

Statewise Status of installation under Solar Photovoltaic Demonstration Programme as on 31.1.1994

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SLS	DLS	SL	CLS	TVS	WPS	Power Plant (KWp)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2017	64	75	--	3	60	2.(12)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	424	32	11	90	3	7	1. (2)
3.	Assam	98	101	25	18	5		1.(1)
4.	Bihar	580		800	3	7	28	
5.	Goa	30	31		2	2		2. (1.7)
6.	Gujarat	1563	370	179		51	98	3. (14)
7.	Haryana	453	6	154		63	9	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	197	248	450	9	2	9	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	279	202	650		1		
10.	Karnataka	258			6	3	2	
11.	Kerala	315	138	2.5	7	18	4	1. (1)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5407	100	625	30	16	48	1. (6)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SLS	DLS	SL	CLS	TVS	WPS	Power Plant (KWp)
13.	Maharashtra	2871	65	3000	61		49	3 (0.4)
14.	Manipur	357		224			2	5 (5)
15.	Meghalaya	588	210	400			8	7. (15.5)
16.	Mizoram	119	1092	60	1			
17.	Nagaland	271	8		3	10	1. (6)	
18.	Orissa	1854	185	164	46	37	51	5. (34)
19.	Punjab	48		182		4		1. (1)
20.	Rajasthan	5451				91	4	9. (73)
21.	Sikkim	93	31	196	--	6	3	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1940	50	254		38	34	1. (10)
23.	Tripura	230	568	32	83	102	113	9. (25)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	70015150		350		20	50	31.(143)
25.	West Bengal	1411		150	2			1. (3)
26.	A & N Islands	312	377	46	2		20	17. (89)
27.	Chandigarh							
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli							
29.	Daman & Diu							
30.	Delhi	300		1000			9	1. (5)
31.	Lakshadweep	211					14	1. (25)
32.	Pondicherry							

SLS	:	Street Lighting Systems
DLS	:	Domestic Lighting Systems
SL	:	Solar Lantern
CLS	:	Community Lighting Systems
TVS	:	Solar Television Systems
WPS	:	Water Pumping Systems

STATEMENT-II*Statewise Physical Targets and Achievements of Solar Cookers Programme (in No.)*

Sl. No.	State	91-92		92-93		93-94 (till 31-12-93)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	507	1000	2309	500	864
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	50	-	50	-
3.	Assam	-	-	50	80	50	-
4.	Bihar	200	-	200	730	400	-
5.	Goa	300	-	200	-	200	35
6.	Gujarat	3000	2930	4000	1898	4000	1039
7.	Haryana	500	6449	3000	3925	4000	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2000	4309	3000	2867	3000	2666
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	-	700	-	200	86
10.	Karnataka	100	-	550	-	500	-
11.	Kerala	1000	-	550	22	500	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10000	20500	8000	25805	15000	15000
13.	Maharashtra	2000	5811	3500	2526	4000	579
14.	Manipur	-	200	50	-	50	-
15.	Meghalaya	300	-	100	-	100	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	50	-	50	48
17.	Nagaland	-	-	50	-	50	-
18.	Orissa	200	-	400	-	200	150
19.	Punjab	800	2056	3000	2216	1000	454
20.	Rajasthan	5000	2052	3500	4094	2000	775
21.	Sikkim	50	-	50	-	50	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	200	132	1000	-	500	5
23.	Tripura	-	-	50	-	50	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	900	4000	1227	4000	627
25.	West Bengal	400	-	700	-	300	167

Sl. No.	State	91-92		92-93		93-94 (till 31-12-93)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	50	-	50	21
27.	Chandigarh	600	-	50	350	50	110
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	100	-	50	-	50	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	2000	2869	2000	3828	4000	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	50	-	50	-
32.	Pondicherry	200	-	50	-	50	-
33.	Others (KVIC)	-	-	-	-	5000	-
TOTAL		31000	54815	40000	51877	50000	22643

*Statewise Physical Targets & Achievements of Solar Thermal Extension Programme
(Collector area in metre square)*

Sl. No.	State	91-92		92-93		93-94 (till 31/12/94)	
		T	A	T	A	A*	
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1400	292	1830	1454	166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		260	45	365	-	-
3.	Assam	150	150	365	-	-	
4.	Bihar	1600	-	1830	-	-	
5.	Goa	210	-	365	44	199	
6.	Gujarat	4960	12994	7135	2330	4900	
7.	Haryana	1100	228	1465	872	60	
8.	Himachal Pradesh			1225	755	1465	148
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		900	-	1195	-	36
10.	Karnataka		2400	3938	3265	4820	3390
11.	Kerala	850	246	1095	190	-	

Sl. No.	State	91-92		92-93		93-94 (till 31/12/94)	
		T	A	T	A	A*	
12.	Madhya Pradesh		4960	7714	6950	2214	1200
13.	Maharashtra		4960	7612	7135	3310	-
14.	Manipur	100	312	365	98	-	
15.	Meghalaya		425	30	645	-	306
16.	Mizoram	100	-	275	-	300	
17.	Nagaland		100	-	180	-	-
18.	Orissa	425	60	645	45	22	
19.	Punjab	2350	685	3200	1718	670	
20.	Rajasthan		2350	300	3200	1110	288
21.	Sikkim	260	-	275	132	-	
22.	Tamil Nadu		2130	2837	2925	1608	1010
23.	Tripura	160	-	180	63	-	
24.	Uttar Pradesh		4960	5998	7135	2764	558
25.	West bengal		480	-	640	1156	1276
26.	A & N Islands		160	-	275	-	-
27.	Chandigarh		640	683	915	32	44
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			50	-	180	-
29.	Daman & Diu		-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	1900	3483	2560	-	-	
31.	Lakshadweep		50	-	180	-	-
32.	Pondicherry		425	-	645	245	-
33.	Others	960	-	1090	-	-	
34.	IREDA	-	-	-	-	2500	

No targets were allotted to States during this year due to change in arrangement of financial assistance to users.

[English]

Use of Traditional Chulhas

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to know the percentage of rural house-holds in the country using traditional chulhas for cooking purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the majority of rural women using traditional chulhas are suffering from kitchen smoke related seases; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government and other agencies to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Specific study on the percentage of rural households in the country using traditional chulhas for cooking purposes has not come to notice. However, according to the study conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, about 90% of the rural households use non-commercial sources of fuel such as fuel wood, dung-cakes and agricultural residues. Most of the households using non-commercial fuels for cooking use traditional chulhas.

(c) The studies conducted on health effects of bio-mass smoke indicate that the incidence of smoke related diseases

is higher in rural houses using biomass fuels in traditional chulhas. However, quantified conclusions have not been drawn from such studies as there are many other risk factors for such diseases which are difficult to account for.

(d) To improve the quality of life of rural women and also to reduce the incidence of smoke related diseases in them, the Central Government is implementing two National programmes viz, National Programme on Improved chulhas and National Project on Biogas Development. The two programmes provide for Central subsidy to beneficiaries for installation of improved chulhas and biogas plants respectively, besides other incentives. Under the above programmes, 157.05 lakh chulhas and 18.68 lakh biogas plants have so far been set up in the country.

Science and Technology Parks

*113. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Science and Technology Parks set up in Bangalore recently;

(b) whether there is any proposal for transfer of technology to Indian entrepreneurs therefrom;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements made in this regard to far?

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

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No Science and Technology Park as such has been set up by the Government in Bangalore so far. However, a Software Technology Park (STP) was established by the Department of Electronics (DOE) during October, 1990 as an autonomous society in Bangalore. This has been merged into an agency called Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) set up by the DOE during 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizers

*114. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each type of fertilizer being produced in the country at present vis-a-vis its production target;

(b) their demand and supply, type-wise; and

(c) the subsidy being provided to each type of fertilizer during 1993-94 so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Out of the three main fertilizer nutrients, namely, nitrogen, phosphate and potash, the country produces only nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. The requirement of potash is met wholly through imports. For the year 1993-94, a production target of 100 lakh tonnes of fertilizer nutrients, comprising 78 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 22 lakh tonnes of phosphate, has been fixed.

(b) The details of likely consumption, production and import of fertilizers in terms of nutrients during the year 1993-94 are as under:-

(in lakh tonnes)

Fertilizer Nutrient	Likely Consumption	Likely Production	Likely Import
Nitrogen	94.20	73.20	15.44
Phosphate	28.43	18.30	7.36
Potash	9.00	-	7.20

Note: Carry-over stocks of the previous year were also available during this year.

(c) The details of fertilizer subsidy paid during the current financial year upto 31.12.1993 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

(i)	Subsidy on indigenous nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, including freight subsidy.	2612.79
(ii)	Subsidy on Imported fertilizers	475.75
TOTAL :		3088.54

Note: The subsidy paid on phosphatic fertilizers pertains to the period prior to 25.8.1992, the date of their decontrol.

Even in the case of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, which are decontrolled, a special concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne on indigenous DAP, along with proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and Single Superphosphate, and Rs.1000/- per tonne on imported NOP, is being given by the Government of India through the State Governments.

Pilotless Aircraft

*115. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Pilotless Target Aircraft 'Lakshya' is being manufactured in collaboration with some other country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said aircraft is likely to be put to use; and

(d) the estimated cost involved in its manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is expected to be inducted into Service-use by 1996.

(d) One Squadron comprising of five Lakshya PTA associated ground control system and set of spares is estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores.

Coast Guard

[English]

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

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the strength of Coast Guard during 1994 and 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn up for requisition of off-shore vessels, patrol vessels and other requirements of Coast Guard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to recruit about 120 officers, 300 sailors and 19 civilian personnel during 1994 and 1995 and also order certain vessels and aircraft.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the Plan period 1992-97, 3 off-shore vessels, 3 Fast Patrol Vessels, 16 Interceptor Boats, 6 Dornier aircraft and 5 helicopters are proposed to be inducted into the Coast Guard.

Chemical Fertilizers

*117. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for hike in the prices of chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details of proposals under consideration;

(c) whether the frequent price revisions of fertilizers have affected the chemicals and fertilizers industry and Indian agriculture adversely; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to arrest the declining use of fertilizers in agriculture and under-utilized plant capacity?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). No proposal for increase in the price of fertilizers has been included in the Budget for the year 1994-95.

(c) and (d). The current farmgate price of urea of Rs. 2700/- per tonne is

only about 17% more than its price in 1981. Since 1981 the consumption of nutrient nitrogen has gone up from 36.78 lakh tonnes to about 84.26 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. Urea, which constitutes about 57% of the total fertilizer consumption in terms of material, is still under Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme. To cushion the impact of decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers on the agriculturists, special concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne each on DAP and MOP and proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and single superphosphate has been extended.

The use of fertilizers in agriculture is on the increase. The total consumption of fertilizers in terms of nutrients has gone up from 55.16 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 121.53 lakh tonnes in 1992-93.

[Translation]

Drinking Water in Rural Areas

*118. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have sought assistance from the Union Government for rural drinking water schemes during 1993-94;

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

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). The first instalment of

Central assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), equal to 50% of the annual allocation is released in the month of April and May after the budget is passed by the Parliament, without any specific request from the State Governments. The second and last instalment of ARWSP funds is released on receipt of a specific request from the State Governments along with the following basic information:—

(i) Certificate of actual expenditure from the Accountant General for the period upto 1991-92;

(ii) Utilisation certificate signed by the Chief Engineer and counter signed by Secretary incharge of Rural Water Supply for actual expenditure in 1992-93. The above certificates are required for expenditure under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and ARWSP.

(iii) Utilisation of 50% of the available funds (carry forward of un-utilised amount, if any, from the previous years as on 1st April plus amount released during the current financial year).

2. The details regarding the annual allocation under ARWSP for 1993-94, first instalment of funds released without any request from the State Governments and the 2nd instalment of funds released after receipt of request from the State Governments is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

3. Proposal for release of last instalment of additional assistance under ARWSP is yet to be received from the State Government of Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Details regarding audited Statement of actual expenditure up to 1991-92, utilisation certificate for 1992-93 and other prescribed details for release of last instalment of funds, has not been received from the State Government of Nagaland.

Proposals received for release of funds under ARWSP are being processed in respect of the State Governments of Haryana, Kerala, Orissa and Manipur.

4. As regards rural drinking water schemes under the Sub-Missions, the State Governments have sought technical clearance of the projects and based on that release of first instalment of funds for the amount likely to be spent in 1993-94 and the first few months of the next financial year 1994-95. Projects/Schemes have also been received for revision of the cost estimates of the schemes for some of the Mini Mission Projects.

5. The details of the schemes under the Sub-Missions and Mini-Missions etc. and the present status of the decision of the government on such schemes are given in the enclosed *Statement-II an III*.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing allocation under ARWSP. Funds released without any specific requests and Funds Released based on Specific requests from the State Government
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation 1993-94	First Instalment without request	Second Instalment with request from state	Total amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.24	12.73	28.51	41.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.46	2.31	2.66	4.97
3.	Assam	13.70	6.85	4.975	10.925
4.	Bihar	48.56	15.00	24.27	39.27
5.	Goa	0.84	0.275	0.565	0.84
6.	Gujarat	26.56	0.65	13.28	21.93
7.	Haryana	16.52	6.535	8.26	14.795
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.33	3.25	5.06	8.31
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.03	9.63	9.26	18.89
10.	Karnataka	35.12	11.71	23.41	35.12
11.	Kerala	19.26	5.95	3.685	9.635
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45.64	14.10	31.90	46.00
13.	Maharashtra	54.88	16.95	20.98	37.93
14.	Manipur	3.08	1.54	-	1.54
15.	Meghalaya	4.20	2.10	-	2.10
16.	Mizoram	2.10	0.64	1.46	2.10
17.	Nagaland	4.22	2.11	-	2.11
18.	Orissa	21.60	6.68	10.80	17.48
19.	Punjab	6.88	2.12	4.76	6.88
20.	Rajasthan	68.86	25.78	43.08	68.86
21.	Sikkim	3.72	1.62	2.10	3.72
22.	Tamil Nadu	32.68	10.10	16.34	26.44
23.	Tripura	3.50	1.67	0.686	2.356
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76.48	38.24	29.64	67.88
25.	West Bengal	29.52	9.12	6.00	15.12
	Total	394.0	215.66	291.681	506.441

STATEMENT - II

Details of the projects/schemes received from the State Governments under the Submissions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Villages	Estimated cost	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Providing comprehensive protected water supply schemes and individual schemes, Kurnool.	126	1398.20	All the 8 projects are under technical scrutiny
		11 comprehensive protected water supply schemes and 95 individual water supply schemes in Atmakur area of Nellore district.	123	654.80	-
		Providing drinking water supply to 71 fluoride affected villages in Prakasam district.	71	247.00	-
		Rural Water Supply Project in Mahaboobnagar district		1374.00	-
		Providing drinking water to 97 fluoride affected villages in Ibrahimpatinam area of Rangareddy district.	97	375.00	-
		Safe drinking water to 182 villages in Pulivendla area of Cudapah district.	182	3150.00	-
		Providing drinking water to certain fluoride affected villages in Nizamabad district.	128 + 59	2380.00	-
		Rural Water Supply project in Guntur district.	17	310.00	-

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Villages	Estimated cost	Remarks
2.	Assam	Consolidation of Darrang Sub-Mission project for benefitting 373 villages with a designed population of 5,01,600 by providing 1854 Iron Removal Plants (IRPs)		22.643	The scope of work has been changed from 1854 IRPs to 1283 IRPs due to increase in cost of material and labour.
		Water quality testing labs in 4 districts		12.00	The scheme is under process. Proposal was received on 25.2.94.
3.	Haryana	Schemes under Sub-Mission on Control of Fluorosis in the district of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Jind, Ambala & Yamunanagar	276	11.068	Clarification in respect of sustainability cost effective solution, report on water quality etc. are awaited.
4.	Manipur	Installation of 155 IRPs under Sub-Mission project		16.87	6 plants approved at a cost of 0.546 lakhs
5.	Meghalaya	Installation of 16 IRPs for serving a population of 43,899 in 79 villages		165.361	Under Technical Scrutiny
6.	Punjab	Rural Water Supply Schemes based on Raw Water Harvesting Structures for Ropar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur	10	3.059	Projects are being processed for approval.
		Drinking water supply project of Ludhiana & Amritsar Districts to tackle fluoride affected villages	119	15.08	-do-

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Villages	Estimated cost	Remarks
7.	Rajasthan	Providing water supply to 94 fluoride saline affected villages in Ajmer district.		1525.00	The project has been approved and release of funds is under consideration.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Water supply scheme for fluoride affected areas in Unnao district	195 villages in phase I 421 villages in Phase II	33.91	(Phase I Rs. 10 crore, Phase II Rs. 23.91 crore)
9.	West Bengal	First phase action plan for safe drinking water supply in arsenic affected villages costing Rs. 1500 lakhs for 5.5 lakhs designed population.		1500.00	Rs. 200 lakhs have been released to State Govt. towards first instalment of 1993-94.
		Revised cost for ARWSP for special assistance during 1993-94. 14 schemes for 97 villages.		1362.07	Under Technical scrutiny
10.	Delhi	Approval of revised cost estimate for Chattarpur water supply scheme		21.19	Under Technical scrutiny
11.	Gujarat				
		(A) Defluoridation Plant:			
		1. 'N' category villages (11 NOs) of Mehasana Distt.		65.96	Processed for approval
		2. 336 villages of 13 districts having fluoride contents about 4 ppm.		888.17	-do-

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Villages Estimated cost	Remarks
(B) <i>Regional W/S Scheme having fluoride affected villages</i>				
1.		Guhai RWSS	352.00	-do-
2.		Hatharva Dabhoda RWSS	264.50	-do-
3.		Zat Panthawada RWSS	400.00	-do-
4.		Khimat Vithodar RWSS	300.00	-do-
5.		Augmentation to Sami-Harija RWSS	450.00	-do-
6.		Central RWSS of Mahsana Distt.	1500.00	-do-
(C) <i>Water Harvesting Structures</i>				
1.		Augmentation to 8 RWSS of Banaskantha Distt.	104.34	-do-
2.		Augmentation to Ambaji WSS	25.00	-do-
3.		Construction of Check Dam across river Bagad about 1 K.M. From village Valar	4.09	-do-
			4.09	
(D) <i>Regional Water Supply Schemes for Salinity affected area.</i>				
1.		Fathepura-Nashratpura RWSS	32.57	-do-
(E) <i>Defluoridation Plants in 167 villages of Baroda and Panchmahals districts having fluoride content more than 2.5 ppm.</i>				
			841.66	-do-

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Villages Estimated cost	Remarks
12.	Karnataka			
		1. PWSS scheme to Ekluspur village in Raichur Distt.-2 No.	8.50	under technical scrutiny
		2. PWSS scheme to Dinni and Nellhal village in Raichur Distt. (2 Nos.)	28.90	-do-
		3. Providing combined WSS to Alur and six other villages in Dharward district (7 Nos.)	84.00	-do-
		4. Providing safe drinking water to the fluoride affected villages in Kolar Distt. & Bellary Distt. (HDPF)	24.00	-do-
		5. Providing Water Supply to Savalagi and Thungala villages in Bijapur Distt.	96.00	Addl., information to be sent by State Govt.
13.	Tamilnadu			
		1. Project report in Salem (45 hab.) project report in Dharampuri (8 hab.)	242.00	Addl. information to be sent by State Govt.
		2. Project Report for CWS to Pochampally and (24 habittions in Dharampuri Distt.)	205.00	-do-
		3. Project Report for providing D.F. plants in 61 hab. of Garpur Constituency	347.00	-do-
14.	Kerala			
		1. Water Supply Project to Kuttanad area in Alleppy Distt. (18 vill.)	800.00	examined for approval
Grand Total			21645.031	

STATEMENT - III

Statement showing the details of the project received under the Mini Missions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Estimated cost	Remarks
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Consolidation of East-Siang Mini Mission District activities for 13 schemes of 2 types with 19 HPS and 70 PSPs covering a design population of 21,300	26.101	Under consideration
2.	Assam	The consolidation of on going activities is Cachar Mini Mission District for 206 schemes in 207 villages for benefiting a designed population of 8.26 lacs.	85.84	Rs. 44.167 lakhs would be provided under Mini Mission & Rs. 32.271 lacs would be met from other sources.
3.	Gujarat	Mini Mission Projects in Dangs	23.06	Approved
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mini Mission Projects in Kangra district	87.83	Approved
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Mini Mission Project in Udhampur District.	94.03	Approved funds released
		Mini Mission Project in Anantnag district	92.66	Approved funds released
6.	Karnataka	Mini Mission Project in Raichur district	77.51	Approved
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Mini Mission Project in Rajgarh district	74.61	Approved
		Mini Mission Project in Shahdol	58.70	Approved

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Estimated cost	Remarks
8.	Rajasthan	Revised project for Churu Mini Mission project (3 schemes) (revised cost (Rs. 1169.00 crores)	531.71 lakhs	Under consideration (addl. cost requested for Rs. 372 lakhs)
9.	Tripura	Consolidation of on going activities in north Tripura Mini Mission district	430.44	Approved Rs. 45.58 lakhs are to be met out of TM's fund and Rs. 194,445 lakhs are to be met out of ARWSP.
Grand Total			1582.491	

[English]

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

*119. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operating agency appointed by BIFR in respect of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited has not submitted any revival plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some steps to revive the company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DE-
VELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF

HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) appointed the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) as the Operating Agency in the case of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. (TAFCO). The Operating Agency did not submit any revival plan but proposals submitted by the TAFCO management and the TAFCO Officers' Association were considered by the BIFR and not found viable.

(c) and (d). On 12th January, 1994, the BIFR have issued a show cause notice under Section 20 of the Act regarding winding up of TAFCO. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

R & D in Drug Industry

*120. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure on R & D in drug industry both in Private and Public Sectors during the last three years;

(b) the projections proposed during the Eighth plan;

(c) the strategy worked out by the Government for encouraging and strengthening R & D for healthy growth of drug industry;

(d) the details of R & D facilities proposed by the Government in drug industry; and

(e) the details of cooperation sought by the Government from multinational corporations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The R&D expenditure incurred by the In-house R&D units in the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector during the last three years is reported to be of the following order:

1990-91	-	Rs. 65 crores
1991-92	-	Rs. 80 crores
1992-93	-	Rs. 95 crores

(b) The annual expenditure by the end of the 8th Plan is expected to go up to about Rs. 150 crores.

(c) to (e). The policy measures taken by the Government and proposed are contained in the Note on the review of the Drug Policy which was discussed in the House on the 19th and 21st August, 1993.

Incentives and dis-incentives for promoting Family Planning

1097. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has recently recommended to the Union Government to introduce immediately incentives and dis-incentives among the Union Government employees for promoting family planning and effectively limiting family;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives and dis-incentives as recommended by the Council;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Council;

(d) whether the Union Government also propose to convey such recommendations to the State Governments for immediate and effective implementation; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e) The recommendations of the Committee of NDC on Population which include modification of existing incentives and dis-incentives to the Central Government employees for adopting small family norm like eligibility of LTC or otherwise, allotment of government accommodation, interest rate for house building advance etc., were considered by the NDC in its Meeting held on 18th September, 1993. The following resolution was adopted in the meeting.

The NDC endorsed the recommendations made by the NDC sub-committee on Population and directed the nodal Ministry, i.e., Health and Family Welfare to now initiate further action. It was also resolved that a meeting of Chief Ministers

and opinion makers for wider consultations on the future course of action needed for implementation of the report on Population would be convened.

Meteorological Facilities to Industries

1098. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Regional Reference Standard Laboratory in the Southern Region at any time during the Eighth Five Year Plan period for providing meteorological facilities to the industries in the Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said laboratory is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). Indian Meteorological Department has no Regional Reference Standard Laboratory anywhere in the country nor is there a proposal to set up one such Laboratory. The India Meteorological Department has already established a Regional Meteorological Centre at Madras and Meteorological Centres at Tiruvananthapuram, Bangalore and Hyderabad in the southern region to meet the meteorological needs of the southern States.

Categories of drugs

1099. SHRI K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories under which drugs are classified; and

(b) the names of the drugs falling under each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The drugs which are under price control are listed in Schedule-I and Schedule-II of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987. The names of the drugs included in these two lists have been notified in the Official Gazette from time to time. The bulk drugs not under price control are referred to as 'non scheduled bulk drugs' in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987.

[Translation]

Funds under minimum needs programme to Madhya Pradesh

1100. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Minimum Needs Programme during each of the last three years and during the current year;

(b) the total amount utilised/unutilised so far by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has presented the details of expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) the names of the States which have not utilised the funds allocated to

them under this Programme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The outlay and expenditure under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and during the current year are as follows:—

(Rs. Lakhs)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Outlay	20871.00	21022.00	28651.00	26790.00
Expenditure	17721.91	17814.36	17375.27	22689.10 (Anticipated)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh achieved expenditures exceeding the approved outlays for Minimum Needs Programme during 1991-92 and 1992-93. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Pondicherry could spend more money under Minimum Needs Programme over and above the approved outlays during 1992-93, but their expenditure had fallen short of the approved outlays during 1991-92. In case of the remaining states, excluding North-Eastern States, achievements fell short of the approved outlays owing to various reasons such as resource constraints procedural, and technical problems, natural calamities and other implementation problems. In the case of North-Eastern States, there has been under utilisation under MNP in all States, except Meghalaya during the last three years. This is mainly due to the

NDC decision to allow diversion of 10 percent Net Central Assistance to meet the non-plan gap during 1991-92 and the implementation of the recommendation of Dr. Rangarajan Expert Group which allowed such diversion to the extent of 20 percent during 1992-93.

[English]

Loss by Heavy Engineering Corporation

1101. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi as on date; and

(b) the reasons for such loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DE-
VELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF
HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI
KRISHNA SAHJ): (a) Total loss suffered
by HEC, Ranchi as on 31-1-94 is Rs.
691.73 crore.

(b) The reasons for losses are high
overheads and high interest burden; cus-
tomers not lifting the finished goods due
to shortage of fund at their end and their
continuing inventory control policy; inter-
rupted and inadequate power supply;
working capital constraints; old plant and
machinery and outdated technology in
some areas frequent Bandhs/civil distur-
bances and excessive manpower and its
high cost etc.

Publication of Law Reports and Journals

1102. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government pub-
lished monthly or quarterly Law Reports
and Journals in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the annual budget for their
publications, the size of the edition and
the number of subscribers in each case?

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

(b) The relevant information is given
in the attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Publication of Law Reports and Journals

Annual Budget for the Financial year 1993-94

Rs. 10 Lakhs.

Size of the edition and the number of subscribers in each case is indicated below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Patrika	Size of the edition	Total number of Subscribers
1.	Uchchatama Nyayalaya Nirnaya Patrika (monthly)	A-5	1350
2.	Uchcha Nyayalaya Civil Nirnaya Patrika (Monthly)	A-5	1350
3.	Uchcha Nyayalaya Dandik Nirnaya Patrika (Monthly)	A-5	1312
4.	Vidhi Sahitya Samachar (quarterly)	A-5	100

New Army Unit

1103. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new Army Unit in North-part of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the requisite land has since been earmarked or identified for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Semiconductor Complex Limited

1104. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint from the employees of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of complaints made by them; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter received from 15 employees of the Delhi Regional Office of Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL), makes the following complaints:

(i) Unjust transfer of these employees from the Delhi Regional Office.

(ii) Allegations of misbehaviour by two employees of Delhi Regional Office and consequent harassment of the complainants.

(c) The action taken by the Government are as follows:

(i) In regard to the alleged transfer, the fact is that the Delhi Regional Office has been closed for reasons of economy. Thus, there is no transfer of employees but relocation to other offices.

(ii) CMD, SCL has been directed to enquire into the allegations and take suitable action against the delinquents if the complaints are found valid.

*[English]***Policy for Small and Tiny Sector**

1105. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-draft the industrial policy for small scale and tiny industries in view of recent liberalisation of industrial licensing;

(b) the salient changes the Government propose to make in this regard; and

(c) the concessions proposed to be made applicable to small scale industries and tiny industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Since the policy for small scale and tiny industries was formulated and announced on 6.8.1991, keeping in view the liberalisation of industrial licensing, there is no proposal to re-draft the industrial policy. However, a separate package of policy measures for tiny industries is under preparation.

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

*[Translation]***Leakage of Question Paper for Central Excise Inspectors**

1106. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the leakage of question papers of Central Excise Inspectors and Income Tax Inspectors examination held by the Staff Selection Commission in December 1993 at an examination centre;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). News items regarding alleged leakage of question papers of this examination at two centres had come to the notice of the Government. In one case, the report has been found to be baseless upon enquiry by the Commission. In the other case, report of the concerned District Magistrate is awaited.

*[English]***Illegal Sale of Land in Chhattarpur**

1107. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi has directed the S.D.M. (South) to conduct an inquiry in the illegal sale of plots in Chhattarpur Enclave;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been conducted and report submitted;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the action is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the total area of Chhattarpur Enclave is 190 Bighas and 13 Biswas. Out of this an area measuring 177-16 Bighas is governed under the provisions of Punjab Land Reforms Act and the remaining area of 12-17 Bighas is governed under the provision of the Delhi Land Reforms Act. As per the revenue records, 55 persons are recorded bhumidars/owners of the land. Gram Sabha Land measuring 15-10 Bighas also forms part of the area of Chhattarpur Enclave. Besides, land measuring 12-17 Bighas which is governed under the provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act has been vested in the Gram Sabha under section 81 of the Act.

It has been reported that two persons/property dealers of village Maidan Garhi are involved in the unauthorised sale of land of Chhattarpur Enclave. Ejectment proceedings under section 86-A of the Punjab Land Reforms Act have been initiated against the persons who have unauthorisedly occupied Gaon Sabha Land governed under the provisions of the Act. For violation of land vested in the Gram Sabha under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, local police have been directed to take necessary action to remove the unauthorised construction/occupation.

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

Development of National Capital Region

1108. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to ensure development in a time bound manner of the National Capital Region, priority towns and growth centres;

(b) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has made certain suggestions in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of these suggestions made by FICCI; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board has formulated the Regional Plan-2001 for the National Capital Region, which envisages accelerated development of selective counter-magnet towns both within the National Capital Region and beyond, through proper investment strategies.

(b) to (d) The National Capital Region Planning Board is not aware of any suggestions made by FICCI for the speedy implementation of the Regional Plan-2001. However, the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Com-

merce & Industry had organised a seminar on National Capital Region in May, 1992, in which certain suggestions to provide a larger role for the private corporate sector in the development of NCR were made.

These suggestions are in consonance with the development modes adopted by the National Capital Region Planning Board in the VIIIth Plan Period, wherein, private sector investment and public—private partnership will have a major role to play.

Strike by Lawyers

1109. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3224 and 3096 on December, 22, 1993 regarding strikes by lawyers and conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices and state:

(a) whether any Committee has since been constituted for this purpose and any view of the problems taken by that Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

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

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

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

EC TV Service Centres

1110. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3286 on December 22, 1993 regarding EC TV service centres and state:

(a) whether EC TV service centres are charging double the amount from its customers than what it pays to its contracted engineers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to charge only that much money from the customers as are paid actually to the engineers;

(d) the number of letters received from the Members of Parliament on the working of the EC TV; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) & (b). No, Sir. The charges levied from the customers are not only for covering the payment made to the Contracted Engineers but also for meeting the expenditure incurred by the Company for maintaining service centres in different parts of the country, to ensure prompt service.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Two.

(e) The issue is under examination in consultation with ECIL.

Water Supply with Foreign Assistance

1111. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects undertaken for water supply in the country with foreign assistance, State-wise;

(b) the status of these projects at present and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed; and

(c) the projects to be undertaken, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A statement showing the list of Urban Water supply & Sanitation projects under implementation with World Bank assistance is enclosed.

(c) The projects to be undertaken with World Bank assistance are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Project/Cost (In Rs. crores)
1.	Tamil Nadu	Veeranam/II Madras Water Supply —410.54
2.	-do-	III Madras Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation — 1105.195
3.	Rajasthan	II Rajasthan Water Supply & Sewerage — 442.40
4.	Andhra Pradesh	II Andhra Pradesh Water Supply & Sanitation —640.00
5.	Maharashtra	Bombay IV Middle Vaitarna Water Supply —570.00

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Project/Cost (Rs. in crores)	Status
1.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Sanitation —321.86	80% of the project has been completed and the remaining portion is to be completed by 31.12.94
2.	Kerala	Kerala Water Supply & Sanitation —127.88	About 90% of the project has been completed and the remaining schemes are to be completed by 31.3.94 except one scheme by 31.3.94

Sl. No.	State	Project/Cost (Rs. in crores)	Status
3.	Maharashtra	Kerala Water Supply & Sewerage – 800.00	59 works have been completed & the remaining works are due for completion by 30.6.96
4.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Water Supply & Sanitation – 150.803	Project is under implementation and likely to be completed by 1995-96.
5.	Andhra Pr.	Hyderabad Water Supply & Sanitation – 257.06	Water Supply Component has been completed.

Development of Small and Medium Towns of Kerala

1112. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Kerala for the development of Small and Medium towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Ministry of Urban Development has received the project reports of Alappuzha and Kollam towns belonging to Kerala State under the revised guidelines of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT). The project proposals of these two towns have been cleared and Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 65.00 lakhs (Alappuzha Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Kollam Rs. 40.00 lakhs) has since been released.

Development Projects by ADB

1113. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has submitted any proposal through the Union Government to the Asian Development Bank for assisting its various development projects;

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

(c) the amount of assistance sought for; and

(d) the present stage of the above proposal?

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). Maharashtra Government has not submitted any proposal under the Urban Development category through Government of India to the Asian De-

velopment Bank. However, in connection with Earthquake Emergency Rehabilitation Management in Maharashtra, the ADB has offered a technical assistance package amounting to US \$ 6 lakhs. This is only an offer and details and modalities are not clear at this stage.

Allocation under JRY

1114. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Budget provision for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for the year 1993-94;

(b) the funds released to the States and Union Territories including Maharashtra for implementation of schemes under the Yojana;

(c) whether the Government have issued guidelines in this regard; 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 Central allocation for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 3306.00 crores.

(b) The Central assistance released to the States and UTs including Maharashtra for the implementation under JRY till 25.2.1994 is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. From the year 1993-94 the JRY is being implemented under the following three streams:

(i) The first stream as per existing JRY pattern with its two sub-

schemes viz. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS). However, the earmarking of funds for IAY has been increased from 6% to 10% and that of MWS from 20% to 30%. The benefits of IAY and MWS have also been extended to non-SC/ST families, subject to the condition that the benefit in financial terms to the non-SCs/STs do not exceed 4% in IAY and 10% in MWS of the total allocation under JRY.

75% of the total funds allocated under JRY in a year subject to a minimum of Rs. 2546.00 crores has been earmarked for expenditure under this stream.

(ii) An intensified JRY in 120 backward districts:

Under this stream, funds have been placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural, Development Agency (DRDA)/Zilla Parishad (ZP) who have to identify pockets of unemployment and under-employment within their districts and take up works from the prescribed basket of schemes for implementation in these pockets. The schemes prescribed include; construction of all-weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, wasteland development, farm forestry etc. to further sustained rural employment and drought-proofing of the area. They also include schemes to strengthen rural infrastructure like primary school buildings, primary markets in

specialty deficient tribal areas etc. with appropriate supplementary funds from other sources/programmes. The districts have to prepare a comprehensive action plan consisting of appropriate schemes from the basket specified above which has to be approved by the PRDAs/ZPs for the implementation of the districts.

20% of the funds under JRY subject to the minimum of Rs. 700 crores will be utilised to implement this programme.

(iii) Special and innovative projects:

5% of the funds under JRY not exceeding Rs. 75 crores per annum will be utilised for projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofing as well as watershed development/wastelands development resulting in sustained employment etc.

STATEMENT

*Central Assistance Released under
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana During 1993-94
(Till 25-2-94)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pr.	21557.22
2.	Arunachal Pr.	127.74

1	2	3
3.	Assam	5937.52
4.	Bihar	53830.13
5.	Goa	246.46
6.	Gujarat	8181.80
7.	Haryana	1268.11
8.	Himachal Pr.	755.21
9.	J & K	712.15
10.	Karnataka	14709.11
11.	Kerala	4961.88
12.	Madhya Pr.	29203.95
13.	Maharashtra	16998.03
14.	Manipur	137.32
15.	Meghalaya	192.96
16.	Mizoram	163.00
17.	Nagaland	537.60
18.	Orissa	17546.98
19.	Punjab	1210.40
20.	Rajasthan	13390.52
21.	Sikkim	142.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	18218.01
23.	Tripura	543.78

1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pr.	48683.86
25.	West Bengal	18826.95
26.	A & N Islands	62.58
27.	D & N Haveli	73.75
28.	Daman & Diu	20.28
29.	Lakshadweep	56.48
30.	Pondicherry	64.28
Total		278360.08

[*Translation*]

**Funds to Districts under Jawahar
Rozgar Yojana**

1115. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana direct to the different districts of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the second instalment was released to the districts as special aid amount with the instruction that the District Rural Development Authorities may prepare special plans of expenditure therefor;

(d) if so, the details of the said instructions;

(e) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that no expenditure has been incurred out of the second instalment provided by it for the plan prepared in the beginning of the current financial year;

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(g) whether the Estimates Committee has pointed out in its report against sending instalments of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana direct to the district authorities; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMAESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Central funds for implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are generally released in two instalments. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, first instalment of Central share was released to the State Government for its further distribution to the districts. However, at the request of the State Government the second instalment has been released directly to the districts to eliminate delay in the resources reaching the implementing agencies namely, districts/panchayats.

(c) and (d). Second instalment of Central share was released to the districts for implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) on the basis of existing guidelines and not as a special aid amount and without any instructions that the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) may prepare special plans for expenditure. However, under intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which is being

implemented in 120 identified backward districts of the country, which include 10 districts from Uttar Pradesh, supplementary resources have been provided to the identified backward districts, where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment and hence need for intensifying efforts at rural employment. Funds have been placed at the disposal of the concerned DRDAs/ZPs who will identify the pockets of unemployment and under-employment within these districts and take up works within a prescribed basket of schemes for implementation in those pockets. The schemes under this category may include construction of all weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, wastelands development, farm forestry, etc. to further sustain rural employment and drought proofing in the area. This may also include schemes to strengthen rural infrastructure like primary schools, primary markets in specially difficult tribal areas, etc.

(e) It has not come to the notice of the Government that no expenditure has been incurred out of the second instalment provided under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana or the supplementary resources provided under Intensified JRY for the plan prepared in the beginning of the current financial year.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h). The Estimates Committee has expressed its concern about the release of funds directly to the districts under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Committee was informed that the reasons for releasing the funds directly to the districts was to eliminate delay in the resources reaching the implementing agencies. In the current year, i.e. 1993-94, some States like Bihar, Karnataka,

Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam have requested that the Central Government may release funds under JRY directly to the DRDAs in order to eliminate delay which is involved in these funds reaching the districts through the State Governments. During 1993-94, funds under JRY are, therefore, released directly to the districts in respect of the States who have requested for the direct release to the districts. Under the intensified JRY also, which is being implemented in 120 identified backward districts, it has been decided by the Government to release funds directly to the districts.

[English]

Scheme for Development of Local areas by Members of Parliament

1116. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the guidelines for a scheme for development of local areas by Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary provision for the scheme during 1994-95; and

(d) the monitoring arrangements made for proper implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The guidelines for the scheme "MPs Local Area Development Scheme" have been finalised. Under this scheme, each MP will have the choice to suggest to the District Collector, works to the tune of Rs. 1 crore per year, to be taken up in their respective constituencies, with each individual work not exceeding Rs. 10 Lakhs. Members of Rajya Sabha may select any district from the state from which he/she has been elected for exercising the choice of works under this scheme. On the basis of suggestions made by MPs, priorities will be drawn according to these guidelines.

Works recommended under this scheme should conform to the general pattern of programmes and projects within the District Plans and the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Programmes operating within the district. They may be implemented together with all the other works, but in a way distinguished as the MPs choice. Thus, there are no separate procedures to be followed for sanctions and implementation of similar works in the district, which are implemented under different tiers of people's representative institutions.

The suggestions of the MPs would be compiled and considered by the District Collectors under these guidelines and accommodated by them, to the extent possible, within the District Plan programmes and other Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Programmes operating at the district level, following the normal procedures.

The works under this scheme shall primarily be asset creation works and no

purchases of inventory, equipment, etc. or revenue expenditure should be allowed. The type of works should be such as can be completed in one or two working seasons, and lead to the creation of durable assets. The scheme is for identifying and recommending development works of small nature based on locally felt needs. Each individual work suggested should not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. The works that may be suggested and taken up should fall in any of the categories of works under the District Plan, especially the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

The following is an illustrative list of works that may be taken up under this scheme:—

- (i) Construction of school buildings.
- (ii) Providing drinking water to the people in the village, towns or cities, by digging tubewells or, other works which may help in this respect.
- (iii) Construction of village roads or approach roads.
- (iv) Construction of bridges on the approach roads.
- (v) Construction of common shelters for the old or handicapped.
- (vi) Construction of building for local bodies or for cultural and sport activities or for hospitals.
- (vii) Social forestry, farm forestry, horticulture, parks and gardens in Government and community land.
- (viii) Desilting of village ponds.

- (ix) Construction of irrigation canals.
- (x) Construction of common gobar gas plants, non-conventional energy systems/devices for community use and related activities.
- (xi) Construction of small irrigation bandhs or lift irrigation schemes of water table reshaing schemes.
- (xii) Public reading rooms or study rooms.
- (xiii) Creaches and Anganwadis.
- (xiv) Construction of public health care buildings, including family welfare sub-centres together with the ANM residential quarters.
- (xv) Crematoriums/Burial grounds.
- (xvi) Construction of Public Toilets and Bathrooms.
- (xvii) Drains and gutters.
- (xviii) Footpaths, pathways and foot-bridges.
- (xix) Provision of civic amenities like electricity, water pathways public toilets etc. in slum areas of cities towns and villages, provision of common worksheds in slums and for artisans.
- (xx) Residential schools in Tribal areas.
- (xxi) Bus sheds/steps for public transport passengers.
- (xxii) Veterinary Aid Centres.
- The following list of works, in particular, shall not be allowed under this scheme.
- (a) Works which do not fall within the scope of the district plan.
- (b) Office buildings, residential buildings, TV centres and other buildings relating to Central or State Government Departments/Agencies or Organisations.
- (c) Works belonging to commercial organisations, trusts, registered societies, private institutions, aided institutions or cooperative institutions.
- (d) Works costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs.
- (e) Repair and maintenance works of any type.
- (f) Grants and loans.
- (g) Memorials or memorial buildings.
- (h) Purchase of inventory, or stock of any type.
- (i) Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
- (j) Assets for an individual benefit, except those which are part of approved schemes.
- (k) Places for religious worship.
- (l) Completion of incomplete schemes.

Payment of advances of any type to the contractors/supplies under any works falling within this scheme is prohibited. Engagement of contractors/sponsors is also prohibited, wherever relevant guidelines do not permit the use of contractors/sponsors.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per Member of Parliament has been released to the States during 1993-94 to enable the scheme to commence immediately.

For effective monitoring of the implementation of the programme district collector will inspect at least 10% of the works and other officers of district, sub-division and block levels will also inspect works as specified in the guidelines. State Planning Department will be the nodal department and coordinate the implementation & monitoring of MPs Local Area Development Scheme at the State Level. Similarly, Ministry of Rural Development will be the nodal agency at the central level.

Hostel Accommodation to Male Govt. Employees

1117. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE
TINDIVANAM:
DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct hostels to provide accommodation to single male Government employees working in Delhi particularly in lower levels in view of the problems faced by them;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to allocate funds for this purpose in 1994-95; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) The emphasis has so far been to construct regular houses in the lower levels rather than Hostel accommodation as the cost is almost the same.

Deep Seismic Sounding System

1118. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any use of deep Seismic Sounding System in the work of Department of Ocean Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of experts working on this system in the Department of Ocean Development; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Sir, the Deep Seismic Sounding System has been mainly used in our country for mapping the deep subsurface geologic structure on land.

The technique has also been utilised for offshore surveys in the continental shelf for oil exploration. Deeper probes in the oceanic areas have not been attempted. Department of Ocean Development, however, has not utilised this technique directly in its present programmes which are not aimed at obtaining deep geologic structural information.

Gas based Power Project in Rajasthan

[*Translation*]

1120. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded approval for setting up of gas based power project in Ramgarh district, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the proposed capacity of the said project and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) whether the work on this project has been started?

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

(b) The installed capacity of the power project is 35.5 MW. The approved cost of the project is Rs. 120.83 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

National Gene Banks

1121. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish National Gene Banks for preserving medicinal and aromatic plants;

(b) if so, the locations of the proposed banks indicating the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also made arrangements for providing training to technicians for preservations of these plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Govt. of India through the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology have set up three national gene banks to conserve the medicinal and aromatic plants in the country. These gene banks are located at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi; Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow; and Tropical Botanical Garden & Research Institute (TBGRI), Trivandrum

respectively. The gene bank of TBGRI would concentrate its activity in peninsular India. The NBPGR and CIMAP banks would, between them cover the other biogeographic regions of the country. All the three gene banks are being equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure including seed and field banks, tissue culture repository, and cryobank. The objectives include not only surveys and explorations of assigned regions, but also collection characterization, documentation, and development of database so as to conserve the valuable germplasm resources of medicinal and aromatic species.

(c) and (d). Training of Scientific and Technical personnel is an integral part of the Gene Bank's activity. The training programme would include techniques and methodologies on various aspects of identification, characterization, conservation, tissue culture, cryopreservation, maintenance of field and nurseries of medicinal and aromatic plants.

SC/ST Recruitment from other States

1122. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (candidates) are allowed to be recruited from other States in the State Government Services;

(b) the details of Government's policy in this regard; and

(c) the name of the States which have banned the recruitment of such candidates from other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The recruitment and conditions of Service of persons appointed to the State Government Services (including the domicile restrictions) is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government. The Government of India does not come into the picture.

(c) Information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

[English]

International Medical Commission Visit to Bhopal

1123. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Medical Commission on Bhopal visited various hospitals in Bhopal recently;

(b) if so, the details of the hospitals, dispensaries and other clinics visited by this Commission; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the members of the so-called "International

Medical Commission" on Bhopal visited Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital and Shakur Ali Khan Hospital.

(c) Government has not received any report from the Commission.

HDPE Woven Sack Manufacturers

1124. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HDPE Woven Sack manufacturers in small and medium sector, State-wise;

(b) the number of labourers employed therein;

(c) the approximate loss due to seepage and wastage while packing fertilizers and cement in jute bags; and

(d) the extra subsidy being paid to fertilizer industry for packing urea in jute bags instead of HDPE bags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). According to the Plastic Woven Sack Manufacturers Association (PLASMA), there are about 150 medium scale and over 400 small scale units engaged in the manufacture of HDPE/PP woven bags, spread throughout the country, employing over 1.5 lacs skilled and semi-skilled persons.

(c) Jute bags used for packing urea have polythene lining inside; therefore, there is no loss of urea on account of seepage. As regards Cement packing in jute bags, the Cement Industry has reported that the approximate loss due to seepage and waste ranges from 3 to 5% depending upon the condition of the jute bags.

(d) Since the rates of both HDPE and jute bags go on changing from time to time, it is not possible to make an exact calculation of extra subsidy on this account. However, in the event of exclusive use of jute bags for urea packing, based on July-September, 1993 rates, there would be an estimated extra subsidy of Rs. 13.5 crores per annum.

Radiation Hazards from Power Stations

[*Translation*]

1125. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Atomic Power plants pose radiation hazards to the people and environment as reported in the Hindi daily Jansatta dated December 23, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey around the vicinity of these plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measure is taken in this regard; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. Radioactive releases from Nuclear Power Plants do not cause any appreciable increase in the radiation levels over and above what is existing in nature. These releases are well within the permissible limits. The Nuclear Power Plants do not pose any radiation hazard to the people and environment. The report carried by the Daily "Jansatta" dated December 23, 1993 in this regard is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Radiation & Health Physics Surveys are being regularly carried out around the vicinity of all the nuclear plants. The Environmental Survey Laboratories located near the power plants keep a continuous watch on the radiation from the power plants. The environmental impact of the liquid and gaseous effluents released by these plants is also constantly monitored by these laboratories by regularly analysing samples of air, water, soil, vegetation and food materials like meat, fish, milk etc. in the surrounding areas to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the people and environment due to nuclear power plant operations. All these survey activities are being carried out by qualified and trained scientific and technical staff working entirely independent of the operating plants.

(e) Not applicable.

Energy Commission

[English]

1126. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special group set up by National Development Council has recommended setting up of an Energy Commission to evolve a long term policy at National Level;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Council;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The work of the NDC Committee on Power is in progress, as such it is not possible to indicate the time by which the recommendations will be implemented.

Protein Rich Rice

1128. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a research by using a novel gene and genetic gum at the J.N.U. in Delhi is being carried out as a result of

which India will soon embark on a product containing a protein-rich rice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to come in common use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes Sir. In order to improve the nutritional quality of cereals (rice and wheat) which are deficient in certain amino acids, scientists at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have cloned and sequenced a gene encoding for a protein of high lysine and sulphur containing amino acid from *Amaranthus* seeds. Amino acid composition of this protein corresponds closely to the protein recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) for optimum human nutrition.

(b) After successful gene isolation and characterization as first step, research work to transfer the seed specific protein gene into rice and other economically important plants like potato and carrot and to study its expression in detail is in progress. It may take 4-5 year to estab-

lish that the Amarnath gene can enhance the nutritional value of rice.

