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Sravana 16, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**First Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 7, 1991/*Shravana*
16, 1913 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industrial growth centres in Maharashtra and Gujarat

[Translation]

*326. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for setting up industrial growth centres; and

(b) the action taken in regard thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Under the new Growth Centre Scheme, Maharashtra and Gujarat have been allotted five and three centres, respectively. Based on the proposals received from the State Governments the following Growth Centres have been selected:

Maharashtra

Name of the Growth Centre	District
1. Dhule . . .	Dhule
2. Ratnagiri . . .	Ratnagiri
3. Nanded . . .	Nanded
4. Akola . . .	Akola
5. Chandrapur . . .	Chandrapur

Gujarat

Name of the Growth Centre	District
1. Palanpur . . .	Banaskantha
2. Vagra . . .	Bharuch
3. Gandhidham . . .	Kutch

The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have yet to send the Project Reports in respect of the above mentioned Growth Centres.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VILASRAO GUNDEWAR (Hingoli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked a question about the details of the proposals given by Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments for Industrial Development Centres and at what places they have demanded these centres? The hon. Minister has

mentioned five places for those. I would like to know the number of places where these have been demanded and how many have been allotted?

[*English*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, the Maharashtra Government has given eleven proposals. We are asking the State Government to supply twice the number of growth centres that are going to be allotted to the States. Five Growth Centres were allotted to the State of Maharashtra and therefore, we are asking for ten proposals. They have supplied us eleven proposals. If the Member would like I can read them out otherwise, I will supply him the details.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-
RAO GUNDEWAR: Yes, I am interested.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The State Government had sent eleven names. They are: 1. Chandrapur, 2. Nanded, 3. Nasik, 4. Ratnagiri, 5. Ghajrali, 6. Akola, 7. R.V., 8. Ichalkaranji, 9. Yavatmal, 10. Dalwai, 11. Dhule.

Out of these Ratnagiri, Dhule, Nanded, Akola and Chandrapur were selected based on the priority indicated by the State Government as well as the adequacy of these places in respect of facilities relating to power and water.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VILASRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one centre is being opened in Nanded district and a centre of MIDC is already functioning there, so it should be opened at some other place like Kinwat. It will be helpful for the development of that area. Therefore, I would like to know the amount of the grant being sanctioned by the Central Government or whether central Government is directly setting up a big industry there or it is being offered to some big industrialist?

[*English*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, hon. Member's interested place Nanded of course do have a tribal area. This has special consideration. I am happy to inform the Member that it has already been taken as one growth centre.

Therefore, the Government of India has a plan to spend almost Rs. 30 crores in that growth centre. Rs. 10 crores will be allocated from the Central Government directly, Rs. 5 crores will be the share of the State Government, Rs. 5 crores will be from the financial institutions and another Rs. 10 crores will be for market borrowings. Altogether, in this plan period, to develop the growth centre, we intend to spend Rs. 30 crores, that is in Nanded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VILASRAO GUNDEWAR: There is naxalite menace in that area. It will be better to open this centre at Kinwat.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He says, instead of Nanded, you take it to Kinwat which is a place in his district.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: If that is a suggestion, let the hon. Member write to us and we will examine it.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: When was the decision of having the district industrial growth centres at these five places taken by the Central Government and when was it conveyed to the State Government? What will be the financial burden for each centre to be shared by the Centre and the State?

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about Maharashtra and Gujarat.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The decision to start growth centres was taken as early as in 1988. After a decision had been taken, it was conveyed to the State Government. As far as

Gujarat and Maharashtra are concerned, they had already sent their proposals in 1989-90.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: When was this decision conveyed to the State Government? How much the Central Government has to bear and how much the State Government has to bear?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: After selecting these centres, this decision was conveyed to the State Government. The State Governments are being addressed to send their Project Reports. We are waiting for their Project Reports. Once their Project Reports are received, there is an Appraisal Committee that will look into them. If the Appraisal Committee approves them, we will start releasing funds. But as far as Maharashtra and Gujarat States are concerned, we have not received their Project Reports.

MR. SPEAKER: They have to prepare their Project Reports.

[Translation]

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent the Kapadwanj area of Gujarat and my constituency is totally backward. It is not going to be benefited in anyway by Narmada Project in future and there is not even any possibility of its development also. My constituency comprises three districts. Two districts Sabarkantha and Banaskantha are totally backward.

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: My question is, whether you want to include backward tehsils of Sabarkantha and Kapadwanj in the growth centre or not?

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The Government will only be happy to in-

clude more places. But the hon. Member is aware of the financial constraints the Government is having. At present, our programme is to start 70 growth centres in this Plan; whether to increase their number or not is subject to the financial consideration; and the Planning Commission has to look into it.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: In view of the new industrial policy, whether these growth centres are going to be developed in this fashion, because, just now he read out 11 places for Maharashtra; at least, four of them are already growth centres having all sorts of infrastructural facilities. The idea of developing these growth centres is to create more infrastructural facilities in such places where there are no such facilities. In view of the new industrial policy, I would like to know, whether this policy of having more growth centres will be continued or not.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The growth centres are intended to attract more industries to the backward areas. The new industrial policy will enable the entrepreneurs to select their own location. But the Government would like to have more industries in backward areas and give encouragement to backward areas. So, the growth centres will be in the backward areas and there we provide all infrastructural facilities. Therefore, industries will be attracted to that place; and this scheme will be continued in order to have more industries attracted towards backward areas.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The Minister, while replying to the supplementaries, has told that the idea is to take the industries to the backward areas. But, actually, whatever I know of Maharashtra, all these five centres which have been suggested are district places having industrial areas, MIDC and all that. So, was there a suggestion from the side of the Centre that you should locate these growth centres at places which are

lacking in all industrial activity and facilities?

MR. SPEAKER: Even for running the centre they need some facilities. They have taken that into consideration.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: If the Centre thinks that the industry has to be taken to the backward areas, then all these centres are having industrial facilities of a different nature. So, was there a suggestion from the side of the Centre that you locate them at such places which are totally backward and lacking in industrial activity? Have you suggested like that?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You cannot have an industry unless there is some infrastructure. For example, you cannot set up an industry where there is no road.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I am not talking of infrastructure. They are having their industrial estates. Still they are asking for these growth centres. Then, what is your suggestion?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: For selecting these locations there have been certain criteria laid down. They were laid down in 1988 by a Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. For the benefit of the Hon. Member, I will read out the criteria. They are: (1) Population, (2) Area, and (3) Industrial backwardness. The sum total of all this is taken into account.

In addition to that, there should be some basic infrastructure available. Then only the growth centre can be located. We provide infrastructure inside the growth centre. Once a growth centre is located, inside the growth centre we provide the necessary infrastructure. But to take the growth centre to a particular place certain infrastructure is needed. Therefore, just on the basis of backwardness alone you cannot locate a

growth centre and even if you locate one, the growth centre will not work.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI SINGH CHAVDA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister it has been stated that by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't mix them.

SHRI HARI SINGH CHAVDA: He has said that Gujarat Government had to open centres. He has mentioned about three criteria for that. What are the suggestions or proposals given by the Gujarat Government and whether it will be opened in our District or not?

[*English*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: As far as the State of Gujarat is concerned, the State was allotted three growth centres for the selection of which the State Government had suggested four places, namely, Palampur, Gagra, Gandhigram and Surendranagar.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Probably an impression is being created by some Members that these growth centres which have been earmarked are really developed. That is far from the truth. The Ratnagiri area is totally undeveloped and there are no infrastructure facilities. That is why the development is not taking place.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask a question.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I am asking a question. There was for setting up some industries in the Ratnagiri area which was discontinued. The problem is of disbursement of loans.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not using the time given to you.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: The question is, the growth centres will

incorporate quick disbursement of finances and secondly, I would like to know whether they are going to give some subsidy, at least subsidy for transport for the growth centres which are earmarked.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: With regard to the financial loan facilities, they are planning to have banking facilities in the growth centres itself. There will be banking facility and it is for the entrepreneur and the banks to have a liaison.

With regard to subsidy this question does not concern subsidy and the growth centre does not envisage any subsidy.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the scheme was introduced in 1988 as stated by the Minister. Now we are in 1991 and three years have passed. The scheme is running with tortoise speed and in three years nothing concrete has been done. So far, the Maharashtra Government has not sent the project reports. We want this to be done at jet speed so that improvement can take place early.

In view of the delay, will the Minister call the Industry Minister of Maharashtra here, have a discussion with him and see that the Maharashtra proposals are passed early?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, it is the intention of the Government of India to see that all proposals are cleared as early as possible. As regards Maharashtra proposal, the growth centres were selected in 1989 in Maharashtra and we are awaiting the project reports.

I have no objection in addressing to the Maharashtra Minister again to send the proposals as early as possible and I can assure the Member that as soon as the proposals satisfying the conditions thereon are received, we will certainly clear them.

Vacancies in Public Sector Undertaking

*327. **SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given directions to all Public Sector Undertakings to fill up the back-log of vacancies as early as possible;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up any committee for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Public Sector Undertakings were directed to fill up the back-log vacancies reserved for SCs and STs through Special Recruitment Drives launched in 1989 and 1990. As a result, in 1989, 11,000 vacancies were identified in the Central PSUs out of which 8,125 could be filled. Under the Special Recruitment Drive in 1990, 10,461 vacancies were identified out of which 6,316 have been filled.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1989, 11,000 vacancies were identified, out of which 8,125 have been filled. So, the number of vacancies pending in 1989 was 2,875. In 1990, 10,461 vacancies were identified, out of which 6,316 have been filled. The number of pending vacancies in 1990 was 4,145. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the vacancies identified in 1990 were inclusive of... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order on this reply.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the question is about vacancies in the public sector undertakings. The Minister has replied about SC and ST vacancies. This is a different reply altogether. So, this reply should be withdrawn and the Minister should come with a fresh reply...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to put a supplementary question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the question is different. It is about back-log of vacancies and not of SC/ST vacancies. There is a separate question on SC/ST vacancies, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to put the same thing in your supplementary question.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: I want to know from the Minister whether the vacancies identified in 1990 were inclusive of 2,875 posts which could not be filled during 1989 Recruitment Drive. If so, out of 2,875 posts, how many belong to SC and how many belong to ST?

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON: As regards the back-log, as the hon. Member has said that the back-log is in connection with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question not only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but it is a general question.

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON: What I mean by back-log is, it is only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER: You may have the vacancies and you may not have filled them. O.K. carry on in your own way.

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON: That is what I am trying to say. We have back-log only for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. About the other question that whether the carried over back-log is counted in the subsequent year the answer is 'Yes'.

I have some figures about the actual number of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately. That is in Group 'A', the vacancies were 3,231 and filled up by Scheduled Castes were 1,005 and by Scheduled Tribes 340. Likewise, in Group 'B' the vacancies identified were 1,431, filled by Scheduled Castes were 458 and by Scheduled Tribes 174. In Group 'C', vacancies identified were 4,148 and the posts filled by Scheduled Castes were 1,844 and by Scheduled Tribes 1,231. In Group 'D', the vacancies identified were 1,651 and filled up by Scheduled Castes were 678 and by Scheduled Tribes 586.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a general question. This is a question relating to the vacancies as such and not for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON: It has been clarified by the hon. Member himself that he wanted to know the back-log for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is why, I am giving the figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Out of those left out during 1989 and in 1990 Special Recruitment Drive, what are the type of posts for which suitable candidates could not be available?

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON: Sir, we do not have much problem, so far as Group 'C' and 'D' are concerned. But in Group 'A' and 'B', we are facing some problems because of the reasons of non-availability of qualified candidates, particularly, we are facing problems in case of Engineers, Medical personnel, Para-medical, Pilots, Aircraft Engineers, Aerodrome Officers and to some extent in Finance and on Accounts side.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I would like to know the number of vacancies during 1989 and in 1990, in the general category. We have heard the Minister saying that the vacancies were existing only in SC and ST category. By that, does he mean to say that there were no retirements at all in the year 1989 and in 1990, in the Public Sector Undertakings.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the facts and figures about the general vacancies.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I would like to give the total number of vacancies identified. I have the list of vacancies which were existing since 1971—for almost two decades. I would like to mention about the latest figures of 1990. In 1990-91 we had 22,20,385 posts. Just now I do not have the figures of number of employees.

MR. SPEAKER: You please supply that information to the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the backlog of 1989 is 11000 and that of 1990 is 10,461. It has also been said that the carry forward is 3000. It has been identified in two years. I would like to submit that it was identified in 1989 and after one year there was a special drive. It means that it was not done honestly. Why was there no special drive in 1989?

[*English*]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : There was a special drive in 1989. Again in 1990 there was a special drive. So this is a continuous process.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: There is a difference of 8-9 thousand in a year. It means that it has not been honestly identified in 1989.

[*English*]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: We do not face any recruitment problem in group C & D, but in groups A & B we are facing problems. I would like to mention to the hon. Member the problems which we faced in recruitment in 1989.

MR. SPEAKER : He wanted to know why you were not able to fill up the vacancies in 1989.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I wanted to know as to why there was a backlog of 7,000 vacancies in 1989,

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The problems due to which the vacancies could not be filled up are...

MR. SPEAKER: That was the election year also.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Despite our relaxation in qualifications, age, fee, etc. we were not able to locate the targeted candidates.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I seek your protection. I am not getting reply from the hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has repeated it twice that candidates for the posts of engineers, doctors and pilots were not available. As such these vacancies could not be filled up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any advertisement for filling up of the vacancies was given during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and whether there was no response and consequently the vacancies could not be filled up.

[*English*]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: We advertise in the newspapers. Mr. Speaker: Complete reply is that you advertised?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyday, we see in the Bulletin that a training programme is being organised for the newly elected Members of Parliament. My submission is that a training programme should also be organised for the newly appointed Ministers so that the time of the House is not wasted in this manner. If the Ministers are imparted proper training, a situation will not arise in which the bureaucrats will mislead the Ministers and the Ministers would be prepared to be misled like this. Mr. Speaker, sir, my question is connected with this basic question and the reply given by the hon. Minister just now. Is it not a fact that there is a ban on recruitment in Public undertakings. So far as the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, an hon. Member of the Congress party has said that he did not get a satisfactory reply to his question. Is it not a fact that in 1989, the Janata Dal and the National Front launched a campaign at the national level to fill up the reserved vacancies meant for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and is action being taken now in that connection the outcome of that campaign? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Which party was in power in 1989? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That is the factual position.

[*English*]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The most vigorous drive was conducted in 1989 during the time of Congress regime while Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister. And I should not deny that in 1990 also the drive was continued and the drive still continues in this regard. As about the other point which the hon. Member has raised, I think he is not prepared to listen to my reply. Then, how can I help him?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply that there are certain difficulties in filling up these vacancies, because these are technical posts viz. doctors, engineers and pilots etc. Just now a Member asked a question whether any advertisement of these vacancies was given and the hon. Minister did not give any satisfactory reply. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that hon. Prime Minister is present in the House and I would request him to pay attention to thousands of doctors, engineers, pilots and ground-engineers who are jobless. Scores of people come to us for employment and we are not able to provide them any job. This time I contested the elections from Bihar. In Bihar, clearance to open a Medical College and an Engineering College is not being given on the ground that there are hundreds of unemployed doctors and engineers in that State. May I know from the hon. Minister that if at all any advertisement was given after these posts fell vacant, how many applications were received in response to it and the reasons for not considering the applications of the persons fulfilling the prescribed qualifications and the reasons for not appointing them. Please let me know the time by which vacancies would be filled up.

MR. SPEAKER: It is concerned with different Ministries. Please furnish the information if you have any.

[*English*]

SRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister can give a comprehensive answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have the information?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I need a separate notice for this.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Notice for what? You do

not give a complete reply and you want a notice. (*Interruptions*)

Have you not said that qualified people are not available? You have just now said. I said they are available. Don't mislead the House.

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON : Sir, I would like to say that it is a problem in which everyone of us is worried because we are not getting adequate number of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would certainly like the cooperation of hon. Members in this regard to see that there is no backlog. If the hon. Members are getting certain candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would certainly welcome their cooperation.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1974, a High-powered Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Indira Gandhi had issued instructions to the various Ministries, Departments, Public Undertakings and other Government organisations that those officers who are responsible for the backlog in the various Ministries and Departments, as far as the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, will have to face disciplinary action. I do not agree to this view that just because there are no proper candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is the backlog. I believe that one of the most important reasons is the prejudice in the officers who are responsible to fill in the vacancies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that as per the instructions of the High-Powered Cabinet Committee in 1974, which gave instructions to take disciplinary action... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Are you talking about 1974?

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, I am only asking whether in these seventeen years any one single officer was penalised for being responsible for the backlog in the vacancies.

MR. SPEAKER: From 1974 up to this time, was anybody penalised for not recruiting?

SHRI P. K. THUNGOON: Sir, so far as the policy part is concerned, it pertains to the Ministry of Personnel and Training, but so far as this particular question about public sector undertakings is concerned, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are taking action against those who do not follow the directives of the Government properly. As regards the particular question whether anyone has been penalised, I would not be able to say now. The Department of Personnel may be able to say.

[*Translation*]

Prices of Pulses

+

*328. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of pulses have increased during the last six months;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the prices and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide pulses at concessional rates to the consumers; and

(d) the quantity of pulses likely to be provided to Uttar Pradesh during the current year?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (W.P.I.) of Pulses as a sub-Group moved from 231.5 in December, 1990 to 239.6 in June, 1991 registering an increase of 3.5 per cent only against an increase of 4.7% in the W.P.I. of all commodities in the same period.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before putting any question to Shri Gogoi, I would like to say through you that it is a matter of food. Pulses are considered to be the source of protein for crores of poor people. Is the hon'ble Minister aware of the fact that during the last decade per capita consumption of pulses has gone down drastically? I would like to know whether keeping in view the substantial increase in the prices of pulses Government proposes to distribute pulses through Public Distribution System?

[*English*]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I am aware that the per capita availability has gone down from 69 grams in 1961 to 36.5 grams. The per capita consumption has gone down because production has not gone up. It is almost stagnant. Only this year it is going up to 14 million tons. Earlier, for a long time it was 11 million tons approximately and only last year it was 12 million tons. You know the protein value of the pulses can be replaced by other items.

As regards the distribution through Public Distribution System, the Government of India has not taken any decision. We have taken decision for only six items—rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, kerosene and soft coke. The Central Government has given liberty to the State Governments to include any of the items and many of the State Governments have included the pulses for distribution through fair price shops.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has said that Central Government has given liberty to the State Governments to include pulses for distribution through fair price shops. When the Central Gov-

ernment has given liberty to the State Governments, why does not the Central Government make it mandatory for them to include pulses as seventh item for distribution through fair price shops so that the poor people could get protein?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The option is there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Why does not the Central Government take steps for distribution of pulses through Public Distribution System? In his reply the hon'ble Minister says that the government has not taken decision for distribution of pulses through Public Distribution System. But I would like to know as to why the Government does not take steps to include pulses as one of the items for distribution under Public Distribution System?

[*English*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Would you like to make it mandatory?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Uptill now we have not taken a decision to include any other item (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY: When are you going to take the decision?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I have to do it in consultation with the Civil Supplies Minister who is the concerned Minister.

SHRI RABI RAY: Are you going to call a conference of the Civil Supplies Ministers to discuss the issue? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Whatever is possible we will do it. I shall take a note of it and will discuss with the concerned Ministers.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has just now stated in his reply that the prices of pulses have gone up. The pulses like Arhar etc. which were available at a price of Rs. 20-25 per kilogram ten to fifteen days ago are now available at a price of Rs. 48-49 per kilogram. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether Government is formulating any scheme to make available pulses at fair prices and whether the Government is issuing any directions to the state governments in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: As per our records, the prices have gone up. But they have gone up marginally. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you are taking any steps to see that the prices come down as regards pulses.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: It is for the Civil Supplies Department which is concerned with the prices of pulses. We have no control over it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The period chosen to indicate the price rise in dal is a period when the agricultural produce comes to the market in the month of January. Then it is the general downward trend in the prices. The prices of all commodities, and dal included, start increasing from July to December. There has been a specific rise in the price of dal. My question is that to stabilise the price of dal in the open market, would the Government consider importing dal from other countries?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: We have not taken any decision about the import. Anybody can import it under

O.G.L. But the Government has not taken any decision for importing.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of pulses referred to by the hon'ble Minister are wholesale prices, but the public is concerned with the retail prices. There is a great difference between the prices quoted by the Minister here and the prices at which the consumers purchase in the market, I request the Government that policy should be based on retail prices, because the consumers are concerned with the retail prices. Along with it I would like to say that a scheme was formulated by Civil Supply Department in 1979 and instead of six, eleven items were included for distribution through Public Distribution System. Soap, oils, match boxes and vegetable oils were also there. At that time I was Executive Councillor. I would like to know whether government proposes to revive the scheme formulated in 1979 during Janata Party regime?... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Sir, it is up to the State Governments to include all such items. We have given the option to them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Option is given to the State Governments. They can include them if they like.

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I have already told the House that we are preparing a scheme to run the Public Distribution System smoothly and make it more useful. If possible, I would like to put it before you shortly. While formulating that scheme, they will also consider your short term scheme (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: That Government was also a short term Government.

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pulses are known to be the poor man's food. But today, particularly in Andaman and Nicobar Island's we find the prices of pulses have gone up so much that it is beyond the reach of the poor man.

Just now the hon. Minister replied that he has written to the State Governments that if they like, they can include them in the P.D. system. I would like to know particularly from him, since the Union Territories are the domain of the Central Government, whether he would initiate the action by introducing the P.D. system in the Union Territories, particularly in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep so that the poor people can be benefited by this.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: We have not yet taken any decision. I would like to convey this point to Civil Supplies Minister for consideration.

As for the price rise in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, I can advise the NAFED, and NAFED can supply this item to you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The question that I want to ask is this: Is it true that despite the fact that pulses are considered to be the poor man's protein, there has not been adequate emphasis to add to the production of pulses, as has been done in the case of other items like cereals and even grapes?

My second part of the question is, if it is under the OGL, like the Food Corporation of India, why is it not possible for the Government of India to procure pulses and make it available to the States so that if and when the States so desire, they can

distribute it through the Public Distribution System? The loss that has to be incurred need not be borne by the States, but it has to be borne by the Centre. Why is it not being done?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Sir, special emphasis has been given taking into consideration the protein value and the shortage. That is why it has been included as a Technical Mission also. This year also, we will make a provision of Rs. 20 crores. There are two centrally sponsored Central schemes; one is, National Pulses Development Programme and the other is, special Foodgrains Production Programme. We have taken note of it and a lot of emphasis has been given. As far as procurement is concerned, uptill now, we have not procured, but NAFED has procured it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of commodities depend on supply and demand. If the supply of pulses is increased, their prices will ultimately come down. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what schemes are being launched to increase the production of pulses.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister has just now explained it.

[*English*]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I have explained that just now.

Industrial Projects of A.P.

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

(a) the details of the various projects/schemes of Andhra Pradesh pending for clearance by the Union Government and since, when each scheme is pending;

(b) whether the development of the State and the employment potentiali-

ties have come to a stand-still due to the inordinate delay in according approval to the various projects/schemes; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard and the probable time by which each project of the State is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) 293 applications for grant of Letter of Intent for setting up of industrial units in the State of Andhra Pradesh were pending as on 30th June, 1991.

(b) Letters of Intent and registrations under different schemes for the setting up of industries in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere in the country are granted on a regular basis as per the existing policy.

(c) As per the New Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has announced a liberal industrial policy, but there is a lot of bureaucratic hurdles involved in obtaining the licences. Keeping all these hurdles in view, is the new government prepared to adopt the one window clearance system?

[*English*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member that red-tapism is continuing even after the introduction of the new Industrial Policy. Under the new In-

dustrial Policy, licence is not required to start a new industry. The entrepreneur is only required to submit a memorandum and after submitting the memorandum, he can proceed ahead. But there are two restrictions; one is that of location and the other is that of environmental clearance. It is upto the entrepreneurs to get this clearance. As far as the Department of Industry is concerned, there is no other restriction. Therefore, the assumption of the hon. Member, that red-tapism is there, is not correct and I do not agree with him. I would also like to make it clear that regarding the pending applications we are informing the applicants that licence is not required and they can proceed ahead.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are number of hurdles in the way of establishing industries in obtaining the environmental clearance. Is there any liberalisation scheme formulated by the government to remove the hurdles in obtaining pollution clearance?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, it is in the interest of our country that the environment should be protected and wherever there is an industry which causes pollution, the Government has to take care of it. We cannot do away with environmental clearance.

SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: The answer to Part A is not complete. The hon. Member has raised the issue of some of the schemes which are pending clearance in Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the A.P. Electronics Development Corporation was one of the first institutions to have proposed for approval to manufacture colour picture tubes in the State of Andhra Pradesh and after it has submitted the applications, whether it is not a fact that three other concerns were given approval

and these are still pending with the Union Government and, if so, whether the Government will take adequate steps so that the A.P. Electronics Development Corporation in collaboration with Philippines and Holland can start manufacturing colour picture tubes in Andhra Pradesh.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I will certainly examine the proposal. The A.P. Electronics proposal is pending. Government will examine it and take action.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH: Earlier also Central Government wanted to put up some industries in Andhra Pradesh. But they became truncated as in the case of the Ordnance factory and BHEL. Half of the industries were taken to Tamil Nadu or to some other States. Now in Machilipatnam, six years back, the Government of India has proposed to set up a salt-based caustic soda plant at a cost of Rs. 300 crores. So far no action has been taken. I would like to request the hon. Minister whether the Government will set up caustic

soda plant as Machhliapatnam has no industry worth the name.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: For that, a specific notice is required.

SC/ST Employees

*331. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in Groups A, B, C and D in the services of the Union Government and the number of SC/ST employees amongst them; and

(b) the steps taken to make up the shortfall in the required percentage of SC/ST employees in the services of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Part(a) : The strength of Central Government employees as on 1-1-90 in Group A, B, C, D is as follows :

	Group A		Group B	
	Total		Other than Lowest rung	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Total Employees	61686	17297	44389	92968
SC	5331	8.64	1788	10.3
ST	1593	2.58	513	2.97
			1080	2.43
				2222
				2.39

	Group C		Group D		Total Employees	
	Excluding Sweepers		Sweepers		Including Sweepers	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Total Employees	2217234	1105165	101281	3477053	3572788	
SC	336880	15.19	84395	83.33	590108	16.97
ST	107103	4.83	3026	2.99	185245	5.33
						187497
						5.25

(b) Some of the major steps taken by the Government in recent past, towards achieving the prescribed percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are:

- (1) Ban in dereservation for posts filled by Direct Recruitment.
- (2) Non adjustment of meritorious SC/ST candidates who are selected on their own merit, without relaxed standard, against the reservation quota.
- (3) Two special recruitment drives conducted (in 1989 and 1990) to fill up exclusively the backlog vacancies reserved for SCs/STs.
- (4) With effect from 1-4-89, more grades brought within the ambit of reservation orders in promotion by enlarging the scope to such posts where element of direct recruitment does not exceed 75%.
- (5) To make up shortfall in the intake of SC/ST candidates in posts by promotion in grades having direct recruitment quota, due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates, the vacancies are temporarily diverted to the direct recruitment quota and later rediverted to promotion quota as and when suitable SC/ST candidates from the feeder cadre are available.
- (6) Various concessions and facilities given to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates in Central Government services like relaxation in the upper age limit by 5 years, total exemption from payment of examination/application fees as well as no limit on the number of appearances at an examination. Instructions have also been issued for relaxing the standard of suitability so

that candidates belonging to these communities are selected to fill up all the available vacancies reserved for them provided they are not unfit.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Even after undertaking special recruitment drive in 1989 and 1990, the backlog in Groups A and B as far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, is still very large.

In the annual report of the Ministry of Personnel, it has been mentioned that de-reservation in Services is permissible only with the permission of the Minister in-charge of Personnel, Ministry of Welfare, Secretaries of all the concerned Departments and that this is only possible in exceptional cases.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many such exceptional cases have been granted permission and what were the exceptional reasons to grant such permission.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I would like to tell the hon. Member that till today not a single case has been permitted under the category of exceptional circumstances for de-reservation.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: My second supplementary is that in 1989, the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had approved a panel of nine Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Senior Officers to be appointed as Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many officers out of that panel of nine were ultimately appointed as Additional Secretaries and, if not all the nine officers were appointed, what were the reasons and who were responsible to deny the

opportunity to these officers and whether the Government plans to take any action against those officers who denied the opportunity to them.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I must admit that I do not have before me the panel. But I will certainly look into it and let the hon. Member have my reply in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the fact that there is no reservation for minorities in government jobs, but they have also got equal right to get the government jobs like other communities. As per figures published in the newspapers, it is evident that the number of minorities specially Muslim minorities in government jobs is less than 3 per cent while their population is 12 or 13 per cent. If Muslim community is worthless, what is the government is doing to remove their worthlessness? If not, what the government is doing to provide jobs to the thousands of unemployed youths? The government should provide reservation in jobs to them also. What action is being taken by the government to see to it that the members of Muslim Community are adequately represented in government services?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, this question does not arise. In fact, I would like to tell the hon. Members that the 15-Point Programme for minorities which was launched by Indira-ji is one programme which is being very carefully monitored by the Government. In that provision for special training for minorities for Government employment is made to look after their interests.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Price of Newsprint

*329. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the price of newsprint was increased during last two years;

(b) whether the Government again propose to increase the price of newsprint;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Ministry of Industry have informed that price increases of indigenous newsprint were effected on four occasions by the newsprint mills during the period. Price increases of imported standard newsprint were effected on six occasions and glazed on seven occasions during the period by the State Trading Corpn.

(b) and (c) There is, at present, no statutory control over the prices of indigenous newsprint and prices of imported newsprint depend on procurement prices contracted by State Trading Corporation.

Per Capita Plan Investment in North Eastern States

*332. **DR. JAYANTA RONGPI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the per capita plan investment in Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in Assam (under Hill Sub-plan) during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Approved State Plan outlay per capita in the States of Sikkim, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh from 1988-89 to 1990-91 was as under:—

	(in Rs.)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Sikkim	1994	2247	2405
Nagaland	1419	1703	1871
Arunachal Pradesh	1997	2377	2900

In the same period, the approved outlay in the Autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in Assam, inclusive of special central assistance under the Hill Areas Development Programme was as under:—

	(in Rs.)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	1089	1281	1377

Review of Existing Policy on Food Processing Industries

*333. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to review the existing policy on food processing industries to make it export-oriented;

(b) if so, whether the views of the State Governments would be considered before changing the existing policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of food processing units likely to be set up during the next three years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) The policy will be in harmony with the new Industrial policy. The Government of India already have a policy of assisting State Government Undertakings in establishing food processing industries either by themselves or in the joint/assisted sector.