Public Sector Undertakings

1129. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings and cooperative sector units engaged in the production of fertilizers in the country;

(b) the total fertilizer production capacity of each Public Sector Undertaking and Co-operative Sector Unit; and

(c) the details of Fertilizers produced by each Unit during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The names of the public sector undertakings and cooperative sector units engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers, alongwith their installed capacity and their production during the year 1992-93, are given below:

('000' MT of Nutrients) ;

S. No.	Name of Public Sector & Cooperative Sector	Installed capacity		Production 1992-93	
		Nitrogen	Phosphate	Nitrogen	Phosphate
Public sector					
1.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	1036	0	1034.0	0
2.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	268	144	237.9	143.6

S. No.	Name of Public Sector & Cooperative Sector	Installed capacity		Production 1992-93	
		Nitrogen	Phosphate	Nitrogen	Phosphate
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	1000	120	923.1	112.8
4.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	176	112	145.8	117.4
5.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	130	331	94.1	240.5
6.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	0	42	0	28.4
7.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	806	0	235.2	0
8.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	654	0	219.4	0
Cooperative Sector					
9.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited.	863	310	929.5	308.1
10.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited.	668	0	775.8	0

Metro Railway

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

1130. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering for extension of Metro Railway in the Country in view of the growing demand from various concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c), It is the responsibility of the State Government/City Authorities to formulate plans and implement urban transport projects taking into account local conditions, transport demand and priorities. The details regarding Metro Rail Projects under consideration by State Governments are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the City	Details of the proposed Project	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1.	Delhi	A Feasibility study conducted by M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd., recommended MRTS for Delhi over a distance of 184.5 Kms.	7500	In the absence of Budgetary support alternative sources of funding to be arranged.
2.	Bombay	Projects proposals prepared by BMRDA contains suburban railway & road based project for decongesting the urban traffic in Bombay	2248.88	Ministry of Railways & State Govt. to Share the cost of railway projects.Final project proposal under revision by State Government.
3.	Calcutta	Feasibility study by RITES suggests extension of Metro Rail from Tollygunge to Gharia. The report under examination by the State Govt.	186	No proposal has been received by Govt. of India in this regard.
4.	Hyderabad	RITES Feasibility Study recommended a Light Rail Transit System for Hyderabad.	585	The project to be implmented by a Joint Stock Comp. viz. Urban Mass Transssit Co. Ltd.,
5.	Madras	Railway corridor from Beach to Luz under construction by Railways & likely to be completed by 1996.	125	The State Govt. has been requested to get the Feasibility Study conducted for Luz to Taramani.
6.	Bangalore	A committee by State Govt. recomended MRTS for Bangalore in June 1993. However, this report is being updated by M/s. IL&FS.	—	—

*[Translation]**[English]***Manufacture of Tractors**

1131. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import or indigenously manufacture low cost tractors and other agricultural equipments to provide relief to the farmers;

(b) if so, the countries from where these are likely to be imported;

(c) the details of the plan for their indigenous production and the probable cost thereof; and

(d) the types of tractors being manufactured at present and their manufacturing cost and market price 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. There is no proposal for the Government to indigenously manufacture low cost tractors or import the same. Manufacture of tractors and other agricultural equipments has been de-licensed and there is no ban on their import.

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

(d) The tractors manufactured in the country range between 18 H.P. and 65 H.P. and the ex-factory price of these tractors varies between Rs. 92,000/- and Rs. 2,36,000/- depending on the model.

Extension of Metro Railway from Tollygunj to Garia

1133. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the extension of Metro Railway from Tollygang to Garia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal engaged M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., for carrying out a feasibility study for the extension of the Metro Railway from Tollygunj to Garia (8.49 kms). RITES have since submitted their final report to the State Government. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 187.95 crors (at 1990 prices excluding the cost of rolling stock). The Central Government has not received any formal project proposal in this regard from the State Government.

Foodgrain markets in Gujarat

1134. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foodgrain markets in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some new markets in the State during 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have chalked out any programme to provide adequate facilities in these markets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) There are 223 markets where foodgrains are mainly marketed.

(b) to (e). *The centrally sponsored scheme for Development of Markets has been transferred to the State Governments as per decision of the National Development Council from the year 1992-93. Therefore, the Government of India has no plan either to open new markets or provide facilities in the existing markets in the State. However, the State Government proposes to open some new markets during the year 1994-95, the details of which are yet to be finalised. The State Government has also made a provision of Rs. 334.00 lakhs in the State five year plan for providing infrastructural facilities in the market yards, out of which Rs. 44 lakhs have been provided for the current financial year and Rs. 38 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1994-95.*

Mangalore Fertilizer Plant

1135. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mangalore Fertilizer Plant is likely to start production during the beginning of 1994; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The fertilizer plant of M/s. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (MCF) has resumed production in the first week of February, 1994.

[*Translation*]

Retrenchment of Employees from Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

1136. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearabout one lakh employees of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation situated at Namrup are being retrenched;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether any alternative service scheme has been proposed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) As on 1.12.1993 the Namrup Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) had only 2702 employees in position. There is, at present, no proposal to retrench them.

Cachar Paper Mill, Assam

[English]

1138. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cachar Paper Mill, Panchgram, Assam is incurring continuous loss;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred by the Mill so far and during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such loss; and

(d) the measures taken so far to make it viable?

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) Cumulative net loss upto 31.3.1993 was Rs. 210 crore. Losses in the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Loss
1990-91	39
1991-92	41
1992-93	37

(c) The reasons for the losses are low capacity utilisation, operational problems, locational disadvantages, lack of infrastructural facilities, high incidence of interest and depreciation and market conditions.

(d) Certain technical problems have been identified and action initiated to overcome them and improve the production performance. Govt. has for some time been examining various alternatives for making it viable e.g. restructuring, feasibility of making it over to private sector etc.

[Translation]

Industrial complexes by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1139. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has prepared any scheme to set up industrial complexes in rural areas for the expansion of rural industries;

(b) if so, the number of such complexes set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission by the end of December, 1993, State-wise; and

(c) the average number of industries likely to be set up in each such complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The KVIC in its meeting held on 31.8.90 had taken of decision to set up industrial complex in village to promote industrial development in the rural areas. Only one V.I. industrial estate has been set up upto December, 1993. A Ghani Oil Complex is under implementation in Bijapur Industrial Area by an Institution under Karnataka KVI Board under Bank Finance Scheme. It is proposed to install 262 Ghanis in phased manner. First phase consisting of 50 power ghanis is near completion.

(c) So far 32 Workshops have been constructed in the village industries industrial estate for establishing V.I. units, out of which five sheds are distributed to village industries artisans and have started functioning there.

Export of Computers

1140. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to export computers in 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the types of computers proposed to be exported and the names of the firms going to export such computers; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c), Government itself is not involved in exports of computers directly. Computer manufacturers, merchant exporters etc. export various types of computer systems to various countries. The types of computer hardware being exported include desk Top Computer. Dot Matrix Printer, Floppy Disc Drive, Winchester Disc Drive. VGA Monitor (Mono/Colour), Key Boards.

The Government of India has taken the following steps to boost the production of computer industry:

- (i) Manufacture of computers is freely allowed without an industrial licence.
- (ii) There is no locational restrictions for setting up computer industry.
- (iii) Foreign equity participation upto 100% is permitted freely.
- (iv) Import of components for manufacture of computer systems is freely allowed and at concessional customs duty.
- (v) Computers are also allowed to be manufactured under export oriented schemes like Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP). 100% EOU/EPZ to make it internationally competitive.

*[English]***Revival Package for HFC**

1141. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and other public sector fertilizer undertakings have been directed by B.I.F.R. to submit a revival package for rehabilitation of these companies by March 11, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have initiated a dialogue with the employees of these units to finalise the revival package; and

(d) if so, the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Three public sector fertilizer undertakings, namely, Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) and Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), have been declared as sick companies by the BIFR.

In the case of FCI and HFC, BIFR has directed that revival packages may be submitted by 31.3.1994. In the case of

PDIL, such a package has to be submitted to the operating agency by 17.4.1994.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the latest directions of the BIFR, Government have held unit-wise discussions with the employees for exploring the possibility of finalising an agreed revival package for submission to the BIFR. Any decision on the revival packages of these companies would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Funds for Cooperative Sector

1142. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the funds sanctioned to cooperative sector in Gujarat State during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The Eighth Plan outlay agreed for the Cooperation Sector under the State Plan of Gujarat is Rs. 82 crores.

Wind Farms in coastal areas of Gujarat

1143. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for setting up of wind farms in the private sector in the coastal region of Saurashtra and other potential sites in the State during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has requested for any financial assistance for setting up of wind farms during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the State Government have received 46 private sector applications for installation of a total wind power capacity of 350 MW in the State.

(c) and (d). A 2 MW demonstration wind farm project at Bamanbore in Surendra Nagar District has been approved recently at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.8 Crores, with a Central share of Rs. 3.84 Crores. There is no other proposal pending with the Government.

Accident Rate in Indian Air Force

1144. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the accident rate per 10,000 flying hours indentified in the Indian Air Force;

(b) the comparative number of air accidents in the Indian Air Force during 1991, 1992 and 1993; and

(c) the major causes indentified for such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The accident

rate of the IAF in the present decade is better than that of the previous decade. The air accidents details are as follows:

Year	No. of Accidents
1991	33
1992	24
1993	15

(c) The major causes indentified for flying accidents in the IAF are:

(i) Human error

(ii) Technical defects

(iii) Bird hit.

Foreign collaboration in drug sector

1145. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign collaboration proposals cleared in the drug sector during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of Indian companies/foreign companies products involved, its terms and conditions and period of payment;

(c) whether any of these projects has since been implemented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FER-

TILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Engaging Counsels on Wages

1146. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether litigation in the High Courts and Supreme Court has become very high;

(b) if so, the details of proposals being considered to engage the competent counsels on wages in the High Courts and Supreme Court to reduce the fees and expenses being incurred in litigation; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to the difficulties being faced by the appellants in the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices was held in December, 1993 to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and to find out way and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible. The Chief Ministers and the Chief Justices agreed among other things, that inordinate concentration of work in the hands of

some members of the Bar had contributed to the accumulation of arrears especially in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. They considered that this led, among other things, to the mounting cost of litigation. They were of the opinion that the Bar Council of India, in consultation with the Bar Councils of various States, should address itself to this problem and make appropriate recommendations. It was felt that the leaders of the Bar should be invited by the Bar Council to participate in the enunciation of any recommendation that might be made in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

Godowns for L.P.G.

1147. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications have been received for the allotment of plots for construction of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) godowns in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the plots are likely to be allotted to these applicants?

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) During the last three years 21 applications from different parties for allotment of gas godown sites have been

received. Year-wise details are given as under:

1991	-	3 Nos.
1992	-	3 Nos.
1993	-	15 Nos.
Total	-	21 Nos.

(c) Allotment of gas godowns sites depends on the availability of such sites and the completion of formalities by the applicants.

[English]

Test Fire of 'Prithvi'

1148. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the test fire of 'Prithvi' Missile has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the 'Akash' and 'Nag' missiles have since been inducted into the Army; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Developmental work on 'Akash' and 'Nag' missile systems is expected to be completed by 1995-96 after which these missiles are expected to be inducted into service-use.

Revival Plan for HFC, FCI and PDIL

1149. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:

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

(a) whether the Government have asked worker unions of the Fertilizers Corporation of India (FCI), Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFC) and Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL) to come out with a feasible proposals to revive these companies by February 12, 1994;

(b) whether these workers' Unions have since submitted the revival plan;

(c) whether the lead bankers which had extended credit facilities to these units and State Governments concerned have also been consulted in the matter;

(d) if so, their reaction thereto; and

(e) the final decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e). Consequent to the directions of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction on (BIFR), detailed consultations were held in the 1st week of February, 1994, with the workers' unions, Banks, concerned State Governments etc. with a view to exploring the possibility of formulating an agreed revival plan in respect of FCI and HFC. Some of the workers' unions/officers' associations of the various units of these two companies have submitted revised proposals for revival of these units. The concerned Banks have indicated that they would be prepared to extend credit facilities for working capital requirements, provided the revival plans so prepared are viable. The concerned State Governments, without committing their financial involvement or takeover of the units, stressed the need for revival of the units.

The final decision in the matter of revival of these companies would be taken by the BIFR which is a quasi-judicial body.

Year	Loan amount sanctioned	Loan amount repaid
1990-91	51.44	5.66
1991-92	78.67	7.22
1992-93	54.63	10.00

(c) As on 31.1.1994, 16 projects for a loan amount of Rs. 23.61 crores have been received in HUDCO. Sanctioning of HUDCO loan is a continuing process and is subject to the fulfilment of various conditions as per HUDCO guidelines.

[Translation]

Refund of deposit by Coop. Housing Societies

1151. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Loan to Orissa by HUDCO

1150. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced to Orissa by HUDCO during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of loan repaid so far; and

(c) the schemes of Orissa still pending with HUDCO for approval?

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 amounts of loan sanctioned by HUDCO to various implementing agencies in Orissa and the amount repaid by them to HUDCO during the last three years are given below: (Rs. in crores)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Cooperative Housing Societies have deposited amount with the Delhi Development Authority in the past years;

(b) if so, whether DDA has increased the land prices during the past years, as a result thereof these societies have applied for the refund of their amount so deposited;

(c) if so, whether the amount has been refunded;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the total amount claimed to be refunded till January, 1994;

(e) whether DDA has to pay interest to these societies on the amount deposited with it;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the amount is likely to be refunded to these societies?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The DDA has increased land prices. Some of the societies who were offered land in 1992-93 and 1993-94 have sought refund.

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that wherever a request has been received from a society, refunds have been made after completion of all formalities. Till date approximately Rs. 1.25 crores has been refunded to the societies referred to in (b) above.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) No interest is to be paid to the societies as per terms & conditions of the offer-cum-demand letter issued to them.

[English]

Manufacturing Sector

1152. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the manufacturing sector of the country during the last two years;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu has been considered as an ideal State for investment in the manufacturing sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total investment in fixed assets, as proposed by the applicants, in the Letters of Intent (LOI) granted during 1992 and 1993 amounted to Rs. 26894 crores. Proposed investment in the Industrial Entrepreneurial Memoranda (IEM) filed during 1992 and 1993 amounts to Rs. 179848 crores.

(b) to (d). In terms of proposed locations in the letters of intent granted and Industrial Entrepreneurial Memoranda filed in 1992 and 1993, Tamil Nadu is the third most preferred State for LOIs and fourth most preferred State among the IEMs filed.

[Translation]

Contract Labour system

1153. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labourers are still working on contract basis in the offices of various corporations under her Ministry in various States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where contract system is prevalent and names of those where it has been abolished;

(c) whether the Government propose to abolish contract labour system and get the work done directly; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, seeks to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishment and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matter connected therewith.

[English]

Prices of Bulk Drugs

1154. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) whether the Department of Chemicals has decided to check price escalation of bulk drugs beyond the statutory period; and

(b) if so, the norms adopted to check such price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The prices of bulk drugs are fixed/revised from time to time in accordance with the Provisions of Drug Prices Control Order, 1987.

Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

1155. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for scrapping of Namrup I & II units of HFC and selling of its Haldia, Durgapur and Barauni units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken in this regard.

[Translation]

Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1156. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats, category-wise, allotted so far to registrants under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana;

(b) the cost of flats being charged by Delhi Development Authority, category-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the allotment of flats under the said Yojana;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the places where the Delhi Development Authority is

likely to allot flats to the registrants under the Yojana?

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 1270 LIG flats and 867 Janta flats have been allotted under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana so far.

(b) The details of cost of flats being charged category-wise, is enclosed as per the *Statements 'A' and 'B'*.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) All registrants under the Yojana are likely to get allotment during the 8th Five Year Plan period, subject to availability of land, infrastructure and basic amenities in areas such as Dwarka, Bindapur, Rohini and Narela.

STATEMENT—A*DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**Disposal Cost of Janta Flats Allotted under Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Total flats	Disposal cost (Approx.)
1.	Rohini	40	Rs.140500/-
2.	Pitam Pura	42	Rs.160800/-
3.	Ashok Vihar	13	Rs.168900/-
4.	Panchsheel	08	Rs.110300/-
5.	Jwala Heri	22	Rs.212000/-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Total flats	Disposal cost (Approx.)
6.	Raghubir Nagar	10	Rs.103800/-
7.	Kondli Gharoli	374	Rs.123900/-
8.	Vikas Puri	003	Rs.133200/-
9.	Hastal Village	002	Rs.139300/-
10.	Paschim Vihar	001	Rs.160100/-
11.	Dakshin Puri	001	Rs.130000/-
12.	Adchini	029	Rs.137200/-
13.	Chilla Village	068	Rs.134700/-
14.	Nangloi Sayed	012	Rs.160100/-
15.	Kondli Gharoli	221	Rs.123900/-
16.	Rohini	014	Rs.140500/-
17.	Raghubir Nagar	004	Rs.103800/-
18.	Pitam Pura	002	Rs.142800/-
19.	Hastal Village	001	Rs.139800/-
Total		867	

STATEMENT - B

*Disposal Cost of LIG Flats Under
Ambedkar Awas Yojana*

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Disposal Cost
1.	Narela	Rs. 3,08,700=00
2.	Binda Pur	Rs.2,32,800=00
3.	Rohini	Rs.3,47,700=00
4.	Trilok Puri	Rs.3,03,900=00

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Disposal Cost
5.	Kondli Gharoli	Rs.2,23,300=00
6.	Dilshad Garden	Rs.2,69,600=00
7.	Jhilmil	Rs.2,43,000=00
8.	Loni Road	Rs.2,53,000=00
9.	Pitam Pura	Rs.2,86,100=00

[English]

Joint sector in Wind energy

1157. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDLWAL:
SHRI V.SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
DR. K.V.R.CHOWDARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had recommended formation of joint sector companies for establishing wind power estates;

(b) if so, the details of the companies agreed to set up such estates;

(c) whether the Government have since selected sites for setting up wind power estates; and

(d) if so, the details of places selected in the States and particularly in the State of Haryana and Andhra Pradesh and the assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government 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) to (d). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has asked State Governments to consider formation of Joint Sector Companies for establishment of wind energy estates with private sector State Government and Indian Renewable Energy Development

Agency (IREDA) as shareholders. The Joint Sector Companies would take up turnkey planning, installation, operation and maintenance of individual wind turbines at a wind energy estate on behalf of small entrepreneurs/investors.

The suggestion has recently been made to all potential States including Andhra Pradesh. Specific proposals are yet to be firmed up by them. No wind potential has so far been established in Haryana.

Employment and Welfare Schemes

1158. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have initiated any schemes for the welfare and employment of women of minorities;

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

(c) whether any preference has been given by the Government to uplift the standard of these categories; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Government for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Special employment programmes being implemented for women include a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development called Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, Jawahar Rozgar

Yojana, Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Employment Assurance Scheme. Scheme of Housing and Urban Upgradation, Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises, Employment and Income Generation Training-cum-production Centres for Women, Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women and Socio-economic Programmes for women. These programmes

aim at providing wage and self-employment for women belonging to poor households. The women belonging to minorities also get benefit of these schemes.

(d) The financial assistance provided by the Government for these schemes during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Scheme	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	13.00	13.00	21.00
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	2100.00	2046.00	3306.00
Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)*	114.80	71.00	74.97
Employment and Income Generation Training-cum-Production Centres (NORAD)	2.00	4.00	4.00
Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	8.00	11.00	15.05
Socio-economic Programmes for Women	8.00	5.75	4.50

* Includes outlays for the Schemes of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) and Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)

Swachh Shauchalayas

1159. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Swachh Shauchalayas in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of additional Swachh Shauchalayas proposed to set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the estimated amount spent/proposed to be spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) In Andhra Pradesh, under various programmes, 163000 individual household latrines (Swachh Sauchalayas) and 1900 community latrines were constructed upto 1992-93. As regards Gujarat, the total number of sanitary latrines

constructed under CRSP and MNP was 68749 upto Jan. 1994.

(b) During the four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1993-94 to 1996-97), the State government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to construct 301700 sanitary latrines. As regards Gujarat, target for the same period under state sector MNP and CRSP is 60000 and 53540 respectively.

(c) The estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred in Gujarat on construction of sanitary latrines during the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 15 crores under state sector MNP and Rs. 10.70 crores under CRSP. In Andhra Pradesh, the estimated amount to be spent during the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 10 crores under the state sector MNP and Rs. 19.34 crores under CRSP subject to the matching provision by the State government.

Electricity without Fuel

1160. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Chakrika Energy Research Centre, Trichur for financial assistance for inventing the mechanism for generating electricity without fuel;

(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 KUMAR):

(a) A representation was received from Chakrika Energy Research Centre Trichur claiming invention of a mechanism to produce electricity without using fuel and seeking facilities at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Hardwar for research. The proposal totally lacked technical details.

(b) and (c). The Chakrika Energy Research Centre was requested to furnish full details directly to BHEL Hardwar for examination and consideration of the request.

Acquisition of Micro-Seismic Equipments

1161. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to acquire modern micro-seismic equipment to undertake seismic mapping of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An extensive network for seismological observatories is already functioning in the country. Further, a Mission Mode Project has been formulated by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) to establish more seismic observatories equipped with modern seismographs all over the country with special emphasis on Deccan Plateau, Mobile

micro-seismic instruments will also be provided.

[Translation]

Development of Trans Yamuna Area

1162. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the Government of Delhi for the development of trans-Yamuna area;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to give special assistance for the development of trans-Yamuna area;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Growth Centres in Madhya Pradesh

1163. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the infrastructural facilities provided by the Government to the growth centres in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the work executed by these centres in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;

(c) whether these centres are not able to perform developmental work due to paucity of funds; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government 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 selected growth centres all over the country including those of Madhya Pradesh would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, banking, roads and telecommunication so as to attract industries to these areas.

(c) and (d). So far, Central assistance of Rs. 14.5 crores have been released to the State Government. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government which is in the process of creating infrastructural facilities by acquisition and development of land for the six centres approved in the State.

Poverty Eradication Programme for Jharkhand Area

1164. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to approve plan-amount during 1994-95 specially for the development of tribal and hilly areas in Bihar (Santhal Paragana and Hazaribagh division i.e. Jharkhand area) and for the eradication of poverty in the region;

(b) if so, the total amount demanded by the State Government as also

the names of the schemes sought to be approved from the Union Government by the State Government; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to ensure the development of Jharkhand area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has recommended Rs. 12.60 crores for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes for 1994-95 to the State of Bihar. In addition, Rs. 666.16 crores has been allocated during 1994-95 as flow of funds under Tribal

Sub-Plan. Also, Rs. 8.01 crores as a grant under Article 275 (1) has been allocated for development of Scheduled Tribes. Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented by the State Government of Bihar for comprehensive economic development of tribal people. However, the Government of India provide Special Central Assistance (SCA) for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) which is an additive to state efforts towards income generation activities. *Statement* showing the details of SCA provided for TSP is enclosed. Funds are provided for the State as a whole for the development of tribals. The Planning Commission has not received any specific proposal for 1994-95 for the development of tribals in Santhal Paragana and Hazaribagh division.

STATEMENT

Statement showing amount released as Special Central Assistance to the State of Bihar during Vth, VIth, VIIth and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the State	Vth Plan	VIth Plan	VIIth Plan	Annual Plan				
				1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Bihar	1758.50	6934.90	11412.21	2931.92	3211.19	3175.25	3394.38	3394.38 (tentative)(proposed)

[English]

Construction of SFS in Kondli Gharoli

1165. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenders for the construction of SFS flats in the Kondali-Gharoli area were awarded to M/s. BOC by the then Chief Engineer (East Zone);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of similar works allotted to other contractors in the same area; and

(c) whether the flats constructed so far are ready for allotment to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has

reported that the tenders were awarded by their Work Advisory Board as these were beyond the powers delegated to Chief Engineers.

(b) The total cost of the contract awarded to M/s. B.O.C. Properties Ltd. was to the tune of Rs. 4,67,00,000/- in respect of 192 SFS flats in Group II of the Scheme. Similar works of Group I, III, IV & V were also awarded to other contractors as per details given below:—

S.No. 1: In Group I, Construction of 240 SFS Category III flats a lumpsum contract of Rs. 5,74,28,035/- to M/s. Ashok Kamal Capital Builders Pvt. Ltd.

S.No.2: In Group III for the construction of 192 SFS houses of category III a lumpsum contract of Rs. 4,63,50,000/- was awarded to M/s N.D.R. Israni.

S.No.3: In Group IV of the scheme for the construction of 160 SFS houses of Category III a lumpsum contract of Rs. 3,89,00,000/- was awarded to M/s N.D.R. Israni.

S.No.4: In Group V of the scheme construction of 192 SFS houses, a lumpsum contract of Rs. 4,64,60,019/- was awarded to M/s. Ashok Kamal Capital Builders.

(c) No, Sir, not yet.

Generation of Employment

1166. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Ministers headed by Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission has recommended that part of the National Renewal Fund be used to boost employment alongwith venture capital to be floated by the institutions like SIDBI with possible international funding;

(b) the other suggestions made by the Committee;

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

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The Committee of Ministers (on Boosting Employment for the Educated Unemployed) headed by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, has submitted its Report to the Prime Minister. As the Report is under consideration of the Government, it is not possible to provide any details about the recommendations of the Committee.

Funds to States for Slum Clearance

1167. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the States for slum clearance and water supply in small and medium towns during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise; and

(b) the schemes so far completed, town-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (b): "Urban Development" is a State subject and specific schemes of slum clearance/improvement are formulated and implemented by the State Governments in accordance with their needs and priorities. There is a scheme for slum improvement in the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme called "Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)". Under this scheme

basic amenities like low cost water supply, drainage, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of lanes and street lighting are provided in urban slums. The slum improvement projects under the EIUS scheme are required to be taken up by the State Governments within their State Plan provisions. The cities and areas selected under the scheme from time to time are determined by the State Governments.

Funds allocated to the States under the State Annual Plans are indicated in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Funds allocated/spent for the State Sector scheme of Environmental improvement of Urban Slums (EIUs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.07	437.00	401.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--
3.	Assam	35.00	35.00	35.00
4.	Bihar	219.83	150.00	396.00
5.	Goa	11.30	3.00	1.50
6.	Gujarat	100.00	220.00	300.00
7.	Haryana	115.00	180.00	190.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.00	63.00	73.00
9.	Jammu & kashmir	60.00	90.00	90.00
10.	Kamataka	845.00	760.00	912.00
11.	Kerala	50.00	130.00	130.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	342.66	439.00	510.00
13.	Maharashtra	800.00	580.00	974.00
14.	Manipur	19.78	25.00	30.00
15.	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00	40.00
16.	Mizoram	10.00	10.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	--	--	--
18.	Orissa	100.00	56.00	81.00
19.	Punjab	175.00	--	175.00
20.	Rajasthan	372.00	365.00	370.00
21.	Sikkim	10.00	5.00	5.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	210.00	260.00	230.00
23.	Tripura	40.00	--	55.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	604.88	5.00	785.0
25.	West Bengal	450.00	2600.00	700.00
Union Territories				
26.	A&N Islands	--	10.00	--
27.	Chandigarh	--	--	--
28.	D & N Haveli	--	--	--
29.	Daman & Diu	--	5.00	4.50
30.	Delhi	200.00	895.00	900.00
31.	Lakshadweep	--	--	--
32.	Pondicherry	32.98	40.00	40.00
(Total States & UTs)		5014.50	8179.00	7432.50

Shortage of Pure Drinking Water in Gujarat

1168. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages facing acute shortage of pure drinking water in Gujarat;

(b) the target fixed to provide drinking water in these villages during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount provided to the State for water supply through laying of pipeline under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) As on 1.2.94 there were 9 problem villages facing the problem of safe drinking water in Gujarat.

(b) These villages are likely to be covered by 31.3.95, alongwith full coverage of partially covered villages/habitations during the Eighth Plan.

(c) The allocation of Rs. 26.56 crore has been made for Gujarat under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1993-94. This includes the amount required for piped water supply.

TRYSEM in Maharashtra

1169. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths trained in Maharashtra under TRYSEM during 1993-94 and the target fixed for the year 1994-95; and

(b) the steps proposed for strengthening of TRYSEM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Upto the end of December, 1993, 5619 youths have been trained in Maharashtra under TRYSEM and 18234 were under training. The target for 1994-95 is yet to be finalised.

(b) For the strengthening of TRYSEM and bringing about overall improvement in the implementation of TRYSEM in the country, the State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to take the following steps:

- (i) Set up a sub-committee under the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) exclusively for TRYSEM. A District level committee exclusively for TRYSEM has already been set up.
- (ii) Improve the selection of the candidates for TRYSEM training.
- (iii) Setting up of production groups from amongst TRYSEM trainees for undertaking the ancillary activities and manufacture and assembly of modern items of production like electronics, diamond & gems-cutting & polishing.
- (iv) Utilise TRYSEM infrastructure funds for strengthening of NIRMITHI KENDRAS (Building Centres) sponsored by HUDCO

in various parts of the country and for utilising the infrastructure thus created for training of youth under TRYSEM in the trades selected for low cost housing.

- (v) Use NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA (NYK) for implementation of TRYSEM.
- (vi) Make extensive use of ITIs, Community Polytechnics, Vocational Institutions for improving training.
- (vii) Train Community Volunteers as Hand Pump Mechanics under TRYSEM.
- (viii) Giving emphasis on sericulture, floriculture, mushroom cultivation etc.

Strike by Delhi Lawyers

1170. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lawyers in Delhi have observed strikes at several occasions during 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such strikes have also been observed during the first quarter of 1994;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such strikes cause serious concern to general public affecting their livelihoods;

(f) whether the Government propose to take some measures to ensure that such strikes are not observed in future; and

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

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

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) In the meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in December, 1993, it was recommended that a committee should be constituted consisting of lawyers and judges at the appropriate level for finding out the underlying causes for lawyers strikes and for evolving appropriate guidelines for preventing indiscriminate closure of Courts. The recommendations made by Chief Ministers and Chief Justices at the meeting are contained in the Resolution adopted by them at the meeting. A copy of the Resolution adopted at the meeting has been forwarded to the High Courts and the Bar Council of India for necessary action.

Water Testing Laboratories in Assam

1171. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any water testing laboratory is functioning to provide safe drinking water in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their locations;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more such laboratories in the State during the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

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

(b) In Assam there are 6 water quality testing stationary laboratories functioning in the district headquarters of Cachar, Darrang, North Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Barpeta and Guwahati; one mobile laboratory is also functioning in the state.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 2 laboratories are being set up with its own funds in Diphu and Hoflong, the State Government has also requested for central assistance for setting up of 15 laboratories at Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Silchar, Tezpur, Goalpara, Nalbari, Morigaon, Karimganj, Golaghat, Sivsagar, Tinsukhya, Nongong, Phemaji and Jorhat.

Import of Fertilizer

1172. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to import 25,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash and Diammonium phosphate fertilizer from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The MMTC Limited, the canalising agency, has contracted for import of 95,000 Metric Tonnes of Urea only from Bangladesh.

Renting out of Building by Cultural Societies

1173. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhartiya Kala Kendra, Shri Ram Centre for Art and Culture, Indian Council of World Affairs (Sapru House), Gandharav Mahavidyalaya and Sangeet Bharti have rented out any part of their buildings;

(b) if so, the parties to which these have been rented out and their terms and conditions;

(c) the total income derived by each one of these Organisations therefrom;

(d) whether permission from L& DO was sought in this regard;

(e) if not, whether any misuse charges have been demanded by L&DO from them; and

(f) if so, the amount so realised from each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

Bilateral Relations with Uzbekistan

1174. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any agreement recently with Uzbekistan for promoting bilateral relations in Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Sir, a Protocol was concluded on 5th January 1994 between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of an Indo-Uzbek Centre in Tashkent for the Promotion of Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The objectives of the Centre *inter alia* include:

- exchange of scientists in the chosen fields of interest to both sides,
- training and improvement of skill of S & T personnel,
- organisation of workshops/seminars/exhibitions in areas of mutual interest,

— creation and maintenance of a database of the two countries, their S&T organisations/institutions and available technologies,

— promoting exchange of S&T information,

— utilisation of S&T activities for creating joint ventures of relevance to both sides.

This Centre would be acting as the nodal agency for promotion of S&T Co-operation between Indian and Uzbekistan.

Legislation for Lok Adalat System

1175. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to formalise the Lok Adalat System for settling legal disputes by enacting a legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991 containing provisions regarding legal aid has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3rd March, 1992 and is pending consideration of the Lok Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

Growth Centre at Hassan

1176. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the growth centre of Hassan;

(b) the physical progress made so far; and

(c) the funds released so far and the total funds required for the completion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore has been released towards the Growth Centre at Hassan. The State Government has started development work by acquisition of land, etc.

Unemployment Problem

1177. SHRI RATILAL VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken recently effective steps to tackle unemployment problem in the country and particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central allocation for the same during 1994-95 and during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-Wise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Employment has been given a major thrust in the development strategy of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Accordingly, the plan calls for accelerated employment generation through faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high employment potential. Besides, a few Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Special Employment Programmes are also being implemented, important among which are the on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and the Central Sector Special Employment Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). Two new schemes namely, "Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)" covering 1752 blocks of which 97 blocks are in Gujarat and the "Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana" covering the whole country seeking to promote self-employment among the educated youth, have also been launched recently. Employment in Gujarat, as in any State, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State, for which the State Government is mainly responsible and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through programmes of the kind mentioned above.

(c) No allocation is made for employment as such. Allocations are made for programmes of the type mentioned above. State-wise plan allocation of Central funds for these programmes are made only in the Annual Plans. State-wise allocation of Central funds for 1994-95 Annual Plan have not been finalised as yet.

[Translation]

Solar Energy Plants

1178. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States where solar energy plants have been established place-wise and name-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to establish more solar energy plants in the country, specially in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the State-wise/place-wise details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated during Eighth Five Year Plan to various States for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Status of State-wise installation of non-grid connected Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants and industrial Solar Water Heating Systems/Plants is given in the *Statement* enclosed. In addition, installation of two nos. of grid interactive demonstration solar photovoltaics power plant of 100 KW capacity each has been taken at village Kalyanpur and Saraisadai in Uttar Pradesh. A feasibility study for a project of 35 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant in Rajasthan near Jodhpur has been taken up.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 170 crores has been allocated for Solar Energy Programmes during 8th Five Year Plan.

Statewise allocations are made while finalising Annual Plans.

STATEMENT

Statewise Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Nos. (Capacity KWp) (31.12.93)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2 (11.84)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1 (2)
3.	Assam	1 (1)
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Goa	2 (1.72)
6.	Gujarat	3 (14)
7.	Haryana	1 (20)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	—
11.	Kerala	1 (1)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1 (6)
13.	Maharashtra	3 (6.44)
14.	Manipur	5 (5)
15.	Meghalaya	7 (15.50)
16.	Mizoram	—

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Nos. (Capacity KWp) (31.12.93)
17.	Nagaland	1 (6)
18.	Orissa	5 (33.91)
19.	Punjab	1 (1)
20.	Rajasthan	9 (73.07)
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1 (10)
23.	Tripura	9 (24.57)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31 (143.31)
25.	West Bengal	1 (3)
26.	A & N Islands	17 (89.12)
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	1 (5)
31.	Lakshadweep	1 (25)
32.	Pondicherry	—

*Statewise Installation of Industrial Solar
Water Heating Systems/Plants*

Commulative upto 31.03.93

S. No.	States/UTs	Nos.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150
2.	Assam	49

S. No.	State/UTs	Nos.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67
4.	Andaman & Nicobar	18
5.	Bihar	51
6.	Chandigarh	74
7.	Delhi	539
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3
9.	Goa	43
10.	Gujarat	1561
11.	Haryana	198.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	143
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	72
14.	Karnataka	340
15.	Kerala	59
16.	Meghalaya	44
17.	Maharashtra	571
18.	Madhya Pradesh	301
19.	Manipur	24
20.	Mizoram	3
21.	Nagaland	13
22.	Orissa	95
23.	Punjab	392

S.No.	States/UTs	Nos.
24.	Pondicherry	38
25.	Rajasthan	230
26.	Sikkim	26
27.	Tamil Nadu	267
28.	Tripura	13
29.	Uttar Pradesh	645
30.	West Bengal	92
31.	C.P.W.D.	5
32.	Railways	16
Total		6142

[English]

Scientific Cooperation with Mexico

1179. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mexico has shown any interest in sharing technology with our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement to this effect has been signed between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Sir, at the second meeting of the Indo-Mexican Joint Commission, held in New Delhi in November 1993, Mexico showed interest in future bilateral cooperation in different areas of science and technology, including earth sciences, material sciences, biotechnology. Mexico also showed interest in exchange of information in the area of energy, cooperation in telecommunication services and satellite communication, and in space science and technology.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

[Translation]

Development of Electronics

1182. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) the share of Uttar Pradesh in this allocation:

(c) the details of specific projects proposed to be undertaken in Uttar Pradesh during 1994-95 and Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the details of the approved foreign investment proposals cleared in this area in Uttar Pradesh?

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

Period	Outlay
1994-95	Rs. 140.6 crores
VIII Plan	Rs. 611 crores

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

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

(d) During 1993 one proposal involving foreign direct investment of Rs.

160 lakhs was approved by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for setting up a electronic unit in the State of Uttar Pradesh for manufacture of Tantlum Capacitors.

STATEMENT

List of Department of Electronics (DOE) Supported Programmes/projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh

1. Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Gorakhpur.
2. Electronic Research and Development Centre, Lucknow.
3. Electronic Test and Development Centre, Kanpur.
4. Software Technology Park, NOIDA.
5. Electro-Medical and Maintenance Centre (EMM) at HILTRON, Bhimtal and at UPTRON, Lucknow.
6. Development of a computerised 3 dimensional treatment planning system for Cancer Radiotherapy, Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Post Graduate Medicine & Research, Lucknow along with C-DAC, Pune.
7. Development of Microprocessor Based Thyrister Driving System for Electric Locomotives at RDSO, Lucknow.
8. Development of Microprocessor based Instrumentation System for Railway Applications at RDSO, Lucknow.

9. World Bank supported Electronic Industry Development Project (Manpower Component) at:
- Instt. of Engineering & Rural Tehcnology, Allahabad.
 - Harcourt Butler Technological Instt., Kanpur.
 - CEDT, Gorakhpur.
10. Manpower Development Programmes in Electronics and Computer.
11. Employment Generation programme for rural people, by setting up of an electronic production units at:
- M/s UP Hill Electronics Corp. Ltd. (HILTRON), Lucknow.
 - M/s UP Hill Quartz Ltd., Lucknow.
 - M/s Tirupati Engineering Corp., Lucknow.
12. Project Vivek Darpan (use of electronics media for rural and development) at Hathras, Lucknow and Tehri Garhwal.
13. Project on Materials Development at UPTRON, Lucknow.
14. Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Languages in Machine Readable form at SS University, Varanasi and AMU Aligarh.
15. Machine aids for Translation from English to Hindi & other Indian Laguages (Phase II) at IIT, Kanpur.
16. NLP Teachers Training Programme for language teachers at Roorkee University, Roorkee and IIT, Kanpur.
17. Resource Centre for Computer Assisted Learning and Teaching at BHU, Varanasi.
18. Exploring information Processing Structuring in Sanskrit Shastra at SS University, Varanasi.
19. Computer Recognition of Hand Printed Devnagri Text at IIT, Kanpur.
20. Microprocessor based Digital Logger System at UPTRON, Lucknow.
21. System Design and Development of ASICS (FPGA model) for Digital TV at AERF, NOIDA.
22. Studies of Junction Termination and Glass Passivation for High Voltage Transistors at IIT, Kanpur.
23. Development of Electrolytes for Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors at UPTRON, Lucknow.
24. Development of Microwigglers and Compact FEL System at Lucknow Univ., Lucknow.

[English]

Drinking Water Problem

1183. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMCHANDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the places in Orissa and Kerala which have been facing acute drinking water problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make the provision of drinking water in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). As per 1980 and 1985 surveys, all the villages in Kerala have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities. As regards Orissa, there were 9 problem villages as on 1.4.1993 against which 7 villages have been covered with safe drinking water facilities upto 31.12.93. However in both the states, a fresh survey has been undertaken and final reports are awaited. Additional assistance was provided to the State Government of Orissa for coverage of remaining no source villages. All the remaining villages are likely to be covered with drinking water facilities by 31.3.94. Under ARWSP a total amount of Rs. 21.60 crores has been allocated for Orissa for coverage of no source as well as partially covered villages in 1993-94. Similarly for augmentation of rural water supply in the partially covered villages in Kerala, the amount allocated under ARWSP for 1993-94 is Rs. 19.20 crores.

[*Translation*]

Seismographic Survey

1184. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seismographic survey has ever been conducted about Indore and its surroundings;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A deep seismic sounding survey was conducted along Indore-Khandwa profile in 1980-81, for finding sub-surface structures.

Recently microearthquake surveys were conducted at Khandwa, Jabalpur and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh to monitor minor tremors reported in these areas.

[*English*]

Revival Package for IDPL

1185. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.I.F.R. has since approved the revival package for I.D.P.L.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the accumulated losses of the company and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FER-

TILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revival package envisages, inter alia, capital restructuring involving write-off of overdue interest, penal interest, conversion of term loan given by the Government into equity, re-structuring of the business of the company, higher production and sales targets, rationalisation in the manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme etc.

(c) The accumulated losses of the company were of the order of Rs. 627.91 crores as on 31/3/93. The major reasons for losses of the company are high wage component, low capacity utilisation, obsolescence in technology, high interest burden and fixed cost, the constraints of working capital and marketing.

[Translation]

Allotment of Plots/Flats in Rohini

1186. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons had applied for flats and plots under the Rohini Housing Scheme of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the number of the registrants to whom plots and flats of different

categories have been allotted and the number of persons to whom possession have been given, sale deeds have been registered and the remaining number of registrants who have not been made any allotment of plots and flats; and

(c) the time by which the plots and flats are likely to be allotted to the remaining lower income group and middle income group registrants of Rohini Housing Scheme?

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. DDA has reported that 82,384 persons got their names registered in the year 1981 under the Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 for allotment of residential plots in different categories as per details given below:--

Janta	18,390	}	82,384
LIG	38,105		
MIG	25,889		

Registration cancelled	1,538
	<hr/>
	80,846

There is no separate scheme for allotment of flats under various categories in Rohini Residential Scheme which was announced for allotment of plots only.

(b) Details are as under:

Category	Allotment made	Possession letters issued	No. of registrants on the waiting list
Janta	13673	12688	4653
LIG	17109	14006	20540
MIG	10394	7561	14477
Total	41176	34255	39670

In 28099 cases the lease deeds have been executed/registered in the different categories of plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme.

(c) A phased programme has been chalked out to accommodate all the awaiting registrants by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan period subject to availability of land, infrastructure and funds.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

1187. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of families benefited in Uttar Pradesh under the said programme during the said period; and

(c) the extent to which the said programme proved to be successful in upliftment of the poor section in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) As per the results of the latest available round of concurrent evaluation (Jan-Dec., 89) IRDP had achieved its objective in so far as 87.17% of the families surveyed had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 39.28% of the surveyed families had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400 in Uttar Pradesh against the all India achievement of 81% and 28% respectively.

STATEMENT

Statement showing allocation, central releases and families benefited under IRDP during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
Year	Total Allocation	Central Share	Central Releases	Total Families benefited (Nos.)
1. 1990-91	14727.97	7363.98	6810.91	508840
2. 1991-92	13857.12	6928.56	6973.92	462259
3. 1992-93	13062.00	6531.00	6843.74	387961

[English]

Energy from Tidal waves in Kerala

1188. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new projects for generating energy from waves is proposed to be set up in Kerala during Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details with allocation of funds made/proposed to be made; and

(c) the quantum of energy likely to be generated from each such plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Department of Ocean Development is considering a proposal to set up a breakwater integrated wave energy system at Thangassery Fishing Harbour in Kerala during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The techno-economic feasibility studies for this plant are in progress. Depending on the results obtained from the feasibility studies, the quantum of energy to be generated and also the extent of funds required will be decided.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Canteens of AHQs

1189. MAN. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed in filling the vacant posts of different categories in the

canteens of Army Headquarters, New Delhi;

(b) whether there is a provision of reservation for different cadres in this canteen;

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

(d) the number of posts filled up during the last one year upto January 31, 1994, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The vacant posts in the Army Hqrs. Canteen, New Delhi are filled from those candidates who apply against advertisements issued in the local newspapers and satisfy the prescribed educational and other qualifications. In the selection of the candidates, preference is given to the ex-Servicemen, widows of ex-Servicemen and the wards of the canteen employees who have died while in service.

(d) The following two posts were filled during the last one year upto 31st January, 1994:

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|-----|
| (i) | Assistant Manager | - | One |
| (ii) | Accounts Clerk | - | One |

[English]

Contract for Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Project

1190. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has bagged a Rs. 372.62 crore contract for the World Bank funded project for the Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scope of the contract comprises of supply and supervision of erection of turbine generator, boiler and associated auxiliaries.

Recast of IRDP

1191. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recast the Integrated Rural Development Programme to enable beneficiary families to receive more funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (b). It has been a constant endeavour on part of the Government to enable beneficiary families to receive more funds under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. In order to do this the Government has been emphasising improvement in the qualitative aspects of the programme and increase in per family investment. With effect from 1st

April, 1993, the ceiling on subsidy under the programme was enhanced by Rs. 1000 for all categories of beneficiaries. Furthermore, at the instance of the Ministry the Reserve Bank of India has increased the limit for security free agricultural advances where movable assets are created from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. In respect of term loans for agriculture where movable assets are not created, the limit of security free loans has been enhanced from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000. These measures are expected to further increase the flow of assistance per family under IRDP.

Joint Ventures with Italy

1192. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italy has shown interest to have joint ventures with India;

(b) whether a senior level delegation of Italy visited India during February, 1994;

(c) if so, the details of the issues discussed by them;

(d) the projects/sector in which joint ventures have been proposed by Italy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DE-
VELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF

HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI
KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A senior level delegation of CONFINDUSTRIA led by its President Mr. Luigi Abeta is currently on a visit to India (Feb. 28—March 4, 1994). So far, Indo-Italian Joint Ventures cover sectors like Automobiles Components, Ceramic Products, Marble and Granite Processing, Leather Processing and finished products, Tyres, Power Transmission Equipments, Office Equipments, Computers, Textiles, Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals etc.

(e) Time frame regarding implementation depends upon the nature of the proposals/agreements reached by the entrepreneurs of the two countries.

Mini Hydro Power Units

1193. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision to establish 1000 mini hydro power units during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the States and Union Territories where those mini hydro power units are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the total MW power expected to be generated on execution of those mini hydro power units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-
CULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):
(a) to (c). The revised target of 600 MW
set by the Ministry for the 8th Five Year

Plan is proposed to be achieved through about 1000 small hydro power projects.

The projects are to be set up by different States, either through cost sharing by the Centre and States, or involvement of private sector. The execution of projects and addition of capacity in each State will depend on the potential, techno-economic viability, budgetary allocations, and introduction of attractive policies by States to encourage private sector projects.

National Fertilizers Limited

1194. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has been running in loss:

(b) if so, the reasons for such loss;

(c) since when NFL has been incurring loss and the extent thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to revamp it; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Per Capita Investment

1195. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the per capita investment in Industrial Sector at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): The details of State-wise per capita investment in the registered factory sector during 1989-90 are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Invested Capital in the Registered Factory Sector 1989-90 (At Current Prices)

Sl. No	State	Per Capita Investment (Rupees)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1714.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.
3	Assam	612.3
4	Bihar	1142.7
5	Goa	3414.2
6	Gujarat	3021.0
7	Haryana	2218.5
8	Jammu & Kashmir	169.9
10	Karnataka	1422.9
11	Kerala	1145.3
12	Madhya Pradesh	1861.3

Sl. No.	State	Per Capita Investment (Rupees)
13	Maharashtra	4025.9
14	Manipur	3.4
15	Meghalaya	1246.5
16	Mizoram	N.A.
17	Nagaland	198.3
18	Orissa	2074.0
19	Punjab	3720.2
20	Rajasthan	1262.5
21	Sikkim	N.A.
22	Tamil Nadu	2620.9
23	Tripura	327.3
24	Uttar Pradesh	1299.1
25	West Bengal	1645.3
26	Union Territories	1664.0
All India		1924.2

NOTE: N.A.—Not Available

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 1989-90.

Report of Currency & Finance 1991-92.

HUDCO Schemes for Kerala

1196 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects under consideration of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for solving the housing problems in rural and urban areas of Kerala;

(b) whether HUDCO has since accorded approval to these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):(a) to (d). During the year 1993-94 (as on 31.1.94) HUDCO has sanctioned 44 projects with loan component of Rs. 85.41 crores pertaining to different types of schemes in various localities in the State of Kerala. These projects, on completion, will provide 34,182 dwelling units in various categories. In addition, on 31.1.94, 93 more projects for loan amount of Rs. 184.75 crores have been received in HUDCO. Sanctioning of HUDCO loan is a continuing process and is subject to completion of various requirements under HUDCO guidelines by the borrowing agencies.

Growth Centres In Maharashtra

1197 SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the infrastructural facilities provided by the Union Government to the various growth centres in Maharashtra so far;

(b) the details of the work executed in these growth centres during the last two years;

(c) whether these growth centres are unable to undertake any development work due to non-release of funds; and

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

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

(c) and (d). So far, Central assistance of Rs. 8 crores has been released to the State Government. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government which is in the process of creating infrastructural facilities by acquisition and development of land for the four centres approved in the State.

Allocation under JRY in Bihar

1198. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total actual outlay and physical assets created under JRY in the country as a whole, particularly in Bihar during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(b) the corresponding proposed outlay and physical targets during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Total actual outlay i.e. the expenditure incurred under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1990-91 to 1992-93 in the country as a whole, and in Bihar is as under:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	Bihar
1990-91	258851.96	42582.90
1991-92	265989.24	37580.16
1992-93	270476.20	41257.59

Details of physical assets created under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as a whole and particularly in Bihar during the year 1990-91 to 1992-93 is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) Total outlay for implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given in reply to part (a) of the question. Physical targets i.e. employment generated during these years under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the country as a whole and in Bihar is as under:

Year	Physical achievement (lakh mandays)	
	India	Bihar
1990-91	8745.59	1130.05
1991-92	8092.01	847.68
1992-93	7821.02	1036.16

STATEMENT

Details of Assets Created under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) as a Whole and in Bihar During 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

	INDIA			BIHAR		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<i>Items</i>						
1. Social forestry	235081.40	92478.31	63899.43	4704.02	9835.41	10068.85
(a) Area covered (Hect.)	2671.08	6918.04	1511.97	803.70	228.07	170.71
(b) Trees planted (lakh Nos.)						
2. Area benefited through flood protection works (Hect.)	37454.12	56369.56	20739.44	2224.00	388.21	209.40
3. Area benefited through minor irrigation works (Hect.)	17686.49	61708.07	13955.36	2767.00	1517.46	685.00
4. Construction of village tanks (Nos.)	11692	10519	10715	299	288	309
5. Land Development works (Hect.)	10253.92	12889.58	8500.43	374.00	622.00	580.00
6. Drinking water wells (Nos.)	78784	86796	80351	20086	15130	17992

7.	Rural roads (kms.)	148912.36	111706.26	123196.38	39866.00	7834.82	15483.80
8.	School buildings (Nos.)	38490	31403	28514	4710	3711	2843
9.	Development of house sites (Nos.)	14386	9983	10224	4331	1622	4291
10.	Construction of houses (Nos)	67083	86654	75008	1597	1184	400
11.	Panchayat Gharas (Nos.)	12337	9957	9320	3087	2321	1513
12.	Mahila Mandals (Nos.)	1290	1951	1923	183	126	239
13.	Sanitary latrines (Nos.)	32873	28344	15265	2803	2843	1783
14.	Construction of wells under MES (Nos.)	56433	172328	180995	17886	50836	50689
15.	Construction of houses under IAY (Nos.)	181800	207299	192585	21155	22541	28189
16.	Other works	216843	240103	208763	24534	49406	18327

[Translation]

Judges of High Courts

1199. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the age of judges of High Courts from 60 years to 65 years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government for speedy disposal of pending cases in various courts and the time bound programme for appointment of judges?