(d) Since the Government of India does not set up food processing units, it is not possible to attempt any estimate.

Industries set up in backward areas of U.P.

[Translation]

*334. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries set up in industrially backward areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more industries in the Eighth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Ferozabad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Details of the Industrial Approvals

granted during 1989 and 1990 in respect of industrially backward areas of Uttar Pradesh are furnished below :

	1989 Number	1990 Number
Letters of Intent	105	74
Industrial Licences	25	30
Applications pertaining to 'industries de-licensed' registered by SIA	148	117
Applications pertaining to 'industries exempted from licensing' registered by SIA	93	107
Applications registered by Directorate General of Technical Development	25	21

(b) and (c) As per the New Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc. Appropriate incentives and the design of investments in infrastructure development will be used to promote the dispersal of industry particularly to rural and backward areas and to reduce congestion in cities.

[English]

High Power Transmitter at Rameshwaram

*335. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which the High Power T.V. transmitter at Rameshwaram is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): It has been planned to commission the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at

Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu during 1994-95.

Rice to Andhra Pradesh at subsidised rates

*336. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice released by the Government under the public distribution system at subsidised rates per family in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether this quantity is sufficient for the whole of the family; if not, whether the weaker sections have to purchase rice at higher rates from the market;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to evolve a new scheme to supply the entire requirement on a no-profit no-loss basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A total quantity of 19.03 lakh tonnes of rice was allotted from Central Pool to the State as a whole for Public Distribution System, from October, 1990 to August, 1991. Government of India does not prescribe scales of ration. These are decided by State Governments. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has a scheme for supply of specially subsidised rice to poor families.

(b) to (d) The allocation of food-grains from Central Pool is supplemental in nature and is not meant to meet the entire requirements of the States/UTs.

Approach paper to Eighth Plan

*337. SHRI ANBARASU EARA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Approach Paper to the Eighth Five Year Plan is proposed to be revised in the light of the current economic conditions in the country;

(b) if so, the sectors in which stress is likely to be laid in the Plan and the investment proposed for the same; and

(c) when the Eighth Plan is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Eighth Plan will be finalised before the end of March, 1992, taking into account the existing approach paper document and the current economic situation. Sectoral priorities and related investments will be indicated in the Eighth Plan document on the basis of the re-formulated proposals from the Central Ministries and State Governments for which they are being requested.

Supply of essential commodities to Government servants at subsidised rates

*338. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to supply essential commodities such as food and cloth to the Government servants at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

*339. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal of disinvesting 20 per cent shares from selected Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to disinvest upto 20 per cent of its equity in selected public sector undertakings.

(b) The details are still being worked out and will be furnished in due course.

Constitution of Coir Board

*340. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give representation to the trade unions and co-operative sector in the Coir Board;

(b) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the Coir Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The Coir Board is constituted as per the provisions of the Coir Industry Act 1953 and Coir Industry Rules 1954. Representation is given according to the categories specified

in the Act and Rules. The term of the present Board will expire on 15th September, 1991. Action has already been initiated to reconstitute the Board after expiry of its term. There is no specific provision in the Act/Rules, for giving representation to the trade unions/co-operatives. However, in the past, trade unions/co-operative societies were represented on the Board under the category 4(3)(b) of the Act, which provides for appointment of "persons engaged in the production of husks, coir and coir yarn and in the manufacture of coir products". In addition, the Government by virtue of Sub-Section 3(g) of Section 4 of the Coir Industry Act 1953 are empowered to appoint such other persons or class of persons who in their opinion ought to be represented on the Board.

Disposal of Nuclear Wastes

*341. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are no methods to dispose of low-level nuclear wastes from nuclear plants;

(b) the procedures adopted so far to dispose of low-level nuclear wastes in India;

(c) whether these wastes pose a threat to mankind and if so, the approximate period thereof;

(d) whether such waste causes cancer amongst the residents living nearby; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA):
(a) there are many well developed methods in vogue for the disposal of low-level nuclear wastes. The techno-

logy of waste management in India has developed and is being practised in line with the state of the art in advanced countries.

(b) The procedures adopted vary with the level of radioactivity and the volume of the waste. Low level liquid waste is initially subjected to decontamination and volume reduction. It is then conditioned in solid matrices and packed in suitable containers. The containers are disposed in shallow underground engineered containment structures located in controlled areas with monitoring facilities.

(c) These wastes do not pose a health hazard if properly contained. Depending upon the nature and composition of the wastes, the radioactivity decays with time to insignificant levels. Radioactivity content and decay period depend on the origin of the waste.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Since such wastes are contained in engineered structures built in controlled areas and are effectively isolated from the environment, the levels of radiation dose are limited, and hence they are not known to cause cancer among the residents living nearby.

Allocations for 20-Point Programme

*342. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the funds allotted to various States/Union Territories under the 20-Point Programme during 1989-90, 1990-91 and proposed to be allotted in 1991-92, State/Union Territory-wise and point-wise; and

(b) the details of the progress made in implementing the 20-Point Programme during 1990-91 as per the latest review, point-wise and State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The statements I, II and III showing yearwise and point-wise allocations made under 20-Point Programme during 1989-90, 1990-91

and those which are proposed to be allotted during 1991-92 in the various States/Union Territories are attached.

The performance of States in the implementation of 28 selected items for which quantification of achievement is possible, is monitored on a monthly basis. The details of progress made in implementing 20-Point Programme in various States/Union Territories point-wise during 1990-91 are given in the attached Statement IV.

STATEMENT I

Twenty Point Programme—1989-90 Approved outlay for States/U.Ts. Point-wise in State Plan Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Attack on Rural Poverty									
		IRDP	JRY	CD & Panchayat	V & SI	Rainfed Agricultural	Better use of Irrigation	Bigger Harvest	Land Reform	Safe Drinking Water	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3968	3864	70	2183	602	30000	4008	120	3000	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	281	61	98	191	..	562	939	20	310	
3.	Assam	878	1056	765	1440	..	7482	6332	235	2744	
4.	Bihar	5779	7742	1255	2325	414	42912	10940	1875	3150	
5.	Goa	53	76	46	160	..	2565	518	36	164	
6.	Gujarat	1623	1591	150	4000	373	36500	3869	345	3450	
7.	Haryana	306	384	377	950	67	9395	3328	45	2585	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	231	231	184	345	..	2209	2146	516	1850	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	337	222	1178	107	3531	3618	130	2110	
10.	Karnataka	1963	2419	3149	3444	722	21559	4176	117	2089	
11.	Kerala	900	1314	246	2100	..	7400	4420	24	2900	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3953	5124	736	3468	405	40028	7755	480	3050	
13.	Maharashtra	3088	4139	70	1945	749	53011	9174	79	10000	
14.	Manipur	80	88	140	400	..	2355	1004	20	620	

Attack on Rural Poverty

Health for all	Two child Norm-Nutrition	Educa-tion	Justice to SC/STs	Opportuni-ties for Youth	Housing for people	Improve-ment of Slums	Forestry	Protection of Environ-ment	Concern for Consumer Villages	Energy for Villages	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1515	447	9562	8847	248	6297	600	1611	140	10	20	77112
165	85	1903	..	69	36	..	610	3	42	218	5593
1100	587	6677	600	138	250	35	1880	47	12	1304	33562
2450	1370	12512	2133	225	200	60	1850	30	443	2260	99925
50	68	1363	16	140	25	1	150	14	4	18	5467
1275	7300	4440	3500	60	1500	100	3500	50	15	40	73681
831	700	5090	800	175	66	110	1820	100	..	60	27189
430	200	2740	158	144	4	30	2675	20	62	105	14282
800	297	4973	190	261	70	55	1100	50	..	25	19212
1430	4409	3398	1737	134	1778	365	1589	25	..	72	54575
400	1820	1420	525	150	200	50	1740	109	2	30	25750
1900	685	14588	4500	150	650	370	3773	947	..	1665	94227
4200	456	13144	2700	500	442	1215	3946	92	..	40	108990
195	125	1300	150	160	..	10	450	23	30	385	7535

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Meghalaya			125	92	165	210	..	355	1059	40	710
16. Mizoram			115	37	265	540	..	203	1059	30	446
17. Nagaland			115	101	833	215	..	310	1016	65	510
18. Orissa			2026	2531	207	1483	293	18454	6073	1265	1805
19. Punjab			229	322	820	743	..	7644	6264	..	1700
20. Rajasthan			1913	2519	451	950	257	16179	3556	75	3018
21. Sikkim			23	40	14	95	..	225	714	24	370
22. Tamil Nadu			2612	3469	417	6527	329	7285	8380	12	4309
23. Tripura			140	108	222	440	..	1285	2154	171	515
24. Uttar Pradesh			7805	10341	2947	3289	695	42165	15936	3000	7524
25. West Bengal			2700	4322	248	1875	255	11460	5101	495	1835
26. Andaman & Nicobar	57	85	..	120	295	9	150
27. Chandigarh	30	54	..	..	78	..	..
28. D&N Haveli	18	26	..	60	139	2	18
29. Delhi	23	735	..	1133	481	11	160
30. Daman & Diu	10	3	..	36	94	4	7
31. Lakshadweep	36	..	45	275	..	54
32. Pondicherry	130	422	..	200	458	10	48
			Total	52308	14365	41857	5266	366668	115361	9255	61201

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	233	116	1248	2	185	5	22	835	7	23	225	5657
	154	105	799	..	90	5	5	600	5	37	350	4845
	186	215	685	..	209	..	..	575	5	41	85	5166
	875	500	7958	940	468	100	30	2255	71	8	860	48202
	700	275	2844	700	704	55	100	685	47	1	30	23863
	1250	450	10306	270	100	230	150	1300	40	30	730	43774
	75	45	1080	37	45	20	6	235	22	15	31	3116
	1400	9452	7335	3729	140	502	166	2439	86	34	25	58642
	200	460	1591	393	150	60	30	475	20	15	100	8529
	3300	2020	16577	3791	1113	3000	580	4600	230	52	3635	132598
	1250	705	7682	1515	545	79	850	1455	65	7	1035	43479
	155	34	955	7	23	..	30	350	2	15	4	2291
	20	54	612	10	223	..	..	38	..	4	..	1123
	18	21	162	..	3	..	..	152	Neg.	1	4	624
	..	600	6384	275	148	3	400	135	70	10	65	10633
	12	19	182	10	18	3	3	20	..	..	..	421
	28	9	163	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	633
	40	90	1012	137	263	33	30	47	3	9	16	2948
26637	33719	150685	37672	7001	15613	5397	42890	2323	922	13440	1043644	

STATEMENT II

Twenty Point Programme—1990-91 Approved Outlay for States/U.Ts. Point-wise in State Plan Sector

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Attack on Rural Poverty										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		IRDP	JRY	CD& Panchayat	V& SI	Rainfed Agricultural	Better use of Irrigation	Bigger Harvest	Land Reform	Safe Drinking water		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4177	4250	2305	2753	662	30000	3082	531	3000		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	308	68	398	222	..	1020	1348	20	415		
3.	Assam	1029	1160	845	1700	..	7695	7483	266	2744		
4.	Bihar	6309	8589	1030	2396	455	39444	10815	2510	3290		
5.	Goa	89	40	58	220	..	2871	626	35	335		
6.	Gujarat	1831	1750	330	5087	410	38340	3825	165	4700		
7.	Haryana	537	460	425	1206	74	10870	3665	27	3050		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	136	254	166	420	..	2625	2870	500	2580		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250	400	240	2052	196	4100	4782	212	2570		
10.	Karnataka	2255	2661	3307	4840	687	21190	5308	153	2191		
11.	Kerala	1234	1445	644	3485	..	9395	5717	55	3540		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3653	5123	773	4525	450	45360	8952	505	4050		
13.	Maharashtra	3440	4325	90	2830	750	46232	8470	70	8100		
14.	Manipur	100	109	145	410	..	3360	1093	15	675		

<i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i>											
Health for all	Two child Norm-Nutrition	Educa-tion	Justice to SC/ST's	Oppor-tunities for Youth	Housing for people	Improve-ment of Slums	Forestry	Protec-tion of Environ-ment	Concern for Consumer	Energy for Villages	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
690	165	5178	5500	122	4000	908	1400	52	..	25	68800
205	128	2335	..	80	50	..	710	5	52	230	7594
1100	600	7148	780	147	325	35	2224	85	40	615	36021
2750	1187	12895	2361	220	200	260	2500	30	300	2055	99596
110	9	1600	48	160	10	1	162	26	8	24	6432
1036	6386	3706	3500	100	1050	100	3805	52	19	50	76242
900	212	3845	1000	190	100	110	2550	86	..	65	29172
541	225	3780	220	105	5	50	2670	20	557	70	17794
1575	70	5043	256	275	..	60	1490	69	..	35	23675
2200	400	6090	2175	175	1500	726	1878	33	..	72	57841
510	62	2204	770	165	220	50	1840	135	10	2047	33528
3050	785	16387	6050	150	800	264	4101	525	..	60	105563
4615	500	5460	2700	600	65	1000	3708	78	3	50	93086
249	21	1225	175	225	..	17	520	20	20	715	9094

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Meghalaya . . .	132	102	275	227	..	738	1370	65	830
16.	Mizoram . . .	148	42	285	700	..	277	937	1235	553
17.	Nagaland . . .	141	122	1246	300	5	323	1107	71	570
18.	Orissa . . .	2120	2584	340	1677	340	24438	11323	1590	2276
19.	Punjab . . .	581	354	4010	1039	..	8506	6389	..	2100
20.	Rajasthan . . .	2078	2771	483	2155	283	18273	5275	100	4200
21.	Sikkim . . .	30	41	100	150	..	210	780	9	370
22.	Tamil Nadu . . .	2788	3833	362	4240	363	7400	10915	12	4472
23.	Tripura . . .	340	122	366	520	..	1620	3058	205	620
24.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	8118	11275	1178	4059	693	47847	17993	3610	8800
25.	West Bengal . . .	3485	4624	369	2961	284	13976	5791	721	2070
26.	Andaman & Nicobar . . .	..	..	62	93	..	120	327	9	170
27.	Chandigarh . . .	..	..	54	65	..	20	69	..	..
28.	D & N Haveli . . .	..	..	25	41	..	85	166	20	20
29.	Delhi . . .	..	..	34	770	..	2000	640	9	330
30.	Daman & Diu . . .	..	..	5	2	..	20	117	10	64
31.	Lakshadweep . . .	..	..	..	33	..	50	438	2	56
32.	Pondicherry . . .	..	..	143	500	..	224	505	11	50
Total . . .		45109	56504	20093	51678	5652	388629	135236	12743	68791

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
405	25	1576	2	272	33	40	730	8	8	230	7068	
188	100	927	..	90	16	5	600	5	32	420	6560	
160	154	1057	..	240	..	..	580	5	30	15	6126
1200	600	10022	1324	470	235	100	4112	280	3022	870	68923	
668	..	2986	1360	930	33	165	530	58	2	30	29741	
1600	127	8348	331	129	225	400	2258	131	45	673	49885	
130	40	1005	50	45	15	6	280	25	11	20	3317	
1825	6155	3624	4063	97	450	270	2761	131	5	25	53791	
280	680	1793	569	180	121	35	575	22	35	195	11336	
5400	736	17568	2885	1115	3355	790	5600	197	74	2970	144263	
1730	2607	7834	1820	637	84	885	1810	70	11	961	52730	
240	14	1015	8	30	20	20	410	2	75	..	2615	
23	2	747	20	150	..	..	232	5	5	..	1392
16	6	187	..	2	..	..	153	..	..	2	723
..	270	6961	415	300	15	200	235	151	5	110	12445	
24	6	171	10	2	3	2	24	..	..	1	461
75	2	153	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	828
57	17	1195	160	255	35	30	47	2	9	16	3256	
3352	22291	144065	38552	7672	12965	6529	50495	2308	4378	12656	1119898	

STATEMENT III
Agreed Outlay 1991-92 for Twenty Point Programme Point-wise in State Plan Sector

Sl. No.	States/U.T. Names	Attack on Rural Poverty				Rainfed Agriculture	Better use of irrigation	Bigger Harvests	Land Reforms	Safe Drinking water
		IRDP	JRY	CD & panchayats	Village & small Industries					
1										
					2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	3908	3124	1168	2011	470	28486	2861	415	2765
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	290	70	605	265	0	1360	2195	23	840
3.	Assam . . .	1180	1300	1155	2040	0	10525	8012	310	3115
4.	Bihar . . .	6692	8600	2440	3000	500	61371	9910	2550	5104
5.	Goa . . .	100	40	189	400	0	3315	1014	30	534
6.	Gujarat . . .	1997	1780	725	8021	373	45052	4806	315	5100
7.	Haryana . . .	370	510	455	1191	74	12823	3857	40	2650
8.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	260	500	220	709	0	3503	3242	571	3772
9.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	275	440	196	2073	196	4214	4823	233	2430
10.	Karnataka . . .	2398	3100	3837	5671	696	24843	7336	175	3740
11.	Kerala . . .	1150	1450	2108	3315	0	10390	9725	70	3209
12.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	4018	5635	1300	5322	450	57572	13047	556	3512
13.	Maharashtra . . .	3440	4085	165	3850	749	38030	13976	55	11333
14.	Manipur . . .	108	109	223	512	0	4401	1608	42	809

Health for all	Two child Norms Nutrition	Educa-tion	Justice to SC's/ST's	Opportu-nities for Youths	Housing for Peoples	Improve-ment of Slums	New strategy for Forestry	Protection of Environ-ment	Concern for Consumer	Energy for Villages	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
693	390	3930	4015	109	3625	276	806	77	0	15	59144
263	375	3100	0	90	100	0	950	5	62	255	10848
1550	620	8429	683	168	515	35	2308	95	43	770	42853
4564	1460	13700	3895	350	293	430	3150	187	291	960	129447
257	50	1798	62	200	12	0	116	14	12	25	8168
1240	5100	5183	4500	120	1305	100	5200	88	115	70	91190
1150	300	5310	1050	210	155	120	2315	88	0	75	32743
775	225	4258	219	116	20	48	3260	25	364	80	22167
1440	378	5412	270	287	20	60	1489	70	0	45	24351
1812	950	7454	2801	387	2060	625	4403	50	175	85	72598
650	175	3233	917	195	270	30	2850	155	10	60	39962
3574	1293	19523	6655	165	670	344	4939	598	0	2100	131273
3968	518	8600	2700	720	451	1250	4378	73	0	60	98401
200	180	1274	175	240	0	20	520	23	35	822	11301

	1	2	3	4	5	6			
15 Meghalaya	150	116	358	236	0	738	1873	78	1140
16 Mizoram	151	46	289	740	0	270	1152	2109	727
17 Nagaland	169	135	1315	1058	6	651	1860	81	597
18 Orissa	2500	3000	385	1853	357	32053	7126	2150	2900
19 Punjab	685	400	1009	3424	0	8546	7083	0	2715
20 Rajasthan	2623	3500	954	2460	548	23357	6371	129	4588
21 Sikkim	25	41	195	175	0	220	876	11	420
22 Tamil Nadu	3146	3527	1029	4714	362	9216	12699	17	4100
23 Tripura	343	132	399	700	0	1800	3490	206	700
24 Uttar Pradesh	8465	10603	3037	4436	700	42571	21975	3677	8734
25 West Bengal	3834	4536	569	3255	287	15514	6235	792	2151
26 Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	82	138	5	122	581	2	370
27 Chandigarh	0	0	100	67	0	20	166	0	0
28 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	28	41	0	345	557	24	45
29 Daman & Diu	0	0	22	9	0	43	161	4	77
30 Delhi	0	0	408	890	0	1547	1064	7	310
31 Lakshdweep	0	0	36	48	0	50	483	3	67
32 Pondicherry	0	0	210	458	0	277	889	17	70
Total	48277	56779	25211	63082	5773	443225	161053	14692	78624

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
380	161	2125	2	275	25	40	1400	20	13	540	9670	
250	115	957	0	90	58	20	621	5	34	575	8209	
150	173	1127	0	190	0	0	600	6	20	20	8158	
1005	344	5205	1759	496	235	77	2717	90	20	840	65112	
1344	300	6314	2446	1081	53	200	584	86	20	30	36520	
2079	348	10748	390	153	306	320	2600	190	134	1060	62858	
195	110	1155	65	60	20	10	321	35	20	20	3974	
2772	7010	7019	5792	114	450	235	3289	140	53	31	65715	
364	638	2275	950	132	77	40	655	22	13	132	13068	
4270	754	18835	5600	1441	2328	850	7500	225	0	3945	149946	
2056	2440	9468	1970	721	100	450	1965	110	12	1064	57529	
161	43	978	12	35	10	20	408	5	75	0	3047	
68	3	804	31	165	0	0	200	6	8	0	1638	
26	19	204	0	6	0	0	120	1	1	3	1420	
34	13	218	9	3	3	2	20	1	2	4	625	
0	800	8800	500	300	15	800	193	72	18	85	15809	
40	8	160	0	20	0	0	8	7	0	5	935	
200	115	1262	195	217	70	35	50	3	13	10	4091	
37530	25408	168858	47663	8856	13246	6437	59935	2572	1563	13786	1282570	

STATEMENT IV
State-wise performance of Twenty Point Programme (Percentage Achievement of Target) 90-91

Sl. No.	Point/Programme Item	All India	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	MP	J&K	KAR	KER	AP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	121	168	57	114	119	103	101	194	276	150	114	102	133
2.	01B Jawabar Rojgar Yojana (Mandays)	91	86	68	103	100	76	77	93	107	86	83	74	65
3.	01C SSI (Units (Regd.))	114	129	121	110	122	65	144	104	121	44	116	109	150
4.	05A Distribution of Surplus land	113	151	..	238	138	..	21	42	..	..	116	40	51
5.	06 Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	74	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	68
6.	07A Drinking Oater problem solved (vlg)	79	103	53	68	364	100	68	56	100	48	70	108	81
7.	08A Community Health Centres	27	0	..	..	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	..	30
8.	08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	122	0	100	0	258	..	..	..	100	2	100	100	61
9.	08C Sub-Centres	10	..	0	0	0	100	100	0	100	0	..	0	0
10.	08D Imm of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	96	121	64	81	81	104	104	106	85	63	96	101	96
11.	09A FP Sterilisation	71	71	58	29	47	96	93	87	96	33	78	90	81
12.	09B Eq. Sterilisation—IUD, CC&OP	85	65	59	34	32	149	106	81	76	44	80	83	106
13.	09C ICDS Blocks operational (Cum.)	97	98	93	100	95	100	87	105	88	91	97	100	108
14.	09D Anganwadies (Cum.)	93	96	98	89	76	22	91	99	97	100	92	97	99

MAH MANIMEGH MIZ NAGA ORI PUN RAJ SIK TN TRI UP WB A&N CHND D&N D&D DEL LAK POND

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
114	308	73	54	26	127	247	121	114	114	116	258	108	116	98	..	100	97	101	9	167
99	121	41	424	89	103	69	129	79	110	106	106	94	75	54	13	82	63	20	85	83
101	109	152	66	0	107	101	115	107	116	114	114	109	79	103	203	54	98	83	100	102
..	..	..	..	..	165	..	113	..	155	..	249	122	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1
40	..	..	..	..	65	..	104	..	100	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	65	54	55	17	5	96	120	121	56	51	72	54	100	100	..	..	..	..	0	187
0	0	0	..	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	133	13	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	0
1	0	20	..	0	100	0	110	200	40	0	317	36	100	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
32	0	30	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	31	0	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	0	0
112	77	91	77	29	94	119	91	69	105	58	97	85	94	81	114	157	88	111	143	
96	35	60	129	66	65	77	66	90	90	70	56	62	95	72	71	160	83	31	140	
102	82	63	81	23	89	114	128	114	78	117	103	62	115	41	75	55	60	40	96	
114	95	91	105	91	92	106	96	100	92	88	91	95	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	100
122	87	83	86	129	82	109	102	105	77	72	79	88	101	100	100	100	73	107	102	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	11A SC Families Assisted	93	114	..	71	95	109	93	79	120	59	105	109	81
16.	11B ST Families Assisted	100	143	..	92	98	..	126	..	135	0	98	105	90
17.	14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	134	55	..	106	95	62	119	0	..	12	94	66	95
18.	14B Construction Assistance (Families)	129	173	28	106	..	50	150	434	104	20	90	84	114
19.	14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	121	74	21	162	129	520	100	91	132	284	108	567	75
20.	14D EWS Houses Provided	106	83	..	65	88	80	78	307	100	24	90	106	74
21.	14E LIG Houses	118	0	..	35	54	81	118	473	120	88	174	149	177
22.	15 Slum Improvement (RDP.)	125	241	..	81	100	32	102	100	102	58	133	70	117
23.	16A Tree Plantation	105	101	55	586	54	52	154	85	131	9	82	98	114
24.	18 Fair Price Shops	129	199	167	85	279	160	..	..	..	62	143	..	113
25.	19A Villages Electrified	100	104	79	33	35	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	153
26.	19B Pumpsets Energised	164	127	..	34	55	..	125	102	224	131	554	123	134
27.	19C Improved Chullahs	106	106	99	80	63	101	105	131	114	88	109	137	100
28.	19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	106	110	260	49	64	190	126	98	104	73	90	89	72

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
100	90	..	..	..	..	101	113	103	112	113	85	99	51	..	100	..	..	65	..	116
112	138	..	..	..	..	108	..	95	259	92	61	126	52	103	..	..	160	..	..	..
100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	123	..	186	25	193	500	43	0	..	..	8	..	105
100	..	81	100	..	..	96	..	95	0	136	52	158	11	0	..	124	0	0	..	100
80	120	0	559	0	94	100	100	107	185	375	93	134	38	369	0	87	13	0	0	129
96	0	0	..	..	..	103	0	90	0	176	121	117	44	20	0	..	..	100	..	..
96	0	0	100	..	..	79	39	104	..	116	171	110	0	141	0	..	..	10598	..	..
101	0	100	100	..	..	151	100	101	100	119	100	118	166	96	0	..	..	172	..	100
111	168	14	114	0	97	109	94	94	228	107	181	100	185	129	136	149	122	90	220	137
..	..	..	112	0	412	..	110	..	..	..	130	..	..	325	120	100	50	47	..	183
..	112	67	100	..	..	191	..	145	124	..	50	94	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	..	..	..	..	..	191	312	234	..	182	53	111	110	..	..	..	..	123	..	84
104	100	0	100	0	154	150	121	111	110	110	54	97	125	60	0	100	6	71	5	76
117	100	52	120	0	128	106	117	117	104	113	105	80	80	0	20	100	60	95	..	50

.. Indicates that at present the programme is not in operation.

Note : In cases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A, B, C etc.

AP	—Andhra Pradesh
ARP	—Arunachal Pradesh
AS	—Assam
BI	—Bihar
GOA	—Goa
GUJ	—Gujarat
HRY	—Haryana
HP	—Himachal Pradesh
J&K	—Jammu & Kashmir
KAR	—Karnataka
KER	—Kerala
MP	—Madhya Pradesh
MAH	—Maharashtra
MANI	—Manipur
MEGH	—Meghalaya
MIZ	—Mizoram
NAGA	—Nagaland
ORI	—Orissa
PUN	—Punjab
RAJ	—Rajasthan
SIK	—Sikkim
TN	—Tamil Nadu
TRI	—Tripura
UP	—Uttar Pradesh

List of Abbreviations in Statement IV
State Abbreviations

WB	—West Bengal
A&N	—Andaman & Nicobar Island
CHND	—Chandigarh
DAN	—Dadra Nagar Haveli
D&D	—Daman & Diu
DEL	—Delhi
LAK	—Lakshdweep
POND	—Pondicherry

Programme Abbreviations

IRDP	—Integrated Rural Development Programme.
SSI	—Small Scale Industry.
VLG	—Villages.
IMUN	—Immunisation.
FP	—Family Planning.
EQ	—Equivalence.
ICDS	—Integrated Child Development Services.
EWS	—Economically Weaker Section House.
LIG	—Low Income Group Houses.
IUD	—Intra-Uterine Device.
CC	—Conventional Contraceptives.
OP	—Oral Pills.

[*Translation*]

Launching of Satellites and Insats

*343. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of experiments conducted by India so far in regard to launching various satellites and INSATS;

(b) the number of such experiments which were successful;

(c) the number of experiments which were unsuccessful;

(d) the number of satellites which are still stationed in their orbit; and

(e) the amount spent on the production, maintenance launching and stationing of these satellites during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) to (c) India has so far launched a total of eleven satellites, six of them experimental and five operational satellites. The twelfth satellite Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-1B (IRS-1B), which is an operational remote sensing satellite is already at the launch pad for launch in August of this year. All the six experimental satellites, designed and built indigenously namely, ARYABHATA, BHASKARA (2 satellites), ROHINI (2 satellites) & APPLE, were completely successful. Several experiments were conducted successfully using these satellites for attaining indigenous satellites technology for providing national services in Communication, TV., Meteorology and Natural Resources Survey and Management. Four operational communication satellites, viz., INSAT-1A, INSAT-1B, INSAT-1C & INSAT-1D, procured from abroad and one operational state of art remote sensing satellite, Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A), indigenously built for natural resources survey and manage-

ment have also been launched. IRS-1A, continues to provide services even after 3 years of its designed life. INSAT-1B also served for over seven years of its designed life and INSAT-1D is now providing the services since last one year. INSAT-1A and INSAT-1C served only for four months and 16 months respectively and failed in their orbit thereafter.

(d) Eight satellites (Aryabhata, Bhaskara-II, APPLE, INSAT-1A, 1B, 1C & 1D and IRS-1A) are still in orbit.

(e) The amount spent on INSAT and IRS during 1989-90 and 1990-91 :

(*Rs. in Crores*)

1989-90 53.47

1990-91 20.11

[*English*]

National Information Council

344. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council has suggested setting up of a broad-based National Information Council; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion of the Press Council of India has been noted.

District Industries Centres in U.P.

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

(a) the details of District Industries Centres functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh, districtwise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some more District Industries Centres in the remaining districts;

(c) whether any 'Action Plan' has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIAN): (a) There are 56 District Industries Centres functioning in the State of U.P. A Statement in this regard is attached.