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) At present, there is no proposal to increase the retirement age of judges of High Courts from 62 years to 65 years.

(b) A meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was convened on 4th December, 1993, under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister to consider the problem of arrears of cases in Courts and to find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/High Courts/Central Ministries for necessary action. The Administration of Justice has been made a plan item with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases.

The Supreme Court vide their Judgement dated 6.10.1993 in W.P. (Civil) No. 1303 of 1987 - Supreme Court

Advocates-on-Record Association and Another versus Union of India has prescribed certain guidelines for making appointments and transfers of Judges in High Courts including expeditious filling up of vacancies.

[English]

Newsprint Control Order, 1962

1200. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Indian Newspaper Society has urged the Government to rescind the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 and allow the functioning of newspaper industry in a liberalised environment;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHNI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The implications of the request are under consideration of the Government.

Housing Facilities to Ex-Servicemen

1201. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Delhi Development Authority to provide housing facilities to Ex-Servicemen, particularly to the handicapped;

(b) whether the demand of this category is being met by DDA on priority basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that they have reserved 1% flats released for allotment to Ex-servicemen, including handicapped ex-servicemen.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent of reservation.

(c) and (d). In the SFS all ex-servicemen are allocated/allotted flats on priority, subject to their applying and availability of flats in the localities opted by them. In the New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979, all ex-servicemen registered under LIG & Janta categories have been allotted flats. The allotment of flats made to ex-servicemen from 1990-91 till now under various categories is as under:

1.	SFS	-	24
2.	MIG	-	70
3.	LIG	-	02
4.	Janta	-	Nil

Recycling of Paper

1202. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum (in percentage) of paper being recycled at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to make it mandatory for a certain percentage of paper to be recycled; 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) About 20% of the paper manufactured in the country is being recycled at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Norms for Packing Salt

1203. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued new norms for packing salt with effect from January 1, 1994;

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

(c) whether representations have been received from the Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce and Industry and from the salt manufacturers against these new norms:

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

(e) the impact of such a change on consumers?

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 consonance with ILO Convention, Government had issued orders for switching over to 50 Kgs. bags from the existing practice of 75/100 Kgs. bags for packing of salt effective from 1st January, 1993. However, in view of the numerous representations from various quarters, *status quo* was allowed to be maintained up to 31st December, 1993.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Considering the difficulties faced by the salt manufacturers/associations, instructions have been issued making the usage of packing norms of 50 Kgs. as optional with effect from 1st January, 1994.

(e) Revised norms for packing salt will have negligible impact on consumers.

DDA Housing Schemes

1204. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the registrants have preferred to withdraw from various DDA housing schemes;

(b) if so, the number of registrants and allottees of DDA flats under the New Pattern 1979 scheme and other housing schemes of DDA who have preferred to withdraw from the schemes (scheme-wise) in 1992 and 1993 respectively;

(c) the reasons for withdrawing from the schemes; and

(d) the measures taken to remove the grievances of registrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the following number of registrants/allottees of DDA flats have withdrawn their registration/allotment under various schemes in 1992 and 1993:

		1992	1993
1.	New Pattern Registration Scheme	211	295
2.	Ambedkar Awas Yojana	Nil	322
3.	Self Financing Schemes	100	257

(c) There are various reasons particular to individuals, for withdrawing the registration/allotment from the schemes. However, the most common reasons are reported to be:

- (i) dissatisfaction when the allottees do not get the allotment in the area/floor of their choice;
- (ii) inability on the part of allottees to arrange funds towards the cost of flat.

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

[Translation]

Quality Control in Construction Work

1205. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of houses built by big construction agencies like the Delhi Development Authority have become dilapidated only after a few years after their construction;

(b) whether any Central investigation agency has been set up to check the quality of the materials being used in the construction of buildings under major schemes as well as to monitor the proper execution of work therein;

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

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). DDA has reported that their works are subject to inspection of the Central Vigilance Commission which is a central investigation agency. The Chief Technical Examiner under the Central Vigilance Commission inspects the works extensively to check the quality and execution of works against specifications. In addition, DDA has its own Quality Control Wing headed by the Chief Engineer, Quality Control who regularly inspects the works at different stages of execution and reports directly to the Vice-Chairman. The day-to-day checking of quality of materials

used in construction is done by qualified DDA Engineers.

[English]

Lok Adalats in Rural Areas

1206. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start Lok Adalats at large scale in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of such Lok Adalats proposed to be constituted in Gujarat State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Lok Adalats are organised by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards both in Rural and Urban Areas. It has always been the efforts of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) to intensify the holding of Lok Adalats and other Legal Aid Programmes in rural areas. This is impressed upon the State Legal Aid and Advice boards by the Executive Chairman, CILAS as and when he happens to visit these States.

(b) and (c). Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted Low Courts but are voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes through persuasive and conciliatory methods. Lok Adalats are being organised by the State legal Aid and Advice Boards throughout the country including Gujarat. The question of constituting Lok Adalats, therefore, does not arise.

Compensation to farmers by D.D.A.

1207. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a number of cases the farmers whose agricultural land was acquired by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have not so far been paid revised compensation as per the award of the High Court made in 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the cases and the reasons for non-payment of revised compensation; and

(c) the time by which such compensation is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As informed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi, no award of High Court has been made in the year 1990 regarding revised compensation.

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

[*Translation*]

National Drugs Education institute

1208. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a National Drugs Education Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). A National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) is being set up in Punjab. The location is SAS Nagar (Mohali) adjoining Chandigarh. The estimated outlay for the project is Rs. 25 crores. The proposed institute will provide for training, instruction and research in various branches of pharmaceutical sciences and technology and allied disciplines.

Demolition of Jhuggis

1209. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether jhuggis have been demolished in many areas of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether any prior notice was given to these Jhuggi-dwellers;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternative arrangement made for these Jhuggi dwellers?

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). Demolition of unauthorised construction and removal of encroachment is a continuous process. However, Jhuggi-Jhonpri clusters on identified priority sites and which were in existence in January, 1990 are to be taken up for relocation to alternate sites on the request of the land owning agencies according to approved guidelines. During the period 1.4.1993 to 15.2.1994, 16 jhuggis have been relocated by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The jhuggis which have come up on public land after January, 1990 are removed according to procedure by the land owning agencies as and when they are detected. No alternative arrangements are made in such cases.

Development of Small Scale Industries in Bihar

1210. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) the extent to which this amount is less than the amount allocated during the last Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no specific proposal from the Govern-

ment of Bihar for allocation of more funds for the development of small scale industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan outlay for Village & Small Industries Sector of Bihar is Rs. 120.32 crores.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan approved outlay for Village & Small Scale Industries was Rs. 70.00 crores while the actual expenditure was Rs. 87.86 crores.

Retirement age for certain selected posts

1211. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the class-I gazetted posts in Government of India in which retirement age is more than 58 years or in which retired persons are appointed; and

(b) the criteria and procedure followed for selecting persons for these posts separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (b). The age of superannuation of Central Government employees is 58 years, as laid down in Rule 56 of the Fundamental Rules. However, in regard to scientific and technical personnel in the Departments of Atomic Energy and Space and Defence Research and Development Organisation, the age of superannuation has

been fixed at 60 years. The over-riding consideration for grant of re-employment beyond the age of superannuation is that it must be clearly in the public interest and in addition satisfy one of the following two conditions:

- (i) that other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job, or
- (ii) that the officer is of outstanding merit.

Approval of the Minister-in-charge would be necessary for grant of re-employment in Group 'A' posts upto the age of 60 years and in some cases approval of the UPSC and also the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet would be necessary.

[English]

Wage Structure in Public Sector Undertakings

1212. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently issued directives to Public Sector Undertakings to have their own wage structure;

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

(c) whether hitherto the wage structure in Public Sector Undertakings was uniform throughout the country;

(d) whether the different wage structure, as per the guidelines, is likely to create serious industrial unrest; and

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to review its decision as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have issued guidelines for the 5th round of wage negotiations in Central Public Sector Enterprises delegating full autonomy to them to conclude long-term wage settlements with their workers unions for a period of five years in accordance with certain parameters. As per these, the Government will not provide any budgetary support for the wage increase and the respective managements will have to find their requisite resources from within their internal generations. In certain PSEs which are monopolies or near monopolies or having an administered price structure, the wage increase after negotiations should not result in automatic increase in administered prices of their goods and services. Further, the wage settlements should not result in increase in labour cost per unit of output measured in physical units. This dispensation gives greater delegated freedom to the Public Sector Enterprises to improve their production, industrial relations and viability of the units.

(c) There is no complete uniformity in the wage structure throughout the country in respect of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs).

(d) and (e). In view of the above, do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Employment and Welfare Schemes of Gujarat

1213. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employment and welfare schemes implemented by the Union Government in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to raise the standard of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State; and

(c) the total financial assistance provided by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Government of India has plans to implement several Welfare and Employment Schemes in Gujarat during Eighth Five Year Plan for the Welfare of SCs., STs and OBCs of which some of the important employment oriented schemes implemented by the Union Government are given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(b) and (c). The Union Government has launched a number of schemes to raise the standard of SCs and STs in the State. The details are given in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Some Centrally Sponsored Employment Oriented Schemes in Gujarat

1. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
2. Nehru Rozgar Yojana

3. Employment Assurance Scheme
4. Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)
5. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

Under agriculture sector, the following Employment Schemes are being implemented:

- (a) Integrated wasteland Development Project for Bhavnagar District
- (b) Minikit in dry farming areas
- (c) National Oil Seeds Development Project
- (d) Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice and Wheat
- (e) National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture
- (f) Implementation of Drip Irrigation Scheme for Horticulture crops
- (g) Soil conservation in the catchment river
- (h) Development of Pulses

7. Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP)
8. Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)
9. Integrated Rural Development Programme

STATEMENT-II

Details of Welfare Schemes Implemented by the Union Government to Raise the Standard of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Gujarat State and Financial Assistance provided are as under

		(Rupees in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds provided during		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship	213.85	291.27	310.87
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	--	25.47	14.38
3.	Book Banks	0.22	1.58	0.30
4.	Girls hostels for SCs	--	11.88	--
5.	Boys hostels for SCs	--	60.66	-
6.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	7.03	4.38	3.05
7.	Liberation of scavengers	--	250.00	186.00
8.	SCs Development Corporations	60.18	56.69	100.07
9.	Special Central assistance for SCP	553.62	666.64	906.53
10.	Implementation of PCR Act and the SCs and the STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.	78.98	33.21	78.33
<hr/>				
1.	Special Central Assistance for TSPs	1649.80	1870.90	1855.84
2.	Under 1st provision of Article 275 (i) of the Constitution	180.80	180.12	356.40
3.	Girls Hostel for STs	11.66	30.13	18.21

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds provided during		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
4.	Boys Hostel for STs	19.162	17.16	23.0
5.	Ashram School for STs	15.38	--	25.00
6.	Vocational Training Institute in Tribal Areas --	--	--	26.10*

* New Scheme

[English]

(b) Does not arise.

Haldia Project of HFC

1214. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haldia Project of HFC has started production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the failure of this plant;

(d) the amount spent by the Government on this Project since 1979; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to utilise the huge amount spent on this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(c) The main reason for failure of Haldia Project was repeated failure of equipment during the commissioning period of the Project.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 751.09 crores has been incurred on the Project upto 31st March, 1993.

(e) The management of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC), with the approval of their Board of Directors, have referred their company including its Haldia Project, to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The BIFR has already declared HFC as a sick company. Any decision on the future of Haldia Project would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

*[Translation]***Construction of Buildings**

1215. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct buildings for hospitals, schools and colleges during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds proposed to be spent by the Government on construction of each building, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Cen-

tralised information for construction of hospitals, schools and colleges is not maintained by the Ministry of Urban Development and sanction for the same is issued by the concerned Ministry/Deptt. or organisation e.g. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Universities etc. The works of autonomous organisations are either entrusted to the CPWD or got executed by them directly. A list of works relating to Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Hospitals proposed to be constructed by the CPWD for the respective organisations is given in the *Statement* closed.

STATEMENT

Kendriya Vidyalayas proposed to be constructed

Sl. No.	Project	State	Location	Approx cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya at Lodhi Road	NCT	New Delhi	150
2.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'C' Type at Vikas Puri.	NCT	New Delhi	164
3.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'C' Type School Building at New Friends Colony.	NCT	New Delhi	144
4.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'C' Tyep at Sainik Vihar.	NCT	New Delhi	164
5.	Kendriya Vidyalaya at IVRI	UP	Bareilly	150
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2 at HBE.	UP	Dehradun	144
7.	Kendriya Vidyalaya UP	UP	Unnao	177
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya UP	UP	Uttarkasi	222
9.	Kendriya Vidyalaya UP	UP	Almora	170
10.	Kendriya Vidyalaya UP	UP	Kashipur	145

Sl. No.	Project	State	Location	Approx cost (Rs. in lakhs)
11.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'B' Type.	UP	Hindon	188
12.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'B' Type.	UP	Rajgarh	188
13.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'A' Type.	UP	Khandwa	125
14.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'A' Type.	MP	Ratlam	204
15.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'A' Type.	MP	Khargaon	183
16.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	MP	Ambikapur	150
17.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	MP	Seoni	150
18.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	MP	Rawa	150
19.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'A' Type & Residential Quarters.	MP	Dantiwada	183
20.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	MP	Satna	183
21.	Kendriya Vidyalaya & Staff Qtrs.	KAR	Gulbarga	161
22.	Kendriya Vidyalaya & Staff qtrs. at CRPF Base Centre.	AP	Hyderabad	160
23.	Kendriya Vidyalaya-II Projects School SOI, Uppal.	AP	Hyderabad	160
24.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'A' Type School.	TN	Mandapam	179
25.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Pallipuram	KER	Trivandrum	207
26.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'A' Type & Qtrs. Payyanoor.	KER	Cannañore	207
27.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	BIH	Dhanbad	170
28.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Baily Road	BIH	Patna	170
29.	Kendriya Vidyalaya School Bldg.	BIH	Muzzaffarpur	170

Sl. No.	Project	State	Location	Approx cost (Rs. in lakhs)
30.	Kendriya Vidyalaya CRPF Campus.	BIH	Ranchi	170
31.	Kendriya Vidyalaya-II IC Block Salt Lake.	W.B.	Calcutta	175
32.	Kendriya Vidyalaya CRPF campus	W.B.	Durgapur	177
33.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	ASSAM	Silchar	176
34.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	ORISSA	Charbetia	175
35.	Kendriya Vidyalaya CRPF, Campus.	ORISSA	Bhubaneswar	180
36.	Kendriya Vidyalaya 'B' Type, Bantalab	J&K	Jammu	114

Kendriya Vidyalayas proposed to be constructed

1.	Navodaya Vidyalaya	W.B.	Dharbanga	206
2.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Yakokai	NAGA	Kohima	162
3.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Manipur	Manipur	Bishnupur	191
4.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Bhimanara Yannaguda	KAR	Gulbarga	130
5.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Lum Bui	Manipur	Ukhrul	138

Hospitals

1.	50 Bedded Hospital for Central Research Instt. for Homeopathy at Noida.	UP	Noida	139
2.	50 Bedded Hospital at Tirunelveli	TN	Triunelveli	455

[English]

Import of Sulphur

1216. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import sulphur during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether import of sulphur is

likely to affect the indigenous fertilizer units; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain the prices of fertilizer at reasonable levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Sulphur imports for the fertilizer industry is no more a canalised item. There is no proposal to import sulphur on Government account.

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

Independent Body for Fixing Prices of Bulk Drugs

1217. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up an independent body for fixing prices for bulk drugs and formulations;

(b) if so, the composition of this body and the likely time to be taken for fixing and revising the drug prices and its modus operandi; and

(c) the extent to which the prices of essential medicines are likely to be regulated and monitored?

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

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The subject matter relating to mechanism of fixing/revising the prices of bulk drugs and formulations forms part of the review of policy of 1986, which is at an advanced stage of consideration.

Ratio of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sector

1218. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest ratio of average income from agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector;

(b) the details of real income of a farmer in Orissa as compared to the people working in other sectors of economy; and

(c) steps being taken to increase the income of the farmers in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) In 1991-92, the ratio of Agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the Net State Domestic Product of Orissa was 42.2 per cent and 57.9 per cent respectively.

(b) Sector-wise per capita income is not available.

(c) Under Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector, the State Undertakes vari-

ous Central, Centrally Sponsored as well as State Plan Schemes for bringing about overall agricultural development which helps in increasing income of the farmers. The major Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in the State are : (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, (ii) River Valley Project and Flood Prone River Project. (iii) Integrated Programme for Rice Development. (iv) Fresh Water Aquaculture. (v) Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries (Motorisation of traditional craft and introduction of off-shore pelagic craft). (vi) Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farms Development. (vii) Group Accident Insurance Scheme & Model Fishermen Villages. (viii) National Rinderpest Eradication Programme. (ix) Assistance to States for the Control of Animal Diseases. (x) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme. (xi) Assistance to States for Modernisation of Abattoirs. Carcass and By Products Utilisation Centres. (xii) National Ram/buck Production Programme and Programme for Rabbit Development. The Eighth Plan agreed outlay for Agriculture & Allied Sector is Rs 749.20 crores for the State. All these steps will help in increasing the income of the farmers of Orissa.

Involvement of Private Builders for construction of DDA flats

1219. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to engage private builders in the construction of DDA flats to solve the housing problem in Delhi:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal in this regard has been received from DDA.

(b) The proposal submitted by DDA envisages private sector involvement in the development of land and construction of houses on:

- (i) Land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority, as well as.
- (ii) Land assembled by the private developers.

Both these broad models would be subject to the overall planning supervision of DDA.

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

Diversification by Ordnance Factories

1220. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESH-
WARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have taken a decision for diversification of all defence public sector undertakings and ordnance factories in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 22 percent of the sale of ordnance factories were made to 'non defence customers' during 1993-94;

(d) if so, the extent to which it has affected the production of arms for the Defence Forces; and

(e) the extent to which the defence public undertakings and ordnance factories have earned the profits more in 1993-94 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The defence production units have established certain capacities to manufacture equipment and stores for the armed forces to levels of demand in peace and war. However, peace time demand levels, as also budgetary constraints, result in orders from the armed forces which do not always match the production capacities established. For utilisation of the spareable capacities and skills, after meeting the requirements of defence forces, the defence production units undertake diversification so as to raise their turnover and productivity. Diversification also enhances their exposure to commercial industrial culture. Some of their major customers are police and para-military forces, railways, telecommunication and broadcasting, coal industries, coast guards, etc.

(c) The ordnance factories sales to non-defence customers are expected to be 22 percent of their total sales in 1993-94.

(d) Diversification has in no way affected the production of arms for the defence forces since only spareable capacity, after meeting the defence requirements, is utilised for non-defence customers. In fact, diversification results in higher overall turnover and lower costs for stores delivered to armed forces and,

thus enhances their supportive role for defence preparedness.

(e) While the precise position will be known only after the conclusion of the year, the defence public sector undertakings are expected to maintain in 1993-94 an upward trend in profits. The ordnance factories, being departmental undertaking, are working on 'no profit no loss' basis for their issues to the defence forces. By diversification the overheads are distributed over a larger volume of production thereby reducing the unit cost of production for the armed forces. Benefit of any excess generated is also passed on to the armed forces.

Targets for Core Sector

1221. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual target fixed for core sector for the current year, item-wise.

(b) the actual achievements so far in this sector;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the targets; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that target in core sector is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The details are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT**1. POWER & ENERGY SECTOR:**

(Figures in million tonnes)

Sl. no.	Unit's Name	Plan Target 1993-94	Performance		Percentage achievement
			Target	Actual	
I. Coal					
(i)	Coal India Ltd. @	220.00	142.67	145.19	101.61
(ii)	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	24.00	17.83	17.10	95.91
(iii)	TISCO/IISCO/DVC	5.00	3.41	3.31	97.10
All India (Coal):		249.00	164.11	165.60	100.91
II. Lignite					
Neyveli Lignite Corporation.		14.50	10.05	9.43	94.00

@ Target of Coal India Ltd. as per the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Coal, is 216 million tonnes.

2. PETROLEUM:

Item	1993-94		Actual Achievements from April-December, 1993
	BE	RE	
I. Crude Oil Production (Million tonnes)	28.645	26.95	19.993
II Refining Throughput (million tonnes)	53.32	54.70	40.412

3. *POWER SECTOR:*

Item	Target	Actual Achievements April, 1993- January, 1994
	April, 93, - March, 94	
1. Installed Capacity (MW)	4439.25	1270.25**
Hydel	954.65	33.65
Thermal	3264.60	1236.60
Nuclear	220.00	--
2. Energy Generation (MKWH)	316700	266599
Hydel	67500	60143
Thermal	243200	201751
Nuclear	6000	4705
3. Plant Load Factor (Thermal %)	57.8	59.6

** There is likely to be shortfall in capacity addition during the current year due to delay in civil works as well as delay in supply of equipment etc.

4. *STEEL AND CEMENT:*

Item	Target	Actual Achievements April, 1993- January, 1994
	April, 93, - March, 94	
(In million tonnes)		
1. Saleable Steel		
A. Integrated Steel Plants	13.13	9.70
B. Secondary producers	4.54	1.64 ##
Total saleable steel	17.67	11.33
2. Cement	62.00	46.89

upto October, 1993.

5. **FERTILIZER PRODUCTION:**

(000 mt)

Product/sector	Cumulative for the period April 93 - January 94				Target 1993-94
	Target 93-94	Actual 93-94	Actual 92-93	% Growth over 92-93	
NITROGEN					
1. Public Sector					
(i) Loss making Units	470.2	310.2	362.6	-14.5	586.5
(ii) Viable Units	2179.7	2139.1	2135.6	0.2	2633.2
Total (i+ii)	2649.9	2449.3	2498.2	-2.0	3219.7
2. Coop. Sector	1371.8	1366.9	1418.6	-3.6	1625.5
Total (1+2)	4021.7	3816.2	3916.8	-2.6	4845.2
3. Private Sector	2418.9	2149.8	2222.3	-3.3	2954.8
Total (1+2+3)	6440.6	5966.0	6139.1	-2.8	7800.0
PHOSPATE:					
1. Public Sector	489.9	380.7	554.8	-31.4	572.0
2. Coop. Sector	274.3	285.1	263.0	8.4	313.9
Total (1+2)	764.2	655.8	617.8	-18.6	885.9
3. Private Sector	1051.5	741.4	1173.5	-36.8	1314.1
Total (1+2+3)	1825.7	1407.2	1991.3	-29.3	2200.0
<i>Total (N + P):</i>					
1. Public Sector	3139.8	2830.0	3053.0	-7.3	3791.7
2. Coop. Sector	1646.1	1652.0	1681.6	-1.8	1939.4
Total (1+2)	4785	4482.0	4734.6	-5.3	5731.1
3. Private Sector	3480.4	2891.2	3395.8	-14.9	4268.9
Total (1+2+3)	8266.3	7373.2	8130.4	-9.3	10000.0

6. *TRANSPORT SECTOR (RAILWAY BOARD):*

- (a) 362 million tonnes of originating revenue freight traffic for the full year.
- (b) 390.36 million tonnes (upto January, 1994)

7. *TELECOM SECTOR:*

Items	Unit	Targets 1993-94	Achievements April, 1993- January, 1994
(A) Local Telephone Systems			
(i) Switching capacity (Net)	lakh lines	15.44	6.81
(ii) Direct Exchange lines	lakh lines	11.00	5.25
(B) Long Distance Switching Systems			
(i) Trunk Automatic Exchanges	No's	34	18
(ii) Tax capacity Gross	lines	37500	19800
(C) Long Distance Transmission Systems			
(a) Transmission Systems			
(i) Microwave Systems	RKMs	3500	1275
(ii) Optical Fibre Systems	RKMs	4200	3041
(b) Panchayat Telephones	No's	46800	15330

Note: Efforts are being made to achieve targets.

REASONS & STEPS :

1. POWER & ENERGY SECTOR (COAL UNIT):

Though the Overall Coal production for the period April-December 1993 has exceeded the target by 0.91%, Singareni

fell short of the target by about 4% due to power shortage, absenteeism, industrial disputes like strikes and extaneous reasons, delay in supply of equipment by manufacturers and delay in commissioning of the equipment, breakdown of equipment layoffs and geominig conditions etc.

In case of Neyveli, lignite production fell short of the target by about 6%, mainly due to heavy rains and cyclone during the period October to December 1993.

Concerned efforts are being put by the coal industry in achieving the annual targets.

2. PETROLEUM SECTOR:

The target for domestic crude oil production for 1993-94 has been revised downward from 28.645 million tonnes (BE) to 26.95 million tonnes (RE). The anticipated shortfall in domestic production of crude oil is due to:

(a) Rectificatory measures being implemented in Bombay High Field.

(b) Unanticipated reservoir and production problems in Gujarat Fields.

(c) Continuation of disturbed conditions in Assam.

The provisional information on production of crude oil and refinery throughput is available only for April-December, 1993 period. On a pro-rata basis the crude oil production is about 70% of the annual plan target. This shortfall is also on account of problems mentioned in para above. The refinery throughput is inline with the plan target and no shortfalls are expected in domestic availability of petroleum products.

3. STEEL AND CEMENT:

From the production levels achieved upto January, 1994, it is likely that there will be shortfall in achieving the targets fixed for the current year i.e. 1993-94. The reasons for the shortfall in achieving

the targets and steps taken to control the situation are described below:

STEEL:

Seeing the performance over the 10 months period it can be said that there will be shortfall in the production as compared to the targets.

The shortfall in the production of integrated steel plants was due to difficulties in the absorption of technologies in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and implementation of modernisation programme (Phase III) in Tata Iron and Steel Company.

The problem was further aggravated by the sluggish demand on account of industrial recession and high cost of imports.

The improvements in the economic outlook and the completion, of envisaged modernisation will help enhance the production.

CEMENT:

Seeing the performance over the 10 months period it can be said that there will be shortfall in the production as compared to the targets.

The shortfall in the production is mainly due to infrastructural bottlenecks and sluggish demand on account of general recessionary conditions in the market.

The Government is providing all assistance by way of providing infrastructural facilities like coal, wagons, etc. on priority basis to cement industry for increasing the production.

4. FERTILIZER PRODUCTION:

The actual production during April, 1993 to January, 1994 of the current financial year was 59.66 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 14.07 lakhs tonnes of Phosphate as against the targets of 64.41 lakh tonnes and 18.26 lakh tonnes, respectively. There was a drop of 2.8% in the case of Nitrogen and 29.3% in the case of Phosphate production over the corresponding period of last year. The total targets fixed for the current year are 78.0 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 22.0 lakh tonnes of Phosphate. The main reasons of production loss during the period are:

(a) Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing, Phosphatic Fertilizers were decontrolled in August, 1992. This led to a sharp increase in the prices of phosphatic fertilizers. Simultaneously, the import of DAP was decanalised. Decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers and availability of imported DAP at much cheaper rates compared to indigenous cost of production, forced a number of DAP and complex fertilizer manufacturing units to suspend their production for 3-4 months from April, 1993 onwards. Even thereafter, the production was deliberately kept at low level because of poor off-take.

(b) Announcement of concession by the Government on the sale of indigenously produced phosphatic and complex Fertilizers on 16.6.93 was expected to provide some relief to domestic phosphatic industry and the production of this fertilizers was expected to pickup to some extent. However, in the last six months, production of phosphates continued to be sluggish on account of reduced demand, heavy inventories and competition from the imported DAP. Even with Rs. 1000 per ton concession, most of the indige-

nous DAP producers are facing under recovery to the extent of Rs. 700-800 per ton. Their problems have been further compounded by sharp increase in the prices of ammonia and phosphoric acid the international market during the last 4-5 months.

(c) Gas supply restrictions in the case of all the gas based fertilizer plants causing reduced level of operation, power problems, equipment related problem, shortage of external ammonia, etc. affected production of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Low production of DAP and complex Fertilizers resulted in reduced availability of nitrogen.

5. TRANSPORT SECTOR (RAILWAY BOARD):

The main reason contributing to the shortfall is inadequate demand from core sectors when compared to targets. Close coordination was maintained with user organisations from time to time at various levels for increases in the demand.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Rajasthan

1222. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire State of Rajasthan has been reeling under the scarcity of drinking water;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted some schemes for the approval of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is a problem of drinking water supply in 46 problem villages as on 1.2.1994.

(b) The schemes for coverage of these villages had already been approved prior to 1993-94 and no new schemes have been received from the State Government of Rajasthan.

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

Earthquake in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh

1223. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Major quake in Khandwa predicted" appeared in the Statesman dated December 20, 1993;

(b) if so, whether a series of tremors have rocked Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh during the past six months; and

(c) if so, the precautionary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A series of tremors occurred around Takli Kalan and Sarola village (in Khandwa district, Madhya Pradesh) about 15 km south of Khandwa from the end of November 1993. India Meteorological Department (IMD) surveyed the area during December 1993 by installing a temporary high gain field observatory. This observatory recorded a number of earthquakes of low magnitude. These tremors were of swarm type. Such swarm activity was also noted in neighbouring districts.

(c) The survey results have been communicated to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Further, the state government has been advised to take appropriate steps to ensure that dwellings and other structures are properly engineered in the area.

Rural Development Projects In Maharashtra

1224. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the projects of rural development in progress in the State of Maharashtra during the current year;

(b) the locations of projects likely to be undertaken during 1994-95;

(c) whether all projects are being carried out in coordination of State Government; and

(d) if so, the amount spent and likely to be spent by State and Union Government, Separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Under major rural development programmes like (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), and (iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), development projects are being implemented in various States including Maharashtra during 1993-94. Under IRDP, rural development projects aimed at creating self employment opportunities for poor families are taken up in all the districts of Maharashtra. Under this scheme expenditure is shared on 50:50 basis between Centre & the State.

Similarly, JRY is a regular centrally sponsored wage employment programme being implemented throughout Maharashtra. Further, during the year, JRY is intensified in 16 backward districts of Maharashtra. Besides, a new scheme viz. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is also being implemented in 114 Revamped Public Distribution System blocks in the 20 districts of Maharashtra and the expenditure is shared in the ratio 80:20 between Centre & the State. Under ARWSP, Drinking Water Supply is provided to all the villages in the States.

DPAP is an area development programme and is implemented in 12 districts of Maharashtra. The funds are

shared equally between the Centre and the State.

(b) and (c). The above programme will continue to be implemented in the State during 1994-95 in coordination with the State Government.

(d) The amount spent during 1993-94 under the various programmes are as under:

		Rs. in lakhs
Programme		Expenditure (upto January, 1994) Centre & State
1.	IRDP	4,412.00
2.	JRY	12,982.00
3.	EAS	233.06
4.	DPAP	751.24
5.	ARWSP	2,261.7 (Upto December, 1993)

Commercial Exploitation of Land

1225. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the proposal of commercial exploitation of land belonging to Defence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In order to augment capital resources of the Army, a proposal was taken up by the Ministry of Defence for disposal of certain identified pockets of Defence lands in Delhi, on appropriate terms. The policy framework for effecting such disposal is still to be finalised in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Super Computing Project

1226. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install a super computing project in Model Town area of Delhi with foreign investment:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO). (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India. Department of Electronics.

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

Solar Water Heating System in Gujarat

1227. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal to install solar water heating wing system in domestic and public institution sector with a total capacity of three lakh litres per day and for research and development in the solar field during 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the above purpose?

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) No such proposal has been received from Government of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

Wasteland Development

1228. SHRI PROBEN DEKA:
SHRIMATI SAROJ
DUBEY:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of wasteland presently available in the country, State-wise;

(b) the area of land brought under greep cover during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of the scheme to bring the entire wasteland under cultivation and the time frame fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DE-

VELOPMENT (COL. RAO RAM SINGH):

(a) No detailed survey for identification of wastelands has yet been conducted but according to one estimate, the total extent of wastelands in the country is 129.574 million hectares. The state-wise distribution of wastelands is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*

(b) An area of 2.83 million hectare has been brought under afforestation/tree plantation during the last three years

(upto 31.3.93) and 393.5 crore seedlings have been distributed for planting on private lands. The details, statewise and year-wise, are in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

(c) Because of the degraded nature of these lands, it would not be possible to bring the entire wastelands in the country under vegetal cover including agriculture. No time frame for this purpose can thus be fixed.

STATEMENT-I

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 & 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
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	18.001	1.933	19.934
Sikkim	0.131	0.150	0.281
Tamil Nadu	3.392	1.009	4.401
Tripura	0.108	0.865	0.973

1	2	3	4
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

STATEMENT II(Area in Hectares
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Seedlings Distribution (For Planting On Pvt. Lands)	Area (Public Lands Including Forest Lands)	Seedling Distribution (For planting on Pvt. Lands)	Area (Public Lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (for planting on pvt. Lands)	Area (Public Lands including forest lands)
†	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1617.00	21600.00	1775.91	56590.00	1182.63	47453.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.79	5516.00	7.92	7860.00	5.00	7200.00
3	Assam	18.47	17194.00	8.60	19458.00	11.80	22486.60
4	Bihar	242.15	37081.00	837.00	46333.00	180.00	20357.00
5	Goa	24.50	1349.90	22.57	1466.65	27.23	1722.00
6	Gujarat	2366.36	48585.00	2511.86	63480.00	2281.46	64847.00 [@]
7	Haryana	224.30	46994.00	271.30	31551.00	308.00	34826.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	135.57	25370.00	72.70	35784.00	88.59	31280.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Jammu & Kashmir	112.45	15773.25	75.00	15170.61	64.83	17010.85 @
10	Karnataka	763.16	30199.00	237.17	34705.54	374.38	36479.97
11	Kerala	164.11	5974.84	137.38	11593.96	173.79	17342.70 @
12	Madhya Pradesh	464.40	75042.00	614.60	103151.00	600.12	121394.19
13	Maharashtra	1188.86	122955.35	1101.61	151255.86	824.97	153621.30
14	Manipur	24.00	9450.00	13.04	8363.00	22.46	8600.00
15	Meghalaya	25.33	6650.00	75.00	18991.00	26.58	8600.00
16	Mizoram	182.50	8250.0	60.23	11447.00	5.06	14000.00
17	Nagaland	105.00	15412.00	109.19	7450.00	20.10	4700.00
18	Orissa	191.96	58401.70	428.52	58389.00	425.42	74134.85
19	Punjab	143.18	9950.00	151.29	16987.00	85.90	19360.00
20	Rajasthan	399.11	52147.00	330.59	85050.00	405.13	6673\29.00
21	Sikkim	8.40	4275.00	6.00	6163.29	9.50	8665.38
22	Tamil Nadu	215.10	42293.00	1013.84	68144.00	1037.36	113553.10
23	Tripura	63.00	10950.00	27.68	14074.16	37.85	15253.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	3122.84	61083.62	3192.47	89565.11	3468.29	100139.26 @
25	West Bengal	847.00	19796.00	046.00	47540.00	802.00	50800.00
26	A & N Islands	3.98	3122.25	5.23	2842.00	5.33	3200.00
27	Chandigarh	0.07	177.00	0.04	300.00	0.12	413.30\$
28	D & N Haveli	3.82	868.00	3.00	120.00	7.90	518.00
29	Daman & Diu	0.94	187.00	0.54	117.00	1.14	83.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Delhi	45.65	1660.00	44.89	1632.40	41.60	1612.70
31.	Lakshadweep	2.06	42.00	2.95	50.00	3.36	50.00
32.	Pondicharry	10.95	65.80	10.61	88.72	10.81	128.00
Total		12703.81	751714.71	14194.81	1015714.10	12450.71	1062208.62 \$

\$ - Tentative @ - Revised

Allocation under IRDP in Orissa

1229. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released to Orissa under IRDP during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any evaluation of the implementation of the programme has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Details of funds allocated and released under IRDP to the State Government of Orissa during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Year	Central Allocation	Funds released
1990-91	1802.503	1538.404

Year	Central Allocation	Funds released
1991-92	1695.922	1600.540
1992-93	1590.000	1883.910

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of studies including the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP (Jan., 89-Dec., 89) have been done by reputed institutions.

(c) The latest Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP *inter alia* highlights that:

- (i) Proper beneficiary identification was done in most cases, after holding meetings of Gram Sabhas.
- (ii) SC/ST coverage was slightly higher than the target.
- (iii) Main thrust areas were in the Primary and tertiary sectors.
- (iv) Assessts were generally of good quality and were found to be in order in majority of cases.

- (v) A large proportion of beneficiaries particularly those belonging to the destitute/very very poor group had crossed the old poverty line of Rs. 3500.
- (vi) Substantial additional income generation (net of maintenance & loan repayment) was noticed for about 70% of the cases.

2. The report also highlights several areas of concern, viz. proper identification of viable schemes for eligible beneficiaries, tight repayment period specified by banks, provision of adequate "aftercare" support and infrastructural assistance, etc.

Supreme Court Bench at Hyderabad

1230. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Supreme Court Bench at Hyderabad to cover the southern region cases and to facilitate speedy disposal of cases; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Article 130 of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time appoint. No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Paper Manufacturing Units

1231. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of paper manufacturing units in the public sector;
- (b) the quantum of paper manufactured annually in each of these units;
- (c) the quantum of paper allotted to various Government Offices from these units;
- (d) whether the consumption of paper is less vis-a-vis its production; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to ensure that consumption is in proportion with production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There are four paper manufacturing units in the Central public sector (Hindustan Paper Corporation)

(b)

	Production (in MT)	
	92-93	93-94 (upto Jan, 94)
Nagaon Paper Mill	55643	59437
Cachar Paper Mill	59150	41255
Mandya National Paper Mill Ltd.	7808	Nil
Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mill Company Ltd.	770	Nil

(c) Sales to Government Departments from these mills are:

	1992-93	1993-94
	(Upto Jan, 94)	
	(in MTs)	
Nagaon Paper Mills & Cachar Paper Mills	38,000	19,000
Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	1,800	200

(d) and (e). The country is almost self-sufficient in respect of availability of common variety of paper.

[English]

Plan Expenditure of Gujarat

1232. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of plan expenditure sanctioned for Gujarat for 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the contribution of the Union Government in this plan expenditure; and

(c) the amount spent by the State Government and the Union Government on various schemes till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The annual Plan outlay originally approved by

Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL)

Jessop & Company Limited (Jessop)

the Planning Commission for Gujarat was Rs. 2137 crores for 1993-94 and Rs. 2240 crores for 1994-95.

(b) The net Central Assistance provided for the Plan was Rs. 235 crores in 1993-94 and is proposed to be Rs. 260.5 crores in 1994-95.

(c) The total plan expenditure in the State of Gujarat from 1951-52 till date in clusive of the anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 is Rs. 20056.79 crores.

[Translation]

Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited

1233. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the profit made or loss incurred by each subsidiary company of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited during 1992-93; and

(b) the remedial steps being taken by the Government for the loss incurring subsidiary companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The profit (+) /loss (-) incurred by each subsidiary Company of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited during 1992-93 is as under—

Rs./Crore
(-) 3.20

(-) 10.36

289 <i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 11, 1915 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 290
Braithwaite & Company Limited (BCL)		(-) 1.65
Bharat Wagon & Engg. Company Ltd. (BWEL)		(+) 1.81
Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Company Ltd. (BPMEL)		(-) 9.81
Weighbird (India) Limited (WIL)		(-) 1.30
Bharat Brakes & Valves Limited (BBVL)		(-) 0.61
Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd. (LJMC)		(-) 0.34
The Braithwaite, Burn Jeessop Construction Co. Ltd. ((BBJ)		(+) 3.16
Reyrolle Burn Ltd. (RBL)		(-) 0.84

(b) The Government has taken various remedial measures to improve the performance of the loss making units which *inter-alia* include (a) introduction of Voluntary retirement scheme (b) coordination with user Ministries/Departments for increased off-take of the products manufactured by the subsidiary units (c) provision of plan and non-plan support for renewals and replacements and (d) providing Government guarantee to the banks in respect of working capital & other commercial requirements of the Company.

Some loss making Subsidiary Companies have been referred to BIFR. Government would decide the future of these companies in the light of the final recommendations of BIFR.

'No Industry' Districts in Maharashtra

1234. SHRI VILASRAO
NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to declare some districts in Maharashtra as 'No Industry' districts;

(b) if so, the details of these districts;

(c) the districts which have already been declared as 'No Industry' Districts;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the industrial development of these districts.

(e) the number of industrial units set up or proposed to be set up in these districts after the implementation of new industrial policy; and

(f) the number of industrial licences issued after the announcement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Gadchiroli has been declared as 'No Industry' district.

(d) to (f). Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Government supplements their efforts to the extent possible.

[English]

Committee on working of Khadi and Village industries commission

1235. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee for improvement in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee;

(c) the dates on which the Committee have met so far and whether any Report of the Committee has been submitted; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and if not, the reasons for the delay in submitting the report?

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

(b) The composition and terms of Reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). The Committee has met on the following dates;

13.9.1993

14.9.1993

30.9.1993

19.10.1993

10.11.1993

10.12.1993

20.1.1994

2.2.1994

15.2.1994

26.2.1994

The Committee's deliberations are still going on and the report will be finalised after the final meeting.

STATEMENT

Composition of the High Power Committee:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister | : Chairman |
| 2. Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution. | : Working Chairman |

3. Minister of Finance : Member
4. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission : Member
5. MOS (SSI & ARI) : Member
6. MOS (Rural Development) : Member
7. MOS (Labour) : Member
8. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma,
General Secretary, AICC (I) : Member
9. Shri Balvijay, Convenor, Khadi
Mission, Gopuri, Wardha. : Member
10. Shri Som Dutt, Ex-Chairman, KVIC and
Secretary, Khadi Ashram, Panipat (Haryana) : Member
11. Shri Ramachandran, Ex-Member Secretary,
Bhartiya Gramodyog (South) Coimbatore. : Member
12. Smt. Jaya Behan Shah, Chairperson,
Sourashtra Rachnatmak Samiti, Rajkot. : Member
13. Shri S.K. Bandopadhyaya, Secretary,
Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Ex-Member, KVIC. : Member
14. Shri Awadhesh Singh, Secretary, Gandhi
Ashram, Barabanki (UP) : Member
15. Smt. Dentina Thakkar, Nagaland Gandhi
Ashram, P.O. Chuchimoung, Kohima (Nagaland) : Member
16. Chairman, KVIC, : Member
17. Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai. : Member
18. Shri Manubhai Mehta. : Member
19. Shri Laxmi Das, Ex-Chairman, KVIC : Member
20. Secretary (SSI & ARI) : Member

Terms of Reference

1. To examine and suggest appropriate policy support (including reservation) for sustained growth and development of Khadi and Village Industries sector;
2. To suggest measures to augment investment by the Government in this sector and to ensure adequate and timely credit flow from the Commission, financial institutions and banks;
3. To recommend measures for supply of adequate raw materials, marketing support and other facilities;
4. To examine the present infrastructure for training facilities and suggest measures for improving such facilities for artisans, supervisory staff, managerial personnel as well as persons engaged in promotional activities;
5. To recommend measures for research, further modernisation and adoption of appropriate technology with a view to increase productivity, keeping in view its philosophy and ethos;
6. To suggest methods for restructuring KVIC and KVI Boards so that these organisations could discharge their functions in a more decentralised and effective manner;
7. To recommend measures for achieving greater peoples' participation and effective co-ordination between KVI Sector, panchayat raj institutions and other agencies and Departments of the Government engaged in rural development;
8. To examine to what extent the existing labour laws meant for commercial and profit making organisations should be applied to KVI institutions keeping in view the special nature of activities undertaken by these institutions;
9. Any other matter relevant to the subject.

**Implementation of Instructions of
Personnel Ministry**

1236. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Administrative Reforms had conducted any study on the implementation level of the suggestions/instructions/orders issued by it to various Ministries in the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken to ensure compliance of suggestions/instructions/orders by all the Ministries/Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some studies have been conducted by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances to assess the extent of implementation of suggestions made in the reports issued earlier, of instructions relating to level of final disposal of cases in selected

Ministries/Departments and of instructions on redressal of public grievances.

(b) and (c). A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The main areas of work of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances relate to conduct of management studies, organisation and method and formulation of policy and co-ordination of measures concerning the redressal of public grievances relating to the State in general and grievances pertaining to Central Government agencies in particular.

Management Studies

Management studies are conducted on specific problems of administration, specially relating to the organisational structure and methods as well as procedures prevailing in the Ministries/Departments and other organisations of the Government. After completion of a study, the report is processed by the functional Ministry/Department/Organisation concerned for implementing the suggestions/recommendations made therein. However, implementation of suggestions made in a report is not mandatory for the organisation concerned. The guidelines issued by this Department also provide for setting up of an Empowered Committee to facilitate quicker processing of a report. Impact studies are also undertaken on a selective basis to assess the extent of implementation of suggestions made in a study report. The areas covered under the impact studies conducted during the last 3 years relate to isolated posts in Group 'A' in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, Working of the Emergency Department of Dr. Ram

Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, methods and procedures of conducting medical and pathological tests and preparation of reports in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and the problems faced by passengers at the Indira Gandhi International Airport. Based on the findings of these studies, the concerned Ministries/Departments have been requested to take expeditious action to implement the recommendations.

Organisation and Method

The Department has issued a Manual of Office Procedure which contains instructions on paper work management in Ministries/Departments. These instructions relate to fixation of final level of disposal of cases and channel of their submission, inspection of sections and record room, consolidation of orders and instructions, review of periodical reports and returns, review of rules, regulations and manuals and recording, reviewing and weeding out of files and these are being monitored through periodical reports and meetings held with the officers of Ministries/Departments. A study on the extent of implementation of instructions relating to channel of submission and level of final disposal of cases in selected Ministries/Departments has recently been conducted. Inspections of O&M Sections/Units have also been conducted in selected Ministries/Departments to see the compliance with various provisions of the Manual of Office Procedure.

Redress of Public Grievances

Instructions have been issued to streamline and strengthen the machinery for redressal of public grievances set up in the Ministries/Departments of the

Central Government and those functioning in subordinate offices/public sector undertakings. Instructions issued also provide for observing Wednesday as meetingless day so that Officers are available in their seats between 1000 Hrs. to 13000 Hrs. to hear grievances from the public. Recently, observance of these instructions was evaluated in a meeting with the Public Grievances Redressal Officers in some of the Ministries/Departments for effective implementation of the instructions.

The efforts made by this Department have had their impact in terms of system improvement which is expected to help in achieving greater citizen satisfaction. However, administrative reform is a continuing process.

Radiation in Nuclear Plants

1237. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is of the opinion that workers in Indian Nuclear Plants are exposed to very high levels of radiation;

(b) if so, whether the workers are demanding financial compensation; and

(c) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. The individual radiation exposure to occupational

personnel in the nuclear power plants are governed by the limits and regulations stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which are in line with the guidelines of International bodies like International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). These are being complied with.

(b) and (c). There have been demands from the workers for financial compensation. Since the radiation doses for workers are well within the limits stipulated by AERB, there is no additional risk due to radiation to these workers.

Paradeep Phosphates Limited

1238. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to purchase Nauru's shares in Paradeep Phosphates Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total value of Government of Nauru's shares in Paradeep Phosphates Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). On 10th June, 1993, the Government of India took over the 49% equity holding of Government of

Nauru in Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) at a price of Australian Dollars 63.8 million, the amount which the Government of Nauru had originally paid for purchasing its share of the equity holding in PPL.

(b) the details of those projects for which the amount has been allocated; and

(c) the details of those projects for which foreign agencies have given assistance?

[Translation]

Irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh

1239. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh for various irrigation projects during the last three years;

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

(c) The information is given in the *statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Details of Irrigation Projects for which Foreign Agencies have provided Assistants

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of external agency	Amount of assistance	Date of agreement	Date of closing termination
1.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Irrigation Project	World Bank/IDA	117.5 SDR Million (\$125.00 million)	29.6.84	30.9.93
2.	UP Tubewells Project (grant)	Netherlands	Dfl. 90 M US (\$ 50 M)	27.8.87	3.6.93
3.	UP Tubewells Sub-project	Netherlands	Dfl. 25 M US (\$ 14.9 M)	16.10.90	31.3.93

[English]

Research and Development in Industrial Sector

1240. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds spent on industrial sector during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount out of it spent on Research and Development;

(c) whether Research and Development in the industrial sector is low;

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the funds in the field of Research and Development; and

(e) the direction given to the major Public Sector Undertakings 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) Funds spent by State/Union Territories on Industrial Sector out of the total funds allocated by the Planning Commission as well as in the Central Public Enterprises during the last 3 years are as under:-

Large and medium Industries including Mining, Weights and Measures

(Rs. in lakhs)

1990-91 (Actuals)	1991-92 (Actuals)	1992-93 (Revised Estimates)
70,731.22	69,705.99	66,878.38

Total Expenditure of Central Public Enterprises

(Rs. in crores)

1990-91 (Actuals)	1991-92 (Actuals)	1992-93 (Revised Estimates)
5,253.14	5,391.40	7,980.23

(b) to (e). The R&D expenditure incurred by over 1200 in-house R&D Units during 1992-93 was reported to be about Rs. 1100 crores. To encourage R&D in industry, Government have provided measures such as income-tax relief by way of 100% deduction of R&D expenditure from profits; accelerated depreciation allowance at a higher rate of 40% exemption from price control of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, for bulk drugs manufactured based on indigenous technology for a period upto five years,

international R & D collaborations at the enterprises/institutional level; DSIR National Awards for outstanding in-house R & D achievements; weighted Tax deduction at 125% for sponsored research in approved National Laboratories.

AVIA 1993 in Bangalore

1241. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of AVIA 1993 held at Bangalore and the number of countries participated therein;

(b) the total amount if any spent by the Union Government for AVIA 1993 including hotel and other expenditure and also the amount received from the Karnataka Government therefor;

(c) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has bagged any orders therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) AVIA 1993 was held for 4 days. 15 countries participated in the show.