(b) to (d) Government of India has no 'Action Plan' to create new DICs.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Place/State</i>	<i>No. of DICs</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Date of sanction</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	Uttar Pradesh.	56	1. Allahabad 2. Almora 3. Ballia 4. Deoria 5. Fatehpur 6. Ghajipur 7. Jansi 8. Lucknow 9. Mathura 10. Moradabad 11. Rai Bareilly 12. Saharanpur 13. Unnao 14. Deharadun 15. Basti 16. Faizabad 17. Lalitpur 18. Jaunpur 19. Azamgarh 20. Behraich 21. Sultanpur 22. Shahjahanpur 23. Badaun 24. Bullandshehar 25. Etah 26. Pauri Garwal 27. Chamoli 28. Gonda 29. Nainital 30. Tehri Garwal 31. Uttar Kashi 32. Pithoragarh 33. Jalaun 34. Banda	15-4-78

1	2	3	4	5
	Uttar Pradesh— (contd.)	35. Hamirpur		} 29-3-79
		36. Gorakhpur		
		37. Paratap-garh		
		38. Mirzapur		
		39. Varanasi		
		40. Aligarh		
		41. Agra		
		42. Etawah		
		43. Pilibhit		
		44. Farrukhabad		
		45. Bareilly		
		46. Bijnore		
		47. Muzaffar Nagar		
		48. Meerut		
		49. Mainpuri		
		50. Rampur		
		51. Ghajjabad		
		52. Kanpur		
		53. Barabanki		
		54. Sitapur		
		55. Lakhimpur Kheri		
		56. Hardoi		

[Translation]

Supply of Fertilisers to Madhya Pradesh

1956. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of the stock of Nitrogen and Phosphate chemical fertilisers in the country in the beginning of the 1990-91 agriculture year and the data for 1991-92 agriculture year;

(b) whether the farmers are not being provided super phosphate and di-ammonium phosphate as per their requirements;

(c) the quantity of super phosphate and DAP demanded by Madhya Pradesh for the Khariff season and the quantity of the chemical fertiliser (super phosphate and DAP) provided so far; and

(d) the quantity of various chemical fertilisers asked for by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for the Rabi season this year; and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The stock position of nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrients in the country is given as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Stock position as on	Nitrogen	Phosphate
1.4.90	19.71	5.20
1.4.91	11.59	2.90

By and large the requirements of farmers are being met. and availability of DAP and SSP during Khariff 1991 season in the State of Madhya Pradesh is as under:—

(c) and (d) The assessed demand

(In thousand tonnes)

Product	Assessed demand for Kharif season	Approximate availability
DAP	180.00	173.00 upto 22nd July
SSP	450.00	290.00 upto 16th July

The demand of fertilisers for the ensuing Rabi season will be finalised in the Zonal Conference to be held shortly.

rious problem; and

(c) if so, the funds to be allocated to the States for this purpose during 1991-92, State-wise?

Financial Assistance to States for supply of drinking water in rural areas

- 1957. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
- SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
- SHRI GUMANMAL LODHA:
- SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
- PROF. ASHOK ANAND-RAO DESHMUKH:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Out of 161722 identified problem villages as on 1-4-1985. 156504 villages have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities. There are only 5218 'No Source' problem villages as on 1-8-1991 which are to be provided with safe drinking water facilities. In addition augmentation works will be continued for full coverage of partially covered villages.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether the drinking water arrangements are still unsatisfactory in the rural areas;

(c) A statement showing tentative allocation of funds to various States/ Union Territories under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, (ARWSP) is attached.

(b) whether the Government propose to provide more financial assistance to the States to solve this se-

STATEMENT

(allocation for 1991-92 under A.R.W.S.P.)

(Rs. in crores)

State/U.T.	Normal Allocation	DDP Allocation	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	25.47		25.47
Arunachal Pradesh	4.62		4.62
Assam	13.70		13.70

1	2	3	4
Bihar	29.99		29.99
Goa	0.55		0.55
Gujarat	14.93	1.40	16.33
Haryana	5.59	4.40	9.99
Himachal Pradesh	6.30	0.12	6.42
Jammu & Kashmir	19.00	0.16	19.16
Karnataka	23.42		23.42
Kerala	11.91		11.91
Madhya Pradesh	28.19		28.19
Maharashtra	33.90		33.90
Manipur	3.08		3.08
Meghalaya	4.20		4.20
Mizoram	1.29		1.29
Nagaland	4.22		4.22
Orissa	13.35		13.35
Punjab	4.24		4.24
Rajasthan	27.91	13.92	41.83
Sikkim	3.72		3.72
Tamil Nadu	20.19		20.19
Tripura	3.50		3.50
Uttar Pradesh	47.24		47.24
West Bengal	18.24		18.24
D & N Haveli	0.13		0.13
A & N Islands	0.40		0.40
Lakshadweep	0.10		0.10
Pondicherry	0.26		0.26
Delhi	0.14		0.14
Daman & Diu	0.22		0.22
Total	370.00	20.00	390.00

**Petrochemical Complex in
Bundelkhand, U.P.**

1958. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to establish a large gas-based petrochemical complex in Bundelkhand region of UP by utilising gas from

H.B.J. gas pipeline passing through the area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) A Petrochemical complex based on gas from HBJ pipeline is being established by Gas Authority of India Ltd., at Auraiya, Distt. Etawah (U.P.)

Issue of licences for ration shops and kerosene depots

1959. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with department of Food and Supplies, Delhi Administration for issuing licences for ration shops and kerosene depots Zone-Wise;

(b) the names and addresses of these applicants;

(c) whether the Government propose to dispose of the pending applications within a time-frame; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The number of applications pending consideration, with Delhi Administration for issue of licences for ration shops and kerosene depots, zone-wise, is as under:

	<i>Fair Price shops</i>	<i>Kerosene depots</i>
East Central Zone	60	77
South West Zone	68	33
North Rural Zone	Nil	22

(b) Maintenance of names and addresses is done by Delhi Administration.

(c) and (d) Delhi Administration has reported that while every effort is made to fill a vacancy within 90 days from the date it is notified, delay takes place, at times, on account of complaints and counter complaints of the bonafides of the applicants, which necessitates detailed field investigations.

Industrial units in Delhi

1960. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the total number of workers working at present in these units; and

(c) the number of industrial units which are complying with the Labour Laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIAN): (a) According to Delhi Administration the estimated number of industrial units in Delhi was 81,000 as on 31-3-90.

(b) The number of workers working in the Industrial Units was 7.29 lacs (approx.) as on 31-3-90.

(c) The number of Industrial Units registered under Factories Act 1948 was 5647 as on 31-12-90. All the Industrial Units who are registered under Factories Act are complying with the labour laws.

Cyclone Warning Centre at Bhubaneswar

[English]

1961. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken/proposed to be taken to modernise the infrastructure of the service facilities of the Cyclone Warning Centre at Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to set-up a Cyclone Warning Directorate in Orissa for the Eastern Region particularly in view of it being the most Cyclone Prone State of the Country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Cyclone Warning Centre, Bhubaneswar has the required facilities for providing cyclone warnings. These include radar and satellite reception facilities and adequate telecommunication links. In an effort to continuously update and modernise the Cyclone Warning Service facilities in Orissa, the Cyclone Detection Radar at Paradip has been replaced by a new high power cyclone detection radar.

(b) A Cyclone Warning Centre under the charge of a Director is already functioning at Bhubaneswar in Orissa since 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Salt Commissioner, Gujarat

1962. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for appointment of additional Salt Commissioner in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there was a persistent demand from the Government of Gujarat to appoint an additional Salt Commissioner; and

(c) if so, the reason for delay and the time by which additional Salt Commissioner is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) A proposal for upgradation of the post of Deputy Salt Commissioner, Gujarat, to that of Additional Salt Commissioner was received from the State Government. The same could not be agreed as the existing set up is considered adequate to look after the needs of salt industry in Gujarat region.

Import of Palmolein

1963. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a policy decision not to import palmolein oil with a view to conserve foreign exchange, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any State Government have come forward with a request for importing the palmolein; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Edible Oil has been kept in the canalised list even after the recent changes in the import policy, therefore, Government will import edible oils at appropriate time.

Permission to Private Traders to Import Palmolein

1964. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have made a suggestion that the private traders be allowed to import palmolein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALLUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was not found viable and the Government of Maharashtra was intimated accordingly.

Pending Projects of Andhra Pradesh

1965. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Planning Commission for its approval; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There are no projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Planning Commission for their approval.

(b) Does not arise.

**J.K. Petrochemicals Project in
Aligarh**

[*Translation*]

1966. DR. LAL BAHADUR RA-
WAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(a) when the foundation stone of
J.K. Petrochemicals Project, near Ha-
thras junction in Aligarh District was
laid;

(b) whether the construction work
at the complex has since been start-
ed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and
the stage at which the matter stands
at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHIN-
TA MOHAN): (a) According to the
company, the foundation stone of
J.K. Petrochemicals aromatic project
was laid on 15th Oct. 1989.

(b) & (c) Implementation of the
project is reportedly still at a preli-
minary stage e.g. delineation of
scope of civil and other works, tying
up of finances and technology etc.

**Import of Fertilizers and subsidy
criteria**

[*English*]

1967. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO
SHRI C. P. MUDALA-
GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for im-
port of fertilizers during the year
1990;

(b) the estimated amount to be
spent during 1991 for this purpose;

(c) the amount of fertilizers sub-
sidy provided by the Government
during 1990;

(d) whether the Government pro-
pose to change the criteria for giving
subsidy on fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHIN-
TA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The to-
tal value of the finished fertilizers
imported during the financial year
1990-91 is Rs. 1335.82 crores. MMTC,
which is the canalising agency for
the import of fertilizers, has already
finalised contracts for the import of
finished fertilizers worth Rs. 1110.00
crores in the current year. The
amount of subsidy given on indige-
nous and imported fertilizers during
1990-91 was Rs. 4389.06 crores.

(d) and (e) With effect from
25-7-1991, Government has with-
drawn subsidy on certain fertilizers
like Calcium Ammonium Nitrate,
Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium
Chloride and Sulphate of Potash. It
has also been decided that in respect
of Single Super Phosphate, there
shall be a ceiling on the subsidy per
tonne payable to producers.

**Review of Civil Services Examination
Scheme**

1968. SHRI RAM NARESH
SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the ex-
isting scheme of recruitment for the
Civil Services Examination by the
Union Public Service Commission
has been carried out;

(b) if so, the findings and the re-
commendations of the reviewing bo-
dy; and what further action the Gov-
ernment propose to take in the mat-
ter; and

(c) if not, whether the Government
propose to conduct such a review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PEN-
SIONS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET
ALVA): (a) Yes Sir. A Committee
under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sa-
tish Chandra, ex-Chairman, UGC

was appointed by the UPSC to review the Scheme of the Civil Services Examination and has furnished its report.

(b) A gist of the main recommendations contained in the Report is given in the statement attached. The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

(c) In view of reply to (b), no further review is contemplated.

STATEMENT

Main recommendations contained in the Report of Prof. Satish Chandra Committee

S. No. Gist of recommendations/ conclusions

1. The S.C./S.T. candidates who qualify in general merit list without having availed of age concession and concession in terms of cances should be treated as general candidates and should not be set off against reserved quota.
2. Some of the Group 'A' Services and the Group 'B' Services should be delinked from the Civil Services Examination.
3. Doctors and Engineers should continue to be eligible to appear at the Civil Services Examination.
4. An Eassay paper of 200 marks should be introduced in the Main Examination. Candidates could be allowed to answer this paper in English or any one of of the Indian Languages included in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.
5. The following optional subjects should be deleted from the syllabus for the Main Examination:
 - French
 - German
 - Russian and
 - Chinese.

[Translation]

Earthquake Tremors in Northern India

1970. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether earthquake tremors were recorded in Srinagar, Chandigarh, Jalandhar and the adjoining cities in the second week of July, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss of lives and properties due to these earthquake tremors?

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

(b) The earthquake took place at 14 hours 39 minutes IST on the 14th July, 1991 with its epicentre (origin) in the Hindukush Mountains at Latitude 36.5° North and Longitude 71.0° East, at a distance of about one thousand kilometers from New Delhi. The magnitude of the earthquake was 6.6 on the Richter scale.

(c) None reported in Indian territory.

[English]

Cachar Sugar Mill, Assam

1971. SHRI DWARAKA NATHA DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cachar Sugar Mill, Ratabari in Karimganj District of Assam is closed for years together; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its closure and when it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) The Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd., Ratabari, Distt. Karimganj is lying closed since 1985-86 due to non-availability of

adequate quantity of sugarcane, inadequacy of funds etc.

The Cachar Sugar Mill Ltd., is a subsidiary Company of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Its reopening would have to be decided by the Mill Management/State Government.

Fruit processing plant in North Tripura

1972. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fruit processing plant has been working in North Tripura district;

(b) whether this Plant has been lying idle and has become sick resulting in lay-off and losses incurred in the process; and

(c) the reasons for sickness and the steps being taken to revive and revitalise the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant has been set up by North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) at Nalkota, North Tripura.

(b) Although this plant has been running below its installed capacity and has also incurred losses, there has been no lay-offs of regular workers.

(c) A High Level Committee on the functioning of NERAMAC was constituted to study factors responsible for unsatisfactory working of the plant and suggest correctives. The report of the Committee has been received on 31-7-1991 and is under examination.

Expansion of Second Channel of Calcutta Doordarshan

1973. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken as a time-bound programme to cover the whole area of West Bengal with B-Channel of Calcutta Doordarshan through different Relay Centres; and

(b) the number of relay centres likely to be covered under the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The separate Local Service commonly known as Second Channel TV Service was introduced in Calcutta primarily to meet the local requirements of population in and around the city. There is, therefore, no proposal at present to telecast the Second Channel programmes of Calcutta Doordarshan from any other Relay Centre in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds Provided under Western Ghats Development Schemes

1974. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the funds provided to Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra under the Western Ghats Development Schemes during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): The special Central Assistance provided for the Western Ghats

Development Programme in Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra, during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Kerala	4.66	5.68	6.05
Karnataka	8.00	8.89	9.47
Maharashtra	11.84	12.67	13.50

[Translation]

New Scheme of Rural Development

1975. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any new scheme of rural development for the upliftment of rural people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Shortage in Rajasthan

1976. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team had visited Rajasthan to take the stock of the situation of famine and the crisis of drinking water in ensuing summer season in the villages of Rajasthan;

(b) the number of the villages of Rajasthan visited by this team;

(c) whether the study team has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(e) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the study team; and

(f) if so, the action being taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Deep-sea Fishing

1977. PROF. K. V. THOMAS Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the steps taken to strengthen and modernise the deep-sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

Some of the steps taken to strengthen and modernise the deep sea fishing are as follows:—

- (1) Entrepreneurs are encouraged to acquire resource specific vessels and to export value added products.
- (2) New schemes on joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing long term leasing for fishing in Indian water, and Test fishing have been announced.
- (3) Supply of diesel oil at international price to the exporter of marine products.
- (4) Augmentation of harbour facilities at major and minor ports.
- (5) Systematic survey of fishery resources in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone and training of operatives to man deep sea fishing vessels.
- (6) 94 sophisticated and resource specific vessels have been added for deep sea fishing during 7th Plan period.
- (7) Two large tuna long-liner (36 M overall length) have been acquired by Fishery Survey of

India to explore and assess the tuna fishery resources in Indian water.