(b) No amount was spent by the Union Government for the conduct of the show. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned by the Karnataka State Government to the Air Force Training Command to defray expenditure towards additional security measures and for improvement of roads etc.

(c) No orders have been bagged by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited during AVIA 1993.

(d) Does not arise.

Mobilisation of Resources

1242. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not achieved the target of mobilising re-

sources during the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Resource mobilisation for financing the Public Sector Plan outlay fixed for 1992-93, the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, fell short of the target. The main reasons for shortfall were deterioration in the States Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) caused by lower level of Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) and higher levels of Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE), fall in capital receipts from net collection of small savings, inadequate utilisation of Additional Central Assistance for externally-aided projects, and difficulties faced by Central Public Enterprises in mobilising extra-budgetary resources due to adverse capital market conditions.

[Translation]

Pharmaceutical Industry

1243. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:

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

(a) the value of drugs manufactured annually by the organised pharmaceutical industry in the country;

(b) whether the unlicensed pharmaceutical manufacturers are manufacturing spurious medicines of the same amount;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether discrepancies prevailing in the present drug policy are responsible therefor;

(e) the reasons for allowing drug manufacturing without obtaining any licence; and

(f) the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The value of production of Bulk Drugs and Formulations in 1992-93 was of the order of Rs. 1150 crores and Rs. 6000 crores respectively.

(b), (c), (e) and (f). All manufacturers are required to obtain licence for the manufacture of drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Whenever any drug is found to be spurious or any person is found manufacturing a drug without licence, proceedings are initiated against the defaulter under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Industries Sponsored by KVIC in Maharashtra

1244. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries sponsored/run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Maharashtra at present; and

(b) the details of work undertaken by KVIC in the State during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Khadi & Village Industries Commission has undertaken development of khadi and 28 village industries coming under its purview in Maharashtra. More village industries are being taken for implementation. As on 31.3.93, KVI programmes in Maharashtra are implemented by the Maharashtra State Khadi and V.I. Board—422 registered Institutions and 2136 Co-operative Societies.

(b) The following table gives a picture of the financial assistance extended by KVIC to its implementing agencies in Maharashtra State for the last 3 years as well as the achievement of production and employment during the said period.

	1990-91		91-92		92-93	
	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
I. Disbursement (Rs. in crores)						
GRANT	3.23	0.19	2.73	0.27	3.54	0.33
LOAN	0.64	7.16	0.23	10.49	3.23	9.67
TOTAL	3.87	7.35	2.96	10.76	6.77	10.00

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Khadi-V.I.		Khadi V.I.		Khadi V.I.	
II. Production (Rs. in Crores)	8.47	340.55	9.89	401.39	13.52	454.95
III. Employment (Lakh persons)	0.18	3.86	0.15	4.28	0.19	4.43

Losses by HPF Limited

1245. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo films (HPF) Limited at Udhagamandalam in Tamil Nadu is in financial crisis;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by HPF Limited during each of the last two years;

(c) the reasons for such losses;

(d) the additional funds earmarked to HPF and the extent of likely increase in its production thereby;

(e) whether HPF had sought additional funds for its new project to manufacture polyester-based films for various purposes; and

(f) if so, the funds made available for the project and the details of various kinds of films proposed to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Hindustan Photo Films Ltd. (HPF), Ootacamund is facing severe financial problems. Its profit and loss during the last 2 years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)	
year	Profit/Loss (before tax)
1991-92	2.9
1992-93	- 87.00 (unaudited)

(c) The reasons for losses include imprudent purchases and sales, increased competition and financial and management problems.

(d) to (f). For the year 1993-94, a Budget provision of Rs. 6.5 crores exists for HPF. The Budgetary provisions for 1994-95 are yet to be voted by the Parliament.

Acceptance of Shares by Government Employees

1246. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Company Affairs is enquiring into the allotment of promoters quota shares by private companies to Government officers in various Departments and Ministries;

(b) if so, whether any such cases have come to its notice;

(c) whether the acceptance of such shares is against the law or against the conduct rules applicable to Government Servants; and

(d) if so, the penalty envisaged of imposed, if such shares have been allotted and accepted by Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). As per rule 16 (2) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, "no Government servant shall make, or permit any member of his family or any person acting on his behalf to make, any investment which is likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties."

As per the All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968—Rule 14, members of the All India Services have been asked to be circumspect in the matter of making investments in cases where there is room for the inference that purchase of shares in a company from out of the

quota reserved for friends and associates of Directors of companies is likely to embarrass him in the discharge of his official duties at some time or the other, and, in the circumstances, keeping in view the provisions of Rule 14 (2) of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, no member of the Service should purchase nor should be permit any member of his family to purchase shares from out of the quota reserved for friends and associates of Directors of companies. However, it may also be clarified that under the Companies Act, 1956, it is not an offence for any public servant to purchase or make investment in the promoters' quota reserved for friends and associates of Directors of companies.

As far as the Department of Company Affairs is concerned, as per available information, wife of one of the officers of Central Company Law Service has acquired shares of Fair Growth Financial Services Limited worth Rs. 5,000/-. The concerned officer has since been transferred to another Region. The information in respect of officers of the Ministries of Industry, Commerce & Finance is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Candidates for Civil Services from Andhra Pradesh

1247. DR.K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates appeared in Civil Service Examinations during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of candidates selected service-wise during the said period State-wise;

(c) the number of IAS/IPS officers working in Andhra Pradesh presently and the batch to which they belong; and

(d) the names of the States to which these officers belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS (SHRIMATI

MARGARET ALVA): (a) *Statement-I* is enclosed.

(b) In view of Constitutional Provisions of equality of opportunity for entering into Govt. service, the details of State/region-wise representations in the All India/Central Services is not monitored centrally.

(c) *Statement-II* is enclosed.

(d) The information is being collected.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise No. of Candidates appeared in C.S. (M) Examination in 1990, 1991 and 1992

State	1990	1991	1992
Andhra Pradesh	1002	841	975
Assam	176	170	148
Bihar	896	980	1153
Himachal Pradesh	62	63	76
Gujarat	148	142	117
Jammu & Kashmir	47	39	32
Karnataka	246	192	229
Kerala	126	103	120
Madhya Pradesh	291	352	359
Maharashtra	417	400	394
Orissa	298	295	295
Rajasthan	630	562	468

State	1990	1991	1992
Tamil Nadu	296	257	285
Union Territories	3636	3805	3509
Uttar Pradesh	1552	1953	1887
West Bengal	292	272	255

STATEMENT-II

Year of allotment (Batch)	Direct Recruits I.A.S.	Direct Recruits I.P.S.
1958	Nil	1
1959	1	2
1960	2	Nil
1961	4	Nil
1962	9	4
1963	5	3
1964	7	3
1965	6	1
1966	7	4
1967	6	3
1968	8	5
1969	8	Nil
1970	5	2
1971	5	2

Year of allotment (Batch)	Direct Recruits I.A.S.	Direct Recruits I.P.S.
1972	8	4
1973	9	2
1974	10	3
1975	11	5
1976	7	2
1977	9	7
1978	6	3
1979	9	6
1980	9	5
1981	8	4
1982	9	3
1983	16	3
1984	11	4
1985	11	3
1986	7	8
1987	7	8
1988	7	1
1989	3	3
1990	6	4
1991	8	5
1992	7	6
1993	4	4

Subsidy to Fertilizer Units

1248. SHRI SOBHANADREESHWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy provided to fertilizer manufacturing units on their fertilizer production; and

(b) the break-up of such subsidy for nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). At present, only the manufacturers of straight nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, urea, ammonium sulphate, ammonium chloride and calcium ammonium nitrate are covered under the Retention-Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme. A provision of Rs. 3430 crores (including Rs. 430 crores obtained as supplementary grant) has been made in the Budget for 1993-94 for payment of subsidy to the fertilizer manufacturing units.

Assistance to Kerala

1249. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to increase the Central assistance for its projects during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Additional central assistance of Rs. 3.00 crores was given during 1993-94 for the satellite earth station over and above Rs. 361.41 crores (net) allocated for Annual Plan 1993-94. Total (net) assistance allocated for Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 383.20 crores. Total allocations made for Annual Plans 1993-94 and 1994-95 include allocations for Special Problems indicated by the State.

[Translation]

Khadi Producing Institutions

1250. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commissions has supplied yarn to khadi producing institutions during 1993-94 so far against the sale of khadi by them.

(b) if so, the details of these institutions and the quantum of rebate given to them;

(c) the loan recovered by the Commission from various khadi producing institutions so far;

(d) whether any loan is outstanding against the khadi producing institutions functioning in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to recover the same?

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) Does not arise.

(c) The loans recovered by KVIC from Khadi institutions and State Boards during the last three years are as follows:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Year		Amount
1990-91	—	567.96
1991-92	—	338.87
1992-93	—	129.91

(d) to (e). The details of loan outstanding against khadi institutions and Khadi Board in Delhi State are as follows;

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of the Institution		Loan outstanding
Adarsh Gramodyog Samiti		20.44
Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh		4.97
Delhi Gandhi Smarak Nidhi		0.39
Hagtakalu Kutir Harg Rani		7.34
Janata Gramodyog Samiti		24.39

Name of the Institution	Loan outstanding
Khadi Samiti	30.49
Khadi Ashram	45.53
Shri Gandhi Ashram	54.70
Central Social Welfare Board	0.24
Delhi KVI Board	0.41

(f) Out of the total loans outstanding against institutions, more than 90% comprises of the Working funds and the balance is Capital expenditure loan. The institutions are allowed to retain the Working funds till they maintain the level of production. The details of overdue loans have been worked out and computerised by KVIC and its State/Regional Directors have been asked to recover the overdue loans from outgoing funds.

[English]

Working of KVIC

1251. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to make the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission more result-oriented and productive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): There have been continuous efforts to improve the functioning of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Balwant Rai Mehta

Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee and Ramakrishnayya Committee were appointed in 1963, 1968 and 1987 respectively to review the functioning of K.V.I.C. and based on the recommendations of the said committees, measures were taken to restructure the Organisation of K.V.I.C. to make it more result-oriented and productive. Further, Government of India has recently appointed a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to recommend measures for rapid growth of KVI Sector. Adoption of appropriate technology with a view to increase productivity, keeping in view its philosophy and ethos, is also one of the terms of reference of the above Committee.

[Translation]

Price Control on Drug Industry

1252. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to remove price control on the drug industry was considered in the 32nd annual meeting of the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association;

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

(c) Whether the arrival of multinational companies with patents is likely to affect the Indian drug industry adversely; and

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

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d), Various issues relating to Drug Industry including price decontrol were raised at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association. These have been addressed in the background note on the Review of Drug Policy, 1986 which has been discussed in the House and decisions thereon are in the advanced stage of consideration.

Small Scale Industries

1253. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complete exemption of small scale industries from price control has resulted in several malpractices;

(b) whether any such cases have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for allowing such exemption;

(e) whether several small scale units are selling/manufacturing brand products of organised sector by duly transferring/surrendering their own brand names;

(f) if so, the names of such products; and

(g) the names of multi-national companies which are getting their products manufactured by small scale industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir, there is no exemption to small scale industries from price control of any kind.

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

(e) to (f) A number of Small Scale units engage in manufacturing brand products of the organised sector units through mutual arrangements for market promotion. This does not involve surrender of transferring of their own brand names. Products falling in the category include electrical appliances, radios, television sets, tape recorders, two-in-ones, and food items such as biscuits, bread ice-creams, poultry feed etc. and other consumer items.

(g) The large scale units/Multi-national companies who have arrangements of getting their products manufactured from SSI units under this brand name include M/s. Bata India Ltd., M/s. Britania Industries, M/s. Parley, M/s. Modern Industries, M/s. Joy, M/s. Bajaj Electricals, M/s. Jay Engineering and others.

[English]

Industrial Units in Maharashtra

1254. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications/proposals pending with the Union Government for setting up of new industrial units and joint ventures in Maharashtra, till date;

(b) the amount involved in these proposals;

(c) the projected employment potential therein;

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the total inflow of foreign exchange through these joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As on 1.2.94, 286 applications for Industrial Licences for setting up of industries in Maharashtra were pending.

Proposals for joint venture (foreign collaboration) do not usually indicate the location and hence, such information are not centrally maintained.

(b) The investment in fixed assets involved in the applications for industrial licences amount to Rs. 5224 crores.

(c) The projected employment in the above said applications is 184375 numbers.

(d) All steps are taken for speedy disposal of applications. Actual disposal of applications depends on the sectoral policy adopted by the Administrative Ministry, their recommendations to specific

cases and also furnishing of information by the applicant.

(e) In view of 'a' above, does not arise.

Indian Nuclear Programme

1255. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian nuclear programme is passing through a difficult phase due to embargo after the Gulf War; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). No, Sir, There is no specific embargo on India nuclear programme after the Gulf War.

British Trade Delegation

1256. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level delegation of British Trade and Industry visited Delhi and Calcutta during the last month;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed by them; and

(c) the interest evinced by this Team in setting up and rejuvenating industries in the above State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A high-level team of British Industrialists, Parliamentarians and Civil Servants, led by Lord King, President, British Airways, visited Calcutta from 9th to 12th February to mark the re-introduction of British Airways flights through Calcutta.

(b) The delegation met the Members of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other captains of industry on 10th February, where a presentation was given to the team on the conducive investment climate in West Bengal. They also met the Chief Minister of West Bengal and his colleagues on 11th February.

(c) Since the objective of the delegation was to acquaint themselves with the investment climate prevailing in West Bengal, no micro-level discussion took place regarding setting up of or rejuvenating specific industries in that State.

Working of Fertilizers Industry

1257. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government have appointed any Research Organisation to study the working of the fertilizer industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

(d) the action being taken/proposed to be taken to implement the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Government have not appointed any Research Organisation to study the working of the fertilizer industry. However, M/s. Marketing and Development Research Associates (MDRA), New Delhi, have been entrusted with a study on the working of the office of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee. The report of M/s. MDRA has not yet been received.

Industrial Sickness

1258. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial sickness has assumed serious proportion during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details regarding the magnitude of industrial sickness State-wise and Industry-wise during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases referred to BIFR and cases out of them disposed of during the period;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any strategy to deal with the phenomenon of industrial sickness; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India compiles data regarding sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country. These data are furnished to Govt. in the form of half-yearly-reports. The State-wise break-up of sick industrial units in the Small Scale Sector and the Non-Small Scale Sector as at the end of March, 1990, 1991 & 1992 are given in enclosed *Statement-I & II* respectively. Industry-wise break up of sick industrial units in Small Scale Sector and Non-SSI Sector are given in enclosed *Statement III & IV*.

(c) BIFR maintain figure of the total number of cases referred to and the total number of cases disposed of in a year, which includes cases pending from the past. The number of cases registered in the last three years and the number of cases disposed of are as under:

	No. of cases Registered	No. of cases disposed of
1991	155	182
1992	177	151
1993	152	256

(d) and (e). The Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important aspects are given in enclosed *Statement-V*.

STATEMENT-I

*State-wise classification of sick small scale industrial units
as at the end of March, 1990, 1991 & 1992.*

State/Union Territory	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
1	2	3	4
Assam	4512	4892	5317
Meghalaya	61	66	68
Mizoram	-	-	1
Bihar	5007	5171	7823
Arunachal Pradesh	29	10	50
West Bengal	37448	30748	32022
Nagaland	45	47	2039
Manipur	771	2278	2277
Orissa	7194	7443	8415
Sikkim	70	75	75
Tripura	465	605	670
A & N Islands	21	22	22
Uttar Pradesh	27862	27477	34150
Delhi	4346	4364	4705
Punjab	5938	5288	5485
Haryana	3186	2720	3467
Chandigarh	290	305	342

State/Union Territory	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
J & K	1819	720	769
Himachal Pradesh	824	848	1481
Rajasthan	9987	12196	14420
Gujarat	6174	6240	6581
Maharashtra	19208	20332	20153
Daman & Diu	34	70	41
Goa	1210	1148	1066
D & N Haveli	7	7	5
Madhya Pradesh	16716	17146	22333
Andhra Pradesh	30103	29487	29586
Karnataka	10252	12858	17316
Tamil Nadu	9891	10757	9797
Kerala	15239	17973	14883
Pondicherry	119	179	216
Total :	218828	221472	245575

STATEMENT - II

State-wise classification on Non-SSI sick industrial units as at the end of March, 1990, 1991 & 1992

State/Union Territory	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
1	2	3	4
Assam	8	7	7
Meghalaya	1	1	1

State/Union Territory	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
Bihar	40	38	44
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2
West Bengal	195	185	197
Nagaland	-	1	1
Orissa	28	35	37
Sikkim	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	84	94	109
Delhi	24	20	22
Punjab	28	32	32
Haryana	46	49	55
Chandigarh	23	16	12
J & K	1	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	15	15	22
Rajasthan	46	52	54
Gujarat	155	154	155
Maharashtra	322	301	301
Daman & Diu	1	1	1
Goa	14	14	5
D & N Haveli	2	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	47	48	59

State/Union Territory	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
Andhra Pradesh	122	135	145
Karnataka	82	93	92
Tamil Nadu	133	127	124
Kerala	32	34	48
Pondicherry	4	4	5
A & N Islands	1	-	-
Total :	1455	1461	1536

STATEMENT - III*Industry-wise break up of sick SSI units*

S. No.	Industry	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
1.	Engineering	21721	24941	27253
2.	Electrical	5396	6057	6918
3.	Textiles	15176	16149	19162
4.	Jute	648	287	204
5.	Paper	2201	2634	2533
6.	Rubber	1255	2063	2989
7.	Cement	691	737	1296
8.	Iron & Steel	3085	2942	3403

S. No.	Industry	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
9.	Sugar	374	384	374
10.	Chemicals	9101	8203	10027
11.	Micellaneous	159180	157075	171416
Total:		218828	221472	245575

STATEMENT - IV

Industry-wise position of Non-SSI sick units

S. No.	Industry	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992
1.	Engineering	277	270	277
2.	Electrical	32	36	40
3.	Textiles	275	268	296
4.	Jute	35	37	38
5.	Paper	116	114	116
6.	Rubber	18	21	24
7.	Cement	22	28	36
8.	Iron & Steel	104	113	114
9.	Sugar	20	18	18
10.	Chemicals	141	130	141
11.	Miscellaneous	415	426	436
Total:		1455	1461	1536

STATEMENT - V*Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units*

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, *inter-alia*, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Liquidation of Public Sector Undertakings

1259. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to liquidate the loss making Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details of these Undertakings, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the causes of their losses is proposed to be investigated and action taken against the officials responsible for these losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No Central Public Sector Enterprise has been closed so far. However, BIFR have recommended closure of the following three sick Public Sector Enterprises:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd. | West Bengal |
| 2. Weighbird India Ltd. | -do- |
| 3. National Bicycle Corp. Ltd. | Maharashtra |

(c) and (d). These are taken into account in the proposals to BIFR.

Joint Venture Projects

1260. SHRI TARA SINGH:

SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

SHRI V.SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage Indian companies

to set up joint venture project in foreign countries to fill the gap between demand and production of nitrogen;

(b) if so, the details of the companies which have shown interest in this regard;

(c) whether in order to boost the production of nitrogen and phosphate in the country the Government propose to encourage indigenous companies also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed by the Government for setting up fertilizer plants in Oman and Iran. M/s. SPIC is executing a joint venture project in Jordan to manufacture phosphatic fertilizers. Some of the fertilizer companies in public/cooperative/private sectors have evinced interest in setting up joint venture fertilizer projects in other countries like Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Brunei.

(c) and (d). Some of the steps taken to encourage indigenous production of fertilizers are:

- (a) Customs duty on import of capital goods for new fertilizer plants and revamping of the old plants has been abolished w.e.f. 23.9.1992.

- (b) Interest concession of 3% on long-term loans taken by the new units as well as for revamp projects commissioned on or after 1.1.1991 will be provided by the Government, subject to the ultimate interest rate remaining at 12% or above.
- (c) Railway freight on de-controlled fertilizers was reduced in September, 1992.
- (d) Customs duty on import of phosphoric acid has been abolished.
- (e) To enable indigenous companies to compete with foreign suppliers and ensure availability of phosphatic fertilizers at cheaper rates, a special concession of Rs. 1000 per tonne on indigenous DAP and proportionate concession in respect of complex fertilizers and SSP is being given during the current financial year.

Wastelands Development Force

1261. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for raising a Wastelands Development Force (WDF) for development of wastelands in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the source from which the WDF is proposed to be set up; and
- (d) the details of remuneration package envisaged for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). For development of non-forest Wastelands in inaccessible and inhospitable terrains, including ravinous areas in the districts of Morena and Bhind in Madhya Pradesh, the Government has proposed the raising of a Wastelands Development Force. The strength of the Force would depend upon the availability of wastelands and availability of funds. However, the proposed force is likely to have a strength of 317 personnel.

(c) It is proposed to set up the Wastelands Development Force by deploying ex-servicemen under command of Army/Territorial Army officers.

(d) The details of remuneration package envisaged for Wastelands Development Force are being worked out.

Execution of Conveyance Deed

1262. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the allottees of MIG flats in Prasad Nagar-II on cash down basis in 1980, had applied for execution of Conveyance Deed and have got their Conveyance Deed executed by DDA;
- (b) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay on the part of DDA;
- (c) whether any time limit is prescribed for completing the jobs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The DDÁ has reported that Conveyance Deeds have been executed in all cases where allottees have made full payment of dues and completed all documentary formalities for execution of Conveyance Deed.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Transfer of Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

1263. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to transfer the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection from Department of Rural Development to Department of Agriculture and Co-operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Directorate of Marketing & Inspection was transferred to the Department of Rural Development from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in 1974 by a Notification

issued under the Allocation of Business Rules.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana in Gujarat

1264. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal for setting up of training-cum-service centre in the field of plastic technology under the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

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

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) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Small Hydro-Power Projects

1265. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) the funds made available by the Union Government during 1993-94 for implementing the small hydro-power

projects in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total allocation made by the Planning Commission for 1993-94 for this purpose; and

(c) the location of projects where these are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Central Government has been normally

providing block Plan assistance to the States for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. The assistance is not provided for specific sectors/projects/schemes, unless specified and allocated under the criterion 'Special Problems' indicated by the States.

(b) and (c) The details of the approved Plan outlays for 1993-94 for small hydro power projects (more than 2 MW and upto 15 MW) and their locations for the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Details of Small Hydro Power Projects

Name	Installed Capacity (MW)	Location/ District	Approved outlay 1993-94 (Rs. lakhs)
Maharashtra			
1. Ujjani	1 x 12	Solapur	390
2. Surya	1 x 6	Thane	140
3. Manikdoh	1 x 6	Pune	170
4. Dimbhe	1 x 5	Pune	170
5. Kajalgaon	3 x 0.75	Beed	400
6. Karanjwan	1 x 3	Nasik	80
Sub-total			1350
Andhra Pradesh			
1. Singur	2 x 7.5	Medak	400
Sub-total			400
Total			1750

[English]

Review of IRDP

1266. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level committee has been constituted to review the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL):-(a) Yes, Sir. At the instance of Ministry of Rural Development Reserve Bank of India has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D.R. Mehta to review Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) The committee is yet to submit its report.

Shortage of Drinking Water in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh

1267. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in the Hill District (Uttaranchal) of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the macro and micro level steps taken to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 1.2.94 there was a problem of safe drinking water in 68 identified problem villages as per 1985 survey in hill districts in Uttar Pradesh, apart from 92 villages identified as per State Government list.

(b) the macro and micro level steps taken for providing safe drinking water in the problem villages in hill districts in Uttar Pradesh are as under:

- (i) special assistance of Rs. 36.48 crore was released in 1991-92 and 1992-93,
- (ii) allocation under accelerated Rural Water Supply programme has been increased from Rs. 47.24 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 76.40 crore in 1993-94,
- (iii) gravity/ pumping schemes based on springs/river sources water harvesting structures etc. have been formulated and are being implemented under MNP and ARWSP,
- (iv) a project has been prepared for assistance from World Bank for villages of Uttar Kashi, Tehri, Chamouli, Powri, Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Dehradun.

Allotment of land to Housing Societies in Dwarka

1268. SHRI RAJ NATH SHONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group housing societies which have been allotted land in Dwarka Phase-I have also to bear the cost of land to be left and provided free for the use of societies to whom the land to be allotted later on in Dwarka Phase II;

(b) is so, the areas of land proposed to be left free and the reasons for societies Phase I to bear the burden of societies Phase II;

(c) whether such cost of land was recovered from the group housing societies to whom the land was allotted in earlier for societies in Dwarka Phase I;

(d) if not the reasons for discriminating societies in Dwarka Phase I; and

(e) the steps taken to remove the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The DDA has reported that the total land acquisition cost of Phase-I and Phase-II has been pooled and applied for Phase-I in the ratio of areas in both phases and the cost of vacant land has to be borne by each phase separately.

(c) Only a few societies registered prior to 1983 were allotted land. Prior to 1991, 1992 detailed cost-benefit analysis method was not adopted for working out land rates in DDA and hence there was no question of pooling of land acquisition costs for Dwarka Phase-II with Phase-I costs.

Armoured Recovery Vehicles from Slovakia

1269. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have purchased 35 VT-72B Armoured Recovery Vehicles (ARVs) based on the T-72 Main Battle Tank from Slovakia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A Contract has been concluded with M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the supply of Armoured Recovery Vehicles (ARVs) to the Indian Army, based on Transfer of Technology (TOT) from Slovakia. M/s. BHEL have been designated as the nodal production agency which will integrate systems procured from different sources, both indigenous and imported. The chassis will be procured from the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi.

Assistance under IDSM & T

1270. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to cover small and medium towns having a population upto 3 lakhs as per 1991 census under IDSM & T Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of small and medium towns of Karnataka to be covered under the Scheme under new guidelines; and

(c) the assistance given/proposed to be given to Karnataka during 1993-94?

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

(b) 15 towns have been allotted to the State of Karnataka for being covered during the Eighth Plan period under the Revised Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDEMT). The State of Karnataka has availed in full the allotted number of towns.

(c) During the current financial year, Central Assistance of Rs. 1.66 crores has been released to the Government of Karnataka for 8 new towns covered under IDSMT.

Objectives of IREDA

1271. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA);

(b) the steps taken by IREDA during the last three years for the development of renewable energy in different States; and

(c) the programme drawn-up by IREDA for the Eighth Plan?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The main objectives of IREDA, *inter alia* are to operate a Revolving Fund for the promotion and development of new and renewable non-conventional energy sources and to provide financial support in the form of soft-loans to specific projects, schemes, manufacturing units, leasing and financial intermediaries and to facilitate commercialization of non-conventional energy systems. The objectives of IREDA also envisage financing of projects that help to conserve energy, schemes for modernization and renovation of non-conventional energy industries, as well as consultancy services and related activities.

(b) During the last three years, IREDA has taken the following steps:

Organised entrepreneur development programme in different States, created greater awareness of the applications of new and renewable sources of energy by campaigns through media, seminars, business meets etc., raised additional resources through market borrowings and also from bilateral and multilateral sources, established guidelines for sanction and disbursement of loans, explored possibilities of co-financing from financial institutions, strengthened professional expertise through involvement of consultants, established links with technical and production organizations, State agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), resulting in 163 projects being sanctioned, with financial assistance totalling Rs. 73.84 crores during the last three years, i.e. from 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(c) The programme of IREDA for the Eighth Plan envisages a disbursement

goal of Rs. 588 crores involving approximately Rs. 221 crores for wind energy, Rs. 200 crores for mini-hydel, Rs. 35 crores for biogas generation, Rs. 20 crores for biomass utilization, Rs. 66 crores for solar energy, Rs. 43 crores for cogeneration and Rs. 3.0 crores for other projects.

Crisis in Newsprint Mills

1272. SHRI THAYAL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding crisis in the newsprint mills due to the import of newsprint;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to save these mills from closure; and

(d) the quantum of newsprint in the Hindustan Newsprint Limited Velloor, Kerala lying unsold at present?

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

(b) Newsprint mills and Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association have *inter alia* represented to the Government that:

(i) Newspaper units are importing newsprint in excess of the limit prescribed under the EXIM Policy.

(ii) Due to inclusion of number of additional mills in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962, the indigenous capacity of newsprint has increased substantially. Therefore, the entitlement for import of newsprint by the newspaper units needs to be reduced suitably.

(iii) Due to availability of large quantity of cheaper imported newsprint in the market, the newspaper units are not lifting the required quantity of newsprint from the indigenous mills which has resulted in accumulation of large unsold stock with the indigenous mills.

(c) Steps are taken by the Govt. as and when required to help and indigenous industry.

(d) The quantum of newsprint reportedly lying unsold with the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Velloor, Kerala as on 15.2.1994 is 10,100 MT.

Funds for Drinking Water

1273. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages identified which have no drinking water facility in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government have allocated any special funds to the State for digging well during 1993-94;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for supply of drinking water in these villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the drinking water is likely to be made available to these villages in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) As on 1.1.94 there were 22 problem villages which had no drinking water facility as per norms.

(b) Funds are not provided for digging of wells for drinking water. However, the allocation for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for 1993-94 has been increased to Rs. 54.88 crore from Rs. 33.90 crore in 1992-93.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The remaining problem villages are likely to be covered by 31.3.95.

Delicensing of Industries

1274. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries with large export potential are being considered for delicensing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to delicense sugar, beer and consumer electronics sectors also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the new steps being taken to further liberalise and simplify the procedure to attract foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Industrial licensing is presently required for 16 industries only on grounds such as security and strategic concerns, social reasons, problems related to safety and over-riding environmental issues. Further delicensing of industries is a continuing exercise.

(e) Procedures relating to foreign investments are constantly reviewed.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Schemes

1275. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign agencies have agreed to provide assistance for drinking water schemes in the cities of Madhya Pradesh and Assam; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Foreign Collaboration for L.C.A.**1276. SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI TARA SINGH:

SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Light Combat Aircraft (L.C.A.) Project was taken up;

(b) the progress made therein so far;

(c) whether India has invited international collaboration for this venture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total foreign exchange likely to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Project Feasibility study was taken up in 1983. Approval for building up two aircrafts under Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) was given in April 1993.

(b) Project Definition Phase has been completed and full scale

engineering development is in progress. Fabrication, assembly and integration of components and sub-systems is in progress. The first flight of the technology demonstrator is planned in June 1996.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government in Oct. 92 had cleared financial and technical participation from USA and European countries for Light Combat Aircraft Programme. Country would benefit from such a participation by way of reduced financial outlay, critical technology inputs, export potential and leading Indian Aviation Industry into the international market, only preliminary discussions have been held. No agreement has been reached so far and therefore, the foreign exchange involved has not been worked out.

Allocation for National Renewal Fund

1277. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the National Renewal Fund in the budget for 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the contributions received to the Fund from the Union/State Governments, financial institutions, Public/Private Sector companies, World Bank, institution-wise;

(c) the modalities for the allocation of funds from the fund; and

(d) the purpose for which expenditure from this fund has been incurred?

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 amount allocated for National Renewal Fund in the Financial Years 1992-93 and 1993-94 is as follows:

Financial Year:	Financial Year:
1992-93	1993-94
Rs. 829.66 crores	Rs. 1020 crores

No contributions have been received from the State Governments, Financial Institutions, Public/Private Sector companies. The world bank has given the Sector Adjustment Credit of US \$ 500 million for strengthening of the Social Safety Net which includes the NRF. Bilateral aid to the tune of Rs. 175

crores is also available for NRF under Title III PL 480 programme.

(c) and (d). In the first instance, assistance from National Renewal Fund has been provided for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the Central Public Sector Undertakings. The allocation of funds for VRS is being done by budget Division of Ministry of Finance. Details regarding allocation of funds for Voluntary Retirement Scheme for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the enclosed *Statement*. In the Financial Year 1993-94, an additional amount of Rs. 140 crore has also been provided for worker compensation scheme in the event of closure/rehabilitation and for Voluntary Retirement Scheme in State Public Sector; and Rs. 50 crore for worker counselling, retraining and Area Regeneration Schemes.

STATEMENT

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

Ministry/Department	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	21.60	41.50
Smith Stainistreet 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

Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	0.50	0.50
Projects and Development India Ltd.	15.00	18.00
Department of Tourism	-	8.73
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	-	8.73
Ministry of Civil Supplies	-	14.00
Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	-	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
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
National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	2.00	2.00
British India Corporation	0.75	0.75
Jute Corporation of India	0.50	0.50
National Textile Corporation*	440.00	225.00

Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94
Elgin Mills*	35.25	27.15
Cawnpore Textile Mills*	10.06	5.92
Ministry of Water Resources	10.00	12.00
National Projects Construction Ltd.	10.00	12.00
Total:	829.66	700.00

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

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

Modified Integrated Development Plan

1278. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared any modified integrated development plan for rural villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in the which private sector is likely to be involved therein; and

(d) the criteria proposed to be adopted to provide funds to the State Government?

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

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

Electoral Rolls of Delhi

1279. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the 1993 electoral roll of Delhi:

(b) the number of applicants for inclusion in the rolls before and after December, 31, 1993 with break-up constituency-wise;

(c) the present status of those applications i.e. number of additional electors accepted, number of electors

refused and number of electors under consideration; and

(d) the date of final publication of electoral rolls, 1993 excluding the normal revision with reference to 1st of January, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The 1993 electoral rolls of Delhi are still in force.

(b) and (c). Inclusion/deletion of names and correction of entries in the

electoral rolls is a continuous process subject only to such conditions as laid in the relevant rules. There was a total of 58,30,500 electors in the electoral rolls when the Assembly elections were held in November, 1993. The number of claims between 9.12.93 to 24.12.93 filed, accepted, rejected and under consideration are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(d) The electoral rolls for the 57 Assembly constituencies were finally published on 9.3.1993 while for remaining 13 Assembly constituencies, these were published on 2.4.1993.

STATEMENT

AC. No.	Total No. of Voters before Assembly Elections	Claims Received 9/12/93 to 24/12/93	Claims Accepted	Claims Rejected	Claims sent to Police Verification and under consideration
1.	83,254	108	103	5	—
2.	85,869	341	315	26	—
3.	74,600	7,203	6,780	423	—
4.	82,595	2,452	1,823	629	—
5.	88,328	3,042	2,642	302	98
6.	82,497	11,802	9,864	1,871	67
7.	74,617	6,655	2,526	2,958	1,171
8.	88,362	9,880	8,517	1,363	—
9.	63,647	10,576	7,203	3,373	—
10.	82,955	5,099	4,525	574	—
11.	75,666	5,048	3,383	1,665	—
12.	96,724	4,495	3,989	506	—
13.	87,264	2,106	1,452	654	—
14.	80,001	2,252	1,902	350	—

AC. No.	Total No. of Voters before Assembly Elections	Claims Received 9/12/93 to 24/12/93	Claims Accepted	Claims Rejected	Claims sent to Police Verification and under consideration
15.	81,164	4,047	4,047	—	—
16.	88,808	7,716	7,716	—	—
17.	76,775	5,097	5,097	—	—
18.	83,603	3,151	3,151	—	—
19.	91,408	4,634	4,634	—	—
20.	1,04,802	13,134	12,142	992	—
21.	95,859	13,338	13,338	—	—
22.	90,541	7,804	7,804	—	—
23.	91,952	2,440	1,571	869	—
24.	79,704	1,392	1,392	—	—
25.	85,679	5,374	5,061	313	—
26.	87,726	5,199	4,660	539	—
27.	1,13,324	5,217	4,798	419	—
28.	83,991	2,646	2,239	407	—
29.	1,03,734	8,300	5,637	2,663	—
30.	85,405	8,667	7,682	985	—
31.	85,198	2,623	2,623	—	—
32.	88,136	7,132	7,132	—	—
33.	77,962	6,267	6,267	—	—
34.	72,867	2,109	1,623	486	—
35.	79,865	8,576	6,769	1,807	—
36.	95,858	14,571	10,887	1,807	—
37.	85,762	2,700	1,770	930	—
38.	87,196	6,584	6,379	205	—
39.	81,221	4,513	3,774	939	—
40.	80,411	8,413	7,158	1,255	—

AC. No.	Total No. of Voters before Assembly Elections	Claims Received 9/12/93 to 24/12/93	Claims Accepted	Claims Rejected	Claims sent to Police Verification and under consideration
41.	73,604	8,418	7,337	1,081	—
42.	81,340	5,612	4,253	1,359	—
43.	90,024	5,684	5,179	505	—
44.	83,629	2,924	2,695	229	—
45.	64,935	11,534	8,523	2,035	976
46.	73,507	4,264	3,470	794	—
47.	79,847	4,151	3,860	345	—
48.	61,307	16,131	15,392	739	—
49.	55,697	30,800	22,983	7,877	—
50.	69,642	2,999	2,226	773	—
51.	78,666	3,684	3,344	290	—
52.	1,03,979	9,063	6,533	2,530	—
53.	90,983	3,438	2,856	582	—
54.	73,777	6,069	3,856	2,203	—
55.	97,531	6,138	1,807	4,331	—
56.	78,436	18,683	12,883	5,880	—
57.	82,674	4,928	4,089	839	—
58.	64,038	9,954	7,697	1,890	367
59.	81,272	4,227	3,793	434	—
60.	81,205	6,188	5,163	1,025	—
61.	81,710	7,848	7,607	241	—
62.	84,649	7,231	6,719	512	—
63.	85,579	7,116	6,719	897	—
64.	88,901	5,888	4,527	1,361	—
65.	88,657	12,604	9,118	3,486	—
66.	87,713	3,351	2,210	1,141	—
67.	77,655	9,011	7,270	1,741	—

AC. No.	Total No. of Voters before Assembly Elections	Claims Received 9/12/93 to 24/12/93	Claims Accepted	Claims Rejected	Claims sent to Police Verification and under consideration
68.	84,529	6,558	5,999	529	—
69.	84,893	2,799	2,431	368	—
70.	75,891	5,140	4,172	968	—
Total	58,30,500	4,65,088	3,84,482	77,927	2,679

Committee on Building Centres

1280. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National level Committee to co-ordinate and monitor the programmes of building centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government has already set up a National-level Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Urban Development) to monitor the progress of Building Centres programme in the country. The committee comprises of representatives of Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Labour, CPWD, HUDCO, BMTPC, two State Governments (by rotation), two State-level building centres (by rotation), FICCI and two NGOs (by rotation). The committee is required reviewing the entire

gamut of decentralised technology transfer, dissemination and skill upgradation and convey appropriate instructions/advice to State Govts. BMTPC, HUDCO and other concerned agencies in public and private sectors. The committee is expected to meet atleast twice a year.

Drug Manufacturing Public Sector Undertakings

1281. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Trade Unions of six drug manufacturing public sector undertakings have signed agreements with their respective managements for their revival as reported in the Economic Times dated February 5, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of each public sector undertaking indicating the break-up of work force, investments made and duration of its sickness;

(c) the main terms of the agreements so signed;

(d) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has also given its approval to the agreements for revival of these sick undertakings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). The Newspaper report is incorrect in as much as that no agreement was signed in the Industrial Tripartite Committee meeting held on 4th February, 1994.

Land for Sale to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Dwarka

1282. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has conducted a cost benefit analysis, which was furnished to the High Court of Delhi in the case of Federation & Cooperative Societies vs-Union of India decided on March 31, 1993;

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

(c) whether DDA has projected a breakeven rate of land for sale to the Group Housing Societies in Dwarka at the

rate of Rs. 1100.43 per square metre which includes the cost of land acquisition and its development;

(d) if so, the basis for arriving at that breakeven cost giving separate figures for land acquisition and for each item of work including the land development;

(e) whether DDA has projected different multiple factors for different categories of land allottees to work out sale price applicable to respective categories; and

(f) if so, the details of saleable land earmarked for each type of category in the master plan of Dwarka?

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

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that all the actual and likely expenditure and revenues have been computed to the extent possible and discounted for upto year 1992-93. The break-even rate of Rs. 1100.43 has been arrived at for the project as a whole. This break-even rate is applicable to all categories of land uses with varying multiplier and not only to Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

(d) The major components of the expenditure are on the following items of work:

1. Land Development	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Road	Rs. 65.00
(ii) Sewer	Rs. 105.00
(iii) Water supply	Rs. 105.00

(iv) Drains	Rs. 57.00
(v) Parks	Rs. 21.00
(vi) Electricity	Rs. 164.00
(vii) Miscellaneous	Rs. 68.30
(viii) Master plan roads	Rs. 50.71
Total	Rs. 667.26

The land development expenditure has been discounted for the year 1992-93.

2. The discounted pooled land acquisition cost for Phase-I is Rs. 248.12 crores and the discounted additional compensation is Rs. 94.511 crores.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details of saleable land earmarked for each type of category in Dwarka Phase-I are as under:

	(Land in Hect.)
(i) residential	498.070
(ii) residential supporting facilities	125.320
(iii) total distt. centres	33.690
(iv) total community centres	15.677
(v) total industrial	31.050
(vi) total public and semi-public	185.710
(vii) others	194.853
Total saleable land is	1085.000

Total saleable land is 1085.00 Hect. out of the gross areas of 1062 Hect. and disposable area is 1130.45 Hect.

Earnings through Export

1283. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liberalisation of export policy and procedures has helped Central Public Sector Undertakings increase their export earnings;

(b) if so, whether there has been increase in the foreign exchange earnings by these undertakings in 1993-94 as compared to 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The new Export and Import Policy 1992-1997 came into effect on 1-4-1992. It is premature to measure the effect of the policy on export earnings. However, according to available information, in absolute terms, the export earnings of the PSUs increased from Rs. 8979.78 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 10345.07 crores in 1992-93. The details are given on pages 142 to 149 of volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93, laid before the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1284. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received complaints against the

Chairman of Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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 received complaints against the functioning of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), including its Chairman. Some of the major complaints received, relate to:

(i) Supply of mill-made barrack blankets to DG, S&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 ban order, (iv) Excess Administrative expenditure in KVIC.

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. Government has also issued some directives to the Commission which are as under:

- (i) KVIC should not register any new institution for manufacture of Khadi including Polyvastra excepting in areas selected for special employment programme.
- (ii) No new institution 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.
- (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.

Urban Development Schemes for Maharashtra

1285. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for urban development schemes for the year 1992-93;

(b) the details of the amount so far sanctioned as also the names of the areas where the same was spent/likely to be spent for development works; and

(c) the time by which the remaining schemes are likely to be approved?

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

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). In its urbanisation strategy paper, Government of Maharashtra has identified 20 towns for priority development under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) during the Eighth Plan period. The State of Maharashtra has been tentatively allocated 17 towns for inclusion under IDSMT during the Eighth Plan period. Against this tentative allocation, the project report of 15 towns have already been cleared and Central Assistance of Rs. 3.78 crores sanctioned. Town-wise details of the Central Assistance sanctioned during the year 1992-93 and till now during the current financial year are given in the enclosed *Statement*. Project proposals submitted by the State Governments for Central Assistance under IDSMT are cleared from time to time in accordance with the guidelines in force and subject to availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1285. for 2.3.94

S.No.	Town	Rs. in lakhs
1992-93		
1.	Jalgaon	40.00
2.	Srirampur.	35.00
3.	Shripur (Warwade)	20.00
4.	Wani	20.00
5.	Ambad	10.00
6.	Ahmednagar	35.00
7.	Kopargaon	20.00

S.No.	Town	Rs. in lakhs
8.	Latur	20.00
9.	Phaltan	16.132
Total:		261.132
1993-94		
10.	Sangammer	22.00
11.	Sangli	40.00
12.	Dhule	40.00
13.	Mukhed	12.0
14.	Pachora	24.00
15.	Warora	24.00
Total:		162.00
Grand Total:		378.132
i.e. Rs. 3.78 crores.		

Rural Electronic Technology Centres

1286. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Rural Electronic Technology Centres in the country, location-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on each of these centres during the last three years year-wise;

(c) the manner in which rural people have been benefited from these centres;

(d) whether these centres have any proposal to organise any programme to impart T.V./Transistor repairing training to the rural youths at block and panchayat level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). There is only one Rural Electronics Technology Centre (RETC.) at Jaipur in Rajasthan functioning since April, 1990 as a unit of Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd. (REIL), a public sector enterprise. The Government of India have released grants-in-aid as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Amount released
1989-90	5
1991-92	15
1993-94	11

(c) Products developed by RETC. Jaipur are field tested at Block/Panchayat levels. The product-line for computerised milk collection systems have helped in automation as well as fair and prompt payment to the dairy farmers at village cooperative societies for milk collection. The Solar Photovoltaic systems (SPV) have helped in providing energy in un-electrified remote areas for pumping lighting telecommunication, entertainment, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does note arise.

Production of Fertilizers

1287. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of basic fertilizers, item-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) their total import and export, if any, item-wise, during the corresponding years;

(c) the total estimated production and the total export/import envisaged for the current year;

(d) the break-up of estimated production between the public and the private sectors for the current year;

(e) the estimated subsidy on the use of fertilizers during the current year; and

(f) whether the subsidy is non-discriminatory and whether it shall be available to the producer or to the actual user?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The details of production of fertilizer nutrients during the last three years are given below:

(Lakh MT of nutrients)

Name of fertilizer	Production 1990-91	Production 1991-92	Production 1992-93
Nitrogen	69.93	73.01	74.30
Phosphate	20.51	25.62	23.06

(b) The quantities of fertilizer nutrients imported during the last three years are given below;

(Lakh MT of nutrients)

Name of fertilizers	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Nitrogen	4.14	5.66	11.73
Phosphate	10.16	9.67	7.81
Potash	13.26	12.36	10.82

During 1991-92, 20,000 tonnes of urea and 10,000 tonnes of DAP and during 1992-93, 15,000 tonnes of urea were made available to Nepal to meet their urgent requirement.

(c) The anticipated production of fertilizers during the current year is given below:

(Lakh MT of nutrients)

Name of fertilizer	Anticipated production 1993-94
Nitrogen	73.00
Phosphate	18.30

During the current year, upto December, 1993, the following fertilizer products were imported;

Name of the product	(lakh metric tonnes)
Urea	20.79 (approx.)
DAP	15.70 (approx.)
MOP	12.29 (approx.)

During the current year, "No objection" for export of 76,000 tonnes of single superphosphate has been given. The precise quantities exported are not known.

(d) The anticipated production of fertilizers in the public sector and private sector for the year 1993-94 is given below:

(Lakh MT of nutrients)

	Anticipated production for 1993--94	
	Nitrogen	Phosphate
Public sector	29.88	5.25
Private sector	26.78	9.59

(e) A provision of Rs. 4,000 crores, including supplementary grant of Rs. 500 crores obtained in December, 1993, has been made for 1993-94 for payment of subsidy on fertilizers.

(f) Controlled fertilizers are sold to farmers at statutorily notified prices throughout the country, with local levies excepted. Under the fertilizer subsidy scheme, the manufacturers are compensated for lower realisation through sales compared to the cost of production as assessed by the Government. Likewise, in the case of controlled imported fertilizers, Government bears the difference between the sale price to the farmers and the cost of imports.

**Drug (Distribution and Control) Order,
1986**

1288. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the Drug (Distribution and Control) Order, 1986 for 'life saving drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). There is no such Order. However, the Government had issued Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, subsequent to the announcement of the Drug Policy, 1986. The said policy is under review and if any modifications

are decided upon, the necessary changes will have to be carried out in DPCO, 1987.

**Subsidiary companies by
Multinationals**

1289. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies given approval to set up 100 per cent subsidiaries in India after the introduction of new Industrial Policy;

(b) the details of the sectors in which these have been permitted to operate and their products;

(c) the break-up of the direct foreign investment made by each multinational company in the country during the period; and

(d) the countries to which these multinational companies belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). 30 foreign companies have been given approval to set up 100 per cent subsidiaries in India after the introduction of new industrial policy.

Statement showing details of the approvals. viz. name of the foreign company, their country, item of manufacture, amount of foreign direct investment and the percentage is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

List of foreign companies granted approval for setting up of 100% subsidiary in India during the past policy period (upto December 1993)

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaboration	Country	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage
1.	M/s. Bently Nevada Corpn.	U.S.A.	Computer Software	4.50	100.00
2.	International Petroleum SA(BVI)	Switzerland	Crude Oil Refinery	6,000.00	100.00
3.	Cargil South East Asia Ltd. Wisma Atria.	Singapore	Solar Salt	450.00	100.00
4.	Huber CST Company (Proposed)	U.S.A.	Spray Dried Silica	15.00	100.00
5.	Wearnes Hollingorth Singapore Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Connectors, Card Assemblies, Cable Assemblies	30.50	100.00
6.	Lechler-GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	Precision Spray Nozzles	6.28	100.00
7.	M/s. Qumax Technologies	Singapore	Bench Top General purpose PCB Diagnostic Equipment etc.	15.25	100.00
8.	M/s. C.P. Aquaculture Business Group, Bangkok.	Thailand	Shrimp Feed Mill, Processed Shrimps	660.00	100.00
9.	M/s. McDonald's Corporation	U.S.A.	Setting up McDonald Restaurants	3.05	100.00
10.	M/s. VLSI Technology Inc.	U.S.A.	Design and Development of Software/Technology block	30.00	100.00
11.	M/s. Silicon Graphics	Singapore	To establish a wholly owned subsidiary for the purpose of marketing etc.	305.00	100.00
12.	M/s. GES Singapore, C/o. S.C. Kakkar, New Delhi.	Singapore	Trading of goods & service in India and abroad	3.99	100.00
13.	M/s. Betz International Inc.	U.S.A.	Industrial water & process treatment chemicals	6.00	100.00

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaboration	Country	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage
14.	M/s. Seagram Company Ltd.	Canada	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary for establishment of non-molasses based spirit mfg./blending etc.	250.00	100.00
15.	M/s. KPMG-PEAT Kanick	U.K.	Providing Management Consultancy Services	31.59	100.00
16.	M/s. Coca Cola South Asia Holdings Inc.	U.S.A.	The Beverage Essence of Coca Cola and Beverage Bases for Fanta etc.	600.00	100.00
17.	M/s. Gruma S.A. DE C.V.	Mexico	Chapatis, Tortillas and Tortilla chips	789.75	100.00
18.	Van Ommeren Tank Terminals Asia B.V.	Netherlands	Series of Tank Storage Terminal Facilities	2369.25	100.00
19.	M/s. AMP Incorporated	U.S.A.	Electrical and Electronic Connectors for T.V. Telephone, Computers etc.	230.61	100.00
20.	M/s. Procter & Gamble Co.	U.S.A.	Manufacture & Market Proprietary P&G Detergents	720.25	100.00
21.	The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation	U.S.A.	Providing business information services covering software exports etc.	126.36	100.00
22.	Levi's Strauss & Co.	Hong Kong	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India for Marketing, Advertising, Distribution and sale of its branded garments	94.77	100.00
23.	Inchcare Overseas Ltd.	U.K.	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India to render testing & inspection services	63.18	100.00
24.	M/s. Haystack Systems	U.S.A.	Computer Software	0.79	100.00

Sl. No.	Foreign Collaboration	Country	Item of Manufacture	Foreign Equity	Percentage
25.	M/s. Computer Vision Corpn.	U.S.A.	Computer Software	3159.00	100.00
26.	M/s. Tangible Vision Inc.	U.S.A.	Computer Software	4.35	100.00
27.	KFC (A subsidiary of Pepsico Inc.)	Hong Kong	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India for setting up restaurants	631.80	100.00
28.	Ceylon Supply & Development Company	Sri Lanka	Frozen Placentae	15.10	100.00
29.	M/s. Digital Image Systems AG Rundhaus	Switzerland	Software Development	5.00	100.00
30.	Bechtal Corporation	U.S.A.	To set up a wholly owned Design/Engg. & procurement subsidiary in India	25.60	100.00

Hike in Allowances for Armed Forces Personnel

1290. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have very recently decided for a major hike in allowances for armed forces personnel serving in field areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Orders have been issued on the 13th January, 1994 revising rates of compensatory allowances payable to Armed Forces personnel posted in field areas. Under these orders, field areas have been reclassified into (i) Field Area and (ii) Modified Field Area. Revised rates of compensatory allowances payable in reclassified 'Field' and 'Modified field' Areas are as under:—

(In Rs. p.m.)