- (8) Schemes for equity participation in deep sea fishing, utilisation of trash fish for conversion into value-added products and scheme to provide communication facilities for deep sea fishing vessels have been taken up in the annual plan 1991-92.
- (9) Provision of subsidy for the acquisition of Individual Quick Freezing Machinery/accessories, acquisition of refrigerated vehicle by sea food processing unit, installation of ice-making machine for in-plant use, plate freezer, upgradation of deficient cold storages, setting up of mini laboratories etc.
- (10) Assistance to State Government/State Government undertakings/cooperatives to instal plants and to acquire appropriate rail containers and trucks for development of cold chain for preservation and marketing of marine fish in the interior parts of the country.

Central Assistance to States for Economic Development

1978. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have demanded Central assistance for economic development of their States;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance demanded by the various State Governments during last three years and the amount of Central assistance provided by the Government to each State Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more Central assistance to Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Central assistance for State Plans is allocated to the State Governments according to the formula approved by the National Development Council, for facilitating their economic development. The amount of Central assistance (gross) allocated to the States during the last three years is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The formula for allocating Central assistance for the State Plans favours the backward States like Bihar, by inclusion of criteria of population, per capita income and special development problems.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Central Assistance (Gross) to States during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

(Rs. crores)

	1988-89	1989-90*	1990-91
1	2	3	4
A. Special Category States			
1. Assam	538.55	621.91	629.28
2. Arunachal Pradesh	160.51	141.26	164.69
3. Himachal Pradesh	220.06	190.96	224.64

	1	2	3	4
4. Jammu & Kashmir		518.40	548.24	574.70
5. Manipur		153.49	134.72	156.03
6. Meghalaya		135.82	129.81	148.21
7. Mizoram		138.62	83.87	141.71
8. Nagaland		183.57	105.06	125.13
9. Sikkim		67.59	60.53	68.11
10. Tripura		160.80	143.97	163.87†
Total A		2277.41	2160.33	2396.37
B. Non-Special Category States				
1. Andhra Pradesh		391.52	426.56	446.20
2. Bihar		577.38	613.63	646.24**
3. Gujarat		185.86	193.27	201.97
4. Goa		86.00	100.00	100.00
5. Haryana		83.67	77.57	103.02
6. Karnataka		203.74	225.00	235.13
7. Kerala		259.31	252.58	263.95
8. Madhya Pradesh		376.20	413.48	432.50
9. Maharashtra		307.85	337.52	352.71
10. Orissa		253.56	271.20	283.40
11. Punjab		99.00	81.91	115.67
12. Rajasthan		311.05	329.54	344.37
13. Tamil Nadu		348.09	364.49	404.70
14. Uttar Pradesh		776.02	856.20	1044.73
15. West Bengal		276.55	298.72	312.58
Total B		4535.80	4841.67	5287.17
Grand Total (A+B)		6813.21	7002.00	7683.54

*Central assistance corresponding the non-plan gap of the Special Category States was stopped from 1989-90, and thus the figures are not strictly comparable in their case, with the previous years.

**Including 5 crores advance Plan Assistance.

†Rs. 2.83 crores released by MOH for T.N.V. Accord not included).

[*Translation*]**Lal Dora in Delhi Villages**

1979. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been received by the Government regarding extension of 'Lal Dora' in the villages of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) Petitions for extension of 'Lal Dora' have been received from time to time. A decision to extend 'Lal Dora' area in 82 villages (Statement I) of Delhi, which were not expected to be urbanised by 2001 AD through the process of consolidation of holdings was taken some time in 1986.

In pursuance of this decision, 8 villages were notified for consolidation. Subsequently in 1988, 15 more villages were notified for consolidation (attached as Statement II).

The villages (Dichaon Kalan and Punjab Kher) have since been de-notified. Of the remaining 21 villages, the work of consolidation has been completed in 3 villages (Budgur-Bijapur, Hamidpur and Mungeshpur) and 'Lal Dora' area in these villages also stands extended.

STATEMENT I

Names of Villages which are not to be Urbanised till 2001 A.D.

Sl. Name of the Villages No.

- 1 Akbarpur Majra
- 2 Alipur
- 3 Bakkarwala
- 4 Bamnoli

Sl. Name of the Village No.

- 5 Bhorgarh
- 6 Budhpur-Bijapur
- 7 Chatesar
- 8 Gadaipur
- 9 Harevli
- 10 Hiran Kudna
- 11 Ibrahimpur
- 12 Jhangola
- 13 Kanjhawla
- 14 Kirari Suleman Nagar
- 15 Ladpur
- 16 Nangli Poona
- 17 Nanak Heri
- 18 Pulpehlah
- 19 Pubjab Khor
- 20 Qualakpur
- 21 Raghopur
- 22 Sultanpur Dabbas
- 23 Satberi
- 24 Tajpur Kalan
- 25 Sungerpur
- 26 Badu Sarai
- 27 Bakoli
- 28 Bankner
- 29 Bapraula
- 30 Bawana
- 31 Bajitpur Thakra
- 32 Budhapur
- 33 Chhattarpur
- 34 Chandpur
- 35 Daryapur Kalan
- 36 Ghari Rindhala
- 37 Ghatorni
- 38 Ghogha
- 39 Hamidpur
- 40 Holumbi
- 41 Jatkhori
- 42 Jharoda Majra Burari
- 43 Jharoda Kalan
- 44 Kair
- 45 Katewara

Sl. Name of the Village
No.

-
- 46 Khampur (Alipur)
47 Khera Kalan
48 Lampur
49 Mohd. Pur (Alipur)
50 Mukhmel Pur
51 Mungeshpur
52 Madanpur Dabbas
53 Nangal Thakran
54 Auachandi
55 Palla
56 Pooth Khurd
57 Quadipur
58 Kamruddin Nagar
59 Qutab Garh
60 Rasoolpur
61 Rajokari
62 Rani Khera
63 Roshanpura
64 Samalka
65 Shahpur Garhi
66 Singhu
67 Singhola
68 Suresh Pur
69 Surera
70 Tājpur Khurd
71 Tigipur
72 Tikri Khurd
73 Zaffarpur Kalan
74 Tilangpur Kotla
75 Sawada
76 Aya Nagar
77 Bakhtawarpur
78 Zindpur
79 Pindwala Khurd
80 Nilothi
81 Ranhola
82 Dichaon Kalan
-

STATEMENT II(a) *Notified in 1986*

Sl. Name of the Village
No.

-
1. Alipur
2. Jaitpur
3. Kapas Hera
4. Mungeshpur
5. Hamidpur
6. Budhpur-Bijapur
7. Pubjab Khore
8. Ali
-

(b) *Notified in 1988*

Sl. Name of the Village
No.

-
1. Auchandi
2. Bakoli
3. Bakarwala
4. Chatesar
5. Daryapur Kalan
6. Dichaon Kalan
7. Hiranki
8. Hirankunda
9. Jat Khore
10. Khampur
11. Kair
12. Nangli Poona
13. Quadipur
14. Pooth Khurd
15. Singhola
-

[*English*]**Leakage of Chlorine gas in Kerala**

1980. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any report on the leakage of chlorine gas from the Titanium Dioxide Plant in Chevvara near Kollam in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to avert such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Development Projects/Schemes for Bihar

1981. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) the details of various developmental schemes chalked out for Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the places in Bihar where these schemes have been implemented;

(c) whether some more schemes are under consideration for the development of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Schemewise details are not chalked out by the Planning Commission. Scheme-wise details are chalked out by the State Governments (including Bihar) themselves.

(c) and (d) Do not arise:

Setting up of industry in Lalganj, U.P.

1982. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban and rural area in and around Lalganj in Uttar Pradesh is a no industry area;

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up any industry in this area; and

(c) the number of industries proposed to be set up in the area in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Industrialisation is the specific responsibility of the State Government concerned, and the Central Government supplements the efforts by offering incentives such as concessional finance, priority in the grant of industrial licence to entrepreneurs setting up industries in centrally declared backward districts. Lalganj falls in Azamgarh district, a Category 'C' backward area and is eligible for all incentives and concessions available to this category.

[English]

Closure of Haldia Fertilizer Factory

1983. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the periods of closure of the Fertilizer Factory at Haldia, West Bengal during the last three years together with the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of employees rendered jobless due to the closures; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to restart the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) All the plants except the atmospheric ammonia storage facilities, have remained shutdown since October, 1986 as commissioning activities had to be stopped following repeated failure of equipment during commissioning.

(b) No employee has been rendered unemployed.

(c) No decision has been taken whether and in what form to start the project.

[*Translation*]

Telecast of Programmes in Sanskrit Language

1984. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India which have been given place in regional languages programme telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra;

(b) whether Sanskrit language programmes are being telecast by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra under the regional language programme;

(c) if so, the number of programmes telecast in Sanskrit language during the last three years; and

(d) if not, by when the programme is likely to be telecast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) In the chunk for Regional language programmes, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecasts programmes in Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Gujarati, Punjabi, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi has been telecasting a regular programme of 15 minutes in Sanskrit on every Friday in their morning transmission of the National network. The number of such programmes telecast during the last three years from August, 1988 to July, 1991 is 137.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal from Bundelkhand Development Board, U.P.

1985. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bundelkhand Development Board of Uttar Pradesh had forwarded any scheme for the development of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Licence to APEDC to Manufacture Colour Picture Tubes

1986. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.P. Electronics Development Corporation has applied for an Industrial Licence to produce colour picture tubes in collaboration with M/s Phillips of Holland; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the other similar proposals to produce colour picture tubes pending with the Union Government;

(c) the names of the firms to whom licences to produce colour picture tubes have been issued and when;

(d) the reason for delay in issuing the licence to APEDC; and

(e) the likely date by which APEDC will be issued licence to produce colour picture tubes in collaboration with M/s Phillips of Holland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e) A composite proposal for expansion of capacity and foreign collaboration for manufacture

of Colour Picture Tubes was received from M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (APEDC). The application was registered by Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) on 11-4-1986. The proposal was not accepted by the Government of India. M/s APEDC represented against this decision in December, 1988. Meanwhile, the collaborator of M/s APEDC, namely M/s. Philips, Holland, informed the Government of India that they had withdrawn their offer of collaboration with M/s APEDC and terminated all its past arrangements for technology transfer for the manufacture of colour picture tubes. Subsequently however, M/s Philips changed their decision and offered to transfer technology for manufacture of colour picture tubes to M/s APEDC and/or M/s Videocon. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and M/s APEDC have no objection to the consideration of application of M/s Videocon for the grant of licence for the manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes in collaboration with M/s Philips. Holland provided M/s Videocon set up the plant in the State of Andhra Pradesh. M/s Videocon has confirmed the location of their plant for manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, the proposal of M/s Videocon is under consideration of the Government of India. There is no other proposal to manufacture Colour Picture Tubes pending with the Government.

The item Colour Picture Tube is de-licensed. The names of the firms which have been approved Foreign Collaboration/Capital Goods for CP-Ts manufacture are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Date of FC approval
1.	M/s. JCT Electronics Limited	12-3-1984
2.	M/s. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd.	2-12-1985
3.	M/s. Samtel Colour Ltd	11-8-1986
4.	M/s. J & K SIDC	26-9-1990

Invention of Fusion Machine

1987. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new fusion machine for generating power economically has been invented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) Tokomak, a special kind of plasma device for producing fusion energy is being tried out in many laboratories. So far they have not succeeded in producing more energy than that used in the machine and therefore, this is considered still uneconomical at this stage of development. In recent times, experiments on cold fusion are being tried out in many laboratories. Yet no reproducible device has been made nor the theory behind this phenomenon is well understood. Research is being carried out in many laboratories in the world including Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(b) In view of the above facts, it is too early to judge if fusion energy will become economically available in the next couple of decades.

[*Translation*]

Basic Drugs Unit of I.D.P.L. in Bihar

1988. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug units set up by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. in the country;

(b) whether any proposal to set up a basic drugs unit in Bihar is also pending with the Union Government for a long time;

(c) if so, whether the government propose to authorise the work of setting up of the said unit to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., if so the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited has three subsidiary units set up in the joint sector in collaboration with the concerned State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

1989. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited has been rising for the last 3-4 months;

(b) whether some of the public sectors have been patronising products of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited;

(c) whether there is also any proposal for revival of this unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Although there was no improvement in production of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. in the 1st quarter of 1991-92, a rising trend has been noticed in the month of July, 1991 in all the items of its production specially in the footwear, which is the main activity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government had asked the Industrial Development Bank of India to undertake a viability study of the Company based on a revival package prepared by the Company. The viability study Report submitted by the IDPI in May, 1991 is under process.

Simplification of procedure for Sanctioning Pension to Retiring Employees

1990. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the government to simplify the procedure for sanctioning pension to the retiring government employees; and

(b) the approximate time by which the pension order papers are handed over to the pensioners from the date of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The existing procedure for a sanctioning pension to retiring Central Government employees is quite simple and time tested. With a view to minimising delay in sanction of pensions, instructions were issued in January, 1987 making Heads of Departments/Offices accountable for strict compliance of the Government Orders for ensuring authorisation of pension and gratuity—provisional or final—by the date of retirement on superannuation.

(b) By and large Pension payment Orders are issued by the date of retirement. During the last four years from 1-4-87 to 31-3-91 the number of complaints relating to non-issue of Pension Payment Order by the date of retirement, in respect of those who retire on superannuation, centrally received in the Deptt. of Pension & P.W. was of the order of only 133.

Issue of Letters of intent for Madhya Pradesh

1991. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Letters of Intent to set up large and medium industries sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh between January 1, 1990 and April 1, 1991; and

(b) if so, the details and proposed locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) 69 Letters of Intent were issued during the period 1st January, 1990 to 1st April, 1991, for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh.

Details, such as name and address of the Undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all Letters of Intent are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly Newsletter". Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Beneficiaries of Food Distribution

1992. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have plans to reduce the number of beneficiaries of food distribution through the Public Distribution System; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the criteria fixed for providing benefits through Public Distribution System; and

(c) whether the Government propose to safeguard the interest of Government servants, middle and low income groups due to reduction of beneficiaries in the Public Distribution System; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Public Distribution System is universal in nature. Central Government makes allotments to State Governments/UT Administrations, keeping in view factors like availability of stocks, demand of States/UTs market availability, inter-se requirements of States/UTs etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Roads under JRY

1993. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometers of roads constructed under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last year;

(b) the total number of mandays created; and

(c) the total amount allotted and spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) On the basis of reports received from the States and Union Territories so far, about 92150 kilometers of road were constructed under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the year 1990-91.

(b) About 8750 lakh mandays were generated under JRY during 1990-91.

(c) Financial allocation for the year 1990-91, inclusive of matching share of States was Rs. 2627.80 crores. Reports furnished by the States and Union Territories indicate that the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2571.76 crores. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Construction of Roads under JRY

State-wise allocation of resources and amount spent under JRY during the year 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Amount allocated	Amount Spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19166.20	18032.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330.67	208.77
3.	Assam	5114.59	5648.57

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	38466.78	42645.86
5.	Goa	357.27	277.12
6.	Gujarat	8090.71	7513.03
7.	Haryana	1926.82	2085.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1135.28	1270.68
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2000.00	1636.30
10.	Karnataka	12059.70	10684.41
11.	Kerala	6396.19	6819.92
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26402.50	24102.41
13.	Maharashtra	20424.84	19254.92
14.	Manipur	423.83	482.45
15.	Meghalaya	495.91	339.35
16.	Mizoram	208.90	833.41
17.	Nagaland	610.00	617.46
18.	Orissa	13094.93	12845.26
19.	Punjab	1675.65	1222.63
20.	Rajasthan	12805.28	17029.54
21.	Sikkim	198.54	183.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	17223.66	19661.60
23.	Tripura	550.49	525.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51093.28	45773.98
25.	West Bengal	21786.94	16998.84
26.	A & N Islands	156.56	102.02
27.	Chandigarh	38.81	12.29
28.	D & N Haveli	84.99	66.53
29.	Daman & Diu	50.07	15.46
30.	Delhi	184.18	56.84
31.	Lakshadweep	78.49	64.30
32.	Pondicherry	153.25	164.48
	All India	262780.27	257175.63

[Translation]

Funds to Bihar for Rural Development

1994. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages of Bihar are the worst-affected in the matter of backwardness and unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken for their development;

(c) whether the Government propose to allocate funds to Bihar for rural development on the basis of population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) As

per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission, 42.7% of rural population in Bihar is below the poverty line as compared to 33.4% of the entire country. The case of Orissa is even worse where the level of rural poverty is as high as 48.3%. As per data available from 43 round of NSSO survey on employment/unemployment, the incidence of usual principal status unemployment in rural Bihar is 2.40% which is lower than that of the rural areas of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

As regards the level of other indicators of backwardness of rural areas, though Bihar is backward, it is not the worst-affected. Bihar's level of rural literacy is better than that of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Bihar has a lower level of infant mortality than Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The funds to State Governments are earmarked on the basis of comprehensive criteria which include the total population of the State, incidence of poverty, percentage of SC/ST population to total population, percentage of agricultural labourers to the main workers and inverse of agricultural productivity.

Import of Edible Oils

1995. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to curtail the import of edible oils in view of the bumper crop of oil seeds and to encourage the use of indigenous vanaspati oils; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The import of

edible oil has already been suspended by the Government for the time being.

Expenditure on Rural Development Schemes

1996. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rural population in the country as per the latest census;

(b) the percentage of national income being spent on rural development schemes at present; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the expenditure on rural development schemes keeping in view the proportion of the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The provisional rural population of India according to 1991 census is 627.1 million.

(b) The National Accounts Statistics do not present separate estimates of investment in rural and urban areas. However estimates of net domestic product (NDP) in rural and urban areas are made for the census years. The rural NDP was 58.85 per cent of the aggregate NDP of the country in 1980-81.

(c) The plan expenditure on rural development programmes during Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 2782 crores. This was raised to 10956 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides the rural development programmes, the schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are mainly for the benefit of rural areas. The plan expenditure on MNP was raised from Rs. 6497 crores in Sixth Plan to Rs. 13743 crores in Seventh Plan. In addition, rural areas also benefit from general developmental programmes which include investments in agriculture, irrigation, energy, transport, health, education, etc.

Sugar Factories

1997. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
PATIL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of sugar factories, state-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the locations of the proposed sugar factories, statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOD): (a) After the issue of the Licensing Policy guidelines on 23-7-1990, 394 applications have been received for setting up of new sugar factories. State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-I.

(b) Out of the above applications, 2 letters of Intent have been issued. As regards the remaining applications, the Licensing Policy guidelines for sugar industry are, presently, being reviewed by the Government. These applications would be considered as per the policy formulated after the aforesaid review.

(c) State-wise locations of the aforesaid two Letters of Intent are given in the Statement-II.

STATEMENT I

State-wise Break-up of Applications Received for Setting up of New Sugar Factories After the Issue of the Licensing policy Guidelines on 23-7-1990.

As on 30-6-1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of applications received</i>
1	2	3
1	Maharashtra	130
2	Madhya Pradesh	05

1	2	3
3	Uttar Pradesh . . .	120
4	Punjab	20
5	Gujarat	04
6	Tamil Nadu	08
7	Orissa	01
8	Karnataka	34
9	Andhra Pradesh	50
10	Bihar	11
11	Haryana	10
12	Rajasthan	01
Total		394

STATEMENT II

State-wise Locations of the Two Letters of Intent Issued for Setting up of New Sugar Factories

As on 30-6-1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Location of the Sugar Factory</i>
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Uttar Pradesh

1 Shri Harish Chandra Singh.
At - Jaswantnagar,
Distt. Etawah.

Punjab

2 The Punjab Agro Industries
Corpn. Ltd.,
Around Lopoke,
Distt. Amritsar.

[English]

Incentives to Fish Industry

1998. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the incentives given or proposed to be given to the Fish Industry to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Government are implementing various schemes for boosting exports from fishery industry. A few of them are as follows:—

- (1) Acquisition of resource specific deep sea fishing vessels by Indian companies for exploitation of fishery resources.
- (2) New policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing, leasing of foreign fishing vessels and Test fishing has been announced.
- (3) Provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- (4) Provision of loan facility on soft terms by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India.
- (5) Systematic and intensive survey of resources and training of deep sea fishing operatives.
- (6) Equity participation by Marine Products Export Development Authority in deep sea fishing projects.
- (7) Supply of diesel oil at international price.
- (8) Subsidy for setting up of shrimp hatchery.
- (9) Subsidy on acquisition of Individually Quick Freezing machine/accessories.
- (10) Subsidy to sea food processing units to acquire refrigerated trucks for transport of frozen marine products.
- (11) Subsidy to instal machinery for production of quality ice required for in-plant use.
- (12) Subsidy for acquisition of improved type of plate freezer.
- (13) Subsidy on upgradation of deficient cold storage.
- (14) Subsidy for acquisition of generator set.
- (15) Subsidy on setting up of mini laboratories.

Guidelines/Instructions for Dealing with letters from MPs.

1999. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines and instructions issued to the government departments in the matter of dealing with the letters of the M.Ps.;

(b) whether the guidelines/instructions are being strictly followed in letter and spirit by all the government departments;

(c) the number of letters received by the Prime Minister during the last 16 months;

(d) the number of letters pending as on date and the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the replies to the remaining letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The basic guidelines for dealing with letters received from the Members of Parliament are contained in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure. These include instructions to the effect that communications received from Members of Parliament should be attended to promptly. Each communication is to be replied to within 15 days; where a delay is anticipated in sending a final reply or information may have to be collected from offices other than the Ministry to which the letter pertains, an interim reply should be sent within a fortnight indicating the possible date by which a final reply can be given. Where a communication is addressed to a Minister, it should, as far as practicable, be replied to by the Minister concerned. These instructions are generally followed.

(c) The number of letters received from the Members of Parliament by the Prime Minister's Office between April 1, 1990 and July 31, 1991 was around 10,700.

(d) and (e) The letters pertain to a large variety of issues which are dealt with by various Ministries, Departments and other organisations of the Government of India. Besides, many of them also pertain to matters which are in the sphere of State Governments. The Ministries/Departments concerned collect the relevant materials from other agencies of the Central and State Governments concerned and prepare the appropriate replies for the letters concerned. There is no system for centralised tabulation of replies sent to Members of Parliament by various Ministries/Departments.

As replying to letters often involves collection of materials from a large variety of sources, the final reply takes considerable time. In such cases, an interim reply is sent assuring the Member that after the materials have been collected, an appropriate reply would be sent. Ministries/Departments make fortnightly tabulation of the letters received from Members of Parliament and replies given thereto.

Clearance of pending proposals from Orissa

2000. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from Government of Orissa regarding registration of new industries pending with the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government propose to clear these proposals at the earliest; and

(c) if so, the time by which such clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIAN): (a) to (c) No proposal from Government of Orissa for registration of new industrial undertaking is pending at present. As per the new Industrial Policy, the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration stand abolished.

[*Translation*]

Export of Maruti Vehicles

2001. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries where the vehicles of Maruti Udyog Limited are being exported;

(b) the extent of foreign exchange earned from the exported vehicles during 1990;

(c) whether the Government propose to export Maruti vehicles to many other countries also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Maruti vehicles are being exported to 36 countries.

(b) During 1990-91 Maruti Udyog Ltd. earned US \$ 18.17 million through exports.

(c) Not at the moment.

(d) Does not arise.

Stock of Foodgrains

2002. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of foodgrains in the country at present;

(b) whether foodgrains are available according to the requirements of the country;

(c) if not, whether foodgrains are likely to be imported; and

(d) if so, quantity and rates thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The estimated stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1st July, 1991, inclusive of stocks reportedly held by the State Governments, were of the order of 21 million tonnes.

(b) Demand for foodgrains at any given point of time depends upon population characteristics, production, availability, income distribution, prices, consumption habits availability of substitutes, etc.

By and large the internal demand for foodgrains is met from domestic production.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to import foodgrains.

[English]

Agro-Based and Food Processing Industries

2003. SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the types of small, medium and large scale agro-based and food-processing industries, the Government propose to establish for employment generation;

(b) the estimated number of job opportunities to be created every year; and

(c) the names of such industries which can be established in backward and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Government does not have any proposal to set up food processing industries directly in any state. However, Plan Schemes have been formulated under which assistance is provided to the State Governments. Cooperative Societies, Public Sector Undertakings etc. for development of food processing industries.

(c) Industries like Mushroom cultivation and processing, Fruit & Vegetable processing, Meat, Poultry and Pork processing and Modernisation of single huller rice mills have been identified for development in the backward and tribal areas.

Requirement of Heavy Water

2004. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual requirement of heavy water to run the Atomic Power Plants in the country, plant-wise; and

(b) whether the Talcher Heavy Water Plant in Orissa is behind its target production and if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA):

(a) Each operating 235 MWe pressurised Heavy Water Reactor requires on an average approximately 250 MTs of Heavy Water as initial inventory and 12 MTs of Heavy Water in a year as make up.

(b) Talcher Plant is in operation and producing Heavy Water depending on availability of inputs from the Fertilizer Plant with which it is integrated. Sustained operation of the Plant has, however, not been possible due to very low and frequently interrupted supplies of inputs from FCI as well as power interruptions.

Population Below Poverty Line in Karnataka

2005. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population living below the poverty line in Karnataka as per the latest survey;

(b) to what extent, it is more in comparison to other States;

(c) whether any programme is being chalked out to bring them above the poverty line, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Karnataka have proposed some measures in this regard, to the Union Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which they are likely to be implemented during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The percentage of population living below the poverty line in Karnataka is estimated to be 32.1 on the basis of 43rd round (1987-88) of National Sample Survey relating to Household Consumption Expenditure.

(b) Poverty ratio in Karnataka is higher than 11 States out of 17 major States.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan Government of India launched three poverty alleviation programmes, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), which continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In 1989-90 NREP and RLEGP were merged into a single wage employment programme called Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY).

In 1989 Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) was also launched to provide employment to persons below the poverty line in urban areas.

Besides, the benefit of the development programmes in other sectors like Agriculture, Industry and Irrigation also accrue to the population living below the poverty line.

(d) No such proposals have been received by the Planning Commission.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Telecast of Sanskrit News Bulletins

2006. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast Sanskrit news bulletins on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) There is no proposal at present to telecast sanskrit News Bulletins in Doordarshan.

(b) Does not arise.

Dismissal from Government Employment

2007. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to delete Articles 310 and 311 (2) (a), (b) and (c) of the Constitution of India which provide for arbitrary dismissal of Government employees without showing any reason or giving any scope of self-defence; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) 'No, Sir' Clauses (a), (b) & (c) of Article 311(2) of the Constitution are necessary to deal with exceptional cases. The Supreme Court has also held that Article 310 and 311 are based on public policy and are in public interest and for public good.

Indo-Sweden Co-operation

2008. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sweden have decided to accelerate the tempo of collaboration between the two countries by expanding co-operation in new areas and bringing the medium and small industries into the co-operation fold; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The need to accelerate the tempo of co-operation between Sweden and India has been emphasised during the bilateral talks between the two countries at various levels. Recently during the Indo-Swedish Joint Business Council meeting held on 13th June, 1991, in Stockholm the need for increased economic co-operation between two countries, specially in areas of industrial collaboration was once again highlighted. It was recognised by both sides that India needs sophisticated technology specially in the Small and Medium Scale Industries. A series of items that have been identified as having a good potential for collaboration include the following:—

- Energy-related equipment.
- Air Pollution control equipment.
- Power generation, transmission & distribution.
- Instruments & electronic systems for industrial processing automation.
- Effluent treatment plants.
- Transportation.
- Material, handling equipment.
- Machine Tools.
- Alternative energy equipment.
- Food processing and packaging.
- Ship-building and port maintenance.
- Aviatronics and navigation.
- Medical instruments, health care equipment.

Mining and excavation.

Oil and natural gas.

Plastic recycling plant.

Machines for fibre glass products.

Automatic plastic welding machines.

Printing and quality machines.

Both Indian and Swedish sides also visualised the possibilities for third-country collaborations in areas like civil engineering and construction.

Proposal to explore Ocean Wealth

2009. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any concrete proposal to explore the rich ocean wealth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government plan to offer projects to private companies to take up these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following Departments/agencies undertake projects relating to ocean wealth:

1. *Department of Ocean Development (DOD):*

1. *Polymetallic nodules:* It is already implementing a programme for the exploration of Polymetallic Nodules at the Pioneer Area allotted by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority in the Central Indian Ocean through the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa. This site, measuring to an area of 1,50,000 sq.km., is estimated to have 380 million tonnes of nodules containing approximately 73 million tonnes of manganese, 3.2 million tonnes of nickel, 3 million tonnes of

copper and 0.5 million tonnes of cobalt. The Polymetallic Nodules Programme is at R&D stage and the survey and exploration is being carried out with the help of the National Institute of Oceanography. The R&D on extractive metallurgy is also under way and is being carried out with the help of Regional Research Laboratory (Bhubaneswar), Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Udaipur) and National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur). The project for development of a test mining system is being implemented by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (Durgapur). Besides the PMN programme, the DOD is also undertaking a project on harnessing of energy from wave action through the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

2. *Electricity from waves*: A prototype wave power generation system at an installed capacity of 150 KW is being fabricated at Vizhinjam, Kerala, through Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

3. *High quality Potassium chloride from seawater*: A project on extraction of high quality Potassium chloride from seawater is being implemented through the Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute and the Hindustan Salts Limited.

4. *Fishery resources*: Assessment of living resources in the EEZ is being carried out using the Department's Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Sampada. The studies conducted have revealed existence of rich fishing grounds of Threadfin bream, Ribbon fish, Lizard fish, and the Deep Sea Lobster at selected locations in the EEZ.

II. *Geological Survey of India (GSI)*

It is carrying out seabed surveys for exploration of minerals in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the country. About 62% of the area has already been surveyed. The seabed survey by GSI have revealed the followings:

- (i) Extensive patches of multiphase sands (ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monazite) in the near shelf domain of Gopalpur, Orissa, Kalingapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and Quilon-Varkala and Muttam, Kerala have been delineated.
- (ii) Significant concentrations of ilmenite sands have been delineated off Maharashtra coast.
- (iii) Highgrade lime mud off Pentakota, Andhra Pradesh has been delineated.
- (iv) About 283 million tonnes of pure calcareous sands in the lagoons and shallow off shore areas of Lakshadweep have been inferred.