Sl. No.	Rank	Rate of Compensatory Field Area Allowance	Rate of Compensatory Modified Field Area Allowance
1.	Lt. Col. & above	975	375
2.	Lt. Col. (TS) & Major	895	350

Sl. No.	Rank	Rate of Compensatory Field Area Allowance	Rate of Compensatory Modified Field Area Allowance
3.	Captain	820	325
4.	2 Lt/Lt	780	300
5.	JCOs including Hony Commissioned officers	650	225
6.	Havildar	450	175
7.	Sep/NK including erstwhile NC (E)	375	150

2. Rates of High Altitude/Uncongenial Climate Allowance paid to personnel serving in such areas have also been revised, as under:

(In Rs. p.m.)

Sl. No.	Rank	Cat-I (Heights from 9000 ft to 15000 ft including uncongenial climate areas below heights of 9000 ft.	Cat-II (Heights above 15000 ft excluding Siachen)	Siachen Allowance
1.	Lt. Col. & above	400	600	1200
2.	Major & Lt col (TS)	350	525	
3.	Captain	250	375	
4.	2 Lt/Lt	200	300	
5.	JCOs including Hony Commissioned officers	180	270	800
6.	Havildar	140	210	
7.	Sep/NK including erstwhile NO (E)	100	150	

CBI Inquiry Against Maruti Udyog Limited

3. The revised rates of the above mentioned allowances are admissible with effect from 01.4.1993. The compensatory Allowances payable before the issue of these orders have been withdrawn.

1291. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has filed any charge-sheet against the Managing Director of the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, the details of the charges levelled by CBI;

(c) whether the Government have since granted permission to register a case against him; and

(d) if not, the time by which the permission is likely to be given to CBI?

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed *statement*.

(c) and (d). No permission is required in respect of the present Managing Director since he is no longer a public servant.

STATEMENT

- (1) Charge Sheet filed on 7.1.1994 under Section 13 (2) r/w Section 13 (i) (d) of the PC Act, 1988 against Shri R.C. Bhargava, Shri V. Krishnamurthy, Shri S. Muthukrishnan and the Company M/s. Hydraulics Ltd., Madras. The charge against Shri R.C. Bhargava is that he entered into a criminal conspiracy with Shri V. Krishnamurthy, the then CMD, MUL and Shri S. Muthukrishnan, Vice-Chairman and MD of Hydraulics Ltd. with the

object of causing heavy pecuniary advantage to M/s. Hydraulics in the matter of supply of shock absorbers and other items worth about Rs. 4.27 crores.

- (2) Charge Sheet filed on 24.12.1993 under Section 13 (2) r/w Section 13 (1) (d) of the PC Act, 1988 against Shri R.C. Bhargava and two other employees of Maruti Udyog Ltd. In this case Shri R.C. Bhargava has been charge sheeted for official conspiracy and misuse of official position as public servant in the allotment of 13 vehicles to some favoured customers at pre-budget prices thereby causing undue pecuniary advantage to them and corresponding loss to the customers in the list of general category.

Joint Naval Exercises with Foreign Countries

1292. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India undertakes joint naval exercises with foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of such exercises during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of fresh proposals to hold such exercises with other countries in the near future?

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

(b) The details of joint naval exercises held during each of the last three years are as under:

1991	-	Australia
1992	-	France, UK, USA, Australia
1993	-	Oman, Singapore, UK, New Zealand

(c) Exercises were held with Russian and Singapore ships during 1994. No exercises are so far scheduled to be held in the near future.

[Translation]

Production of Newsprint

1293. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of newsprint produced in the country during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far and its annual consumption;

(b) the quantum of newsprint imported during the period to meet the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to increase indigenous production of newsprint?

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 demand of newsprint in 1993-94 is estimated at 5.80 lakh tonnes. The domestic

production and import of newsprint during the two years has been as under:

(in lakh tonnes)

Period	Production	Import
1992-93	3.12	2.43
1993-94 (Upto Nov., 1993)	2.31	1.83

(c) Government have taken following steps to increase the indigenous production of newsprint:

- (i) A capacity of 7.20 lakh tonnes by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent has been sanctioned;
- (ii) Under the New Industrial Policy, Newsprint units based on minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from compulsory industrial licensing subject to locational policy. As a result of this 26 IEMs for a total capacity of about 13.00 lakh tonnes have been filed by the intending entrepreneurs for the manufacture of newsprint.
- (iii) Customs duty on import of wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished. Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.
- (iv) With a view to encourage the indigenous availability of newsprint such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to BIS standards

for newsprint and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by when; are being considered by Government for inclusion in schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962. At present there are 20 Newsprint mills in the country with an annual installed capacity of about 5.33 lakh tonnes which have already been included in Schedule I.

[English]

Completion of ongoing projects

1295. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE

RAI:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI

RAMAIAH:

SHRI SULTAN

SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether constraints of funds is delaying 75% projects which are under implementation;

(b) if so, the number of projects commissioned so far as per their schedule;

(c) whether adequate resources have not been provided for these projects;

(d) if so, the quantum of funds required for completion of these projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to complete major, mega and medium projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). No, Sir. According to the information furnished by the project authorities, out of 367 projects monitored by the Department of Programme Implementation, 177 projects are delayed with respect to their latest approved dates. Of these 177 projects only 52 projects have reported fund constraints. The available resources are being provided to these projects as per the national priorities.

(d) These projects would require about Rs. 53000 crores, excluding inflation, in the Eighth Five Year Plan for their completion.

(e) The Government proposed to finance the requirement through increased budgetary support, internal resources and extra-budgetary resources to ensure adequate funding for the completion of mega, major and medium projects.

Composition of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1296. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of the present Chairman and Members of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been completed;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has since been reconstituted; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in making new appointments?

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

(b) The term expired on 8.5.1993.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The appointment of members and Chairman is under consideration and steps are on to reconstitute the Commission.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

1297. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce subsidy on fertilizers gradually;

(b) if so, the achievement made so far in this direction;

(c) the latest estimates of production, demand and import of fertilizers (including foreign exchange cost) during each year of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the measures being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in production of fertilizers?

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

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

[English]

Computer Education

1298. SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various courses recognised by Department of Electronics are considered equivalent to the formal degrees in computer education; and

(b) if so, the names of various courses recognised by the Department of Electronics which are equivalent to formal degrees in the computer education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics is implementing a Scheme, namely, Department of Electronics-Accreditation of Computer courses (DOE-ACC) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development under which institutions in the non-formal sector meeting a well defined quality and service standards are given accreditation for conducting specified

level of courses 'O' (Foundation), 'A' (Advanced Diploma), 'B' (Graduate) and 'C' (Post-Graduate). The A, B and C level qualifications are considered equivalent to the following diploma/degrees in the non-formal sector for the purpose of employment:

A level: Post-Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (PGDCA)- Post Polytechnic Diploma in Computer Applications (PPDCA).

B Level: B. Tech. (Computer Science).

C Level: M.Tech. (Computer Science).

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of Solar-Operated Vehicles

1299. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture solar-powered vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Calcutta-based company has mooted a proposal from import of technology from U.K. and manufacture of battery-operated vehicles, assisted by solar photovoltaic pannels. The proposal envisages import of six prototypes for testing on Indian roads and subsequent manufacture of 25,000 vehicles per annum at a total investment of about Rs. 20 crores.

[*English*]

Foreign Trawlers

1300. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents which came to the notice of the Government during the last three years in respect of encroaching upon India's Exclusive Economic Zone by foreign trawlers;

(b) the number of foreign trawlers which have been confiscated during the said period;

(c) to what use they are being put; and

(d) the quantity of fish recovered during the above period and the amount earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the last 3 years, 146 foreign fishing trawlers were apprehended for encroaching upon India's Exclusive Economic Zone. The apprehensions were made under the Maritime Zones of India Act 1981.

(b) 83 fishing trawlers were confiscated during this period.

(c) The confiscated trawlers are disposed of in accordance with court orders.

(d) A total of 190.81 tons of fish was recovered from the trawlers and auctioned under court orders, pending trial proceedings. The amount was deposited with the court pending finalisation of cases.

12.00 hrs

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
(Roseira): Mr. Speaker, Sir,...
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Today, I am giving you time but I won't give it tomorrow...
(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I wanted to raise a very important point but I could not do so due to lack of time. I would like to say, through you, that a demonstration is being held today on behalf of Dalit Students' Federation, Dalit Students' Forum and United Dalit Students' Forum. The rules of UGC are also being violated. Sir, you will also agree that the benefit of any reservation can only be availed when special arrangements are made to this effect in educational institutes. The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes is filled up neither in educational Institutes nor for the post of Professors. Their demand is that the 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent quota reserved for them should be made available in all the educational institutes and the U.G.C. should stop giving grant to such colleges and universities which do not abide by the quota reserved for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In support of these demands, the Dalit Students have organised a human chain with the help of United Dalit Students' Forum of Jawahar Lal Nehru University and other universities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have just been informed that they have been lathi-charged by the Police. Though the Government in its policy advocates the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes yet nothing can be more shameful than to

lathi charge those students who want to put their demands before the Government by forming a human chain. Through you, I urge upon the Government to fill up the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admission to those colleges, universities where it has not been done.

Sir, Shri Arjun Singh had said in the last session that if the universities do not fill up the reserved quota, then Government may stop the grant to them. I would like to urge upon the Government, through you, to fill up the reservation quota in admission in all the educational institutes and in appointment to the post of Professors etc.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I fully support what Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has said. I would also like to raise the same issue about the Dalit Christians. Yesterday, they had a big rally and procession in the Ram Lila Grounds for inclusion of Dalit Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are socially and educationally backward and they need reservation and other facilities which are enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in our country. This issue was raised time and again in this august House. I think, the Ministry of Welfare should take it very seriously.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: When I was the Welfare Minister, I had announced that Dalit Christians will get reservation.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: In Vijayawada the Minister of Welfare had clearly mentioned in the public meeting that the Bill for converted Dalit Christians

will be introduced in the ensuing session of this Parliament.

Considering the poverty, the social and educational backwardness and the sufferings of these Dalit Christians. I request the Hon. Minister to come forward with a legislation which will help the poor and the down trodden in our country. Mere change of religion because of discriminating attitude should be stopped.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We all support this, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an important policy matter has been raised. The converted persons also become victims of untouchability. If such is the case then what is the need of conversion. The constitution framer did not provide those facilities to the converts which are enjoyed by the Dalits of Hindu society. My submission is that a discussion be held thereon and a unanimous policy be formulated.

MR. SPEAKER: This will be considered only if a proper notice is given in this regard.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it relates to social and educational backwardness and not to conversion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what Atalji has said is correct. People who have converted themselves into Sikh religion or Budhist religion have already been enjoying this facility. Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow a discussion on this issue.

(Interruptions)....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to say something on the issue raised by Shri Ramesh Chennithala. Please give me an opportunity to speak on it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have endorsed it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Has it gone on record?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it has(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, it is reliably learnt that certain machinations by a few vested interests are on to force the Government of India against a wall on the point of prevalence of a resource-crunch due to which it would become disabled to make such a staggering tax-free payment to the beneficiaries, as a result of which, it would but be forced to withdraw in favour of any other capable and willing local/foreign purchaser (s) of the Nizam jewellery collection.

The Nizam Jewellery Collection is a collection of 173 rare and precious items of jewellery which must be preserved within the country and should be treated as a 'National Treasure'. It was in this connection that the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 was enacted by the Parliament.

The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 has been enacted to especially deal with such a dangerous situation and, therefore, it empowers the Central Government, under section 19, to exercise its overriding and absolute power to compulsorily acquire any such antiquity

for the purpose of preservation in a public place.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be brief, Mr. Bandaru.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Therefore, in the light of the startling news of the proposed play to export the Nizam jewellery items out of our country in the name of foreign exchange, we hereby demand that the Central Government should take immediate and effective steps to compulsorily acquire the Nizam jewellery items lying in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at Bombay, and take over the unqualified custody of the said jewellery items for the purpose of displaying in a public place within India, as per the provisions of the said Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bandaru, you have to be brief.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: This is a very important matter, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: You can say that it should not be allowed to be exported. That is all.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I am concluding, Sir.

Sir, this is a matter of utmost urgency and I demand the hon. Prime Minister to enforce the provisions of the law to ensure the sovereignty and supremacy of the Union Government of India. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to a very serious matter. There has been a recent

Government order abolishing thirty posts in the Department of Serologist and Chemical Examiner under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Out of 88 posts, 30 posts are about to be abolished. Twenty-four posts out of these are technical and specialised posts. Out of 48 such technical posts, 24 posts are being abolished, that is, fifty per cent posts at one stroke. This means that the kind of research and development activities which are now being carried on by the Department of Serologist and Chemical Examiner will be in a jeopardy if this order is carried out.

The kind of research and development work that they do is very important. They are the only institute which produce antisera for forensic tests conducted in the laboratories all over the country. Besides, they are also the only institute which produce VDRL antigen for the detection of venereal diseases. Now, at a time when the Ministry of Health is paying so much attention to AIDS and such other diseases, it seems to be very absurd that the activities of this revenue generating department of the Government are being brought to a virtual close down. Does the Government want to revert back to the import of antigen that is now being developed by this department?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given sufficient time to you. Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I am talking of the indigenous production of VDRL antigen. It will be completely stopped and the country will have to go back to import. So, the order must be immediately reversed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a decision

was announced by the Government on 25.09.1993 to set up the Fifth Pay Commission for the Central Government employees following settlement between the employees organisation and the Government, as a result of which the proposed strike was called off. The Government also said that they will set up the Pay Commission within a month. But five months have already passed now. Neither the terms of reference have been fixed up nor any meeting has been called. So, I request the Central Government, through you, Sir, to immediately call the meeting so that this question can be settled and again another strike threat can be avoided.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should take initiative in bringing back the gold which had been pledged by the previous Government headed by Shri Chandra Sekhar with foreign financial Institutions so as to protect our national honour. The Government reiterates that our foreign exchange reserves have improved considerably but we believe that Indian gold which is a mark of India's honour and respect, should immediately be brought back. I feel that the Government should take initiative to redeem Indian gold from Bank of England and Swiss Bank and make a statement in the regard, in the House.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN

(Palakkad): B.I.F.R. has declared sick the Instrumentation Limited, a Public Undertaking merely because the Kota Unit of this company is running at heavy loss. This unit is in the red due to the

inefficiency of the management. At the same time, the unit at Palakkad is making good profit. But, as the whole company is being declared sick, it would affect the unit in Palakkad too, in which case the employees of this Unit will be deprived of many benefits which they are getting at present. The workers of this unit have made it a profit making one by hard work. It is unfortunate that they should be punished for that. The entire workers of the Palakkad unit of Instrumentation Limited are very much agitated over this matter. They have already sent representatives to the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Industry. I am the President of the layest employees unions of this unit. I would request the Government to intervene in this matter and take out the profit making unit of Palakkad from the operation of the BIFR order and see that the workers and employees continue to enjoy all the benefits as at present.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, the serenity in the State of Orissa has been disturbed because of the growing resentment of the people on account of the fact that the districts have been split.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in raising the State matter. Creation of the District cannot be done by the Central Government. Creation of district is not the responsibility of the Central Government.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: I am on the subject. This is a constitutional point. Though the districts have been split, the numbers have been increased, there is no physical location of any De-

partment in the new districts, as a result of which people in the new districts are suffering. They are not able to approach the department and the district officials.

MR. SPEAKER: That is beyond my understanding please. I have allowed you to make a good point.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs and also the House to the Project Archer an establishment which is directly under the Ministry of Home Affairs, stationed at Rabongla in South Sikkim. This project Archer is constituted mostly of Tibetan refugees. I do not know what necessitated the Ministry of Home Affairs to keep this Project Archer in Sikkim. But recently these people are creating trouble in this area. Sikkim is situated in a sensitive border area. These people on the evening of 23rd of this month indulged in rioting and assaulting the people of this area. When the police of this area intervened, the police were also attacked and the innocent people of the area were also attacked. 11 police personnel who were injured with multiple fractures and family members including a lady member of Bhutia family who were injured were hospitalised.

I would like to request the Ministry of Home Affairs that they should act promptly so that the situation which is already tense should not deteriorate into enmity between Tibetans who are in the Project Archer and the local ethnic people of Sikkim.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I want to bring to your kind notice and also the entire House that there are several castes which are synonymous with Scheduled Castes. For

several years, they are making the demand before the Government that they should be declared as Scheduled Castes and included in the schedule of Scheduled Castes list. In Orissa, for example, there are 13 castes for which the recommendations have come to the Centre. But so far the recommendations are not considered.

For your information, I may point out that the caste 'kuduma' is synonymous to 'kandara' and similarly 'kesuria' is synonymous to 'khadal' etc. They have got matrimonial relationship with these castes belonging to Scheduled Castes. Despite this, they are not getting any concessions. Their students are not getting stipends or any concessions. In appointment matter also, they are not getting the benefit.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made the point now. Shri Mohan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a major educational institute of India, Banaras Hindu University, founded by Pt. Madan Mohan Malviaya has been closed for an indefinite period. About 15 days back, the police entered the hostel and lathi-charged the students barbarically. The students were forced by the administration to vacate the hostel within 12 hours. In that complex, there is also an hospital namely, Sir Sundar Lal Hospital which caters to the needs of the patients from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Northern Bihar. A dispute arose between the doctors and the students. A student who was admitted to the hospital died under certain circumstances. It was propagated that the death occurred due to the negligence of the doctors which caused the confrontation between the

students and the doctors. Thereafter, the police got an opportunity to enter the hostel, beat them severely and insulted the teachers there. It is for the first time in seven years that this University has been closed. I demand from the Government that the University should be opened immediately and a judicial inquiry be conducted into the incident. Those students who have been expelled for indiscipline should be re-admitted to the University.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Banaras Hindu University has not been closed for the first time. The Banaras Hindu University has been closed time and again. There are certain basic reasons behind it. One of the reasons is that whenever any violent incident takes place in the city, the Medical College somehow becomes involved in it. This has been happening for the last 20 years. The reason is that the amount of grant-in-aid for the college has not been raised for a long time. When the present hon. Prime Minister was the Minister of Education, he had introduced a Bill regarding Aligarh Muslim University. At that time, he had assured the House that he will bring a Bill for the Banaras Hindu University also and the aid granted by the Government to the Medical College of the University will also be raised. But it was not done. I would like to submit to the Government that these incidents are taking place on account of the financial crunch being faced by the Medical Colleges of the University. I think if the Government makes concrete efforts to increase the funds, the recurrence of such incidents will be prevented.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. Yesterday, on the 1st March, the

people of the country were waiting very eagerly that the documents relating to the Bofors Scandal would be handed over to the Government of India. But these were not given yesterday. It has been reported that former Naval Officers and IAS Officers have also deposited their money there and they had been ringing up various newspapers to find out the development in this regard. On behalf of the Government, the Prime Minister himself had assured us that he will monitor the Bofors Scandal. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to why the documents related to the multi-crore Bofors Scandal were not handed over. They should make a statement in this regard so that the citizens of this country may know that the documents which were to be handed over to the CBI from the Cantonal Court were not made available and they are likely to be made available later on. Through you, I demand from the Government to make a statement in this regard.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards many cases regarding violation of human rights in Madras.

During half an hour broadcast of BBC's news feature last night, it was shown that the girl children in Salem and Madurai are killed due to poverty. It was confirmed in the interview with the Superintendent of Police and other officers also. The second part of the newsfeature related to Punjab where foetuses are tested in the womb itself. Such incidents are taking place in India and the officers here are also involved in it. It is very regrettable. This is an issue of the violation of human rights, children's rights, women's rights and the

Government must pay attention to it. It is very regrettable that these incidents are taking place in India.

[English]

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): He is misleading the House. There is no poverty death in Tamil Nadu. He is distorting the facts... (Interruptions)...

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kumool): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dalit Christians though they have changed their religion...

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

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sonbhadra river flowing from Shahdol district upto a distance of 784 kilometres in Madhya Pradesh had once been the boon for the people living on its bank. But now-a-days it has become a curse and tragedy for them due to pollution. After setting up of the Oriental Paper Mills., Amlai and Hukumchand Jute Mills, the river has become polluted because the polluted water of these factories is falling into Sone river regularly and the river water upto the distance of 30 kilometres is not fit even for animals consumption. If an animal drinks that polluted water by mistake, the chances of its survival are very dim. Due to pollution, the water has turned brownish and muddy. The air has also become polluted around two kilometres of this industrial area. During the survey, elements like mercury which

are detrimental to the health have been found in the water released through chemical process in the factories. The P.H. level in this river has been found at 9 point instead of the normal level 6.5 point at Diyapeeper which is at a distance of 16 kilometres from these factories. Through you I would like to urge upon the Government to take prompt action to prevent the water of Sone river from becoming poisonous and should make it pollution-free so that the lives of the lakhs of people may be saved. These factories are owned by very influential people. Such arrangements should be made that they are not able to suppress the voice of the people howsoever influential they may be because the local residents have launched agitation several times in this connection and have demanded that Sone river should be made pollution free.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I want the Government to make a statement on this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of small fishermen from coastal areas of the country are coming here tomorrow to demonstrate before Parliament. Prior to this, they had launched an agitation all over the coastal areas in different States including Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. Their main grievance is that the large foreign vessels should do fishing in deep sea waters but they come very close to the Coastal borders of India which creates problems for the small fishermen because they do not get any fish. They have brought it to the notice of the Government earlier also. In this

connection, I would like to demand from the Government that they should hold a dialogue with the fishermen tomorrow and discuss it with the hon. Members of Parliament hailing from Coastal areas also and safeguard the interest of the small fishermen of the country because crores of people depend upon them. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to it.

[English]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Urea is utilised in our country by about 57 per cent of the farmers. But one month prior to the announcement of the Budget, urea had disappeared from the market because of some rumours that prices are going to go up. There is a lot of stock with the private traders. I urge upon the Government to release the urea to all the States including Maharashtra and make it available to all the cooperative societies in Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Today the business has been very pleasant and up to the mark. Let us do it in the future also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. I would like to draw your attention as well as that of the Government towards a very important issue. My constituency is located on the border of Nepal and Bihar and only river Narayani divides the two territories. Between both these territories is a 100 km long stretch of land where the writ of the Jungle Party runs. News papers widely report about terrorism. However, in the areas of Deoria in Bihar and Nepal, in the vicinity of river Gandak it is the Jungle Party which rules. They

have formed many gangs, probably, no day passes off when incidents of dacoity and kidnappings are not reported. These gangs shifts their operations to Nepal and Bihar when Uttar Pradesh Police mounts pressure and similarly shift to Uttar Pradesh and Nepal when Bihar Police mounts pressure. This issue pertains to these three territories. A few days back nephew of the Governor was kidnapped. At that time the Centre in consultation with Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Government set up a Police Post in the area. All the Police Officers there have widely toured the area and have unanimously demanded that Government should deploy the Reserve Police and set up Police Stations on the border. PAC should be deployed in the area. People of the area are migrating and are asking for protection. I am making this submission because this issue has international ramification. It is an important matter and Central Government should hold talks with Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Nepal to ensure the security in the area.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service): Amendment Rules, 1993, Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and

Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 563 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1993 under subsection (3) of section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5419/94]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5420/94]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1)

of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5421/94]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5422/94]

[Translation]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5423/94]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5424/94]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics. Bangalore for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5425/94]

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5426/94]

[English]

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules, 1994, Notifications under Companies Act, 1956 etc.

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

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 96(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5427/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) G.S.R. 756(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1993 making certain alterations in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) G.S.R. 48(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1994 making certain amendments in Schedule XIII to the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5428/94]

- (3) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) The Cost Accounting Records (Soaps and

Detergents) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 677(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1993.

- (ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Cosmetics and Toiletries) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 678 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1993.

- (iii) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) (Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 744(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5429/94]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5430/94]

- (6) A copy of the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5431/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for 1992-93 etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5432/94]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the

working of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta, and its subsidiaries, for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited. Calcutta and its subsidiaries, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5433/94]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5434/94]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1992-93 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5435/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Jamshedpur, for 1991-92 and 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Jamshedpur, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Jamshedpur, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5436/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government

on the working of the central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5437/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5438/94]

Annual Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) On behalf of SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5439/94]

12.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-eighth Report

[English]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH
(Tumkur): Sir, I beg to present the
Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English
versions) of the Committee on Private
Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT (Agra): Sir, I beg to present the
Fifty-Ninth Report (Hindi and English
versions) of the Public Accounts
Committee on Action Taken on 27th
Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on
Procurement of Defective Imported
Parachutes.

12.34 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL
(Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House do agree with the
Thirty-Eighth Report of the

Business Advisory Committee
presented to the House on the 1st
March, 1994."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the
Thirty-Eighth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee
presented to the House on the 1st
March, 1994."

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr.
Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the fifth
item of 38th Report of B.A.C.—

[English]

"The Committee also recommend
that the discussion on the final act
embodying the results of Uruguay
Round of multi later trade
negotiations may be taken up on
Staurday, the 19th March, 1994."

[Translation]

It is an extended date and a
Saturday. The Dunkel proposals which
have come in the form of a final act, have
created commotion all over the country....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All the more
reason for you to be present in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
(Midnapore): That is true, but you have to
do justice to the subject.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: That is the concluding day. Two days time should have been allotted for that...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House will be half deserted. You cannot do justice to the subject like that.

MR. SPEAKER: The problem is we have a time-bound business to transact and that is why we were struggling to find time to complete the business which is to be transacted. It is time-bound, statutory and they are constitutional obligations. Ultimately, it was decided at the suggestion of the hon. leaders of different parties that let us take it up on 19th. We agreed to it. Supposing it is not convenient, we can take it up later on also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The last date for signing is 15th of April. So, how can it be done like this?... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please listen to me for a minute. On 10th of this month, the negotiating team will go there for finalising the issue. The agreement is likely to be signed on the 15th of April. The Session will be adjourned on 18 and the date, which you have fixed, is 19th. It is my humble suggestion that the discussion on this subject be held on 22nd and 23rd of March.

MR. SPEAKER: You, please start it on 19th. If more time is required, we will look into the matter later on.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not complete my submission.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand this. You have been a member of the Business Advisory Committee; you are also invited there. Such matters cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. That is why, we take your advice and we decide. Once we receive the advice and decide, and you again raise it in the House, then the matter has to be finally decided on the floor of the House. If you really have some objection, if you want more time for that, and if the House agrees to that, I shall have no objection to that. But you cannot have the cake and eat it also. If this is an important matter, if the time is fixed and if you need more time, let us decide it, but at a different forum and not here.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that we could not attend the meeting but Shri Srikanta Jena was there. It was decided that the whole debate be held on 19th. Later on, many Hon. Members told me that they have their programmes fixed elsewhere on Saturday and hence they would be unable to attend the House on that day. It is a serious matter. Therefore, I request your honour to reconsider it. It will not look proper if only those Members remain in the House who are going to speak. The debate should be meaningful and effective. This is the opinion of all. It will be better, if some way is evolved.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true that you want a discussion on this subject. It was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee that this matter can be discussed during the discussion on President's Address, or during general debate. Moreover, a discussion on foreign trade is going to be held here. By and large it has been agreed that besides these three occasions, it would be difficult to hold another discussion on this subject because there is no time. I would talk to you in this regard later on.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I had submitted an amendment to B.A.C's list of business last time and had stated that there were three occasions when it could be discussed. You are well aware of this fact that regarding the final draft of the Dunkel Proposal which has come in the format of the final text, Japan, probably the highest beneficiary of the world, has announced publicly that its Parliament has so much business on its hand throughout the year that it cannot spare time to discuss it during this period. It has told that it can give its final verdict only in February next year. Different countries have different views to give their consent on it. It has been stated in the GATT that various countries could give their consent keeping in view their various methods. A country like Japan has decided to hold a national discussion on this important document in February next year. There may be difference of opinion on this issue. The differences openly came to surface in the House. These differences will remain in future also. They will remain outside the House also. But it is not known for how long this decision will remain in force. Discussion has already been held on this document when its draft was in its initial

stage. But now it has been changed. We have two drafts. I have got the final text from Parliament which is going to be signed. We did not get the Dunkel draft. There was only one copy of the Dunkel draft in the Library, whereas the total number of Members of both the Houses is 795. We have made our opinion after going through the final draft. But opinion of the Government is different on it. Therefore, the final text should be discussed elaborately. We should be given opportunity to present our views on it. It should be discussed for full two days.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You can allot 21st and the 22nd for this purpose before the adjournment of the House ...*(Interruptions)*. The only difficulty is that Members have already chalked out their programmes. You may fix any date for this purpose in the last week of March...*(Interruptions)*. Since it is to be signed on the 15th April it is of no use to hold discussion after that date. Let time take its own course. Our opinion and that of the Government are different in this regard. Then the battle will be settled in streets. I am talking this seriously. I am not joking and there is lot of tension and difference of opinions. You know it better than anybody else. Since you have taken keen interest in the outcome of the negotiations and other related matters, you know better all about this. I, therefore, would like to request that the date for discussion be fixed either in the last week of March or in the first week of April because, the Marrakesh meeting will start on 11th, and the agreement will be signed

on the 15th. Therefore, one day before of after its commencement a discussion should be held so that the opinion of the country is known before the Indian delegation is sent there. There is difference of opinions in the world. As you are aware that after the formation of NAFTA, wide-spread gun battle started in Mexico. There is total revolt there. The Prime Minister of Japan was compelled to apologise before his countrymen on this subject and he accepted that whatever had been done was wrong. He accepted it, though at the same time he asserted that there was no other alternative. Our Government also keeps on repeating that there was no other opinion. But atleast America or the world must understand that the Government of India is going to do it out of compulsion and the entire nation is against it. America must know this.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, alongwith you, Shri Sharad Yadav and some other hon. Members have also suggested that a different programme should be chalked out. I would discuss it but presently let it go. If you want to alter the programme and if it is the general opinion, it will be chalked out after eliciting the opinion of all Members. But today let it go as it is.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you very much, Sir. But no technical point should be raised at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: What sort of technical point?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the sense that as the report has been endorsed today, therefore, on the 19th....

MR. SPEAKER: You can change the report in the House at any time. There cannot be any objection.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): What is being decided? Will it be discussed on the 19th or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Today the report is being submitted in the present form. I will call you and discuss it later on and if something new is decided, we will look into that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then leave the discussion on 19th.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Vajpayeeji, let it go. If it becomes necessary to change it, we will do it. But it will not be proper to leave it incomplete. It will be done according to your wish.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must be remembering the circumstances in which the Business Advisory Committee yesterday decided that the House may sit on 19th.

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself had submitted and you got it fixed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yesterday an opinion was gaining ground that it would be difficult to spare time as lot of business is to be cleared yet. Then consensus for 19th was arrived at. However, if two sittings are necessary then it would be difficult to fix a sitting for 20th. Members are opposed to sit on 19th itself. Now if another date is to be fixed, then will the House be sitting between the intervening recess?

MR. SPEAKER: Then it could be disposed off when the House meets again.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The House can discuss at the earliest on 16th April, but by that time it will be already signed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I submitted that if the discussion is scheduled for a later date it will be meaningless. That's why 19th has been fixed.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I want to make two submissions and not one. First is this, I argue for having it for two days just because of this reason that there are already different facets in favour of discussing Dunkel Draft which have been said by the hon. Minister. I want to draw your attention to this. It has so many facts that one Member for each party would not be adequate to speak on Dunkel Draft. Therefore, more than two days or at least two full days would be required to discuss this. That is one point.

I agree with the suggestion that either it can be debated on Monday and Tuesday or any two days between the adjournment of the House on the 18th and its re-assembling.

MR. SPEAKER: You apply your mind to the schedule and let me know.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have another point also.

MR. SPEAKER: I would be very happy to get your advice.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have another point.

(Interruptions) The other point that I am trying to make is, I was accidentally...

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not throw the baby in my lap. You may decide yourself.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, when you called the meeting of the leaders of different parties, I did suggest that instead of Saturday, we can fix on Monday and Tuesday. But, BAC in its wisdom did not agree to it; it is okay. I have the other point here. I see the heavy schedule on the 18th. It is an abstract proposition. Some of the ordinances there, are very important and they would be hotly debated. There is also an ordinance on mines and minerals. Friday is a 'Private Member Day'. On 19th, discussing them is impossible.

I remember your commenting in that meeting that all Ordinances can be discussed in the second leg of this session.

MR. SPEAKER: I was wrong on that point. I must confess. Constitutionally, it is required to be done. I have looked into the Constitution.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In the first leg of the session?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am sorry for having made that comment. When I looked into the Constitution, probably it was necessary.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Well, Sir, it is fine that sometimes you are wrong. That puts us in an advantage.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if you feel happy, I am always wrong for you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Apart from that, if on the 19th we are not sitting, on the last day, we do not sit till 10 p.m. Therefore, such a huge business cannot be disposed of on that day.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point you are making? Let it be very brief.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: On 18th, all these cannot be disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER: You apply your mind and give me the schedule. I will consider it along with other Members' suggestions.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you as well as the leaders of the various parties have already put forth their viewpoints. We urge you once again to convene the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee to fix dates for the sittings.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct. I accept Mr. Paswan's suggestion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting it. Even if it is necessary it can be changed.

That which you decide can be changed by you also.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to Expedite the Expansion Programme of National Aluminium Company in Orissa

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, the National Aluminium Company has been facing serious financial crisis ever since that public sector undertaking got itself involved in the stock-market. The expansion programme has been inordinately delayed on this account.

The original estimated cost of NALCO's expansion programme was Rs. 970 crore. The Public Investment Board had approved this investment last year. But the proposal remained pending with the Central Government till the end of January, 1993. The proposed expansion programme was to be undertaken at Damanjodi in Orissa. The increase in capacity of the alumina plant and mines was included under the expansion and modernisation plan. There was absolutely no problem of resources as NALCO was to bear the cost from its fund. But it is learnt that the Ministry of Mines could not complete the requisite formalities in time. The cost has now escalated to Rs. 1,096 crore. In a meantime, the Ministry of Mines has approved the establishment of

[Shri K. Pradhani]

two alumina plants. If the expansion programme gets delayed further, this major plant will not be able to cope with the demand of its product in the international market. The aluminium export may decline and the country may lose precious foreign exchange.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to expedite the expansion programme of NALCO without any further delay.

(ii) Need to Ensure Early Operated of Air Services between Nasik and Bombay

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Sir, in recent times, many private airlines have been given permission to start air services in different sectors in the country. In Maharashtra, there is a persistent demand from the people of Bombay as well as Nasik to start air services linking these two places as these two places are connected with industrial and agricultural activities. Many businessmen visit Nasik for business activities as Nasik is one of the biggest trading centres for onions, grapes, sugar and other agricultural products. These people face a lot of inconvenience due to lack of air services between Nasik and Bombay. Raj Air Services have been given permission to operate their services between Nasik and Bombay. But till date, they have not started their operations.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism to see that Raj Air Services start their services immediately.

(iii) Need to shift Marathwada Region Presently Under South Central Zone of Railways to Central Zone

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna): Sir, Marathwada region comes under South Central Zone whereas other regions of Maharashtra come under Central Zone of Railways. As a result of this, development of Marathwada region has suffered. The Head Office of South Central Zone of Railways is situated in Hyderabad. Representatives of people from Marathwada region have to go to Hyderabad for complaints/suggestions, etc. This causes a lot of inconvenience to them. Moreover, Jalna-Bombay Express is administered by two Railway Zones. The performance of this train so far as punctuality is concerned is very poor. In view of this, I urge upon the Minister for Railways to merge the Marathwada region which comes under South Central Zone of Railways with Central Zone to facilitate administrative convenience and proper care and development of Railways in Marathwada region. This can only be possible if the Marathwada region comes under Central Zone.

(iv) Need to take steps for Early implementation of Narmada-Shipra Link Project

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue.

Ujjain is a historical city and is known for its culture and religious importance. Ujjain is one of the seven places in the country where after every twelve years "Sinhasht Kumbh" is held.

Ujjain is located on the banks of river Shipra and each year is visited by lakhs of pilgrims, who come to the place for a dip in the holy river and to have 'darshan' of Ujjaini. One of the twelve 'Jyotirlingas' in the country, 'Mahakal' is located in Ujjain. Historical Ashram of *Guru Sandipani*, teacher of Krishna and Sudama, Harisidh Saktipeeth and Aradhya Garh Kalika of Vikramaditya are located in the city of Ujjain. Prominent literary figures like Kalidas, Matsyendra Nath and Vir Durga Das all are associated with Ujjain.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to declare Ujjain as a holy city. In addition, steps should be taken for the cleaning of Shipra river and financial allocations should be made for the implementation of Narmada-Shipra Link Project too.

(v) Need to provide Facility of Metro Channel on Doordarshan to Ahmedabad City in Gujarat

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, there is a great demand from the people of Ahmedabad for provision of Channel II, High Power Transmitter Channel there. Ahmedabad, being the State Capital of Gujarat, has not been provided with this facility. In this connection, it may be stated that the other State Capitals in the country have already been provided with HPT Channel II by Doordarshan.

I, therefore, request the Central Government that Ahmedabad may also be provided with HPT Metro Channel II.

(vi) Need to set up a Doordarshan Broadcasting Centre at Chhapra and All India Radio Broadcasting Centre at Siwan in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue.

Bhojpuri is not just a language, but a culture, which is spoken in many States of the country. Bhojpuri is also spoken in Mauritius, Surinam, Trinidad, Guyana, Singapore etc. Bhojpuri language has its own songs, music and dramas. In India more than 14 crore people speak Bhojpuri.

No AIR Station and Doordarshan Kendra has been set up in the Bhojpuri speaking areas in Bihar. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to set up a Doordarshan Kendra in the district headquarters of Saran i.e. Chhapra, in Bihar and also to set up a AIR Station in the district headquarters of Siwan viz Siwan town, without delay so that the folk artists and craftsmen can promote and preserve their culture.

(vii) Need to Clear Pending Power Projects of Kerala

[English]

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Sir, scarcity of electricity in the Mala region of Kerala is hampering the overall development especially the industrial development of the region. The only solution to this problem is early sanction to the State Government proposed diesel-based power generation

[Shri M. Ramanna Rai]

projects in Kasaragod, Kozhikode and Brakmapuram by the Central Government. These proposals are pending with various Central authorities.

The proposal to set up a 60 MW diesel generating power plant at Kasaragod is pending clearance from Environment and Forest Ministry. In case of Kozhikode, a 120 MW diesel generating power plant environmental impact assessment study is being conducted by the RITES. Though the environmental clearance has been given to the Brahmapuram project, the height prescribed for the Chimney is 110 metres as against the standard permissible height of 52 metres. All these projects are held up at various stages.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to ensure early clearance to these power projects keeping in view the prevailing power crisis in Kerala.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: After the recess, we will take up the approval of the Continuation of President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir. May I bring it to the notice of the Members of the House and the House itself that it has to be passed today. That is the time limit. Secondly, the Budget in respect of Jammu & Kashmir has also to be passed. May I request the hon. Members to express their views on the first point itself so that it may not be necessary to discuss the Budget also? Having made a statement on this point, the Budget as a formality, can also be

passed. This has to be done because of the time constraint. We do not have enough time.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till fourteen of the clock.*

14.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
at Eight Minutes past fourteen of the clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
APPROVAL OF THE
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE
PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I
beg to move the following resolution:—

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 3rd March, 1994."

As the House is aware, forces inimical to our country were successful in luring a section of our youth into the misadventure of militancy in Kashmir in early 1990. They managed to train thousands of young men across the border in the tactics of insurgency and weapons handling and inducted them with large quantities of sophisticated modern weapons into the State for creating an environment of all pervasive fear and lethality, particularly in the valley of Kashmir, to carry out their nefarious designs to secede the State of Jammu and Kashmir from India. This resulted in disrupting the normal life and posed a serious threat to the State's security. Under a situation of persistent threat to law and order and State Security, and on the recommendation of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, a Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution of India was issued on July 18, 1990. Since the law and order and security situation in the State continued to be serious, approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained, from time to time. The current spell of President's Rule in the State shall be in force uptill today.

As a result of a sustained efforts of the Security Forces, in combating militancy and terrorist violence in the State, a number of high ranking militant leaders belonging to various groups have been apprehended or killed during the past few months. Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been recovered. Increased vigil on the Line of Control has made difficult the ingress and egress of militants, for training and transportation of arms. As a result of the operation carried out by the Security Forces the situation in Sopore, which had been a stronghold of the militants, appears to have visibly improved.

The Governor of Jammu & Kashmir, in his latest report, has indicated that there is considerable improvement in the situation on the ground. For several months now there has been a growing perception that the people at large are fed up with the ongoing violence and getting disillusioned with the militant activities. However, threats and attacks by the militants on the local media and the press have continued, as well as other atrocities like rape, abduction and killing of so-called informer and non-cooperators. Particularly in the wake of the Hazartbal incidents, there has also been a sharp escalation in inter-gang clashes. In spite of desperate efforts made by the militants to incite the people to create situations of confrontation and disorder, the people have, by the large, maintained remarkable restraint.

I would like to emphasize and draw the attention of the hon. House that it is the terrorists who first resorted to violence and violated the human rights by killing of hundreds of innocent persons. It is surprising and most unfortunate that those who have assumed the responsibility of safeguarding human rights have not spoken about the continuing violation of human rights by the terrorists. Under instructions from their mentors, the various militant outfits have continued to make systematic efforts to involve innocent people in cross-firing, to be able to raise the bogey of human rights violations by the security forces. The Security Forces have been instructed to exercise maximum restraint even in the face of grave provocation so that the scope for harm to civilian life and property can be minimized. While the Security Forces have continued to function under severe restraint, there have been two unfortunate incidents in the recent months, in which there were civilian

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

casualties. High level inquiries were immediately ordered in respect of these incidents and are being followed up. The National Human Rights Commission have also taken *Suo Motu* cognizance of these incidents and commenced their enquiries. Needless to say, severe punishments shall be awarded to those found guilty.

The Government have all along been following a policy of transparency. In pursuit of this policy, the International Commission of Jurists paid a visit to the State in August, 1993. The Ambassadors of the European Union Trioka and European Commission also visited Jammu, Srinagar and Leh in February 1994. There is no restriction on any foreigner visiting the State unless there are specific reasons for the same. In fact, a very large number of foreigners visited the State during 1993. A delegation of the International Committee of Red Cross propose to visit the State later this month.

Efforts have been intensified to re-activate the political process in the State, with a view to consolidating the positive features of the situation, in which we discern a qualitative improvement. In fact, some political activity has already been observed in the State in the recent months by way of activation of some political elements. This needs to be further strengthened. I request all the political parties to consider the issue of Jammu & Kashmir as a national issue and urge them to activate their cadres. At the initial stage, this would mean that the political parties act as a bridge between the people and the State Government officials and bring the people's grievances to notice, for prompt redressal. Towards this end, the political parties should

activate such elements who are genuinely interested in moving forward towards restoring normalcy and ending violence.

I can assure that Government shall do everything possible to facilitate such genuine political activities as a part of the normalisation process.

Essentially because of the positive trends in the ground situation, which I have just described, Pakistan and its protege militant groups have been making desperate efforts and employing every possible means to maintain violence and the fear of the gun at a high level. This was most visible in the systematic campaign started in September 1993 to damage Muslim shrines in the Kashmir Valley. The crowning and what appears to have been the last ditch attempt in this campaign was the attempt to tamper with the Holy Relic in the Hazratbal Shrine in October 1993. The aim clearly was to incite popular emotions, whip up Religious frenzy and create disorder on a massive scale. It is not incidental that this campaign, and the most reprehensible act of misusing a place of worship, was timed to coincide with Pakistan's campaign to bring resolution on Jammu & Kashmir in the UN General Assembly. The patient manner in which the State Government handled this major crisis paid off when the militant surrendered along with their weapons. The successful handling of this incident has resulted in considerable demoralisation among the various militant outfits, particularly the pro-Park elements.

Their sinister designs at Hazratbal having failed, the protagonists and supporters of terrorism have tried new means to step up violence. Apart from the infiltration of battle hardened mercenaries, and the continued induction and use of sophisticated weaponry, there has been

increasing resort to using grenades, mines and other explosive devices which inevitably result in causing large scale damage to human life and property. The aim of the militants is to inflict maximum casualties on the Security Forces, in utter disregard of the fact that a large number of innocent men, women and children get killed, maimed and injured in such attacks; to engender situations which compel strong reactions from the Security Forces so that the alienation among the people can be kept at a high level; and to demonstrate that the militants can strike at any time and thus maintain terror among the people. Side by side, indiscriminate and, in some cases, targeted destruction of private and public property, particularly schools, continues.

There are reports of sizeable number of trained persons waiting across the border to be infiltrated into the State. The Governor has referred to the designs of the Pakistan ISI to instigate mass destruction of property and human life. In this background, the militants can be expected to make every possible effort in the coming months to try and escalate violence, and frustrate the attempts towards the restoration of the political process in the State.

We are determined to see that such attempts do not succeed. While maintaining the pressure on the militants, we will steadfastly pursue our efforts to re-activate the local administration and make it more transparent and accountable; step up economic and developmental activity and create employment opportunities for the youth in the State; try to create an environment which may also be conducive to the gradual return of the Kashmiri migrants to the Valley; all of which would help to build up an environment in which the

democratic processes could be recommended.

For the people of Ladakh, the question of providing an institutional mechanism to meet their aspirations has been under consideration of the Government for some time. The Government have now decided to set up an Autonomous Hill Council for Leh. The draft resolution is under consideration.

Given the persistent efforts of Pakistan and the militant groups to thwart the process, the continuing fear of the gun and the complexities of the overall environment, it would take some more time to consolidate the situation on the ground. In this situation, the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir has recommended that it would be necessary and prudent to extend the period of President's Rule further for a period of six months.

According to the provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India, as applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, by the Constitution Order No. 48 of 14 May 1954, as amended from time to time, the President's Proclamation under Article 356 can continue in the State for a total period of four years. This will expire on 18 July, 1994.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State, and taking all relevant factors into consideration, there is no alternative but to further extend the period of the Presidential Proclamation dated 18 July 1990.

In these circumstances, the President, in exercise of his powers under Article 370 (1) (d) of the Constitution has, with the concurrence of the State Government, since issued a Constitution

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Order number 154 on 19.2.1994 amending the Principle Order of 1954, through which the various Constitutional provisions are made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. By this Order the maximum period upto which the Presidential Proclamation can remain in force in the State has been extended by one more year.

I request this august House to give its approval to this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 3rd March, 1994."

The time allotted for this subject is 3 hours. The time for marginal adjustment is 15 minutes. So, the balance time is two hours and forty-five minutes. The time allotted to each political party is as under: Congress - 1 hour and 21 minutes; BJP 37 minutes; Janata Dal 12 minutes; CPM 11 minutes; CPI 4 minutes; AIDMK 4 minutes; TDP 2 minutes; JMM 2 minutes; all other political parties put together 6 minutes.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
(Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

would like to draw your attention towards a serious matter. Shri Srikanta Jena, Shri Shashi Prakash and I, all the three M.Ps are just coming from the Police Station at Parliament Street. 200-300 S.C./S.T. students of JNU and Delhi University are being detained in the police lock up. Apart from these students, persons from other places have also been detained there. Their point is that the Government has fixed 55% minimum marks for appearing in the examination of lecturers both for general as well as S.C./S.T. candidates. Now all will have to appear in the competitive test. A lathi-charge has been made on them. You should direct the Government to make a statement in this regard and hold negotiations with the students who are on hunger strike in the Police Station. It is a serious matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Statutory Resolution is before the House now. You have already made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here. He should take initiative. They are not staging agitation for the first time. They should be released immediately.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If Shri Arjun Singh is not here at present, the Home Minister should talk to them.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I would make an enquiry into the matter.

14.24 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
APPROVAL OF THE COTINUANCE
IN FORCE OF THE
PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I call upon Shri Khanduri to speak.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Resolution for extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir not only with sādness and heavy heart but with a feeling of indignity and anger.

Today we have assembled here to permit this Government to extend President's Rule by another six months. And by the time six months are over, the State would have been under the President's Rule for four long years. It is a blot on our democracy. Sir, why is this happening? Why are we being subjected to go through this farce every now and then? Why is this House and this Nation being subjected to this humiliation again and again? How long is this torture going to continue?

How is it that a foreign country is being allowed to make a mockery on our democracy by tying us down in a proxy war? Why, for Heaven sake why has this Government been struck and inflicted with this never ending physical and mental paralysis?

What is it that prevents you from governing a part of this country in the

normal manner as per our Constitution? In the context of this never ending extensions of President's Rule, these questions must be answered honestly and truthfully. It is only after this that we will be able to see the light at the end of the tunnel as a nation.

I wish to bring to the notice of the House and of the Government some lessons from the history which they ought to have learnt. Our handling of Jammu and Kashmir issue has been a long story of missed opportunities, misplaced faith in Pakistani leaders and ultimately, lack of political wisdom in our leaders and rulers. This is why we have landed in a state where we have to give long explanations, as the non. Home Minister has done not only for extending the President's Rule but also extending the total period under which a State can be under the President's Rule.

I would like to narrate two instances of how this Nation has missed the opportunities in the past. Pakistan attacked the State of Jammu and Kashmir on 22 October, 1947. On 27th October, the State of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India. Immediately after this the Army and the Air Force were asked to throw out these Pakistani personnel who were masquerading as infiltrators. And the brave Indian Army and Air Force soon after the Independence when they were still in the process of settling down, rose gallantly, rose to the occasion and within a short period of just about two months were able to drive most of these Pakistani army infiltrators out of Jammu and Kashmir.

By the end of December, 1947, the Army was in position to retake the entire

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Khanduri]

We had won the war convincingly
and totally.

Jammu and Kashmir for this country. They were in a position of advantage. They would have been able to capture not only the entire Jammu and Kashmir for this country but also, if required, would have gone into Pakistan. But then a monumental blunder was made by the leaders of this country. On 30th December, 1947, the matter was taken to the UNO. On 1st January, 1948, we accepted a cease-fire against the advice of Sardar Patel. The Army requested, begged for a few days more so that they could remove the entire Pakistani agents from Jammu and Kashmir. But they were not allowed. The Army requested for just 72 to 96 hours in which they would have removed all the Pakistani people from the entire Jammu and Kashmir and if required even beyond that. But our political leaders in their anxiety to acquire international status denied this opportunity to the gallant soldiers of the country.

Just think what would have been the status of this country, even of its economy, the status in the international spheres, if the entire Jammu and Kashmir had been with us today. How the situation would have been? But just for a blunder, probably an impulsive decision, this opportunity was lost.

The gallant forces of this country once again gave another opportunity to the countrymen and to the Nation. In 1971, the Armed Forces gave us a victory unparalleled in the history of the world. With 90000 prisoners of war under our belt and a part of Pakistan dismembered, that country was totally and completely defeated. They were not only on their knees but flat on their face.

Sir, in war, there are no runner-ups, there are only winners and we were the winners at that time. If our country could have made use of that opportunity, where thousands of soldiers were killed to give us that victory, we could have resolved this problem of Jammu and Kashmir. But once again the opportunity was missed. In fact, I often wonder how our late Prime Minister, so capable in other areas, such a shrewd politician, could have missed this opportunity, how could she have let go this opportunity that had come our way through the valiant efforts of our soldiers and our Forces. But it was missed. What I am surprised to learn is that even in the Simla Agreement, there is a reference to sorting out problems under the U.N. Charter. They did not learn this lesson in 1947 and also for the last 47 years. We made this mistake again. In 1947 when we went to U.N.O., I am told, we went under Chapter VI, which is for disagreement between countries, and not under Chapter VII, which is meant for an aggression. We made a mistake at that time. Now again we have given reference of U.N.O. Today, Pakistan is totally disclaiming the Simla Agreement and even other countries are treating it as a mere scrap of paper. So, we allowed Pakistan to get off the hook once again in 1971.

I am giving this background merely to plead with this Government that when historical opportunities come your way, please do not squander them away. We have lost valuable opportunities and we continue to lose opportunities when they come our way, in smaller or bigger ways. Please treat these opportunities as God-sent and utilise them, rather than frittering

them away in petty political games, petty political manoeuvres, on vote-bank mentality and individual egos.

I would request the Government and appeal to them that when National interest demands toughness and ruthlessness, it is criminal to be soft. This is how we have been doing every time. When we are in a position of strength, we have, for reasons other than national interests, succumbed to vote-bank mentality and avoided or ignored national interests.

I hope, this Government is capable of learning the lessons from history and in future such opportunities are not lost.

Next I come to the aspect of Jammu and Kashmir problem vis-a-vis the international pressures or international prestige or international interference. It is sad to see and be subjected to continuous foreign interference in our internal matters and this Government accepting meekly, reacting in a very weak-kneed manner, all the allegations and propaganda that goes on in the world. It appears, and it is a sad plight to see, that this Government is a willing accomplice to the crime of weakening India's case all over the world everyday that passes by. We have not only Pakistan which is gunning for us at every occasion, at every place, everyday, but we have its fundamental friends, the OIC - Organisation of Islamic Countries — also needling us off and on, whenever they get an opportunity. Our reaction has always been that well, they have been misreported or misunderstood or some very mundane sort of argument or excuse is being given and we accept it. On the other side, the USA the big power now, the unipolar power, has not been missing

any opportunity to treat India in a manner as if it was a slave under USA.

In all the international forums, of late, USA and other countries have been raising the issue of human rights.

The United States of America has questioned the very accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India and what is the response from this country? What is our Government's response? The response that you give gives an impression as if you are very apologetic about the whole thing and as if you say: "We are sorry, we have to defend our case." This is the type of message that is going on all over the country and all over the world. Why are you behaving in this manner? We have a perfectly justified case. In fact, it is we who are being harmed and injustice is being done to us. But nowhere in your reaction to these things you are displaying this sort of attitude.

Sir, today the way international forums and countries in the world are needling and pin-pricking India and our reaction to it are very shameful. With your permission, I may use a saying in the permission, I may use a saying in the villages which says: Garib ki Lugai—Sab ki Bhojai' Anybody can come, make a pass, make a remark and just get away. I charge this Government that they have reduced this mighty country to a level of incompetence where any country, even a small country can tell anything against us and get away with it. This is a matter of disgrace not only with reference to Jammu and Kashmir, but all other fields whether it is Farakka barrage or anything. We are just told that the papers have misreported. You and I know what it means when somebody says that he was misreported in the papers. It means: "I have made a statement and you can lump it". Unless our reactions are strong and

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Khanduri]

unless we can make them feel that they are going to pay for such indignities that they are inflicting on us, we will not regain our dignity. There are many examples which I could have quoted. But I thought I can take only one country and that is the mighty U.S.A. and give one or two examples as to how our reactions, in my opinion, have not been proper.

Sir, today, the U.S.A. is lecturing us on human rights everywhere. But nowhere our Government has been telling them on their face about their record on human rights. 70 years after their independence from the British, they fought a bloody civil war and 10 lakh Americans were killed. Where was their concept of human rights then? When we want to save our country, when we want to protect the integrity of this country, then they are teaching us the lessons on human rights. Where were their lessons on human rights when they killed 10 lakh people for the interrity of thier country? Or is this human rights issue meant only for export? Our Government just does not react. We are not on the offensive. We are always on the defensive and reactive. We are never anticipative or offensive. Why are we always apologetic? I would like to ask this Government. This paragon of virtues, the U.S.A. can bomb the hell out of Iraq on a suspected allegation that there was a conspiracy to kill Mr. Bush and when we, Indians, want to bomb the training areas of terrorists in a part of our country which is under occupation of the Pakistanis, then we become devils. Why are they having these double standards?

Sir, I know the U.S.A. is a mighty cower, but that does not mean that we should become subservient to them and that does not also mean that we will not

raise our objections and reasonable voice against them. This country is a mighty country with a tremendous potential and it has got enough strength. Why are we scared? This country has got the strength, courage and moral values. We will remain hungry and we will save this country. We will fight for this country with half stomach or with empty stomach. We will die for this country, as we have done in the past. Why are we afraid? Why are we taking this bullying from the U.S.A.? Let me also tell this House that I am not anti-U.S.A. I like our country to be friendly with the U.S.A. They are also a democracy, but we will not accept their bullying. Why are we accepting their bullying when we know that they are doing it and putting pressure on us for different reasons merely to serve their own political ends? As somebody has said, the route to NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty) is via Kashmir. For these reasons they are putting pressure on us and we are gladly and willingly accepting it.

Sir, it is in this context, I say with all sincerity and strength at my command, what I said on the 28th August, 1993 when I spoke on a similar Resolution. I would like to repeat that in the national interest, if you need to be strong, if you are to be ruthless, if you need to be tough, then you must be tough. Mixing up goodwill, mercy, at the cost of national interest is not acceptable. Therefore, I request this Government to change this vacillating and weak-kneed attitude towards the issue wherever the national interests are involved.

In this context, I had read out partly during my speech in the last debate, and article written by Shri T.N. Kaul. I feel it necessary to read it again to this House and I hope, this would not be termed as BJP propaganda because we all know

who Mr. Kaul is and what are his credentials:

"India has a right and duty to retaliate, even bomb the POK bases and training camps in POK, if necessary. Has the Government of India, the courage and guts to do—nothing else will deter Pakistan".

Now I come to another aspect of spread of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. We all know what the situation in the Valley has been and how it has been deteriorating day after day and how the writ of this Government does not seem to run at all in the Valley. It is getting deteriorated every day and getting worse day by day because of incapable handling of the issue by the Government. The fashion in which it has been going on in the Kashmir Valley is a matter of serious concern. We all know that these things are causing concern. There are enough of worries. Without highlighting on this, I want to highlight another cause of concern. That is, spread of terrorism to the areas of Doda, Jammu and Udhampur. I had been to Doda on 6th to 8th of May, last year along with three other MPs. We visited a number of places and met a lot of people. Thereafter we submitted a report to the Home Ministry. In the last debate, I had referred to it. We had made certain recommendations. These reports are probably still gathering dust in the Home Ministry. I am not saying that our recommendations were excellent but those were made with certain sincerity. I will give you one or two recommendations. I want to know from the Government what prevents them from implementing some of the recommendations which are directly related to the problem of solving terrorism

in Jammu and Kashmir, particularly, when it is spreading in Doda, Jammu and other areas.

I had also gone again to Doda soon after that infamous massacre of 15th August, 1993 when 16 Hindu bus passengers were taken out and killed. I again submitted another report to the Home Ministry. Here again, we had made some recommendations. What I want to convey by these instances is, I do not know if there is really either coordinated thinking or business like activity in the Home Ministry, as regards Jammu and Kashmir. We all know that there is no policy. There are three people with four different voices. But at least such thing where there is no contradiction, no confusion, at least could be examined and if they are not found feasible, then inform us that for these reasons, these are not feasible. I had made two or three recommendations.

One was, there are about 10,000 ex-servicemen in Doda. We have gone and met these people. We met not only members of a particular Party but we met all the Parties including the Congress Party office-bearers. They were all requesting "We are so many ex-servicemen. Please give us some weapons."

Right now, we are fighting the terrorists with a single barrel which is ineffective and with antiquated weapons. The ex-servicemen are saying "Please give us some weapons and we will look after the terrorists ourselves. We do not need anything. We could be organised like the village volunteer force as in Punjab." 10,000 of them are lying idle and, in some cases, they have fought the

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Khanduri]

terrorists individually. But nothing seems to have happened. Last year I requested the Minister of State. He said he would look into it. But nothing happened. Why? They are the people living in a far corner of the country. I say if you have any doubts, any political inhibitions, please select those people yourself, send a team of your own people and select those people whom you want. But why do you not want to arm those people also who wanted to fight terrorists who are having a free run in the Valley and also in Doda, Jammu and Udhampur? I do not understand this.

Similarly, we had made another recommendation to kindly permit some people to buy their own weapons. Give licences. They are also ex-servicemen. Their credentials can be checked very easily. There is no problem. But again there is no response. You say that "We will give instructions to DM. we will give instructions on the ground." But nothing happens, why? Are you not interested in tackling these terrorists?

The third important recommendation was that there should be a cantonment at Bhandarwa. This is a longstanding demand. Last time, I was also promised by the Minister of State that "We will do something." The other day when my leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked this question we were told that the army has got something to do about this. I am sorry. This is not the way. The case had been forwarded by the Governor, Mr. Saxena, when he was there, and it was about to come up. If the Home Ministry wants the cantonment to be there, there will be no objection from the Army Headquarters. But I think there is lack of either desire or motive or it may be due to some

other reasons. May be, you do not want to dis-please some people there. Why these things are not happening? I am sorry to point out these things. But there are many other recommendations like this which give us an impression that the Government is not serious and it does not mean business.

While all this is going on, terrorists are having a free run. We know the type of carnage they are causing there, the type of killings and bomb explosions and all that they are doing there.

I just also want to give you a few figures of the type of weaponry that the terrorists are having.

Ak rifles which are caught up to November last year.	2.214
Rocket launchers.	81
Machine guns.	147
Martars.	10

(This looks like equipment of a regular army.)

Grenades.	Large number.
Grenade launchers.	
Explosives.	

All these things are being used and are being captured. It is only a small part that you captured. You want these to be fought by the unarmed civilians there who have no protection, even from the Police or the para-military forces.

The next point I come to is the concept of unified command. We have

been hearing in this House that the concept of unified command has been accepted and was to be implemented in J&K. I do not know where is the unified command. It is not on the ground. I do not know what is the concept of unified command that is being understood here. All those who dealt with insurgency know that unless there is a properly organised unified command, nowhere in the world insurgency has been tackled. But here we are going on ad hocism in a manner which is totally unrelated to the realities on the ground. I do not know what is the objection again on having a unified command. We have said that unified command, whether it is at Governor's level or army level, somewhere you make people fully responsible and accountable and give them. That is all. In the newspapers we often read that there is some retired Lt. General who is looking after unified command. On the ground, police is doing it in its own way. Paramilitary force is doing it in its own way. Army is doing it in its own way. There is no unity of command. There is no unified command. Let me tell you. It is not at the Governor's level. We keep on changing Advisers every day. It is not at the army level. If it was at army level, we would not have had the spectacle of Hazratbal which you have just quoted where the Army has been humiliated and insulted. That would not have happened, if there was unified command.

Frankly I do not even know if there is a unified command in your Ministry. The type of impression we get is that there are three people and four voices. I am sorry this is the impression we are getting. Therefore, I only want to highlight once again—this had been spoken last time—that unless you have a proper unified command, you will not succeed in tackling and eliminating insurgency. I am

telling you that this is nothing new. It is a historical experience of insurgency all over the world. Please do something about this unified command. Please do it in a business-like fashion, in a professional fashion. Please do not bring in politics into it.

Next I want to talk about the use of army. In the prolonged process of lack of political will, total absence of any kind of policy and bitter internal bickerings within the Government, the best and possibly the only surviving instrument of strength in this country i.e. the army, is being badly weakened, blunted and in the process being destroyed. Army in peace time is used under the term 'aid to civil authorities'. The Government has laid down clear cut procedures, policies, instructions as to how the 'aid to civil authorities' is to be implemented. Once the situation becomes such that army has to be called in, the charge is given to the army, then the army handle the problem in its own way till you ask them to withdraw or till the situation becomes all right for them to withdraw. But here what is happening? You are using army like fire fighting people you are using them as taxi cabs to say, "Come here and go there and surround the Hazarat Bal. I will let you know thereafter, what to do." This is not the way of using army. You are destroying it. It is a matter of serious concern. I am not saying it merely to make a point. The way the army has been demoralised consequent to Hazarat Bal incident ought to be taken note of. I do not wish to go into greater details of the whole incident. Let me tell you that the way you have treated and used the army was like third grade police force. Consequently lot of controversies were raised; thereafter, those terrorists for whom the army was deployed, were caught and the Home Minister made a statement that they were

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foreigners. Where have those foreign
terrorists who were in Hazarat Bal, gone?
They have been given a bail. How have
the foreign terrorists been allowed to go?
When the army goes for a job and does
some work in the bargain it may have to
lose its men and weapons. It does not do
so in a light hearted manner. Please do
not employ army in a light hearted
manner as if you are just doing it casually
to say, "If it succeeds, it is good enough,
but if it does not succeed, we will see next
time." You are destroying the very fine
instrument of this country. Please be
careful.

As it is, it has become a tendency
all over the country of using the services
of armed forces in a very casual manner
for the aid to civil authorities. With J&K, it
is specifically clear that it is being used to
cover up the inefficiency, lack of political
will and just for selfish political motives as
how this indeed is very bad. Hazarat Bal
as I said, is a classical example. The
army ought not to have been used, ought
not to have been humiliated, ought not to
have been conveyed the message. "you
have no work, we can handle you the way
we like and even if it is like the third rate
police force, we will treat you that way.
This is not the way to treat the army. I do
not wish to talk about the Hazarat Bal
more. Enough has been spoken about it.
But again it has a bearing on the army
deployment. The way the whole drama
was enacted, the whole problem was
solved just before the elections in U.P.
again convey the message that army was
used for political purposes. It is not
correct.

Now I will come on to another
aspect, that is, employment of army.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time
allotted for B.J.P. is 37 minutes, all put
together. There are six names mentioned
in the list.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUVAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, I will try to
finish. I spoke just now on the
employment of army in the unified
command. I will, once again, request you
to kindly consider the same. The situation
in Jammu and Kashmir is such that if you
give the army a properly defined policy
framework and task and make them in-
charge, you problems will be solved in a
fairly reasonable time. And I would also
like to submit to you—I am not making
any statement purely for the sake of
making—that if your information system
in the Valley is all right, and if your
feedback is proper and correct, you would
also be told that even Muslims in the
Valley were wanting that army be given
proper control and they have full faith in
the army. Army is known for its fairness.
And even in the Valley, except those
terrorists who have been brainwashed by
Pakistan or Pakistani agents or foreign
nationals, other people have full faith in
the army. So, if you utilise them in a
proper professional manner, I assure you
that your problems will get solved. But for
that, again, you need a political will and
proper policy framework.

A little while ago, I have just spoken
on the human rights issue. I want to state
that we need not look very apologetic
about the whole issue. I am saying this
because of the way we are trying to
defend ourselves in the international for a
including the Conference that is going on
in Geneva now. There is a semblance of
activity now on this issue. But I think we
should have started much earlier. This
sort of anticipative activity and an
offensive drive to meet the challenges of

those people who are against us, ought to have started a little earlier. But we need to do it against both Pakistan and its supporters and also U.S.A. In this context, as I said, human rights may also be related to other issues, which the External Affairs Ministry has to coordinate at their level on why various types of statements are being made, whether it is only in relation to Jammu and Kashmir or whether they are really serious when they say that the Instrument of Accession is not acceptable, when Raphael made a statement on 29th October, when President Clinton referred to the ethnic war going on in Kashmir on 27th September, 1993 when he wrote his famous letter on 27th December, 1993 to Shri Fai, whether these are really related to the Kashmir problem or to something else and through that they are trying to put pressure on you. As I said a little earlier, our record on human rights is very good. There is nothing to be ashamed of. It is much better than many of these countries and certainly better than all these countries put together including Pakistan and U.S.A. and other people. We are second to none. Therefore, it needs to be thought of whether on this human rights issue we are being pressurised and in what context. And in any case, there is no need to be apologetic.

Lastly, I would like to make some suggestions regarding the various aspects which the Government may look into as far as Jammu and Kashmir problem is concerned.

First of all, have a policy. At the moment, there seems to be no policy. I request that a clear-cut long term apparent policy on Jammu and Kashmir be made and told to everybody including this House.

The second thing that I would suggest is that the Government of India should start learning to talk from the position of strength and not be apologetic or display an inherent weak-kneed posture all the time and on all the issues. Even when we have a good case. We seem to be apologetic. I do not know what inflicts this Government and why it is acquiring such a perpetual posture of weakness. Unless you follow particularly in relation to Pakistan, this policy of tit for tat, unless you tell Pakistan that proxy war is a game which we can also play and we can play much better than they, unless you give them a few examples of this, they will not learn the lessons.

15.00 hrs.

Mere talking will not do; goody-goody words will not serve the purpose. As I told you, kindly make the unified commands effective and efficient. Please consider the service of ex-servicemen. I would request you to do this and there is no wrong in that. It will pay rich dividends. As I said earlier on, you may even consider having your own party people there, if you feel that it has got anything beyond what I am suggesting.

As regards the appointment of governors, advisors and other people I would suggest you to have a professional approach; please do not try to use the appointment of governors and the advisors to oblige you friends who are 'select people' who are going to oblige you in one way or the other or who are going to help you. Please select people who are professionals; select people according to your wisdom who will deliver the goods. Let that be the only criteria. You may be right or you may be wrong; but let the criteria be correct. Let it not be just on the basis that he is your best

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friend and so, you want to appoint him as governor or you want to appoint him as the advisor; and let it not be on the basis that it will please such and such vote bank. Please get rid of this hang up.

Lastly, I would request you to take the Opposition into confidence. I would suggest, as you yourself have said, that let this problem be not treated as a party problem. It is not a party problem; it is a national problem. Therefore, I would suggest this. I had said this in my last speech and I will again repeat it that as in the election of Pepe when all the leaders or all the voters are kept inside a room and they came out only when they have the unanimous opinion, you may have something like that. You may please collect the opposition leaders views and have a unified approach which is agreeable to all. Then, let us not take political mileage out of those decisions. That is the only way, probably, we will be able to solve this problem.

Before I conclude, I hope and pray that this Government which now takes immense pride and go about buying its majority in this House, would display some moral fibre, nationalism, guts and willpower to handle Jammu & Kashmir problem in a proper perspective.

With the unanimous resolution from the two Houses of Parliament on J & K when a mandate has been given to you, when all the parties are supporting you and when the entire nation is supporting you in whatever action you take to implement that resolution, I think, you have been given all the authority and you have been given all the power by this Parliament and by the nation. Therefore,

kindly use it to see that you take a changed stand regarding the policy in Jammu & Kashmir; ensure that it appears to have been changed, it appears to be business like and it appears that now you are really meaning business in resolving the problem of Jammu & Kashmir.

With this, I support the extension of President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir for another six months.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are six hon. Members from the Congress who are to participate in the debate: there are four from BJP and three from JD. I have already told you the time allotted to each political party. Now, Shri Syed Shahabuddin and Shri Laljan Basha want to go for prayer. If Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar were to agree, we can give chances to them.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Certainly, I have to learn from Shri Shahabuddin. I will be very glad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First I would like to refer to the constitutional conundrum that has been indicated by the hon. Minister. As we well understand, the present extension is being sought under Article 370 of the Constitution, under the Constitutional Order of 1954 as amended from time to time by Presidential Orders; and the latest amendment was on the 19th February 1994.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the*
Chair]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the terms of this latest amendment of 19.2.1994. Does it cover the period beyond September 1994 or does it again leave us at a loose end about how to proceed further?

Whether to amend the Constitution itself or whether to amend the constitutional order once again before we come to September, 1994. Therefore, I hope that the hon. Minister will clarify the exact position and the exact ambit and scope of the latest amendment or of the Constitutional Order of 1954 as it stands amended today in relation to this question.

Before I proceed any further, I would like to recite a line from Faiz. I know that the hon. Minister is an aficionado of Urdu:

[*Translation*]

"Sitam Ki Rasme Bahut Thi Iakin,
Nah Thi Is Anjuman Se Pahale

Saza Khatai Nazar Se Pahale, Atab
Jurme Sukhan Se Pahale"

[*English*]

I am sure that many a people in Kashmir today are, in their own way, in their own manner, reciting this universal line of anguish from the great poet Faiz.

A lot of things have happened in Kashmir. And we do not have to go over the ground again. But today, as I see the situation, there are certain facts that we must recapitulate which are obvious to the naked eye. Pakistan fighting a proxy war,

Pakistan recruiting, training, arming and infiltrating disrupters, subversive elements, insurgents, militants—whatever you like to call them—into the Valley is a fact of life. It is going on. For some reasons or the other, we are not able to seal the border nor are we able to stop Pakistan through diplomatic offensive or, if necessary, as my friends pointed out, through military action.

I know that Pakistan is prepared to fight for its territorial ambitions to the last Kashmiri. They have no love for Kashmir, Madam Chairperson. Now, we know also that the militants have realised that they cannot wrest Kashmir from us through their action whatever be its intensity. I am sure that Pakistan has realised that they cannot possibly make us quit Kashmir by such actions. I think, we also have realised that the security forces acting by themselves cannot extinguish insurgency. We have also realised that the task of the Indian State is not to batter the Kashmiri people but to win their heart, mind and soul.

Finally, we know this as a matter of fact, it Geneva is an illustration, that whatever is happening, nothing is hidden from the world's eye, that we are in the court of the world.

Now, enough has happened in Kashmir. Enough blood has flown down the Jhelum. Enough bodies have been battered. Enough people have been killed. Enough women have been molested, raped and dishonoured. Enough children have been orphaned. Enough houses have been burnt. Enough localities have been turned into ashes. And where are we? How long shall we go on with this drama? How long, after all, Mr. Minister? We cannot take any more. They are Indians. They are our brothers. They

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

are our citizens and they ask me in anguish when I face them: "Why are you doing it to us? Can we console them by one single sentence that you have been caught in the crossfire? Is that enough? Can we afford to have more Kupwaras and more Brijbeharas, more Lal Chowks and more Sopores considering what happened from January last year upto this year?

I am prepared to plead with you, Mr. Minister and I place myself in the place of Kashmiri people and plead with you.

[*Translation*]

"Na Gava Oh Nav Ke Neem Kash,
Dile Reza Reza Ganva Diya,

Jo Bache Hain, Sang Samet Lo,
Dile Dag Dag Luta Diya."

[*English*]

But you will ask me as to how do we come to that, to this vision of compassion, to the vision of mercy and fraternity and how do we approach it. Of course, there is one way that our colleague from the BJP has placed before you. But I beg to differ from him because I know something about the history of insurgency, militancy and guerilla warfare all over the world. I was in Latin America and we know that the entire military strength and the entire fire power of the United States lent by it to the local regimes, could not suffocate insurgency, could not drive out the guerillas from the urban areas and could not quench the fire. We know it from our experience in the North-East. When we sent our forces to Nagaland. JP had correctly said. " You say that you are sending them for six months but you shall end up by keeping them there for twenty years.

What we want is a happy and free Kashmir with people who breath the air of freedom and who feel that they are part of this great country. Kashmir under occupation is not our target nor the annihilation of the Kashmiri people nor the aggrandisement of the territory. If that was so, then Gandhi never lived and Nehru never existed and Indian culture means nothing. Therefore, we have to define our objectives.

There is something called Kashmiriyat which you have referred, Mr. Minister, sometime in you past pronouncement. But are you living up to it? There is a deep sense of Kashmiri identity. You may call it ethnicity, if you like. The world today speaks about the surge of ethnicity but this deep sense of indentity of Kashmiris did exist even before 1947. In 1937, when the Muslim Conference of J&K was bifurcated and Shaikh Abdullah created the National Conference, in opposition to the Muslim Conference, please try to understand that he called it the National Conference and for decades and decades, the Kashmiris have been fed on this nation, rightly or wrongly, that they are a nation and that they entered into an agreement with India and we also never said anything to the contrary. We allowed them to have a Constitution of their own. Today, it is too late in the day to talk about imposing a uniform pattern of statehood in Kashmir. We have to deal with in Kashmir, if we really respect Kashmiriyat as sui generis and as a unique case. I am sure that our statesmanship and wisdom can rise to the occasion and maintain our sovereignty over that territory called Jammu and Kashmir and yet give them a sense of identity. Today they are feeling it has been eroded; they distrust us; they feel alienated. You yourself used the phrase 'alienation' in your speech. There is lack

of confidence in the rulers of Delhi, there is lack of confidence even in the entire Indian polity. There was a time when we had giants like JP and could always be depended upon to speak up. Today, we have hardly anyone. So, the Kashmiris look at us and find no one to respond to them. What shall be the basis of their confidence? How shall we restore their trust in the Indian polity, in their permanent association, ever-lasting association, unbreakable association with us?

Sir, we have lost many opportunities. Hazratbal incident was commendable in the manner in which you tackled it. I will give you full marks and you won the applause of the world and the good will of the Kashmiris to some extent.

You frittered it away! You lost it! Hazratbal Shrine remains closed even today. And there is no political development at all to restore that sense of confidence and to give that respect to 'Kashmiriyat' that I am speaking about. A grand opportunity has been lost! I had focussed on it. Mr. Minister, if you remember, in the meeting of the Consultative Committee and I had urged upon you to go ahead and start a dialogue. You brought in the Huriyat people to help you to resolve the crisis. Why could not you talk to them? Why cannot you formally invite them and say, "Brothers, let us sit down and find a solution to this great problem." You did not do it. You stood on your ego and you lost an opportunity.

Now, how do you respond to these atrocities? By magisterial inquiries? In broad daylight, scores of people were shot down and you order a magisterial inquiry! Even Farooq Abdullah rejects it!

Your last hope, your blue-eyed boy rejects it! Perhaps, he also has an eye on the Kashmir gallery! A magisterial inquiry is not enough. I cannot condone the crimes committed by the terrorists against the people of Kashmir. But by a same token, we should not condone the atrocities committed by our security forces. It is a blemish on our democracy. And you say that 157 officers have been taken to task. When I asked you whether you can relate to them specific incidents, you have not given me the reply so far. And what punishments have been given to them? Transfers? You don't even order a judicial inquiry! The Chairman of the National Commission on Human Rights wrote to me that they had submitted their report on the Brijbihara incident to the Government of India and it is now for the Government of India to place it before the people. I demand that you place it before the people of India. Why are you sitting on it? I demand, you tell us what action you propose to take on the report of the National Commission on Human Rights.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Please calm down! You are shouting.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am sorry Sir, Sopore in January 1991 Lal Chowk in April, Brijbihara in December and Kupwara in January 1994—these are only the landmarks on the path of atrocities. But there are many more and I do not have to recount them. We have to take them seriously. We should seriously say, "You are my brother; you are our citizen; you are my people; you are not you but me and that every woman who has been raped in Kashmir is my sister, that every man who is killed is my brother and every house that has been gutted is my house." When will that feeling come? That will come only when you take

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

atrocities seriously and not when you are behaving in this lackadaisical manner.

We know that only a political solution can solve the problem. And for that, you require a political strategy, a grand vision and a policy. As was pointed out very clearly by my colleague, the Government has no common approach. It is sending out confusing signals. Somebody says, 'package before the elections'. Another person says, 'elections before the package'. I do not know what this means! You are talking at three conflicting levels.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): And they don't mean anything!

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Exactly! Therefore, we have to cut out these conflicts of confusion.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: How come, you are in agreement with them?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: In analysing the symptoms, we have the same eye, but in prescribing remedies, we have a different approach.

Therefore, there has to be something concrete — a very clear cut policy or a statement — from the Government. You give them an economic package. Beautiful! I will not go into the details of it. When we discuss the Kashmir Budget, I shall come to it. And you give them an administrative package saying that you shall cut out corruption, make officials more accessible to the people and so on. And a change of guards takes place. I will be very positive in telling you that to my mind no economic package and no administrative

package will work in Kashmir without a political package.

I would say that as far as the content of the political package is concerned, we must understand that political process cannot be reactivated without a proper environment which is free of insecurity, free of fear — fear of the gun — and free of apprehension. I would suggest that there should be a declaration by the Government recognising the spirit of Kashmiriyat; recognising the uniqueness of Kashmir as a part of India and recognising the demand of autonomy, which the Prime Minister did pay lip service to in one of his Press Statements. This political package should also reaffirm Article 370.

In any case, it is ironical that on the one hand we think of abolishing Article 370 and on the other we use it to extend the President's Rule in Kashmir. I wonder what artifice the Minister would have chosen or selected if there was no Article 370 in the Constitution.

I even go to the extent of saying, why cannot there be a unilateral case file except in self-defence. Concurrently appeal to all the militant groups that we are prepared to discuss a political package on the basis of these three principles that I have mentioned, so, let us now talk. Let us no longer cause any more anguish, any more suffering to the people of Kashmir. So, there should be a call for an unconditional dialogue; and invitation to work out by mutual agreement the viable and feasible limits of autonomy that Kashmir can enjoy as a unique constituent of the Indian Union.

We have a number of landmarks. I will not go to the extent of suggesting

whether we should go back to 1950, 1953 or 1975. No, it could be something else. But, we have to show an eagerness and an anxiety to work out this quantum of autonomy by face-to-face negotiation. And, therefore, Madam, Chairperson, I can only hope that wisdom will dawn on those, who are holding the ruins of power who are sitting in the seats of power vacated by great men like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. I have hope, belief and faith in the collective wisdom of our people. We cannot like as a brutalised society. We just cannot be ourselves if we are brutal. It is not our way. And, therefore, I again close with one brief line from Faiz:

[*Translation*]

Dil Na Ummeed To Nahi, Nakam Hi
To Hai,

Lambi Hai Gam Ki Sham Magar
Sham Hi To Hai.

[*English*]

And, therefore, a beautiful morn will dawn tomorrow, which will bring happiness to the people of Kashmir and will lessen the anguish to the rest of the country.

As Shelly said, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" Since, the Minister has left us with no option today, after having rendered all this advice, I have no option but to support the extension because as of today there can be no other alternative. But I do hope before September comes, we shall indeed reach the point, when the political process can start, and even lead to the elections provided we have the courage, the will and the wisdom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Jan Basha.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am on a point of order. The Deputy Speaker had said that after Shri Shahabuddin finishes his speech, since there have been two interventions from the Opposition benches, it will be a Congress representative who will be speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he has to go.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I did not realise it is my friend Shri Lal Jan Basha, who is speaking. I apologise him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA (Guntur): Mr. Chairperson, Sir, last time a delegation of some M.Ps. visited Srinagar. Former M.P. Shri Khuranaji was also included in the delegation. The concerned I.A.S. and police officers of the area explained to us the situation prevailing there. Then we came to know as to how the situation was deteriorating there and how it had taken a worst turn in the State. Kashmiri people are leading a miserable life there. We were also shocked to see the plight of the people. They also narrated as to how they had been living in the past and as to how they were leading their lives at that time. They further elaborated that no weapon, barring a knife, which is used for cutting vegetables etc. was available in a group of their 5-6 houses. But now the situation has changed. Atrocities are being committed on them. They are getting neither sugar nor medicines. They were leading such type of miserable life in the valley. When our delegation returned to Delhi we went to the Prime Minister and

[Shri S. M. Laljan Basha]

apprised him of the situation prevalent there.

Kashmir is and will remain an integral part of India. But the Government is not handling it properly. We should restore the normalcy in Kashmir. The entire country is aware of this fact that the situation has gone from bad to worse due to militancy and to some extent due to some excesses being committed by the armed forces. We have to check it. We have imposed article 370 there. We have to ensure its implementation is a proper way. We should provide justice to the people. They are very good and innocent people. But today's atmosphere is compelling them to become terrorists. This fact has also been revealed by the residents of the area. I would like to appeal to the Government to tackle the Kashmir issue seriously because it is a national issue. The Government should hold discussions with the terrorists and take initiative in solving the problems. Today, these people are unable to make both ends meet because their main occupation, tourism, has been badly affected now-a-days due to terrorism. The Government should endeavour with bona fide intention to restore the normalcy in Kashmir. Previously, there was a great affection for us among the people of Kashmir. We should restore it. They should not feel that step-motherly treatment is being meted out to them. We have to ensure and examine the execution of article 370. We have to see as to what extent its implementation has been carried out. The Government should cooperate and assist with the migrants of Kashmir because they are totally helpless. Their family members have been killed. They deserve sympathy. It is very essential to have a soft corner for

them, otherwise they cannot lead a good life. Keeping in view the facts, I would like to appeal to hold negotiations with them at any cost and cooperate in normalising the situation there.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Madam Chairperson, I have sought permission to speak in support of the Motion moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. The situation in Kashmir is not normal, though there is some improvement. Keeping in view both the issues, we should support the Motion. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards 9 points keeping in view the improvement that has taken place during the last 6 months after last August.

First of all, during the month of August, we had been able to control the terrorism to the maximum extent and even today we are having an effective control over it. In my opinion, there are two evidences of it i.e. several terrorists have been arrested and some terrorists had been killed in encounter. I would like to cite the names of four leading terrorists-Shamsulhaq, Ahsan Dar Afgani and Langiya. They are no more in Kashmir. These four persons were responsible for spreading terrorism not only in certain villages or cities but also in the entire Kashmir. The Government had faced the terrorist activities of these four persons for the last 4 years. Now I can say with confidence that leading generals have either been arrested or have been killed in encounters. It will definitely improve the situation at least to some extent.

Secondly, a large amount of ammunition have been seized from the terrorists. As per my information, the Government has seized as many as 10,000 AK Series Rifles. It has caused a

great loss to them. Perhaps, its number may be one-third of their total rifles. There is a doubt that import is also made to compensate this loss. But the way the ammunition was pouring in India from abroad and on the basis of it the terrorists were engineering terrorism in the country and we were not able to check it, in view of present circumstances it appears to me that situation as was prevailing during 1991, 1992 or August 1993, is not going on today. Keeping in view these facts, I can say with confidence that we have been able to control the terrorists to some extent. It does not mean that terrorism has been totally eliminated. There is no need to express either happiness or pessimism over it.

The Second thing I would like to mention is that from 1989 to 1993, the Sopore city was the nerve centre of terrorists activities but today they have been pushed to the wall in Sopore itself and the city has been liberated. Now for the last 2-3 months, the fear prevailing among the people for the last four years has been reduced and the people can move freely. Today people can think and speak freely because they know that terrorists' AK47 cannot shoot them now. We can have another proof of it. After the liberation of Hazratbal shrine, a strike was organised by the common people in Sopore and not by terrorists. The common citizens of Sopore launched an agitation against terrorists for two days. In the light of this fact, we should not be disappointed. I wish that a day should come when such strikes are organised in every village and city of Kashmir but it is also true that the day is not very near. So I request my sisters and brothers in Opposition that they should not think that we have not made any progress; the condition is stable there.

The third fact is that the internal conflicts among the terrorists are increasing day by day and they are unable to identify as to who is their real enemy— the Government of India or someone within their own factions. In few weeks after the beginning of the current year, such 30 terrorists leaders have been killed by terrorists themselves. These facts are like a mirror which reveals their internal conflicts. We should not forget this fact also that the terrorists are now using their same weapons against each other which they were using against the commonman during August 1993 and earlier to that.

The fourth new development is also being witnessed in Kashmir now-a-days. Now the war is not being fought by Kashmiris or Pakistanis but by the mercenary terrorists who have religious motives or their aim is to earn money. Both type of these terrorists are non-Indians and some belong to the other parts of sub-continent. We are told that at least 700 such terrorists have entered the valley from Afghanistan, Yemen and several other countries. No one knows their exact figure but it is a fact that hundreds of such terrorists have entered the valley and now in place of joining Hijbul Mujahiddin or any other terrorists group, they themselves are proposing to act directly because now Kashmiris are not willing to continue this war. They are telling the Kashmiris that war has not ended as yet. When an ordinary terrorist from foreign country reaches here and wishes to join terrorists group and finds that even his General hesitates to fight or to lead him he himself becomes the General. Such incidents reveal that Kashmiri militants have been demoralised. Till yesterday, the leadership was in the hands of Kashmiris or Pakistani terrorists but now it has gone to mercenaries.

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Fifth factor is that recently a new political power widely known as Hurriyat has emerged in Kashmir. Hurriyat is an organisation of 27 terrorists factions. In view of the functioning of Hurriyat, we cannot say that Hurriyat is spreading terrorism but terrorists are operating Hurriyat. But it should be kept in mind as to why these 27 groups have not thought of adopting a political attitude during 1989, 1990, 1991 or 1992. The main reasons for not adopting such an attitude was that they were trying to get independence through weapons. But now they have understood that through AK47 they will get nothing and the result of guns will always be in bullets only and never in ballot. They know that there are Several AK47 rifles to encounter their AK47. I would not like to create any sort of controversy have with my BJP colleagues. Therefore, I will not repeat the reasons but it is a fact that their moral strength was on increase continuously since December, 1989. In the light of the political turmoil in Romania, these terrorists thought that they would also get independence in the same manner because in their opinion there is not much difference between the Governor Shri Jagmohan and Chochesque. But now they have come to know that through guns they cannot achieve their political goal. So they have started expressing their political intention towards the Kashmir problem.

I am not saying that today there is no weapon power in the Kashmir polity or political personalities in 'Hurriyat' are independent but I am saying that the terrorists who never thought of showing political inclination are considering it essential to achieve their goal through political means and it is a remarkable change.

The Sixth factor is that when the incident of Hazratbal Shrine was going on, the people were provoked on religious grounds by saying that all should collectively encounter the Indian army to save Islam, then only a few people came out on this call. But in 1990-1991 when any terrorists faction used to announce a strike, agitation or satyagrah, thousands and millions of people used to participate in that. At the time of the incident of Hazaratbal which is the most sacred Shrine in Kashmir, terrorists and Hurriyat called the public to participate in agitation, but only a few hundred people came out to take part in the agitation because today common man in Kashmir is aware of the fact that the Government of India and Indian Army cannot be defeated easily. Now they have understood that Pakistani interference is not in their interest but is in the interest of Pakistan. So, after the Hazratbal incident, a few hundred people came out whereas earlier millions of people used to come out to take part in any agitation.

In my view, the Seventh factor is the change of 'Public Opinion in Kashmir Valley and now the commonman is tired of terrorism. Once upon a time in December 1979, May 1990 and after 1991 when our Government came to power, the people were thinking that they would get independence, after a little more sacrifice and the last bullet might be from their gun for killing the last Indian soldier. But now they know that terrorists have misled them grossly and in this situation, not only the guns of Indian Army but guns of terrorists have also fired on them indiscriminately.

I have taken a small figure from the book written by the then Governor, Shri Jagmohan. The Book says that the then Additional Director General of Police

prepared a report which revealed that from January 1990 to May 15th 1990, total 143 innocent persons were killed in Kashmir, 71 out of them were Hindus and rest 62 Muslims. The then reality is true today also that not only Hindus or non-Kashmiri Hindus but a large number of Kashmiri Muslims were being killed in Kashmir.

The same thing was felt in Punjab, where in the name of Sikh interest, Sikh terrorists killed a large number of innocent Sikhs. Now in Kashmir, commonman be he Kashmiri Sikh, Hindu, Shia or Sunni, Bakarwal or Gujar, Janskiri or Mirpuri, is being killed by terrorists.

Today Hindu women are not the victims of rape there because almost all the Hindus have fled from the place. Now thefts and dacoities are being committed against Muslims. Muslims are being killed and Muslim women are the victims of rape. So whatever feelings might have been in 1989 or 1990, today common Kashmiri knows that terrorists are attacking them and their motive is unknown because independence through guns cannot be achieved by terrorists which was their earlier aim. If they are joining the valley with Pakistan, then why Pakistanis are firing at Amanullah Khan, such issues are now being raised in the valley. Today common Kashmiri is fed up of violence. He is tired of all these things and now wants peace. But I do not know whether our Home Minister is hearing it or not. There is a hope if he is paying attention towards it, otherwise the people will be ruined. I would like to say to the Home Minister that he should listen to me and to Shri Shahabuddin. I would request that he should not raise the issue of Muslims killed by Indian Army but also pay heed to the Muslims being killed by terrorists.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am listening to you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am glad if you are listening... *(Interruptions)* I hope that you will agree with me. You should hear the voice of everyone and you should not say that you hear only one voice and have feelings for one community only.

I would rather say that if the Governor, like Shri Jagmohan, visits the house of Shri Satish Tikku, who was killed and does not visit the houses of 63 Muslim families who met the same fate, to console them then it will not be proper. All these seven factors lead to only one conclusion that the terrorists are gradually losing the moral and enthusiasm. We should take advantage of this.

In the end I would like to submit that this is not the end of my speech. However, it is the end of those nine points... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform you that the time allotted to your party is only one hour and twenty eight minutes. You have already spoken for about thirty minutes. Therefore, please express yourself in brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will keep it in view. Today, the fight in Kashmir is not that much between the Indian army and the terrorists as it is between the Hijbul Mujahideen and Kashmiris, between the mercenary militants of the other parts of the sub-continent and Kashmiris. This is the change. A great deal of improvement has taken place, but still there is lot to be done. We are moving ahead in right direction. I would like to submit to my

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colleague Gen. Khanduri in particular that there is no battle where it is left entirely to the army to decide what to do and how to do.

Ours has been a democratic country, while in Pakistan there has been dictatorship. Their army does not know that it should take to the guns only when the civil Government directs them to do so; otherwise its actions should be restricted to the direction given by the Government and the objectives set up by it. It is a matter of great pleasure that our army is aware of all this. It does know what place the army has in a democratic set up. It means that whenever it is directed to go to Sri Lanka or Bangladesh or Pakistan or even enter the Golden Temple or cordon off Hazratbal area, it will have to obey the Government. If it refuses to obey and is allowed to tackle the situation on its own, India will also meet the fate, Pakistan has met.

MAJOR GENERAL (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I did not mean at all that the army should do whatever it likes. In an emergent situation the principle is that a particular person or an organisation is made responsible to do a specific job under certain specific instructions. I did not mean that the army should be free to take whatever action it likes if it is deployed outside the Hazratbal. The Government is to instruct the army to remove them from the area. It should not be directed merely to guard the area. This is not their job.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR:
Thank you. We have given this responsibility to an Ex-serviceman whose name is General K.V. Krishnarao and if I

am not mistaken, he is senior to General Khanduri. There is another General whose name is General Zeki. I do not think that he deviated from the prevailing culture of armed forces. It is a fact that at present General Rao is not a serving General. But he had been our chief of Army Staff. I do feel that he possesses a good knowledge of how to treat his jawans. But on this issue....

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla):
You want to create a wedge in the army also by saying so. The question is neither of army nor of the administrative ability of General Rao. The question is that the political machinery here at the centre is ineffective. The question is that of political will power.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: In my opinion General Khanduri and his friends are under a wrong impression. They think that being powerful means adopting a harsh attitude.... (Interruptions)... Look, interruptions should not be made. If what I am saying is wrong, the hon. Members may refute when they get opportunity to speak. But when Shri Khanduri while speaking said that we must be powerful and that we should adopt a harsh attitude, it created an impression that the only meaning of being powerful to him was to adopt a harsh attitude. Now, people like us who have not been in the armed forces and have worked either in civil services or in politics, do know that being powerful denoted different meanings. Think for a moment about the action taken at Hazratbal. A similar incident was about to take place in the Golden Temple when the Government thought that by deploying army there, the terrorists would be terrified and leave the religious place, and if they do not come out C N gas would be

used to make them unconscious and bring them out. But this did not happen. The result of what happened there was that our Prime Minister was assassinated and it took a long time to solve the problem. Similar efforts were being made here at Hazratbal with an intention to incite the communal feelings of the people to create a situation wherein the terrorists may carry out their activities as Mujahidins. At that time, the army was sent there but at the same time, the Government acted in their own way, and what was the result of all this is known to all.

16.00 Hrs.

Now I would like to submit to Shri Shahabuddin who did everything to get Rubayya Sayeed freed from the terrorists. Though he was not a Member of the House at that time, yet his party was in power. May I ask how many terrorists were released in that connection? Similarly, a number of terrorists were released to get Durai Swamy released. Now, I would like to know as to how many terrorists have been released in lieu of these 80 people who have been apprehended? Not a single person. How many have been killed? Not a single one. They say why they were served 'Biryani'. They contested elections on this issue only and were defeated, because people of this country do know that if they were served 'Biryani' for two days, it was due to the permission granted by the Jammu & Kashmir High Court to Muslim *Aukaf Waqf* that they could serve them whatever food they wanted....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
People in Kashmir do not eat 'Biryani'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR:
How can I tell him as to what is the difference between 'Vajban' and 'Biryani'? Anyway, since he has used the word 'Biryani', I have repeated it. Now the reality is that the Kashmir Aukaf Waqf had got permission to this effect from the Court. Now, our BJP friends are ignorant of law. They know only one thing and that is to demolish whichever building comes in sight. But we respect the Constitution. We are ready to go to the Supreme Court, if a wrong statement is issued by the High Court, and we did the same. The result was that as against the order of the High Court to serve 'Vajban' in whatever quantity the Waqf wanted, the Supreme Court directed that not more than 1200 calories should be served and that whatever was served should be on behalf of the Government. This was an evidence to the world and the Kashmiris that we also have sympathy in our hearts. They know that the Government was not being run by the 'Sangh Pariwar', but by the noble people. Today the people of Kashmir have realised as to what type of relations they should maintain with India, because they have come to know that every Indian citizen is not like Shri Khanduri. There are people like Vajahat Habibullah who can treat others with love and affection... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only our image has improved in Kashmir, we have also succeeded in recovering 15 A K Rifles, 1 snoopor Rifle, 1 UNG, 1 Rocket launchers alongwith a rocket, 1 grenade, mines, bombs, 24 detonastors, 1 wireless set and have also arrested 80 people. Out of these 80 people, 17 appeared innocent which included women, children and old people. 63 people were suspected to be invlaved in terrorist activities and we wanted to keep them in custody, but the High Court released them on bail. In such

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a situation, we had no option but to obey the verdict. Because we do not belong to BJP. We respect the Constitution of India and we want to run the country as per its laws. Therefore, we do not accept the false allegations levelled on us. We knew that the possession of Hazratbal was not limited to the possession of one mosque only, many mosques had already been occupied and it was being made known to us by the terrorists that everything was in the hands of BJP who intended to demolish all the mosques. These terrorists, who are engaged in terrorist activities in the name of Islam had captured maqdoom sahib masjid on 21st September 1993, the Pir Nakshband Sahib Masjid in Srinagar on 25th September, Kangar Masjid 27th September and Ashre Sharif in Srinagar on 10th October. Only after then they had occupied Hazratbal. When the Hazratbal activities were being carried, the Sopore Jamia Masjid in Srinagar, Shamsavari, Maqdoom Sahib and Jung Sahib masjid in Saura had already been captured.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main point is that it was a conspiracy which we and common Kashmiri Muslim know that till the Congress Government is in power at Centre and your party is not forming the Government, Kashmiri religion will be respected. It is an important lesson learnt by Kashmiris. In such a situation, those people have to learn one more lesson that this was not the first case of insurgency or terrorism. We have faced terrorism in several parts of the country like Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Bodoland, Karlianglang, Punjab and many other North-Eastern states. We should tell them our method of finding out solution of these problems. We cannot forget that Shri Lal Denga indulged in insurgency

continuously for twenty years. But at the end, for getting his concurrence, Shri Rajiv Gandhi removed the elected Chief Minister of his party and asked him to be the Chief Minister. The man, whom he had been trying to kill for twenty years, was to be his Deputy Chief Minister. He was asked to form the Government after holding elections. Shri Lal Denga won the elections but was defeated after two years and after this he has not returned to insurgency. Perhaps most of the Hon. Members may not be knowing the name of a southern district of Mizoram, Chin Tui Pui, where 92 per cent people cast their votes during the elections held in November. We can be proud of this. We should tell the people of Kashmir that we are ready to find out the solution of Kashmir problem in the same manner as was done in Nagaland. It should be told that they will be treated like Bijoi-Hungal of Tripura. What was happening in Bodoland in the recent months. Guns were being used freely. We announced an autonomous Council there by applying our principles correctly. The same action will be taken in Karbianglang also. We have set up a Hill Council in Darjeeling. We should tell our Kashmiri brethrens that there can be several solutions under the Constitution and for this, you have to hold discussions with us. But we can find out the solution of the problem by discussing it on principles and under the provisions of the Constitution only. One such principle is the Principle of Secularism. We will not be able to find out any solution of the problem if a few people raise the slogan of 'Punun Kashmir' on communal grounds i.e. to divide the state into a Hindu State and Muslim State. It is a fact that one part of Kashmir has been having Hindu majority and the other Muslim majority for long time. People started migrating from the state in 1990 only. It is also a fact that

since 15th century, people belonging to both religions have been living there together. This we should explain very clearly.

It is the right, and in the interest, of Kashmiri migrants whether at present they are living at Doda, Jammu or Delhi camps that they should return to the Valley. This problem cannot be solved until proper arrangements are made for their return.

[English]

The right to return is the bottom line of our position.

[Translation]

We should not talk of only those Kashmiri migrants who have left Kashmir but those Kashmiris, who are spending their lives in the confinement of their houses for the fear of terrorists, should also be considered as migrants. We should assure them a free and tension less life. We will not leave Kashmir in any condition. For this, we may have to suffer any amount of economic loss or may have to sacrifice any number of soldiers. It may take one year or hundred years but we will not leave Kashmir. Kashmir is an inseparable part of our country and we will not let the insurgency succeed in this state. There will be only one J&K State and no separate Jammu, Laddakh or Kashmir states will be formed. People of Kashmir are also our brothers and we are ready to hear their grievances. They should feel that we are with them. Bloodshed in Kashmir means bloodshed in India. Political process should be started in the Valley with the help of the Congress Party in the state and National Conference there. Political leaders from Delhi should visit Kashmir and discuss the

problem with Hurriyat. We are not like Fazal's Hurriyat who is not with us. We should discuss the issue with Hurriyat and with Pakistan also to tell the world that in spite of being capable to encounter violence created by them, we are ready to talk on this issue with them.

[English]

We can be strong and still talk. It is only the strong who can talk.

[Translation]

When this resolution is passed, a definite period should be fixed to solve the problem. In the end, while not taking more time I urge upon the Minister of Home Affairs to solve this problem before September 1995. Political process should be initiated to solve all the difficulties. There should be free and fair elections in Kashmir so that people could show their yearning for peace and democracy. They can vote for Farooq Abdullah or any other person in the elections. They can elect their Chief Minister, MLAs, Sarpanchs of Panchayats and head of district councils and show that Kashmir is with India or is against it. Punjab has already shown it and shri Beant Singh Should be given Bharat Ratna for it. He has shown that any problem can be solved with the trust of the people. I, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister that in view of the loyalty of Kashmiris, arrangements should be made for free elections there. In the beginning 30% votes were cast in Punjab which became 72% later. I hope that Kashmir will compete Chin Tui Pui by casting 95% votes in place of 92%.

[English]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAU-
DHURI (Serampore): Madam, this

[Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri]

discussion and debate on the presidential Proclamation on Jammu & Kashmir has almost become a ritual with all of us.

As opposition, we raise certain things, we make certain demands and the Government replies in the same way, every year. It assures this House every year on the same lines; and then the same sense of dejection looms large in our minds. In the meanwhile, the problem becomes acuter and acuter and after the expiry of six months or one year, we come here to support the Resolution and it has become a Hobson's choice for us to support the Resolution, because there is no other alternative.

Under the circumstances, the question arises as to whether the Government is at all serious, is at all sincere about solving the Kashmir problem or it is satisfied with its present policy of seeing the problem of Jammu and Kashmir as a mere administrative problem, as a law and order problem, of equating drift with patience and frequent kite-flying with the idea of holding elections, as holding election is the panacea to all the problems of Kashmir.

Unfortunately, Madam, if such an attitude persists, it would never solve the Kashmir problem.

It is true that Pakistan has assisted and is actively assisting, aiding and abetting all sorts of terrorists and secessionist activity in Jammu and Kashmir. Political parties there are vying with each other in their bid to foment trouble in Kashmir. But not, for a moment, we should forget that behind the Pakistani regime, there is a sinister and dirty design of the US Government. Even after our

Government has appointed a lobbyist firm—not a very famous firm, rather an infamous firm—the US President has publicly shared the concern of Pakistan on so-called human rights issue in Kashmir. Even after appointing that lobbyist firm, only recently, 28 Congressmen cutting across the party lines challenged our position in Kashmir, and Ms. Robin Raphael, has stated whether the Government of India welcomes her or not, would be visiting India this month as if ours is a supplicant State which she can visit at her own sweet will and pleasure. We are swallowing all these things.

Only a few days ago, we had adopted one resolution of Jammu and Kashmir. We failed there to refer to this American design. It is a fact that Pakistan's own record on human rights is dismal and disastrous when we see their approach to their own minorities. Even a Muslim State is terrorising its own Muslim population. All these things are very well known to us. But to the US Government, which is shouting from housetops on human rights issue to each and every nation, have you ever said: "Do not preach us on human rights. We know what you did in Vietnam and what you have done recently in Iraq and in Somalia? Even in your own country, against your own black people. You have not said that.

Rather we solicited this US Government to declare Pakistan as a terrorist-State as if we have recognised America as a supreme guardian of the world community. That Pakistan is openly assisting and intervening in our domestic affairs—it is assisting the terrorists—is a fact of life whether the American Government recognises it or not.

Coming to the situation in Kashmir, we must say that in spite of long spells of President's rule, the situation there is worsening day by day. It is most unfortunate that the people of Kashmir who once fought against the designs of Pakistan and the imperialists—against the Pakistani invaders—for integration with India. I do not know how many of them have received or whether any of them has received freedom fighters' pension from this Government—but those very brave and patriotic people are now feeling alienated. This feeling of alienation is at the root of all the problems there. Over-centralisation of power, erosion of federal values and principles, perverting the electoral process for narrow partisan gains, trying to capture power by hook or by crook—I must say, mostly by crook—and having no concern for the plight of the poor people, their problems of identity and day-to-day existence, all these things have alienated the people of Kashmir. But this Government seems to learn nothing.

I would like to know from the Government what precise steps you have taken to remove this feeling of alienation from the people of entire Jammu and Kashmir.

Last time when we discussed Jammu and Kashmir situation in this House in August, 1993, the spokesman from my party, Shri Hannan Mollah, made some valuable suggestions. While he made his speech, he cautioned that the different regions of Jammu and Kashmir—Kargil and Ladakh.

Unless they have overall development, there is a chance that there Kargil, Ladakh and Jammu will go the Kashmir way. This is precisely what he said and he cautioned the Government. But you know that the situation there has

not changed much and Jammu is going the Kashmir way. There has been a demand already for a separate homeland, Panun. This demand is very dangerous. But we could have avoided it if we could have redressed the genuine grievances of the migrants. Have we done anything in Kargil? Last time, there was a demand that there should be an airport in Kargil. What steps have we taken to build an airport there? The demand for the inclusion of the Dogri language in the Eighth Schedule is also a longstanding demand. It was raised in this House but nothing has been done till now. What have we done to revamp the public distribution system in the entire State, their health services, education system, literacy programme, tourism industry, etc. Everything is in shambles. The basic for any programme of economic upliftment in a region is a good communication network. I would request you, Madam, to just look at the Railway map of India, particularly Jammu and Kashmir. You will be shocked to see the barrenness there. Only this year, the Railway Minister has allotted some money and projects in the Railway Budget and I wholeheartedly congratulate him on this point. I will show you the annual report of 1993-94 of the Department of posts which we have received just yesterday. It shows that areas in Jammu and Kashmir served by one post office is 140.23 square kilometres. There are 201 urban post offices and 1382 post offices in the rural areas. Last time, the total number of post offices was 1578 and only five post offices have increased during this whole year and that too only in the urban areas. This much we can speak about the communication network. Then, often there are small demands and we have failed to meet them. 1159 youths were appointed as multipurpose workers in 1989 in 1400 panchayats of Jammu and Kashmir. They

[Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri]

are receiving a monthly wage of Rs. 750. Something should be done for them. A regular pay scale should be awarded for them but nothing has been done. Then, there is another representation. Part-time school teachers are required to work more than the full-time school teachers in the rural areas of J&K. Can we not do something for these teachers? They have been on *dharna* since 24th January and hunger strike since 7th February this year in front of the office of the Divisional Commissioner of Jammu but the Government has done nothing. Unless such demands are met including other major demands, unless Government takes up suitable projects for the development of the entire State assuring the people that their cultural or otherwise identity would be protected fully, the feeling of alienation will not go. Without this, even the harshest measures to stop terrorism and insurgency will not give positive results. Rather it will be breeding further terrorism and insurgency. We have spoken of starting a political process. By this, we did not mean holding of elections immediately.

To find a lasting solution to the problem of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire problem should be dealt with in a firm way. On the one hand, we have to fight resolutely against infiltrators and terrorists. On the other hand, we have to assure the people that their identity would be fully protected and that their demand for autonomy, for development would be met within the framework of secular India. The patient and tactful handling of the Hazratbal Shrine issue created a favourable situation. That situation could have been utilised for moving towards further solution. But the Government failed to make use of it. If the Government

is serious and sincere, I would like to suggest three things.

Firstly, the Government must immediately appoint a panel of advisors. This Advisory Council should comprise secular-minded officers and social and political workers, so that they can have a sort of rapport with the people of that State. The people can go to the politicians who would be the members of the Advisory Council for redressal of their grievances.

Secondly, certain areas in the entire State can be selected where the extremist activities can completely be wiped off. In these areas, Government can start economic and political activities. I am sure, the Government can select certain areas in the State.

Thirdly, we have to and we can distinguish pro-Pakistani and anti-national elements from others and we should start a dialogue with other groups for the purpose of giving autonomy to the people of Jammu & Kashmir. At this critical juncture, even to speak of diluting Article 370 would be dangerous. We should never do that. If we start a dialogue, we can explore as to what is the degree or extent of autonomy that they want. In this manner, we can negotiate with them. But we must start a dialogue immediately.

After having taken these measures only, we can think of holding elections in the State on the basis of more autonomy, Only then, elections would come. Only then, people would vote in good numbers, say 90 to 92 per cent. Earlier, the percentage of voting was a mere two per cent. People of Jammu & Kashmir do not believe in having elections because that will not solve their problems. As opposed to this, if the Government continues to

work leisurely and in this cavalier fashion and relies merely on administrative and security measures, things would go out of our hands and that would be most unfortunate.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister, approving the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18 July 1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir issued under Article 356 of the Constitution for a further period of six months with effect from 3rd March 1994. Madam, as far as this subject is concerned, some of the hon. Members have been expressing a view that the situation is not satisfactory and that the law and order position in Kashmir is going from bad to worse.

I do not agree with these observations of certain hon. Members and I would like to put on record the Government's determination to not only solve the law and order problem but also the political problem of this State. In the President's Address itself, a reference was made that a policy of firm action against terrorism has been formulated by the Government and police and security forces have gained considerable success in their counter-terrorists operation. In support of this, Hon. Member, Shri Aiyar had quoted several instances.

I would only like to refer to this fact that the year 1993 was a great year of severe setbacks for militants in Jammu and Kashmir. The number of militants killed at the hands of security forces was larger than ever before. The Home Minister will give the figures, if necessary. But, this is the observation made with respect to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. It is not merely a question of

numbers but qualitatively also we have succeeded in breaking the backbone of the militants in the State. Killing of militants like Maqbool Iahhi, as also the arrest of leaders like Master Ahsan Dar was a body blow to the secessionist movement. Besides, the Commander-in-Chief of many outfits like Nasirul Islam of the Jamiatul Mujahideen, Sajjad Mir of the Tehrikul Mujahideen, Khalid Gibran of the Al. Barq, Khalid-ur-Rehman of the Al-jehad Force were also killed.

Thereafter, as has been stated earlier, the security forces had established their presence in Sopore which was being claimed by the militants as a liberated area. Brij Bahar town, where several people had died in the BSF firing during Hazratbal crisis, recently observed a week long bandh to protest against the activities of the militants. That is very significant as far as people's reactions are concerned and as far as their wish to cooperate with the Government and security forces is concerned. No doubt, this is not a case for complacency. We have seen that militants even fired two rockets towards a stadium in Srinagar to disturb the Republic Day celebrations. Similarly, killing of civilians at Kupwara market in the North-West Kashmir, where 21 people died, is an eye opener as far as our security forces and Government are concerned.

The Hazratbal shrine episode has been referred by many Members. Wind had been taken out of the sails of Pak propaganda when we were able to solve Hazratbal shrine episode peacefully and successfully. Even our bitterest critics, namely, the United States of America has congratulated India for the successful ouster of entrenched militants from the shrine without a shot being fired.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

That is an important incident which has taken place and it would add a feather in the cap of not only our security forces but also the political leadership of this country. There, 53 militants were arrested and they are on bail as a result of the orders of the District and Sessions Judge of that area.

Madam, unfortunately, in order to complicate the issue, the United States of America is not only non-cooperative but have been always putting spanner in our efforts to restore normalcy in this area. Two of three examples had also been referred to. I will merely quote Robin Raphel who made a statement in October-November, 1993. She said:

"U.S. did not accept the finality of Kashmir's accession to India."

This statement was made at the height of the Hazratbal crisis deliberately. As I read from the newspaper, now, a befitting answer in a speech had been given by our Ambassador in U.S.A. by showing clearly the falsity of this allegation regarding accession of Kashmir to India being not legal or complete. Two other letters have also been referred. One letter was written by Mr. Clinton to Mr. Fai giving legitimacy to the secessionist outfits. Then, second time, on 27th September, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Clinton had clubbed Kashmir with Bosnia and Angola. These are mischievous moves deliberately taken by the United States of America and our Government will have to take an aggressive attitude in this respect and have a very strong lobbying not only as far as the United States is concerned but throughout the Western countries and perhaps throughout the world.

I submit that even the services of the dynamic Members of this Parliament also may be utilised for the purpose of creating world opinion.

Everybody says that the real solution lies in a political solution. Therefore, political initiative has to be taken. How? You must take into consideration the suggestions of different political parties. No doubt, the Government is striving to create an atmosphere for holding peaceful elections and revival of a popular Government in the State as early as possible but I will also urge upon the Home Minister to take it up or have consultations with the leaders of all the political parties in order to arrive at a national consensus as far as this problem is concerned. It has now not remained a problem of any political party but it has become a national problem. It has the topmost priority and therefore, I will also appeal to all the leaders of the political parties to rise above party politics and arrive at a national consensus on this issue and help and assist the Government in going ahead or in reviving the political process. It is very nice that all the political parties have passed a Resolution. I would go a step further and urge upon all of you to come together and suggest a political solution.

(Interruptions)

When we are discussing Kashmir, do not bring another controversial issue, Dunkel. This is a national issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We cooperated with you. There is a unanimous resolution. Why don't you agree with us on Dunkel ?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I will express myself.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

That was unconditional. In spite of the Congress Government's mismanagement, we supported it.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK

(Phulbani): Why do you again put a condition ?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I will

explain myself about it and then the discussion will go on in this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I

know that you cannot speak freely about it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The State

Administration which has been oriented to tackle the law and order problem may not be perhaps fully responsive to the present problem of solving the grievances of the people. Therefore, from this point of view, I feel that there is a climax situation for the policy makers and the problems of cut off level at which the security apparatus of the establishment would interact with the civil administration and the political elements which are effective to provide political inputs for restoration of normalcy before venturing into anything else. This also has to be looked into.

No doubt there is a determined bid to wipe out corruption, as I read from the newspapers that the State Vigilance Commission headed by Mr. Amar Kapur has chargesheeted 30 government employees also including senior officers for offences of illegal gratification; this must continue in right earnest so that the people of Kashmir would feel that they would ultimately get non-corrupt government, non-corrupt officials and they will be governed in a clean manner.

The development activities must also increase. In the Railway Budget this time, fortunately, we find a provision of Rs. 15 crores for Jammu-Udhampur line and the final location survey for extending the link to Srinagar will also commence immediately. This is a very laudable step taken by the Government so that not only it will be developing a strong infrastructure in this area but it will create more job prospects for the people of Kashmir. From this point of view, other industries also may be looked into, if possible.

I was told that power projects were also contemplated, and at least one of the projects undertaken by a French Firm has been stopped; if necessary, the Government may take the initiative and start that project so that not only there will be infrastructure created in that area but it will also give an opportunity for jobs, as far as young people are concerned.

One more problem appears to be there to which the Government must also pay attention from now onwards. When we are talking of election, problems are created, as I read from the newspapers by the Chief Election Commissioner himself; he has rejected the appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer; he has also rejected the award, as far as delimitation is concerned. This problem may be tackled at the right time. At the last moment, when we face the election, this problem may not arise; that care may be taken by the Government.

Finally, I will urge upon the Government also to see that proper, prompt and bold initiative is taken as far as election are concerned. It is no use all the while saying that elections cannot be held. Somehow or the other we have to make a beginning.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

Fortunately on one occasion our Prime Minister has himself stated that we shall give a Punjab like solution as far as Kashmir is concerned. If Punjab like solution is to be given then just as in Punjab we took a bold decision of holding elections and thereafter it followed that real representatives of the people emerged from different elections. This happened not only for Parliament or Assembly but for the local bodies also new leadership emerged and that will also be repeated in Kashmir if that experiment is undertaken by the Government. Therefore, bold and prompt decision may be taken as far as elections in Kashmir are concerned. With these words, I support this Resolution.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not good that the Government in Kashmir, is being run in an undemocratic manner but, at the same time we cannot oppose the Resolution also moved by the Home Minister. We are bound to support it because there is no other alternative. The failure of the Government is mainly responsible for this sad situation. It is repeatedly said that political process should be started there. But the matter to start this process is postponed everytime. It is alright that Kashmir problem has been in existence since 1949 and its reasons do not lie in present conditions. At that time, the late ruler Shri Harisingh was not ready to merge Kashmir in India. When Pakistan invaded India, at that time the popular leader of Kashmir, National Conference leader Sheikh Abdullah sent a telegram for sending army to Kashmir. But the first Governor General of Independent India and the last Governor General of British ruled India, Lord Mountbatten and Army Chief of

Independent India and Army Chief of British-ruled India refused to do so and said that how they could send the army as Sheikh Abdullah had no authority and the request should come from Shri Harisingh the ruler. Later on ruler Shri Harisingh escaped to Jammu and showed willingness to join India. Only then Indian army was sent to rescue Kashmir. As per my knowledge, under this pressure the Governor General and Army Chief approached the U.N.O and were entrapped in the trap of plebiscite. Now it is a thing of past.

It is also a fact that this country was divided on communal basis and at that time of darkness, the decision of the people of Kashmir under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah was like silver lining.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Many people do not tolerate this fact. Even a Common Pakistani states that when Muslims are in majority in Kashmir, why their decisions are not honoured. This is the root cause of the problem.

We are not going to abandon the democratic base and principle of Secularism which has become our lifestyle and in this matter, it is to be followed firmly. It is very unfortunate that our friends from BJP create atmosphere of dividing the society, which sends wrong signals outside the country. (*Interruptions*)

I am not talking of your intention but about the results of your actions. We have experienced it. Apart from it, Congress desires that it should always remain in power and therefore, the elected

Government was removed by undemocratic manner and Mr. Gul Shah was brought to power. Later on, the Janata Dal Government, supported by us also made a mistake. There was no need to dissolve the Assembly at that time. After dissolving the Legislative Assembly, we created such a situation that today there is no democratic link between the public of Kashmir and Delhi. These are the mistakes made in the past. We have to learn a lesson from our past deeds, that democratic problem should be resolved in a democratic way and we require power and capability therefor.

Under the leadership of England and America, we were trapped and compelled to sign this agreement in 1947. Today England is not there but America is playing the same role. As my several colleagues have mentioned that we have unanimously passed the resolution on Kashmir in this House which shows that 90 crore Indians are united on this issue. I feel that not to mention the name of America in Kashmir problem is a mistake because Bill Clinton is the constitutionally elected President of USA and should not be treated as individual. He is not president for name sake but he has been elected as per American Constitution. He has interfered in internal matters of our country. Mr. Raphael, the Government official also said the same thing but Clinton is the President; it should also be included in the Resolution. A collective voice should be raised from the Parliament that we can learn lessons from USA, from Ibrahim Lincoln but not from Bill Clinton. When America was coming into existence; it was not an old nation, all the original people thereof were ruined, with the result that now only few thousand Red Indians are remaining there which are not affected by the Dunkel proposals. I think that a message should go to

Clinton that when America was coming into existence, there was general massacre under the leadership of Ibrahim Lincoln to maintain the unit of the country. We do not want that massacre but it is really wrong that President of USA interferes in sovereignty and national integrity of the country. It is not only our problem but dangerous thing is that whole world will react in it and then there will be counter reaction. In such a situation, I think we have to take our next step on Kashmir Problem. I feel that opposition should not reject Lincoln but it is completely wrong that efforts are made to disintegrate our nation when the efforts for peace are going in the world today.

The situation in Kashmir has improved several times in the past. Now one more thing has developed that terrorists misbehave and commit rape; they are also demanding money from the families where they take shelter. I have visited Kashmir thrice and have also visited Kargil, Leh and Jammu. People residing at those places have anger against us but at the same time they have much more anger for terrorists and in such a situation, when people try to join us, then incidents like Bij-Biharan and Sopore take place from the side of our security forces. Such incidents give a moral support to the terrorists and their offences get a cover this way. America and Pakistan add fuel to the fire in such incidents. American power is behind the activities of Pakistan. If the disease is not diagnosed properly, there will not be proper treatment. We should act in a democratic way with courage and patience in this matter. I think there will be no use if more powers are provided to them through political process only. At present, we have national integration on one hand and peace and democracy on the other hand for which our people are

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

yearning. I remember the words of Shri Parsuram in this context:

'Agratah Chaturvedah Prishthatah
Sasharo Dhanuh

- Idam Shastram, Idam Shasthram
Shapadpi Sharadapi'

which means that knowledge of all the four vedas, a quiver, bow and arrow that is to say that scripture and weapons both should be given equal importance.

I think, we adopted all these measures in the case of Hazratbal, and tackled the situation with great courage and patience and result thereof is before us. Coordination between security forces, local police, BSF and between union Government and Shrinagar administration should be increased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I read a report in newspapers regarding progress in Kashmir that the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs had visited Kashmir, I would like to thank him for his efforts and also for presenting the viewpoint of the Government before the world in right perspective. It is a different matter as to how much success he has achieved but the main thing is that the viewpoint of Government was presented effectively before the world. As we do not differ from the Government on this issue, we would request the Government to make more efforts to emphasize our viewpoint on world forum. As regards providing power to public, we cannot remain in any situation of confusion.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards another point

that all the militants do not believe in the same ideology. Majority of them do not want to join Pakistan; only a few of them are interested to go with Pakistan. Keeping the administrative view in mind, we should form our political view. We treat all the militants in the same way and if media also presents them in the similar manner then the correct picture would not be presented before the country. Millions of Kashmiri migrants have come to Delhi and various other parts of the country and these have an impact on million of other people. The Government of India cannot escape its responsibility that it has not made proper arrangements for these migrants. There is need to do much more. One suggestion has been given in this context that ex-serviceman particularly belonging to Jammu should be deployed there. As per my information, Government allocates thousands of crores of rupees for development there but a part of that money is given to terrorists by the officials and then they say that Delhi has done nothing for us. This is a thing of discontent among people there. This Point was said in a meeting of our party last year in the form of a proposal. Kindly introduce Panchayat system there.

Amendment has been made in the Constitution for this purpose and Panchayat system should be introduced. You should not wait for it. There is nothing wrong that this has been introduced under Presidential Rule. The developmental work should be given to elected members whether they are supporters of Pakistan or India. Kashmir will be developed and public will be benefited if this work is done honestly. If they commit mistake then public wrath will be towards them and they will be alienated. So it is beneficial for us from both sides. I do not know why

the Government is hesitating in implementing the panchayat system.

Not only the Government is hesitating but the local leaders are desperately seeking elections in Kashmir so that they can become Ministers by getting merely one or two percent of the votes. I am not doubting their intention, but it is not the right course. I, therefore request you to hold Panchayat elections first and let the Panchayati Raj be established there. Then you may play this gamble. It is not going to harm anybody. Let anybody win the elections so that the development process can be started there. The residents of Leh and Kargil, which is a shia Muslim dominated area, are complaining that funds meant for their area have been and are being diverted to Srinagar. After going through the prevailing situation there, I dare too deny the fact that Leh and Kargil are being neglected. Therefore, you should take the issue of internal autonomy in the right perspective so that the residents of Leh and Kargil should feel that attention is also being paid towards their problems.

Then in the second phase you should go for Lok Sabha Elections. It is quite possible that two or three terrorists might win. They will also speak in the House. We also talk a lot of useless things and they too will speak some such things. But it will certainly prove the strength of our democracy before Kashmiris as well as before the world. We are not going to lose anything. We should hold the Assembly Elections. A political process can be started. The Home Minister and the Prime Minister had advocated the Panchayati Raj and even our party had a proposal in this regard. I pray that all of us should unanimously go for it. If you wait for a peace there to start a political process, then they will not allow

you to do so. If Kashmiris take the peaceful path, then outsiders can play mischief like killing of bus passengers etc. So the peaceful situation for which you are waiting is a mirage, then why to wait for it. Therefore, at least start with Panchayati Raj. I am saying all this because we had to make sacrifices for it. A freedom fighter of Kashmir and a member of national council of Indian Communist party, Comrade Wanchoo was killed by the terrorists. We have shed our blood and nowadays our comrades are waging a fight against terrorism. I understand that each of our comrade is risking his life for the sake of unity, secularism and democracy. I request you to construct a road from Valley to Pathankot near Jammu which will provide an easy access to Kashmir. There is a need to construct a road for Valley like the one which leads to Leh. I would like to thank the Railway Ministry that they have a plan to construct a railway line upto Srinagar. Although the expansion of Railway network is required in the entire country but so far as the question of Srinagar is concerned, it is a national issue. It will create some difficulties for the people of Kashmir as the construction of railway track will have to be carried out under strict vigil. The terrorists will pose some hurdles but if they resort to killing of people, then certainly the people will totally boycott them.

In the end, I would like to say that the army and other para military forces which are deployed in Kashmir, are guarding our borders and they are guards of our secularism and national integration. Therefore, the House as well as the nation should support them unanimously. It is already being done. While performing duties they might commit some excesses which may result into public resentment. In order to avoid such situations, they

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

require some political training, because it is not an open war; it is a guerilla war. The army should be given clear orders as to where they should use their weapons, especially when many of their colleagues are killed, it is very difficult to control oneself. As the Hon. Home Minister has said that apart from military rules and regulations, they should also be given a political training because while guarding the nation, they are not supposed to be in fury. Otherwise it may create problem at National and International fora. With this, I once again stress that this is a unanimous demand that you should not come with such proposals in the House like this one to extend the President's rule in Kashmir. In the meantime, you should take steps to start Panchayati Raj system there. The whole Nation will witness its results and we are ready to face its consequences. I will be happy if you hold Lok Sabha elections simultaneously with the Panchayat elections. The Assembly Elections can be held later on as it has some other importance there. Therefore, you should not agree to withdraw from there because it will tantamount disintegration of the country. Such atmosphere of communalism is a global phenomenon. With these words I am compelled to support this proposal but I also request the Home Minister not to come with such a proposal in the House next time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed further, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the time allotted for this item was three hours. The time is over. Shall we proceed to extend the time by one hour ?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): It may be extended further because we should also get adequate time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see it after completion of one hour. You will get a chance.

Shri Sharad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you very much and my B.J.P. colleagues for doing this favour to me as I have to leave early. I do not want to talk at length about this issue. I feel that for the last four years the issue of Kashmir is being discussed in the House and if one goes through the previous proceeding one will find that some points are being discussed again and again. The situation there is more grave now than before. I do not want to go into its history as my able friends are doing a fine job in this regard. Today I want to raise two-three points through you. The present world scenario is quite different from what it used to be earlier. Ours was a poor and weak nation and it is a very old saying that a poor country always remains weak. We were safe because there were two world powers but after the downfall of Russia, the global political scenario is totally changed. At present, all nations are leaning towards America because it is trying to influence the world politics. We did pass a motion but with a heavy heart as ours is a weak nation.

In order to present our side before the Human Rights Conference in Geneva, we unanimously passed a motion against

the activities of Pakistan with regard to Kashmir. I would not like to go into its details. However, I would like to submit that we being the citizens of this country were really pained to know about the factors that forced us to move the Motion. The present situation of Kashmir in the world is only due to the mistakes committed by our Government.

It was only once, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister of the country, that elections took place in a true democratic manner, the people witnessed the true ballot. Thereafter, how Governments were suppressed and democracy shattered is known to all. It is really distressing if people do not enjoy independence.

In the changed world situation, we find that after the war in Afghanistan it was ISI which developed the most under the guidance of CIA of America. It was when Russian forces entered Afghanistan and the problem of Afghanistan became a major issue, that this particular issue became grave. ISI plays significant role in the world politics. Terrorism in Kashmir is a separate issue, what is more serious is that terrorist elements infiltrating in Punjab from outside the country are posing problems for our armed forces. Therefore, it is very essential that we are very firm in our resolution. As long as we do not solve the internal problems of the country, issues like that of Kashmir would continue to disturb us. The basic problems in our country are hunger, poverty and unemployment. Economically we are so poor that we are compelled to bow to the conditions of Dunkel proposals, a document initiated by the multinational companies of the world. When the country is strong from within, it leads the world. The major problem at present is that there is none to maintain a balance.

The present situation is very grave. Elements from outside the country are posing problems there. It is easy to please our own near and dear ones but it is very difficult to please another individual if he has any grudge. He has to be talked to very carefully. The situation in Punjab was not so. The Sikhs living outside the state contributed a lot to improve the situation in Punjab. Intellectuals also helped a lot to restore a peaceful atmosphere there. However, with regard to Kashmir, we have not succeeded in improving the situation, and the President's Rule is being extended time and again. Elections cannot be held there in the prevailing circumstances. A parliamentary delegation had gone to evaluate the situation in Kashmir. But there is no coordination between the Home Ministry and the Kashmir Government, We should work together at such crucial time. Just as people from outside helped to restore normalcy in Punjab, similar efforts should be made with regard to Kashmir also.

Just now I was listening to the speech of Shri Aiyar. He is a Member of the ruling party, could manage to collect considerable facts. A particular policy should be adopted to win the confidence of the people of the valley.

I am an engineer. I also keep in touch with the prevailing circumstances there by means of some 20-22 youths. The youths in the valley are also distressed due to the disturbance prevailing there. Handicraft is the main occupation in Kashmir. Kashmir Emporium is there almost in every hotel. There is a network of it all over the country. Keeping in view the prevailing situation in Kashmir, the ruling party should take all other political parties into confidence and formulate an appropriate

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

policy with the consent of all. The information furnished by the members of ruling party was very significant and none of us has any clue to it. It is a national problem. Terrorism has been spreading there. When the Indians living abroad come here for the admission of their children, they are distressed to see the spreading terrorism. If the daughter of a family is working as servant somewhere and has any contact with a terrorist, she is married to the same person. The majority of the intellectuals feel that they won't survive for long, if terrorism continues to spread with the same speed.

The Government have not at all taken into consideration the suggestions given to the hon. Home Minister with regard to Kashmir. It is a national issue. Our country is not very strong. The situation all over the world has taken a new turn, Russia has totally disintegrated. We may agree or not, but people living in different parts of this country do have different views with regard to democracy and communism. Similar things are applicable in other parts of the world. The entire world is passing through a very crucial time, we are being forced to sign the Dunkel proposals. As per the Government if we refuse to sign the GATT document, we won't be given any financial aid by the world Bank. But we are not in such a deplorable condition that we won't be able to survive without getting loan from them. Situation in China is also different but their way of thinking is different. China is not afraid of America. At present India has differences with China with regard to Tibet, and this issue is a much more publicised issue than that of Kashmir. But America cannot threaten China the way it is doing to India. America is trying through NPT that we do not make

further development in nuclear power. It is making every possible effort that this country is turned into a market for selling their products.

Today, we are passing through a crucial time. We are always conscious about Kashmir problem. Through you, I would like to submit that Kashmir issue was not raised in the elections held recently in Pakistan, the Communal Party in that country was defeated. We never tried to improve our relations with Pakistan too. Kashmir is a part of India, it is in our country, but the craftsmen, the people engaged in tourism, businessmen and most of the intellectuals of Kashmir have settled in Delhi. They attend the Iftar party in considerable strength. Will their services be ever utilized ?

All the hon. Members have emphasised that democracy should be restored there. But today I would like to submit that all of us should evaluate the situation carefully for the restoration of democratic process because it is a difficult decision. It is not a decision like that of Punjab. The situations in Punjab and in Kashmir are totally different. In Punjab, the youth of the state itself have chosen the path of terrorism, thus posing problem to the armed forces. But here the situation is completely different. Here the hired terrorists are posing problems. The armed forces should restrain their activities there, and they are doing the same. I do admire the courage and dedication with which our forces are performing their duty in unfavourable circumstances. At the same time I also agree that the country will have to face consequences if they commit excesses during such a crucial period.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to you and the Government that I

do support the proposal for extension of time, but at the same time, I would like to submit that we should think as to how we can take the assistance of the youth studying in universities, technical institutions and medical colleges, craftsmen and the intellectuals and involve them in the process of finding a political solution there.

Développement can solve the Punjab problem. A large sum of money has been wasted in corruption in the name of development in the country, and maximum money has been wasted in this manner in Kashmir. But this will not solve the Kashmir problem. The solution to this effect can be found only when all of us make collective efforts with full concentration. Today we have to think about the inhabitants of Kashmir, the craftsmen, the intellectuals and the writers. There have been a large number of incidents regarding atrocities on women, forced marriages with the hired terrorists. We should highlight these incidents in a document and present it to the world through Human Rights Forums.

In the end I would like to submit that our Government is not capable to do so. Today, Pakistan has become offensive in its attitude. It has collected figures to mislead the world. But the Government of India is defensive in this regard. We have to reveal to the world the deplorable condition of the displaced people of Kashmir and the problems they are facing. Their loss is the loss of the nation. But they are not willing to return to their native place, and if they don't do so, the situation in Kashmir will deteriorate. In other words, the inhabitants of Kashmir residing outside are facing many problems and difficulties. We would like these people to be treated with sympathy,

because they have left their houses and are forced to reside at other places. The residents of Kashmir are not merely the citizens of this country, they are our brothers. They live in our hearts and unity has been restored in the country only with their cooperation.

I would like to submit that America is bombing Bosnia. It is increasing its political activities in Vietnam and Iraq and thus it has become the most powerful country in the world. Our Government had to bow before the conditions put by them.

We could not collect even figures regarding the atrocities committee in Kashmir by the people from outside the State. They have committed atrocities on women which is revealed in articles written by several litterateurs. Writers, artists, artisans educated youths, professors and teachers among Kashmiri migrants are facing different cultures and atmosphere in camps. With a view to create the old congenial atmosphere in Kashmir, we should help the people living outside the State and initiate the political process with great determination. I agree with the proposal given by Shri Jha that political process could be started by initiating the process for Panchayat elections which will not result in any adverse effect. It can be our first step and we can assure the people of their participation in democracy through Panchayats. Regarding self-reliance, a political package should be prepared and implemented through those political persons who are under imprisonment at present and whose opinion and ideology is not harmful for the country. I am not going to read out their names due to shortage of time. These are the people who were helping the government at the time of Hazratbal incident. Help of those

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

[English]

people can be taken who are not too rigid in their opinion. You should take the whole country into confidence for success of any plan in this regard. We resolve that Kashmir is an integral and important part of India and we will rather die than to leave it.

(Interruptions)

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL
(Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, resolution for extension of Presidents Rule in Jammu and Kashmir is before the House. Ruling party is trying to depict that situation in Kashmir has improved a lot. But I do not agree with it; situation is very much grave there and that's why the Parliament has passed this Resolution unanimously. I would like to say that Government should take stern action in this regard. Earlier the debate was going on peacefully. From Srhi Mani Shankar Aiyer speech, it seems that situation in Kashmir has improved a lot and his style also changed along with the situation in Kashmir. But it was an illusion as later he took up his earlier style and the same thing prevails with Kashmir. I would like to speak on the issues raised by Shri Aiyer. I would like to say that misappropriation by Congress Government during elections in the State, is responsible for the present crisis. People of Kashmir have lost faith in democracy due to high-handedness of political parties in the elections held during 5th, 6th and 7th decade in the State. Should we accept the verdict of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer or the verdict of Shri S. Manzoor Ali, ex-Vice Chancellor of Kashmir University. I quote,

"The Congress leadership at the Centre was not willing to tolerate even legitimate dissent from the people and leaders of Kashmir Valley. This acute intolerance of dissent reflected the absence of democratic norms in the Congress culture which has now landed the country in a mess vis-a-vis Kashmir."

[Translation]

It is the opinion of an ex-Vice Chancellor, and you are talking of holding elections and improving the situation.

Sharadji has also mentioned that people regained faith in democracy in 1977, when they had replaced a Government in a truly democratic manner by electing Janata Party Government. Again in 1986, when Farooq Abdullah, along with Chief Ministers of Opposition parties started taking part in conference on national issues, your party could not tolerate it as Congress party thought that it has obliged Dr. Farooq Abdullah by appointing him as Chief Minister after the death of Sheikh Abdullah. So, the Government was dissolved. S. Manjoor Ali writes further—

[English]

"He had made a common cause with the main opposition parties in the country against the dictatorial behaviour of Indira Gandhi. This was the time when it could be noticed that the Kashmiris had tully identified themselves with Indian polity."

[Translation]

[English]

It was also not accepted by the Congress and Gul Mohammad was appointed as Chief Minister and later the Government was dissolved and he was compelled to sign Rajiv-Farooq accord. Later people felt that Dr. Abdullah has gone astray from the policies laid by his father and therefore, they alienated themselves.

"And why were they allowed to do so ? It also exposes the failure of the State intelligence agencies and demonstrates the alienation of the local police and bureaucracy from the State machinery that oversees the insurgency."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Home Minister and my colleagues from the ruling party have emphasized on the Hazratbal incident and have shown it as a big achievement and Shri Mani Shankarji told that only few hundred people took part in procession taken out on Hazratbal incident. I would like to tell the opinion of common public in this regard—

Shri Manzoor Alam has made an important remark in this regard:—

[English]

"The surrender of the militants and the termination of siege on the eve of the elections in U.P. exposes its political motivation."

[English]

[Translation]

"The alienation of the Kashmiris from India was sharply brought into focus by the prolonged siege of the Hazratbal shrine which ended without bloodshed. The entire population in the Valley rose in defence of the militants and did not believe the Government story of danger to Moo-e-Mubarak—hair of the Prophet. However, the Hazratbal episode itself sounded mysterious...It was also well guarded by the armed police. Hence how could the militants stockpile sophisticated arms ?"

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said that BJP fought election on this ground. But what happened in U.P. ? 177 members of our party were elected and from your party only 28 persons were elected and even security deposit of 200 persons was confiscated.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): You belong to Himachal Pradesh, what has happened there ?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I belong to Himachal Pradesh but I am talking about the whole country.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

In the context of 'Operation Blue Star' people used to ask as to how weapons were taken to Golden Temple, the same question arose here also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, such comment was not given by only the ex-Vice Chancellor. He has asked as to how

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

many terrorists were released when the daughter of the then Home Minister Rubaiya Sayeed was to be set free. At that time hon. Shri Advani had said that he would have sacrificed the life of his daughter but would have not released any militant. I would like to ask Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar ji as to how many militants are to be released and where are the Sikh militants apprehended by the Government and the number of militants, against whom cases have been filed and number of militants that have been jailed. No militant was caught by your Government but they were set free. You spare those who occupy the land in your country illegally, as well as those militants who have come from other country. Your Government has not caught any militant, it is a big conspiracy. The Government has been proved wrong and the conspiracy continued for a long time. I would like to tell what has been said by the D.G. of B.S.F. in this context.

[English]

"The fact remains that Pakistan has been replenishing the militants' losses. It is a running battle between losses suffered by militants on one hand and fresh induction of trained personnel, Kashmiri and other nationalities on the other."

[Translation]

You are talking about improvement in the situation. But I would like to know the number of militants apprehended by you. It has been said that people from Jamat-e-Islami are attacking school buildings to stop the functioning of schools. They are trying to introduce Madarsa system. In this context the D.G. of B.S.F. has said:

[English]

"The Jamaat-e-Islami is the soul of militancy in the valley. We allowed this organisation to proliferate during the last several decades. Madarsas were opened by the Jammat in every nook and corner of the State. The ideological indoctrination of the young minds caused havoc. The youth today frequently seen throwing stones or brandishing weapons are products of the madarsas. It is unfortunate that when the seeds of poison were being sown, no action was taken and the State Government preferred to look the other way."

[Translation]

These are the comments and you say that situation is improving. Not only that, I would like to draw your attention towards another serious issue. It has been said that most of the persons working in administration are donating half of their salaries to terrorists. Shri Bhogendra Jha was saying that there are still some patriots who want that Kashmir should remain an integral part of India.

They are surprised at the attitude of these Government employees who are paying half of their salary to the terrorists and still they are allowed to continue in service. It is really surprising that there is none to question them. I would like to quote:

[English]

"It is unfortunate that the loyalties of a section of the Government employees are open to question. They are like Trojan horses in our camp. The security forces feel particularly bitter about the attitude of these functionaries on sensitive issue. They feel hamstrung in their

operational efforts in the absence of cooperation from the local administration. These Government employees are an unashamed lot and their brazenness is shocking. Some even contribute a certain percentage of their salary every month to the militants' coffers. It is a perverse kind of peaceful co-existence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not go on quoting from newspapers.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Let the Government deny these things.

This is from the former Director General of BSF. That is why I am quoting these things. The points that I am raising are very specific.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not an authentic document.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: He further states:

"It is an open secret that several senior officers of the State Government signed a petition to the UNO against the Government of India a few years back. What loyalty or commitment could be expected of them is anybody's guess.

Why can't we take action against them under Article 311 (2) and have these employees sacked?"

[Translation]

If such people are there in the administration, what can we expect from them? They pay a part of their salary to the terrorists and move a resolution

against us in the UNO. In spite of that, you are saying that there is improvement in the situation. I am surprised to hear it. Last week, we discussed the incidents of bomb explosions that took place in Jammu and Udhampur. If this is criterion of improvement in the situation, then it is beyond our comprehension. I feel that it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that Pakistani intelligence agencies are making efforts to contact and train the soldiers who had fled at the time of operation Blue Star, to send them back for terrorist activities in India. I would like the Government to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though a large amount of money is being sanctioned to them of present, yet because of corruption prevailing in that State, it is not being spent on the developmental activities in that State. In fact, development and corruption cannot go together. The Government has stated that vigilance department has been restructured. My submission is that the matter is very clear. The secretary of the Town Hall in Baramula, paid excess money to the contractors and finally the entire amount was paid to the terrorists. On an earlier occasion, when I raised this matter in the House, the hon. Minister wanted me to produce evidence. But now the Vigilance Department has also submitted the same report. Hence the matter should now be investigated.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a few more issues. A large number of people working in Hindustan Machine Tools and P & T have come to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. They have been moving from pillar to post to get gas connections. Moreover, for months together they are not given their salaries. Some of these

[Prof. Prem Dhurai]

[*Translation*]

people have not been given any job. Their children are also not being given admission in schools. I would like the Government to take appropriate measures on priority basis to solve their problems.

It should be made clear because whenever it comes to the protection of Human Rights, India is always first to advocate it.

17.51 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Kashmiri refugees are of two types. First type of refugees are those who were rendered homeless in 1947 and since then they have been living here as refugees. Lakhs of them have not yet been given the right to vote. Once Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced to give compensation of Rs. 12000/- to each of these families. In fact, these people had migrated from Pakistan held Nurple, Punchh and Muzafarabad areas leaving behind all their property. The Government should, therefore, give them proper compensation and also the Indian citizenship so that they may exercise their right to vote.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on Human Rights, some of the hon. Members have made a mention of security forces. I have had an opportunity to meet some officers of these forces who maintain that they did not feel the pain of the Bullet of a terrorist as much as they were hurt by the criticism of the Members of Parliament because these things are being said without knowing the situation in which they had to work. In fact, they work for the unity and integrity of the nation without getting terrified by the bomb explosions or firing resorted to the terrorists, while the Members of Parliament sitting here in this House instead of appreciating their work—condemn and criticise them. They are doing an appreciable work and we must appreciate them for it.

Unfortunately, in this matter our Government has always been defensive. We ought to stress our claim on that part of Kashmir which stands occupied by Pakistan. Contrary to that, it is Pakistan which has now started claiming our part of Kashmir. Now when the House has given its unanimous support, the Government should take up the matter vigorously.

While concluding my speech, I would like to submit that our hopes should not turn into despair. The Government should not give rise to a situation where they have to seek our support again after six months. They should rather take measures to ensure elections at every cost within a year so that true democracy is retained there and the same old system as was adopted during the fifth, sixth and seventh decade is not continued.

I would like to talk briefly about Human Rights. The President of America, Bill Clinton has also talked about Human Rights. However, we should follow the path China has taken in this regard.

With these words I support the motion.

[*English*]

"Our concern is our concern."

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM
(Inner Manipur): I rise to support the Resolution. At the same time I register the support of my party in the actions taken and the policy adopted by the Government in respect of Kashmir. Only recently the House unanimously adopted a Resolution to stand by Kashmir and declare Kashmir as an integral part of India. I want the people of Kashmir also to say that Kashmir is part and parcel of India. If the people of Kashmir also speak in the same language then the whole world will hear them.

Insofar as the history of the Kashmir problem is concerned, I think there had been a difference of opinion between Nehruji and Sardar Patelji.

Sardar Patel wanted to annexe it in his own style as Hyderabad was annexed at any cost. Shri Nehru did not agree because he had a great confidence in the leadership of Shri Sheikh Abdullah. With that confidence, Shri Nehru thought that Kashmir will become a part of India. But the confidence that Shri Nehru had in Shri Sheikh Abdullah was betrayed afterwards. As things stand today, the problem is continuing. If that proposal of Sardar Patel in regard to Kashmir had been accepted there might have been another course history. I am recalling all these things because in the present state of affairs there are two opinions. One opinion is that why did we not settle the question of Kashmir totally when we fought two wars which India won? The problem of Kashmir could have been settled at that time. It was also an appropriate time because there were two Super Powers at that time viz. the USSR and the USA. So, even now, there are two opinions one is the total confrontation with Pakistan and

second is the total appeasement policy to be pursued which will be dictated by the USA.

There are people who want that the terrorists, the insurgents and the Pakistani intruders must be thrown out of the Indian territory by our security forces. There are people who are in favour of appeasement policy with Pakistan. In between the two, there may be people who are in favour of some other solution.

I am not going into all these things. The reason for my supporting the Resolution is that, it inter-relates the problems that are being faced in the North-Eastern region. The happenings in Kashmir sometime do influence the terrorists and insurgents in that part also. If the problem of Kashmir is settled, it will help very much in settling the problems in the North-Eastern Region also and particularly in Manipur.

Sir, I will come to my main point. The administration has got two arms viz. one arm dealing with insurgents and terrorists and curbing them with armed or security of the police forces and the second arm is to win the hearts of the people so that they can cooperate with the Administration.

18.00 hrs.

The role to be played in dealing with the insurgents is a very difficult role, because we have experience in my State that without the cooperation of the people, without their involvement, it is very difficult to deal with these insurgents. The people have to identify them and also to find out their hideouts even in jungles also; if the people do not cooperate, then it is very difficult for the security forces or for the

[Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam]

administration or for the police to act in an effective manner accurately. So, the cooperation of the people is a must and they must be involved in this task.

For that, the attitude of the persons representing the administration must be cooperative towards the people; they must always think about them; they must also dedicate themselves for the development of the area, for helping the people, considering them as their own brothers and sisters as also the members of their own families; that is very important. The attitude of the persons representing the administration must be of that nature; then it will be successful.

In the House, just now, many hon. Members have mentioned about the extension of the railway line to Srinagar and so on. I appreciate that. I think it could have been done a long time ago. There is a feeling of alienation because of the under development of that area. I need not go into all the aspects because I know the time is very limited.

I would like to conclude by saying that we have to take up many developmental works to reach the people of Kashmir so that we may get their support and cooperation; only then programmes of the Government will be successful; and it will help them in pursuing the policy of the Government.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this subject. I rise to support the Resolution. I have heard all the speeches on the subject. The Members who spoke on terrorism, I think, have no knowledge

about the ground realities, because they have not seen what is terrorism; they have not lived in the area where people had experience of terrorism. Fortunately or unfortunately, I belong to a State which has tasted terrorism for about ten years. When I heard Members saying that political process should be started, some Members said the Government is having a weak policy; they should deal with them very strongly. All these speeches we have been hearing in the case of Punjab also before. But I can say that these speeches will not solve the problem unless we understand the ground realities. Now, if we start talking and discussing ground realities, then we have to be unanimous in this House.

I am happy that a unanimous resolution was passed on Kashmir. But if we see it today, the thinking is totally different. Now what is the actual position in Kashmir? I think our forces have been able to recover about ten thousand rifles of AK Series and cartridges to another estimate. The double the number of that, that is about 20,000 rifles and other ammunition is still there.

Those people who have the knowledge about the Army, they know that this is enough to equip four Divisions of the Army. When so much of destructive ammunition is still there and if they start talking about the political process, I think they do not know the ground realities. They must know in what conditions the people are living there. About 2,50,000 people have migrated from Kashmir and still without taking those people back to their homes, we talk about starting the political process.

Though the position in J&K has been grave, it is slightly improving, I can say that. It will take time. I do not agree with those people who say that in the next

six months they would not have this type of situation there because six months is not sufficient period to deal with terrorism. It is a long process.

Terrorism can be dealt with by patience and restraint because that is the only weapon with which you can defeat terrorism. You can make them surrender only when they are exhausted and will feel that they have lost their hope. That time is coming though not soon but still we hope that time may come soon.

Some people say that situation in Punjab was different and now the situation in J&K is more grave. We have lost valuable people in Kashmir. About 40 politicians, But in Punjab we have lost hundreds of politicians at least ten ex-ministers, about dozens of ex-legislators and many other political leaders we have lost there. We have not only lost people of one community but we have mostly lost people from the sikh community and some of them were very prominent people.

We have to understand which are the forces which are helping terrorism in Kashmir. They are not the people who are fighting there. They are not the boys who are having arms but there are other powers behind it. Everybody knows it from where the arms are coming, who are supplying the arms and from where these AK-47 rifles and other guns are coming; whether it is Pakistan who is giving arms or whether it is Afghan Muzahideens who are supplying these arms. Who is supplying arms to Pakistan ? I think this House knows from where the arms are coming to Pakistan.

Now we go to those people and plead for justice.

[Translation]

This is what we say:

Wahi Katil, Wahi Shahid, Whai Manzar
Thahare,
Aikurba Mere Kare Katal Ka Dava Kispar.

[English]

We talk about Pakistan, we talk about ISI. Who are helping them; which are these forces ?

So, we have to fight with those forces politically in the country and also outside the country. We have to expose them. I am sure that the present Government has actively started working on that. The President's Address is very clear on that. It has been unequivocally said in the President's Address that Kashmir is an integral part of this country and we cannot accept any force, whether it is internal or external. So, we have to fight with that force.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, we know their might, we know their strength.

[Translation]

"Na Khanjar Uthega, Na Talwar Inse,
Yeh Baju Mere Azmaye Huain Hain."

[English]

We know as to what happened in 1971. We have the will of the people. Once we start, I think, Shrimati Benazir Bhutto has to think one hundred times to push more people there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to say few more things. So, kindly allow me few more minutes.

[Shri Umrao Singh]

It has been said here by my friend, Shri Jaswant Singh, in his speech that the so-called patience was not patience but it was total inaction. If what happened in Hazratbal case is termed as our inaction, then I am sorry that people have forgotten as to what happened in the case of Operation Blue Star. Those parties which had pleaded and said, "Why do you not go and storm the Golden Temple?", are saying today that it was a great mistake of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Government has to act on its own wisdom. After Operation Blue Star, we had the experience of Operation Black Thunder. In the Operation Black Thunder, most of the terrorists, who were hidden in the Golden Temple, came out voluntarily. And that experience was adopted in Hazratbal case. Hazratbal is not an ordinary shrine. It is not only a historic shrine but also.

[Translation]

Muhen Mubarak of Hazrat Mohammad is there.

[English]

If Hazratbal shrine would have been destroyed, reactions would have been there not only from the Kashmiris but also from the whole Muslim countries. The Muslim countries are our friends. They have been supporting us. If Hazratbal case is termed as our weakness will you call restraint as our weakness? If anyone who does not know the meaning of 'restraint', he can go and see in the dictionary.

[Translation]

On one hand, you talk about our weakness and on the other advocate for

more autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir. Shri Shahabuddin also stressed for more autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir. He has tabled an amendment on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I want to read it out.

[English]

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely, 'but to regret that the Address does not envisage unconditional dialogue with the genuine representatives of the people of the Kashmir Valley to work out the *modus vivendi* on the basis of autonomy within the Union"

[Translation]

With whom should we have a dialogue? Even in Punjab, we were asked to have a dialogue. The leaders of terrorists were in Pakistan and were demanding Khalistan. Which representatives are there? Our Lord of Kashmir is sitting in London. Our colleagues here make loud claim that they will unfurl Tricolour in Kashmir. They simply take a helicopter from Jammu and come back after unfurling a flag in Kashmir. I would have felt happy if they had lived their for some time. So far as I am concerned, I contested election staying in Punjab. Your leader who was contesting against Bhatia Saheb ran away from Amritsar to Chandigarh. I request you that unless political activities are started in Jammu & Kashmir no political process should be initiated there. Is there any party in the Valley which is in position of starting political activities? First come with us and start political activities there. Things will improve only after initiation of political activities there. In Punjab we toured each and every village during

elections. Our colleagues from CPI and CPM were with us and some of them were killed. During the last ten years, our leader Shri Beant Singh has been relentlessly working, he consoled each and everybody on the killing of their dear ones by visiting their houses.

I know that during the last General Election in 1991, Mann Saheb of Akali Dal and others said that the election was a referendum for Khalistan. Then Congress has boycotted the election. It could not contest the election as the main issue of the election was to break away from India but your party had an alliance with akali party to give it a legal sanctity. Thereafter, 28 of our candidates were killed but not a single candidate of your party got hurt. Not only this, whenever Akalis came to power in Punjab, your party supported them. BJP never contested election on Jalandhar seat but to gather support of Akalis in Delhi, they fielded their candidate there in order to divide the Hindu vote bank but I got the security of one of your senior leader forfeited.

Akali Dal says that Mr. Clinton is its leader. Now, you tell me, are you going to support them? *(Interruptions)* At present, Shri Madan Lal Khurana is the Chief Minister of Delhi and he very proudly admits that Akalis have helped him a lot. *(Interruptions)*... If you know anything in this regard, you can tell me. I am just telling you the reality. Can you deny this fact that Akalis have helped you in Delhi? Whenever Congress came to power in Punjab, the Akalis never formed the Government in alliance with it and here sitting in the House they praise Clinton.

...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Please.

Mr. Umrao Singh, you have already taken twenty minutes. The Government is in a hurry to complete this Resolution.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that Agro Industries should be given encouragement in Kashmir. The people grow apple there. They should be given remunerative prices for their produce. They also weave carpets, its trade should be given encouragement. Every winter, the labourers used to come to our area but this time they did not come. We should bring them here and provide employment opportunities to them. This will result in cordial relations with them. At present we suspect them. I want to submit that Pakistanis as well as terrorists...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: I want to submit only this :

"Unne Kehna Meri Janam Se Woh ,
Rehbar Ya Rahjan,
Sare Manzil Kabhi Lutne Na Denge
Karvan Apna."

[English]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would just like to make one request. We have already exhausted the total time allotted for discussion of this item. I would like to appeal the speakers that keeping the time in view, they should restrict their speeches and try and keep their views limited only to the points so that we are able to finish this discussion as early as possible.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that the time allotted for discussion of the subject has been exhausted but this is also correct that the time for sitting of the House has been extended upto 8 o' clock. Now, we will sit for two hours more...

(Interruptions).

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Pandeyaji, the time of the House has been extended but the time fixed for it was 3 hours. The discussion was started at 2 'o clock and the time limit of 3 hours ended at 5 'o clock and then, more time was given....

(Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sir, several hon'ble Members would also like to speak and the Kashmir issue is such that every Member wants to speak on it, that's why more time should be given for it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister knows that it was decided yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee that this proclamation on Jammu and Kashmir and the Jammu and Kashmir Budget will be taken up simultaneously and we shall be sitting up to 8 P.M. today. It was the responsibility of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to introduce the Jammu and Kashmir Budget because that was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. But where is the Budget ?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, this is not the point of dispute. I think that the hon. Member who has raised this issue, is aware about this. The Budget has not been presented to the House. The discussion on the Budget will be taken up separately. In the morning when the BAC report, was to be adopted by the House, there was a discussion on this also. My only request today is that though we have decided that the House should continue up to 8 P.M. tonight, we shall have occasions when we shall have to sit even beyond 8 P.M., and I request that the hon. Members should cooperate on those occasions as they have been cooperating all through.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The hon'ble Members may speak upto 7 'o clock and we can have the reply thereafter.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, yesterday it was decided in the BAC meeting that the Jammu and Kashmir

Budget will be taken up simultaneously alongwith this proclamation. That is why we decided to sit up to 8 o' clock. So, where is the Budget ? Why did he not present the Budget today ? That is the main issue. Will he explain to the House why he could not present the Budget today ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: No, Sir, it was decided in the BAC. Let him explain why it has not been presented. He is asking for our cooperation but we have always been cooperating with you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We appreciate your cooperation.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee's report, as Shri Jena knows, was circulated also. It was introduced by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and was adopted by the House. But still it is being violated. It was decided to discuss the Budget and the Resolution together. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Due to some reasons the Jammu and Kashmir Budget cannot be presented today, that's why, it has been decided that today we will have the discussion on Jammu and Kashmir... (*Interruptions*)... The Budget will be presented thereafter.

[*English*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Budget has not been presented to the House. He must explain why it has not been presented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a

submission that we have taken more than enough time on this item and if we continue to do so it may consume more time.

[*English*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What is the reason? Please explain.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: He must apologise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the Business Advisory Committee report, it was announced that the Kashmir Budget...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatinghpur): Without knowing the whole thing, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister wanted to end the debate. That is why, he was provoked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He did not provoke. In a polite language, he requested for the cooperation.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have no objection, if the hon. Chair takes the decision. My only difficulty is at 7 o' clock, I have a meeting of the Cabinet. That is why, if it receives the approval of the House, then only, I can possibly go and attend the Cabinet meeting. Otherwise, I will have to inform them that I will not be able to attend the Cabinet meeting.

(*Interruptions*)

If you say that you are not prepared to accommodate, I am prepared to sit. I have no problem.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

We are ready to cooperate.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He is waiting in the wings. He will get the chance.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: Since I have initiated the discussion, the reply will have to be, according to the rules, given by me.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: You reply in a very precise way. So, in shortest time, you can manage.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, Kashmir has been a problem since the birth of our nation but there is a radical change in the problem of Kashmir in 1947 and the problem as it exists now in 1994. We have to recollect proudly that the people of Kashmir where the majority of the people are Muslims, did not express their desire or intention to go with Pakistan but they declared that they would stay with India. The Muslims of Kashmir stood by us and today we talk of the misled youth, terrorists and all that. Who is responsible for this situation? Instead of consolidating the best of intentions and desires expressed by the people of Kashmir, we are trying to alienate them.

The issue of Jammu and Kashmir has become an international issue by the propaganda that has been raised by Pakistan for the last five or six months. India's position has been consistent and clear, right from the very beginning. We have been telling that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and the people who are living in Jammu and Kashmir are being treated well in this country. But, unfortunately, Pakistan for its political reasons, is trying to globalise the issue.

There is ample evidence to show that the Centre is making vigorous attempts to chalk out a regulated plan to start the political process in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government's determination to end the prolonged political myopia and call a halt to the drift does indicate a fresh resolve to end the impasse. The Home Minister's declaration that the Central Government would soon hold a meeting with the representatives is yet another indication that the avenue for talks is open even as it is made amply clear that the language of violence is counter-productive.

There have been major successes for the Government in its fight against the terrorists and it requires relentless pressure on the militants to completely paralyse them.

The Governor's rule, with the active assistance of the Army has, to a great extent, alienated the people of Kashmir from the administration and it has to be reversed if the political process is not make a worthwhile beginning. If the Government can carry conviction that it is keen on reviving the political process, then the Prime Minister should be in a position to evolve an approach which is shared across the political divide with a real chance of success. The all-important question is whether election is possible now in Jammu and Kashmir. The answer depends on the extent to which the Government is in a position to eliminate terrorism. The proposed all-party meeting on Kashmir can have a role if it commits the country to cope with extremely serious threat to the national interests. For this purpose, the Government will come out with an Agenda which can assure the Kashmiris a generous dose of autonomy in terms of special provision contained in Article 370 of the Constitution and this

should be the ideal prescription for the Kashmir problem.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by hon. Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has said that the situation is improving and it is now better. But this is far from reality and it is a misleading statement, not based on facts. There was a bomb explosion at Indra Chowk in January only a few days ago in which some people were killed and many more got injured in Udhampur and even if we leave Hazratbal incident, other incidents prove that the situation has not improved to the desired extent and the necessary political improvement has not taken place. That is why the Government has to request for extension of period of President Rule in the State. The citizens are terrified by the incidents that have taken place in Doda and Kishtwar. The citizens of Doda district and other adjoining places are in the grip of fear to hear that the militants had taken control of the power project in Dulhasti near Kishtwar. I visited the area and saw fear in the local people's eyes. The necessary steps should be taken to remove the fear from the minds of the people. The local people are of the view that either the Army should take control or the situation should be improved to dispel their fears. There was a news item in the Hindustan, dated 16.1.94 that the inhabitants of the border villages have been forced to leave the villages as a result of heavy shelling by Pak Army in Rajouri and Poonch sections adjacent to the Actual Line of

Control and the continuous rocket attacks by Kashmiri militants. The Army should be given more powers to improve this situation and if need be, the whole area should be brought under control of the Army. The people of Kishtwar and Bhadrwar expressed their helplessness as they do not possess weapons.

They are prepared to fight the militants, if they are given weapons in case the soldiers are not allowed to do so. But when we met the jawans of the Armed Forces, they said that the local police did not let them attack the militants. I would like to say that they should be given the power to do so. Because then, they would be able to take preventive action to thwart possible attack by the militants. When the militants had moved forward to take control of the Daak-Bangla' of Doda, they should have been prevented. This is a very deplorable situation. The exodus from those places should also be stopped. When I had gone there, I read the graffitis—"Bharat tere hath mein woh lakir nahin hai, Kashmir there baap ki jageer nahin hai"—(Kashmir does not belong to India, it is not its fiefdom!)

Pamphlets were distributed on the Independence Day there but we could not check it nor are we often able to stop it. This State of affairs is not good.

Pakistan's anti-India propaganda regarding Kashmir in international fora is now well known. Yesterday, hon. Minister of External Affairs said that we also have established contacts with a lobby in America to counter this propaganda and the Government is paying it \$ 50,000 per month. This lobby will make effective publicity and counter the false propaganda of Pakistan. But why has this situation arisen? We should deliberate as

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

to who is instigating Pakistan to do this. Today America is giving assistance to Pakistan. Probably there might be certain compulsion. Muslim countries have got displeased with what America has done in Somalia and Bosnia. Therefore, America is doing all this to win them over.

It is a matter of great delight and we are proud that our Parliament has passed a Resolution stating that we would not tolerate any international interference in the matter of Kashmir. Kashmir is and will remain an inalienable part of India. I would urge the Government to think over the Kashmir problem seriously and make efforts to improve the situation there.

The Government propose to set up an Autonomous Board for Leh. By what time will it be set up? The Government should set it up immediately so that the long standing demand of the people of that area is fulfilled. The situation continues to be miserable there.

The Government should chalk out a programme to give relief to the displaced people of the Valley and remove fear from their mind so that the common people feel secure there. Moreover, I would like to say that the population of Jammu is growing very fast. Therefore, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly should be increased. Therefore, prior to initiating any political process and holding election in the State, it should be borne in mind that the population of Jammu has increased manifolds and therefore, the number of the Seats of the Legislative Assembly should be increased in proportion to the population. This is the demand of the people of Jammu.

Those who had migrated to Jammu during the partition in 1947 are still living

as refugees there. Moreover, the people who have migrated to Delhi, Ghaziabad and other parts of the country from Srinagar from the Valley following turmoil there during the last few years are still living as refugees there. During Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime it was decided to pay Rs. 12 thousand per month to each of those persons who had migrated from Pakistan for rehabilitation. But they have not even got compensation for their land and property left behind and this amount as yet. The issue of compensation is still pending. The Kashmiri migrants at Delhi and Ghaziabad are in a pitiable plight. Government must pay attention to their plight.

The issue of human rights has been raised here. The violation of human rights is not unilateral. The false propaganda by Pakistan in this regard must effectively be countered. We should say in unequivocal terms that terrorists are being imparted training in Pakistan and are being provided arms and they attack our army and kill our soldiers. The world should think over this also because this aspect is not mentioned in the violation of human rights. This is not right. The army should be given complete authority. The sensitive areas should be handed over to the army. Terrorism is increasing in Doda also. The activities of militants there should be curbed so that the mass exodus of people from this area could be averted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the time is very short and many hon. Members have spoken on this issue, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take notice of my suggestions while replying to the debate on this subject.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although Kashmir

*Continuance of**respect of J & K*

problem is undoubtedly a national problem and a solution to this problem can be had only on the basis of national consensus, but one point which we should bear in mind is that Kashmir problem has also got external facets and inclusive of domestic facets.

In this case, I do not like to describe in detail the position and the stances taken by the United States of America. It is not only the question of U.S. officials or representatives at lower levels of the Government, but the President Bill Clinton himself has expressed certain positions which, according to me, is inimical and hostile to India and its position with respect to Kashmir.

If you allow me I would just like to refer to a few things. I would like to refer to Mr. Clinton's speech in the U.N. General Assembly on September, 1993, to Robin Raphel's statement on October 29, 1993, to Mr. Clinton's letter to Ghulam Nabi Fai on December 27, 1993, to the letter of Mr. Clinton to Mr. Gray Condit and lastly to Mr. Clinton's opinion expressed on the 14th of February stating that he shared Pakistan's concern about human rights abuses in Kashmir. All these constitute an interference in the internal affairs of India. And I am very much sorry to say that there has not been adequate response to this kind of infringement of our country's sovereignty. I hope the hon. Minister, on behalf of the Government, will take note of these positions.

Sir, I also want to draw your attention to other aspects of the problem. Recently, there has been a Round-Table Discussion on Kashmir in Brussels in October 1993 sponsored by the European Parliament. Therefore, it is not only the United States of America, but the representatives of the European

Parliament have also discussed something about Kashmir which is an internal affair of India.

And I would like to quote the most objectionable part of the discussion from the Concept Paper of Brussels conference which had been circulated there. It says that:

"a distinction has to be drawn between Kashmir proper and the larger entity which was the state of Jammu and Kashmir as it existed between 1846 and 1946."

It means, the position of other European countries is also not very specific with regard to our position that Kashmir's accession is irreversible and it is an integral part of India. The Government has not taken adequate steps to combat this propaganda at the political level.

There have been several proposals floated in the United States of America by the NGOs by some official organizations or non-official organizations or the question of Kashmir problem and its solution. The common denominator of the solutions, according to my information, is the separation of Kashmir from India. They want that there should be a political package on the basis of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be separated from India. There are many other proposals with regard to this. I only mentioned about some of them.

There are proposals for UN trusteeship, Trieste type solution. greater autonomy, regional autonomy, etc. I want to be very clear on this occasion and that has tempted me to speak on this occasion. There cannot be any question

[Shri Chitta Basu]

of separation of Kashmir from India. There cannot be any question of UN Trusteeship, there cannot be a Trieste type of solution. There is a suggestion for return to the 1953 position. The Government should make it clear. These are the proposals and I see that the Government's silence is a studied silence with the object of creating confusion among the patriotic and democratic people of our country and outside, particularly the USA and other imperialist countries. Therefore the Government should come out with their reaction, with their response to these irresponsible suggestions being made by certain interested quarters.

So far as my party and my position is concerned, we want expansion of autonomy. We want greater scope for regional autonomy. But that must be within the federal set up of the Indian Constitution. There cannot be any regional autonomy, there cannot be further expansion of autonomy which borders on the separation of J&K from India. More so, whenever there is a question of regional autonomy the question of unity of Kashmir should be there. It does not mean that if Leh has been given certain extra or regional autonomy it is acceptable, but it is not acceptable to have some kind of economic autonomy for other parts of the under developed or backward parts of J&K. If the regional autonomy extends to the point of separation or a vivisection of J&K, then it will be injurious for the national cause and the nation's unity and integrity. In devising any solution on J&K problem the question of nation's unity and integrity should remain supreme, should remain the prime consideration.

We want that there should be a dialogue. Political solution is the only solution. I am sorry to say that military solution cannot be the solution; it should be averted. Military solution cannot lead to a position in which India can preserve its own tradition and its own Indianness. Therefore, J&K's integration into India is irreversible. We should protect the main concept of secularism. J&K, an integral part of India, represents and symbolises the spirit of Indian nationhood. If that is separated, Indian nationhood is also broken as under. Therefore secularism, democracy and regional autonomy within the federal set up of the Indian Constitution should become the broad framework of national consensus for the solution of J&K problem.

I hope the Government of India would take proper step in this direction. I am quite thankful to the hon. Minister that he said in course of his reply to a question that the basic approach of the Government is the recognition of Kashmiriat, the cultural identity and other identity of Kashmiri people. But I must admit that has not been the policy pursued on the ground. That has led to the alienation of the general masses of Kashmir from India. Therefore that commitment in the House should be honoured, respected and given effect to.

With these words I support the motion because it is a *fait accompli*. India cannot survive herself unless Jammu and Kashmir remains a part of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Sawant, Shri Chennithala, Prof. Rasa Singh and Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav are to speak. Each one will speak for two or two and a half minutes.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, we have understood the Minister's engagement that he will go at 7 o'clock. So, please try to finish by 7 o'clock or at least by 7.15 pm. Otherwise, we will be doing injustice to him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister shall have to go to the Cabinet meeting. Please keep it in mind.

18.50 hrs.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution for extension of President's rule in Jammu & Kashmir.

I would just like to comment on what our friends from the BJP have tried to bring out. Unfortunately they have tried to involve the Army and tried to get credit on some supposed statements made by serving armed forces personnel which I feel is derogatory and should not be a practice here.

Sir, I am speaking for the fourth time on this issue. In 1991 when I had spoken, I had raised similar issues which Gen. Khanduri brought out here about the unified command, the role of the administration, the conditions that are, prevailing, etc. I was highly critical of the administration at that time. But, after two years, the situation has certainly gone on a transformation and there is a tremendous change for which I must compliment the Government. Having criticised the Government two years ago, I am going to say something which gives credibility to them. This is a national issue and cannot be viewed in a partisan manner. What a change it is! I am not saying that there is a situation of normalcy in Jammu & Kashmir. But what has certainly changed is the approach of the

administration and the confidence with which the Central Government is approaching the problem which gives confidence to the people of India. We are seized of the problem and there is a definite line of action which the Government is following towards solving the problem in its entirety. As we know, in the case of insurgency and the related problems where there is a deflection in the masses of particular section, it takes a long time to resolve. Mizoram took nearly 18 years; Nagaland took nearly 20 years. There is no magic wand with the Central Government which can resolve the problem in one year.

I compliment the Government for its approach on Hazratbal incident. Whatever has been said by Gen. Khanduri and other BJP colleagues is totally false. The Battalion which had surrounded Hazratbal was the Battalion that I had served for 15 years. So, I have the first hand information of every event that has taken place. If somebody is trying to tarnish the name of the Army and that too my Battalion, I would not permit it. I condemn all the statements made here. In Hazratbal, ISI and Pakistan had laid a trap for the Government. After having demolished nine Muslim shrines in Kashmir Valley, Hazratbal was the target. The plan was to incite the Armed Forces to attack the shrine. When the shrine is attacked, to destroy the shrine and with that, the relic; thereby causing further alienation of the population not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also all over the world. This was a carefully laid trap. At that time, even I was apprehensive of what was happening. I approached the Home Minister also at that time. Notwithstanding our apprehensions, the confidence with which the Government approached the problem and resolved the problem amicably is really a creditable

[Shri Sudhir Sawant]

one. That is why, I now have full confidence in the manner in which the Central Government is approaching the problem. I am sure that if we approach the problem in this manner, the problem will be resolved soon because after Hazratbal incident, there has been a certain improvement in the Valley because of which the militants are on the run; four important militants have been killed or eliminated—Shadhar, Andhadhar, Afgani and the rest of them.

The issue of unified command concept was brought out by Gen. Khanduri. I had also propagated this theory in 1991. It has been put into practice in the Valley. The unified command concept is very much in existence. There is a greater degree of coordination. My only suggestion is that this unified command concept along with the intelligence headquarters should be operative at every district level. If you want to curb terrorism, you have to react quickly.

I had also suggested that in every district, there should be a quick reaction team to act on the intelligence, which is available, promptly in every district. They should specifically fight out terrorism in areas like Sopore and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. These are primarily problem areas. I congratulate the Government that Sopore has been cleansed and the terrorists have been removed from there. These are urban areas. If we concentrate on that, we can achieve a lot.

As far as the political process is concerned, I would request the Government to start from Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj system should be extended to the State of Jammu and

Kashmir. It has already been done. If we have elections from the village level to the block level and then to the district level, certainly the people who have been eliminated, that is, the youth, who wanted to participate in the democratic process of this country in 1987, would see some hope there. The political process would be there.

I appeal to all the sections of this House that this is not a partisan issue. This is a national issue on which the future of this country is dependent because Kashmir is the head. That is why we should throw all our petty considerations aside and take up this national issue. The Home Minister has appealed and held wide-ranging discussions. You must cooperate with him to resolve this problem permanently.

Lastly, I would request the Home Minister to set up a committee of certain Members of Parliament and also of people who have knowledge of this Bill so that proper advice can be obtained. We have given a signal that Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India. It will remain a part of India. There can be no compromise on it. We have done that. We have achieved our aim.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would be brief because many hon. Members have already spoken here. I would like to submit one point. The problem raised by militants and Pakistan in Kashmir is already there. But now we should take a stand as to how to deal with America for the manner in which it is inciting terrorists and interfering in our internal affairs. The situation is getting

alarming. It is correct that in the wake of the new economic policy, our Government has yielded to American pressure to such an extent that our Government and the hon. Minister hesitate to refer to America even if the latter's activities pose a threat to the independence and sovereignty of our country.

I would like to suggest one thing here. Be it the issue of human rights or anything else, Members of American Parliament generally speak against India. Kashmir is an integral part of India. But they speak against this fact also. The Government of America claims that there has been no change in its foreign policy. The American President sometimes speaks against India. I do not want that you may also ask our President to react to it immediately.

19.00 hrs.

But the hon. Prime Minister, or at least Shri Mukul Wasnik or Shri Rahi should make a statement on it. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here. He should make a statement on it. But he has remained silent in this regard. Even the President did not refer to America in his Address to the Parliament out of fear. I would suggest that the Government of India should launch a new strategy against America. A team of those countries who have suffered at the hands of America and who want to safeguard the unity, integrity and sovereignty of their countries should be brought together and an offensive propaganda should be launched against America. There is no need to be on the defensive.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA
(Kottayam): I wish to support the

Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister. When we are discussing this Resolution, the Human Right Commission in Geneva is also discussing the so-called violation of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir. Even though Pakistan has pursued like anything for tabling a resolution for human rights violation in J&K, they did not get a seconder for the resolution. They are isolated in this case. I want to congratulate the India delegation for their efforts and success. I want to congratulate the delegation, the Prime Minister and the Government of India for the firm steps and the manoeuvring power that they have shown in the Geneva Conference. That discussion is going on and Pakistan wants to internationalise the issue. Members of the world body would prefer Islamabad people in New Delhi to solve the differences through talks. I came to know that Pakistan has agreed firmly on this but they are laying down unacceptable conditions so that they can manoeuvre in Geneva and other international fora to get the active involvement of the UN in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. As Mr. Chitta Basu and other Members mentioned about the statements made by the American President, Clinton. He has made many statements and contradicted those statements. The international community is watching this. He makes statements and time and again, contradicts them. This shows that India has immense power and immense manoeuvring capacity and the international fora and community are accepting our version in this regard. This shows the firm and capable diplomacy of our country. Kashmir is an integral part of our country and nobody can challenge this. Then, what is the basic problem? The basic problem is Pakistan's interference in the internal affairs of our country. They are trying to influence the youth of Jammu and Kashmir and aiding

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

the terrorist activities across the border. The moment Pakistan stops aiding terrorist activities, the same moment the calamities happening in J&K will come to an end. So, we have to deal with them politically, diplomatically and administratively. There is no dispute between India and Pakistan about the ownership. Under the Simla Agreement, there is no confrontation or confusion about the accession of Jammu & Kashmir to the Indian Union. There is a dispute only with regard to the line of control. But unfortunately, Pakistan is trying to make a claim that Jammu & Kashmir is a disputed area. So, my request to the Government is that they would make this point very clear.

I have a lot of points to make but due to the time constraint, I do not want to go into details. Sir, Pakistan is like a thief who after committing theft joins others and shouts 'thief, thief'. Whatever may be the outcome of their Geneva Resolution, one thing is very clear, Pakistan is isolated in this regard. Even the Islamic countries are not supporting them. Pakistan is wholly responsible for terrorist activities in Jammu & Kashmir. They are not only abetting and aiding terrorism but are also creating confusion in international fora by raising the bagey of the so called human rights issue. As rightly pointed out by our hon. colleague Shri Chitta Basu, today there is an effort for linking the human rights issue with developmental activities. Certain European countries are arguing that financial aid for developmental activities should be linked with human rights issue. These are the signals that are coming to our country now. The US Administration is

trying to interfere in our territorial issues. This, certainly, is a wrong signal. Our diplomatic corps and Government of India are trying to take all steps to prevent such things. We should be very vigilant over such matters. Our Intelligence Agencies should be strengthened. There is a news item in the latest issue of 'Newsweek' that Pakistan is financing a very dangerous fundamentalist group to hit many targets in India. The leader of this outfit Al Faqra is closely connected with the ISI of Pakistan. The report says that they have chosen certain targets in India which will be hit. To preempt such attempts, our Intelligence Agencies should be strengthened so that these infiltrators and militants will not be able to enter our borders.

Administratively and politically also, our Government is taking all possible steps to improve the law and order situation in Jammu & Kashmir. At this juncture, I would like to congratulate our Armed Forces who are trying their level best to check infiltration and other terrorist activities in this part of our country. They are functioning in a very difficult and hazardous situation prevailing in that area. The morale of our Armed forces and other paramilitary forces should be restored, otherwise, our boundaries cannot be protected. It is very easy to criticise their activities. But those people who are working in very unfavourable conditions and in a very hazardous situation in Kashmir to protect our Motherland should be congratulated for their valiant efforts. If there are certain excesses committed by certain individuals, I do agree that strict action should be taken against them and the guilty should be punished. But we should not blame the Armed Forces in general who are trying their level best to protect our country.

With these words, I support the Motion moved by the hon. Home Minister.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our colleagues from the Congress Party were indulging in self praise and were applauding the Minister in conformity with their policy on Kashmir but through you, I want to submit that if Government of India goes on changing policies after every incident, then it clearly indicates that there is no clearcut policy and it has ups and downs like a hurdle race.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know that when there were advertisement in the newspapers in USA in the names of terrorists outfits of Kashmir and they were using abusive language against India, why did the Government of India not condemn it then and there and registered its protest? I am sorry to say that India is only awake during the Human Rights Conference in Geneva but before that, the Government of India was in slumber and it did not do anything special to counter the Pakistani propoganda. The Organisation of Islamic Countries. OIC has offered to mediate in Kashmir issue. Their offer should be rejected outrightly. I would like to know the names of those countries, whose mercenaries are waging a war in kashmir in the name of Islam in the guise of Kashmiri terrorists. If they are friendly nations, then we can lodge protest with them that their citizens are being pushed into India as mercenaries and dancing to the tune of Pakistain to fan armed terrorism in Kashmir.

Sir, I also want to state that on one hand this Government is killing patriots with bullets and on the other, the traitors are served Biryani. Will it not affect the

morale of our security forces? Our soliders have not been given a free hand. Our soliders are ready to eliminate each and every terrorist but for that, the Government will have to give them a free hand. They have clear-cut orders that they can fire only in case of self defence. Therefore, when 2-4 soldiers die, only then they take action. But then the Government of India reacts:

"Lamhon Ne Khata Ki, Sadion Ne Saza Pai."

In 1948, when Pakistan started war in Kashmir with the help of Kabailis and terrorists, the Indian Army reached there to repulse the attack. At that time had Shri Jawaharlal Nehru not approached the Security Council and not acceded to its request for a cease-fire, probably the present portion of POK would have been recaptured by our forces. Likewise, we had captured Hajjpeer pass alongwith a number of other parts in 1965 war. I am sorry to say that the present Government has shown its willingness to negotiate with Pakistan on the issue of Siachen. I would like to know as to what negotiations the Government want to hold over Siachen. Siachen is strategically important for our security, for which a number of soldiers have laid down their lives...(Interruptions). The Government has sent six proposals to Pakistan. The people of this country want to know as to what the Government propose to discuss about Siachen?

Sir, through you, I want to stress only one point that this Government is ruling the country with the power of "Danden Shasti Prajam." Sir, through you I want to tell that the countrymen are ready to sacrifice their lives. Our soldiers are ready to teach a lesson to Pakistan. "Bahadur Kab Kisi Ka Asra Lete Hain; Usi

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Ko Kar Guzarte Hain Jo Dil Mein Than Lete Hain, Dilavar Mard Ka Loha Sab Mante Hain, Jo Kamjor Hota Hai Uske Kaan Sab Pakad lete Hain." Therefore, the Government of India should give up its weakness. You should make a call that:

"Jhoom Utho Ae Bharat Ke Veero,
Tum Ho Taqat Se Bharpur,
Ek Baar Phir Maar Do Thokar,
Karo Shatruon Ko Chaknachur,."

Only this type of language is understood in the present day world. May be America and England are major powers of the world but we should tell Mr. Clinton and Mr. Major in clear terms that Kashmir is an integral part of India; it is the crown of Mother India and one cannot imagine the existence of body without the head. If Pakistan says that without Kashmir Pakistan is incomplete then we should also tell them that without Pakistan, India is incomplete. Pakistan needs to be given a befitting reply.

With these words, I want to submit that it is not good to burden the people with the President's Rule and I wish that elections should be held there very soon.

[English]

MR. DEPUTRY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members. Mr. Vijoy Kumar Yadav spoke literally for two-and-a-half minutes with

the result that many more hon. Ministers could participate. Some other hon. Members also have tried to restrict themselves but they could not do so. Anyhow, according to the list, one more speaker is remaining and that is Mr. Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sir, he is not speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

19.17 hrs.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): In deference to the wishes of the hon. Members and also looking at the time factor, I would just like to say that I rise only to support the resolution and I would give my views on another occasion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As per the list sent by the Whips of all the political parties, all the names have been covered. If I still permit some other hon. Members, it will again lead to some difficulties. May I now request the hon. Minister to reply?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have supported the Resolution moved by me. Members of each political party have their own point of view which they had putforth. In spite of having some kind of reservation in their mind, they tried to support the Resolution.

Sir, I am sure all the hon. Members will be able to fully cooperate in treating this issue as a national issue and without

any kind of reservation in their mind. Who is responsible? Who started the whole thing? If that becomes the genesis of the entire thing. I do not think that we will be able to put a kind of united opinion of all the political parties in the country. I must also make an appeal to some of the hon. Members who are really very enthusiastic to put forth their points of view of their respective parties here that this is a very delicate issue. We have reached a stage where we will have to have some kind of an understanding of the global phenomena also.

If we do not understand the context in which these issues are being discussed, may be we will be creating difficulties for ourselves, which I don't think the hon. Members are interested in creating that kind of a situation. But, sometimes due to emotions and sometimes due to a consistent stand that a political party has taken, it becomes a matter of habit, as one of the hon. Members has done just now. This is not the practice in the House.

[Translation]

You have mentioned 'Jai Bharat' in your speech, it is good, it seems that you quite often mention the same word in your speeches outside and the same has reflected in your speeches.

[English]

That is only my appeal to all the hon. Members that we have to understand the delicacies of the situation and sometimes try to control ourselves in such a manner that we should not be able to create conditions in which it may become very embarrassing for all of us to face the problem.

I must also, at this stage, make an appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Syed Shahabuddin. I am sorry, he is not there; may be because of the *ramzan* that he has not been able to be present in the House; but, at the same time, I am not quite able to understand what exactly was his problem about the Presidential Order being issued and for what purpose he wants an amendment to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and extending the period for one year? He said something, but, somehow or other, either I have not been able to understand him properly or he could not express himself in such a manner that I should be able to understand it. But the sum and substance of the whole thing is that there is no confusion on this issue. We are absolutely clear legally and constitutionally. There is no difficulty. The President has the authority; he can issue that kind of an order. So, there should be no mistake on that account.

The next point about which I would like to refer to at this stage is this. Somehow, there seems to be some sort of confusion between some of the hon. Members when they feel that there is hardly any change. I am sorry; I must touch one more point. Please for God's sake, do not try to create an impression that the Army was trying to do something which the Government did not agree. It is absolutely a falsehood. There is no basis for the same. The Army, the paramilitary force and the unified command, how they are interested in creating this kind of a rift? This may be against the national interest. We should not unnecessarily create a problem where it does not exist. We have the unified command where all these people are represented; and if they had anything which they consider is not just and proper, certainly, they have every right to express it in that Meeting; and at

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

least, according to my information, nothing of the type has been done. Everybody was concerned in the matter. They go with perfect coordination and cooperation. So, let us not unnecessarily create this kind of an impression throughout the country as if some of the army people come and tell something which in fact has no basis. If he is really a soldier, I invite him to come and discuss with me and tell me how far this is correct; if that be a fact, I am sure, it was Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee most probably. I have great respect for him. But he made some kind of a speech either in Kanpur or somewhere else where he said that the Army should be given full freedom. I do not know what exactly is his idea, what exactly he would like to convey by saying that the Army should be given full freedom. There is no inhibition; there is no control; the only control is that the Army is there for assisting the civil authorities. We have to understand that the Army acting on its own and the Army acting for assisting the civil authorities are two different concepts, which you have to understand and there is a limitation within which they have to work.

There have been no problems. There is perfect understanding, perfect cooperation and coordination and still some of the hon. Members are saying that they are creating problems there. I do not know, probably the reasons best known to them, why do they want to project themselves as if they are the exponents on behalf of the army.

In fact, we have greatest respect for the role which the army is playing in Jammu & Kashmir in very difficult conditions. Both army and para-military forces including the police, everyone of them is doing a good job and the kind of

job which is entrusted to them is very difficult. They work under very difficult conditions. So everybody suffers the same kind of disability. If we try to unnecessarily create this kind of a situation between one and the other, I am sorry it will create misunderstanding among different forces. I am sure the hon. Members are not interested in creating this kind of condition. I feel equally proud of all the forces which are working in Jammu & Kashmir. So let us all give them full support that they are doing the job properly and in fact we feel so proud of them, no difference whatsoever.

One hon. Member has gone to the extent of saying that army is saying that 'though they are infiltrating it is none of our responsibility.' I am not prepared to believe the statement at all. Army will never say this. Army will be the last institution to say this kind of a thing that in front of them some people are entering and they say that it was none of their responsibility.

Responsibility we can decide later on. In front of you if something wrong happens it becomes the responsibility of everybody to see that wrong is stopped at that level and then we can decide. Let us not unnecessarily go on creating this kind of a situation.

Sir, another issue about which though not directly but in an indirect manner reference has been made.

[Translation]

One hon. Minister has said something about two flags.

[English]

which according to me refers to Article 370. You know the kind of conditions in which this thing has been done.

Marauders entered the J&K area; they were actually very near to Srinagar and Maharaja Hari Singh had no option left. He thereafter, though he had standstill agreement with Pakistan Government, wrote to Mountbatten, it is not Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the first Governor-General of India. He asked for military help from Indian Government. For doing that he also signed on the Instrument of Accession. They had signed that document and it becomes the responsibility of the Government of India that that part of India has to be protected and immediately army was sent in that area and necessary army personnel was sent. While signing this Instrument of Accession there were certain limitations which he had put down.

In spite of that, over a period of time there have been lot of changes because of this Article 370. Number of things which we are doing in India, where we find these, need to be applied to Jammu & Kashmir. When it was elected Government, with the consent of the elected Government those were inapplicable. Though it is not an elected Government now even then the Governor has to be consulted in the matter and if he sends his consent as a representative of Jammu & Kashmir then the President has an authority to make the laws passed by this Parliament applicable to Jammu & Kashmir. That is the procedure we have been following at this very important and delicate juncture.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): At the time of drafting it was Article 356.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I believe you have to read Article 370, the Government of India Act of 1935 and also the Independence Act.

All these three will have to be read together to come to a correct conclusion. In fact we have been considering these as sacrosanct. Everyone here has been talking of Kashmirian, Kashmirian does not mean necessarily only one particular section of the society. It comprises all the people living in Jammu and Kashmir. So, I can understand that everyone has the local pride. And that Kashmirian, that self-respect, that identification with that area, if they are asking for the same. I do not think that we have a right to change it. I can assure the hon. House that it will be the endeavour of the Government to see that this pride of Kashmirian is not changed at all. Let them not have any kind of suspicion in their mind that if we were to give full cooperation, might be that people will try to take disadvantage of the same.

Sir, I must take this opportunity to make one point. Unnecessarily a reference has been made to Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel. I am nobody to go into the matter. But these were great men. Both of them, in their own capacity, were top ranking people. And so many years after their death, by trying to justify one and condemning the other, I think, we are doing injustice. Might be that it is a matter of judgement. I am sorry if I have to say something, which might hurt you. In your case, we took a conscious judgement when you filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court, we believed you. But it is a matter of my judgement. If it is a judgement, I can also be wrong. I never say that I am infallible and I cannot commit any mistake. That is not my claim at all. But to say that Jawaharlal Nehru, while referring this matter to the UNO, had committed a blunder is not correct. After forty or fifty years, it is very easy to have a hindsight. Jawaharlal Nehru was a dominating personality not only in India

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but also throughout the world. His words carry great weight and all statesmen of the world used to have friendship with Jawaharlal Nehru. It was because of his sincere belief, that all these people had tried to cooperate and the matter is very obvious. It is a part of India and the marauders and all others who were sent by Pakistan have no business to do this. And his understanding and assessment of the problem was that he would be able to muster strength at the UNO in getting the support. But he never thought that they would try to take political advantage of the situation. So also, there were other cases. He has his own ideals. As a philosopher and as a great statesman, he had his own assessment of different countries. So, let us not unnecessarily try to create a rift or some kind of a misunderstanding. We have the greatest respect for Sardar Patel and not that we considered him to be anyway inferior to Jawaharlal Nehru. He had his own role to play. But for him, the unity of India would not have been possible at all. There is no doubt about that in our mind. But, making a kind of insinuating comparison between Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel is not good. Both of them were very tall people and beyond our imagination. So, let us not unnecessarily go on saying something, which will unnecessarily create a misunderstanding. It is only an appeal which I thought that I should make. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandurm): They do not even accept Mahatma Gandhiji as the father of our nation.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Now, they are accepting that. For the first time. I find that that change has been brought about in India.

There is one point on which there seems to be a complete misunderstanding. In fact, Government has an open mind on the question. I have no problem in discussing this issue with all the political parties. I had actually discussed it with some of the national political parties. I have discussed it myself and as soon as I get time I will discuss it individually with the rest of the people because in the National Integration Council a point was made that if you collectively ask us, we will give a totally different kind of opinion. But, if you ask me in my individual capacity, I will be able to speak more frankly. Since the hon. members are raising this issue in the House. I am sure, that their representative who came to talk to me, who did not seem to have conveyed that view to them. Otherwise, any small thing which we discuss here, next day we find in the newspapers that this matter was discussed. So, in a way, it was a good thing. But I believe and sincerely believe that this is an issue on which we should try to take everybody with us and there should be no difference of opinion. Let us collectively try to find some way where there can be discussion on our policies, you think that our policies are not upto expectations; they need some kind of a change. Certainly we are open to correction. There is no problem about it. But sincere efforts will have to be made. I am not so much bothered about what the other countries said. I am only concerned about winning the heart of the Jammu and Kashmir people. If I succeed in doing that, I will feel that our policies are correct. One aspect is absolutely clear now. You may or may not agree with me but the fact of the matter is that there is a qualitative change in the atmosphere in Jammu and Kashmir because in the beginning the violence was also there and the cooperation of the local people to the

militants was also there. Now, the second factor is not there. Only the first factor, i.e. violence is there and I am not divulging any secret by telling the House that we will have to live with this kind of violence for some time to come.

So long as the encouragement from different quarters is available, I am sure that Pakistan is going to create problem and we have to keep ourselves ready. So long as we succeed in getting the confidence of the local people, they would not get the kind of cooperation which they were getting before. The kind of atrocities which these people have perpetrated on them, have in fact antagonised the local people against all these terrorists. In fact, using the word 'militant' is also wrong. It will not convey the kind of sense that we would like to convey. They are not the militants but they are the real terrorists. In fact, Pakistan has so far been denying that they have nothing to do with them. I am sure, the U.S. Government is now fully aware of this. They were on the point of declaring Pakistan as a State sponsoring terrorism. But, again, they wanted to balace the game and that is why this human rights issue has come out of it. Why only Pakistan? Why not ask India also the same question, so that we should not be misunderstood? I can understand that this kind of a balancing game has its own mechanism. I understand it. But simultaneously when this Hazratbal issue was being solved, either deliberately or inadvertently—I would like to give that kind of a margin to that junior officer Robin Raphael—she made the statement and questioned the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. Three Senators belonging to the Republican party had come to see me. I put this question to them. We did not have the Ambassador from USA so far. When I posed this question to these three

Senators, they looked at the Charge-d'affaires, who was present.

The Charge-d'affaires had to say that this is not the policy of the U.S. Government. He said: "Our policy is absolutely clear. We would like to see that these issues are discussed bilaterally under Simla Agreement. This is your problem, you sort it out." I said: "In spite of this, this lady goes on repeating the same thing over and over again." Thereafter, there was a democratic Senator who came to see me, Mr. Moynihan. He was Ambassador here for some time. He was a very influential person. We had discussion with him. I brought to his notice that we are very much interested to improve our relations with the U.S. Government. I said: "We would like to remove the kind of misunderstanding that has been existing between India and U.S.A. and sincerely we are trying for the same. Now USSR has totally disappeared from the scene. You are the only super power left. You have to be more responsible. You have to be more balanced. If the super power itself were to become a party to a particular dispute, then, of course, you are bound to create a problem which, I am sure, you are not interested in creating."

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
You have illusion about that super power!

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Let us not presume certain things. I would like to give the margin. Let us not be narrow-minded because we just presume that they are going to do this or that. Might be that some mistakes, some aberration sometimes does take place. So, when he looked at the Charge-d'affaires, the Charge-d'affaires had no other say then to again repeat the same thing that this is

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not the policy of the U.S. Government. He said: "I can assure you that this is not the policy of the U.S. Government." Unfortunately for me, before he left India, there was a statement by Mr. Bill Clinton. When the credentials were presented by the Pakistan Ambassador to him, he made a statement at that time wherein he said both the things. He said: "The entire Jammu and Kashmir issue is disputed and the Instrument of Accession is not acceptable to us." I have not been quite able to understand what *locus standi* they have. I can understand that Britain has some kind of a relationship with India. We were, in a way, their colony for some time. Britain taking this kind of a position is something which I can understand. I would not be divulging any secret if I were to inform this hon. House that I had also discussion with a very responsible member of the Cabinet of the U.K. and I was told by him that Great Britain does not feel bappy about the stand taken by the U.S. Government. I would not like to name the hon. Minister who had come to see me but this was what he had stated. Their stand is absolutely clear. Who is Mr. Clinton or the President of the U.S. Government? What right has he to accept or not to accept the Instrument of Accession? I have the list of thirteen States which have merger with Pakistan. Bhawalpur is the case that I would like to ask. Is he prepared to accept the position that the merger of all the States which have merged with Pakistan, is also open for discussion? Is he prepared to take that position? If that is not the case, then why is it that only in the case of Jammu and Kashmir they try to take this kind of a stand and unnecessarily create a kind of controversy? Especially at the time when the Human Rights Committee is discussing this very issue, this kind of a

statement is being issued. I am not prepared to believe that the President of U.S.A. has not been properly briefed. There is something more than what appeared in the papers.

It will be for my friend, Shri Bhatia to go deep into the matter and try to find out. But the matter seems to be absolutely clear to me that they are interested in Jammu and Kashmir. They are not interested in helping Pakistan. Pakistan is still taking pride as if they are helping Pakistan. Infact, they are not interested in helping Pakistan. They are neither interested in helping Pakistan nor in helping India. They would like to help themselves. We have to be on the guards. Their stand has become absolutely clear without any iota of doubt. We have to decide our attitude, discuss with them frankly and go deep into the matter and try to find out as to what exactly are the intentions of the U.S. Government. Whatever they might say privately, if they happen to be totally different from the public stance that they have taken, it becomes our responsibility to see how our response has to be in the changed situation. I cannot say anything more. It is entirely for the Ministry of External Affairs to look into the matter. What has been published in the paper. I have just mentioned without mincing the matter. But I am nobody to decide on the policy issue. The policy issue has to be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs and I am sure, keeping in view the interests of the country as a whole, they will decide it.

In fact, there is no reason why we should feel so apologetic. I fully agree with some of the hon. Members that we have the best case. Nobody in the world can possibly talk of the same language in which we can possibly talk. The entire history of ours is based on human rights

only. Who else can say that we are the most tolerant society in the world? Nobody can dispute this statement. America has been responsible for killing so many thousands of people when their integrity and sovereignty was questioned and openly they bombarded the area and saw that thousands of people are killed. Now our friends are having sympathy for these chaps, who, in fact, have no business to talk about. Pakistan are telling this. Look to their Sindh area; look to their North-Frontier area; look to their Baluchistan area; look to their Gilgit area. All these areas can speak volumes as to what is the record of Pakistan. So, Pakistan teaching us human rights is something ridiculous. I can understand any other country trying to teach India as to how we should behave. I can merely say that there is no doubt about it. We thought our case being absolutely clear, nobody in the world will ever raise a finger.

But now everything, even human rights have also become a political issue. That is the unfortunate part of it, if the human rights issue has been treated as human rights issue, at least I have no doubt that if anyone in the world wants to go to Jammu and Kashmir, I am prepared to welcome him. Let him go there. But human rights issue is not being treated as human rights issue. I know for certain which are the countries who do not talk of human rights issue at all. This is a very congenial country where you can talk about anything. Certainly we have our own problems. We are not oblivious to the problems that we have to face. But at the same time, to say that because of poverty and the kind of assistance that we would like to have from some of the countries of the world—it is not charity that they are doing. I am sorry to say this.

We have been contributing to the IMF. So, it is for nothing that they are

paying us and they can see our track record as to how we have meticulously paid the instalments. Not even once, we have defaulted. We are paying even before schedule. Yesterday the Finance Minister was pleased to say that we will pay 1.4 billion dollars to the IMF. It is very good.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Much more important is the enormous surplus that has been exploited by India.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not want to enter into it now. I leave it to Dr. Manmohan Singh. He will be able to handle it properly. Ultimately, our entire foreign policy depends upon our internal strength. It is because of the bickerings, it is because of the weakness and all kinds of agitations that we weaken our society and then go to the international fora... I do not think that you can expect better treatment than what is being meted out to us. We have to create strength and on the basis of the domestic strength, you can generate that kind of confidence which, in fact, is required. (*Interruptions*)

I have informed that I am not coming. I have to inform the Prime Minister that since the hon. Deputy Speaker has been pleased to prolong discussion and because of the compulsions of a large number of members wanting to participate, I have to inform that I would not be able to attend the Cabinet meeting. That is why. I am speaking rather at ease. Some of the hon. Members were interested in trying my patience!

Anyway, I do not want to take much of your time. I have been able to refer to some of the important issues raised by hon. Members and I have no doubt and I have every hope that this House will pass this Resolution without any difficulty.

595 *Statu. Resoln. Re:*
Continuance of

MARCH 2, 1994

Proclamation in 596
respect of J & K

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 3rd March, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 3rd March, 1994 at 11 A.M.

19.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 3, 1994/Phalguna 12, 1915 (Saka)

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