III. *Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas*

It is exploring the potential of petroleum hydrocarbons in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea through the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

IV. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)*

It is engaged in research leading to the assessment on stock of the living resources in the EEZ of the country. The studies made so far have led to the following conclusions:

- (i) The estimated potential yield of fishery resources of the EEZ is 3.9 million tonnes. Of this, the inshore share is 2.21 million tonnes and the offshore beyond 50 metres is 1.69 million tonnes.
- (ii) The demersal resources up to 50 metres are estimated at 1.04 million tonnes and beyond 50 metres it is 0.65 million tonnes.
- (iii) The pelagic resources up to 50 metres depth is estimated as 1.17 million tonnes and beyond this depth it is 0.74 million tonnes.

- (iv) The oceanic resources comprise mainly of tuna, yellow-fin, big eye, shipjack sharks and bill fishes. Their stock potential is estimated to be 0.3 million tonnes.

(c) & (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to invite bids from the Indian and International companies, only for the exploration of petroleum hydrocarbons in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

Backwardness and Unemployment Problem in Garhwal Districts

2012. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a sub-committee under the Planning Commission to go into the economic backwardness and acute unemployment problem in the Garhwal districts of U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being contemplated to remove economic backwardness and to create employment opportunities for the local population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Special attention is being accorded by the State Government for effective implementation of anti-poverty and employment oriented programmes like IRDP, J.R.Y., Nehru Rojgar Yojana and suitable opportunities for self-employment are being provided by promoting subsidiary occupations.

Coverage of TV and AIR in Maharashtra

2013. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the TV and Radio coverage in Maharashtra;

(b) whether a large portion of the State is still uncovered by TV and Radio; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in next two years for expansion of coverage of the remaining portion of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The Radio and TV services in Maharashtra are at present available to about 98% and 74.7% of population and to about 97% and 59.97% in terms of the area of the State respectively. The TV coverage data, however, includes the areas falling in the fringe of the service range of the TV transmitter where viewers can receive TV signals with the use of elevated antennae and boosters.

(c) While a High Power (10 KW) TV Transmitter is under establishment at Ambajogai, it has been planned to set up 3 additional Low Power TV Transmitters, one each at Khamgaon, Hinganghat and Akot. On the other hand, it has been planned to set up Radio Stations at Akola, Chandernpur, Dhule, Satara, Yeotmal, Kolhapur, Nasik and Osmanabad and to upgrade the existing Transmitter at Bombay to 50 KW Power.

The extension of Radio and TV coverage to the remaining uncovered parts of the State can be carried out only in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources for the purposes.

Computer Readable Text of Sanskrit Classics

2014. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any computer readable texts of Sanskrit classics like Mahabharata, Kumar Sambhava, etc. for further study and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the plan to produce such computer readable Sanskrit texts; and

(c) the names of the institutions likely to be involved for the purpose and how much funding is envisaged to produce such texts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are no computer readable texts of Sanskrit classics like Mahabharata, Kumar Sambhava, etc.

(b) There is no proposal at present to produce such computer readable Sanskrit texts.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

T.V. Relay Station at Songhad-Doswada, Surat

2015. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. relay station at Songhad-Doswada in District Surat has not been functioning properly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the T.V. relay station function properly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) The low power (100 W) TV transmitter of Songhad is reported to be functioning normally. However, there have been instances of interruption in the transmission from this transmitter due to failure of power supply. In order to minimise such interruptions a diesel generator has been procured for installation at the Centre.

[*English*]

Coverage of TV and AIR in the Country

2016. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to cover the entire country with Radio and T.V. Net Work is going on smoothly according to schedule; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the areas yet to be covered under this plan and when they are likely to be provided with TV/Radio facility; and

(c) whether the Government propose to start universal cable TV programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The plans formulated over the years for expansion of Radio and TV coverage in the country in a phased manner have been, by and large, carried out as per schedule except in some cases where slippage occurred because of financial constraints and other factors. The Radio and TV services are at present available to 85% and 57.7% by area and to 95.7% and 78.7% by population respectively. With the completion of the on going schemes, the Radio and

TV coverage shall stand increased to 91% and 69.6% by area and 97.5% and 84% by population respectively. This coverage data in respect of TV service, however, includes the areas falling in the fringe of the service range of the TV Transmitters where viewers can receive TV programmes only by use of elevated antennae and boosters.

The extension of Radio and TV service to uncovered and weakly covered areas can be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources for the purpose.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Sale of Wheat in Open Market

2017. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow more wheat to be sold in the open market to bring down the prices of wheat which have gone up in the last one or two months; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) and (b) Open market operations are undertaken by FCI at the appropriate time and the selected locations as and when necessary to improve open market availability provided it has stocks over and above the requirement for the Public Distribution System and without jeopardising the country's food security. The latest open sale was completed in April 1991 and a quantity of 13.81 lakh M Ts of wheat was sold.

[Translation]

No Industry Districts

2018. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'no-industry district' State-wise;

(b) the details of the industrial units set up for the development of Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any industrial unit for the development of Balaghat district; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : (a) The State-wise number of No-Industry districts is given below:

S.No.	State	Number
1	Assam	2
2	Bihar	6
3	Gujarat	1
4	Himachal Pradesh	5
5	Jammu & Kashmir	7
6	Karnataka	1
7	Kerala	2
8	Maharashtra	1
9	Madhya Pradesh	18
10	Manipur	6
11	Meghalaya	4
12	Nagaland	1
13	Orissa	3
14	Rajasthan	4
15	Sikkim	4
16	Tripura	3
17	Uttar Pradesh	11
18	West Bengal	5
19	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
20	Arunachal Pradesh	4
21	Lakshadweep	1
22	Mizoram	2
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
	Total	93

(b) to (d) Industrialisation of a specific district/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in encouraging industrialisation of backward areas by providing incentives such as priority in the matter of licensing, concessional finance etc. Balaghat district being a 'No Industry District' is eligible for these concessions. During the period 1989-91 (June), three industrial registrations have been granted to Balaghat district.

[English]

Import Restrictions on Drugs

2019. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs on which import restrictions have been recommended by Government during 1990-91;

(b) when each of the recommendation was made;

(c) the names of the companies which have submitted the requests for import of such drugs;

(d) the details of licensed capacity and production of each of them during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the names of drugs on which low duty paid inputs have been used and the names of these inputs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a), (b) and (e) A number of requests for imposing import restrictions have been received during 1990-91 which were examined taking into consideration various factors such as indigenous demand, licensed capacity, production, landed and indigenous prices of the items etc.—of these, there is only one item namely, Ampicilin Sodium for which neces-

sary notification effecting the change in EXIM Policy has been issued.

(c) and (d) No request for import of such drugs has been received by this Department.

Review of Scheme for new and Expansion Sugar Units

2020. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to review the 1988 Scheme for the new and expansion sugar units to make the units viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are formulating any licensing scheme for the new and expansion sugar units to be licensed during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The licensing Policy guidelines for sugar industry are presently being reviewed by the Government.

[Translation]

Procurement of Rice

2021. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States from whom the Union Government procure levy rice;

(b) whether the rates of the levy rice are uniform in all the States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to stop procurement of levy rice; and

(e) if so, the time by which orders in this regard are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is procuring levy-rice for Central-Pool during 1990-91 kharif marketing season, under the statutory levy orders promulgated by the following State Governments/Union Territories:

1. Punjab
2. Haryana
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Rajasthan
5. U.T. Delhi
6. U.T. Chandigarh
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Maharashtra
9. Andhra Pradesh
10. Karnataka
11. U.T Pondicherry
12. West Bengal
13. Orissa
14. Assam.

In Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, levy on rice is collected by the State Governments on State account.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the statutory taxes/levies on the purchase of paddy, other non-statutory charges and the recovery percentage of rice obtained from milling of paddy differ from State to State, the price of levy-rice also varies from State to State.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2022. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the districts selected under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to expand the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana all over the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has been made to find out as to whether the Yojana is being implemented properly;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented in all the rural districts of the country, with effect from 1-4-1989.

(d) to (f) In order to ensure that the Yojana is implemented properly, appropriate system of supervision and monitoring has been evolved. As the JRY is a new programme started only in April, 1989 no formal study, however, has been done so far by the Ministry of Rural Development for finding out as to whether the Yojana is being implemented properly.

[Translation]

A.I.R. at Akola

2023. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio station has not started functioning at Akola in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to start the functioning of All India Radio station there at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The construction of the Radio Station has been completed. The preparatory work essential to its regular operation has also been substantially completed to ensure its early commissioning.

[*English*]

Price of Newspaper

2024. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the increase in price of the printing paper, the cost of newspaper is going very high;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala for reducing the high price of newspapers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir, it may be one of the reasons.

(b) Government does not seem to have received any such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up Rake Points for Fertilisers Distribution

2025. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted for setting up rake points in various states of the country;

(b) whether Union Government are considering to open up additional rake points to boost fertiliser distribution;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of additional rake points proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The basic criterion for opening a rake point is minimisation of the transport cost to the economy. According to the guidelines fixed by the Ministry of Railways a rake point should normally be able to serve a hinterland upto 100 Kms and each rake point should have sufficient fertiliser traffic so as to receive two rakes or more per week.

(b) and (c) Development works are in progress to open rake handling points in Madhya Pradesh.

Leakage of Sulphur Dioxide Gas from Unialcaim Fertilizers Limited, Diwanganj, M.P.

2026. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government had been drawn towards the damage caused to the crops of about one dozen villages near Bhopal and Raisen districts due to the leakage of sulphur dioxide gas, three to five times so far since December 10, 1987 from the Unialcaim Fertilizers Limited located at Diwanganj, 22 Kms. away from Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether any survey to assess the quantum of loss has ever been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken so far to check the recurrence of such gas leakage from this plant and to provide compensation for the loss suffered by the villagers in the form of crops and casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ing to fertilizers, pesticides and allied chemicals;

(b) the total outlay for each of the plants; and

(c) the amount of foreign loans raised for each plant and the annual interest thereon?

[English]

Fertilizer Plants under Construction

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

(a) the details of the plants under construction in public sector pertain-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) Information is given below:—

<i>Name of the Plant</i>	<i>Total outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Foreign loans raised and rate of interest</i>
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Fertilizer Sector

1. Paradeep Phosphates Project at Paradeep.	63082	Swiss Franc 85,96,798 at the rate of interest of 9.25%
2. Methylamine Project of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) at Thal.	1275	..
3. Di-Methyl Formamide Project of RCF at Thal.	988	..
4. Methanol Revamping project of RCF at Trombay.	1822	RCF contracted for loan with the IDBI and no direct foreign loan is involved. Interest on IDBI loan is payable in Indian rupees.

Pesticides Sector

5. Project of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for manufacture of Monoprotophos at Rasayani.	445.40	..
6. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Project for manufacture of Endosulphan Technical at Udyogmandal	2498	..

Seminar on Electronics and Telecommunications in Hyderabad

2028. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any International Exhibition and Seminar on Electronics and Telecommunications is proposed to be held at Hyderabad during 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the countries likely to participate in the Seminar; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred in organising this Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal by the Government to organise any International Exhibition and Seminar on Electronics & Telecommunications at Hyderabad during 1991. However, some private organisers had proposed to hold such a seminar-cum-exhibition at Hyderabad from 11-14 July, 1991 which was however, not held.

(c) USA, Canada, Brazil, U.K., Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Hongkong, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, USSR and East European Countries were expected to participate in the Seminar.

(d) This Seminar was planned by the organisers to be run on a no profit basis at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Certification of Video Cassettes

2030. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circulation of Video cassettes require censor certificate under the Act;

(b) whether all the Video-cassettes in circulation have obtained such a certificate before circulation; and

(c) if not, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, any film, whether celluloid or video, is required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification for its public exhibition;

(b) and (c) It is not feasible to gather information from all over this large country as to whether all the video cassettes in circulation have obtained censor certificate. However, there are reports in various quarters about showing of uncertified video films in video parlours and their being rented out by video libraries. Enforcement of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act relating to public exhibition of films, after certification, and action against breach of the provisions rests with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As such, they have been advised time and again for strict implementation of the provisions of the Act and to take action against the offenders.

Development of Electra Van

2031. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have developed a battery-operated vehicle known as Electra Van which is noise-free and petrol-free;

(b) if so, the speed and cost of operation of the said vehicle; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to put them on road on a commercial scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Electra Van can cruise at a speed of 40 Kms/hour and its cost of operation is 85 paise per k.m.

(c) At present 146 vehicles are running successfully and Govt. is giving cash subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per vehicle to promote the sale of these vehicles.

External Services Division for Broadcast of Telugu Programmes

2032. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any external services division in AIR for broadcasting Telugu programmes;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which the said programme circuit is provided at present;

(c) whether there is any request for Telugu External service circuit from other countries; and

(d) if so, the names of such countries and the action proposed to provide the said circuits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Telugu programmes are broadcast by the external services division of All India Radio.

(b) Telugu service covers East and South East Asia regions, which include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Kumpuchia, Laos, Hong Kong and Burma.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidised Rice Under ITDP

2033. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the scheme of subsidised rice under Integrated Tribal Development Project was introduced in the country;

(b) the date from which this scheme was introduced in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills districts in Assam;

(c) whether the Government to propose to compensate the delay, if any in the introduction of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices to the inhabitants of ITDP areas and the tribal majority States was announced in November, 1985 and implemented from December, 1985.

(b) The ITDP Scheme was extended to the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts of Assam in April, 1990.

(c) and (d) The proposal to include aforesaid districts in the ITDP Scheme was approved by the Government on 29-3-1990. Since the scheme was extended to these areas the question of any compensation does not arise.

A.I.R. Station at Diphu

2034. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of construction and commissioning of the All India Radio station at Diphu (Assam);

(b) whether the construction and commissioning of the said radio station has been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the cost escalation of the said project due to the delay; and

(e) the steps the Government are taking for early construction and commissioning of the said station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The civil and electrical works for construction of AIR building at Diphu are in progress.

(b) and (c) There has been a delay in establishment of this project because of several factors such as absence of pucca approach road to the site, unauthorised occupation of a part of the site and disturbed conditions in the area.

(d) and (e) The project has been planned to be completed within the approved capital outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs made on 26th May, 1986. The Government have also accorded due priority to its early establishment.

[*Translation*]

Ban on issue of Ration Cards to Slum Dwellers

2035. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been imposed on issuing of new ration cards to the slum dwellers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide new ration cards to the slum dwellers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AH-

MED): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Ration cards are being issued to all bonafide residents of Delhi, whether living in slums or otherwise, provided they fulfil certain conditions which include that the applicant should be residing in a pucca house; that the applicant should be actually residing at the address given in the application and that there should not be any evidence of illegal occupation.

The Delhi Administration undertook a survey of Jhuggi Jhompri (JJ) clusters in 1990 to issue permanent ration cards for dwellers of JJ clusters that came up till 31-1-1990 as a one time exercise. However, dwellers of Jhuggi Jhompris which came up after 31-1-1990 are not being issued ration cards.

[*English*]

Ration Cards to Labourers

2036. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labourers working in shops as cart-pullers in various parts of Delhi have not been issued ration cards though they are staying in Delhi for the last so many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the scheme of Delhi Administration to issue ration cards to these labourers and the time by which the ration cards are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) Ration cards are not issued on the basis of the category of profession of the person, but in accordance with the eligibility criteria laid down by Delhi Administration for bonafide residents of Delhi.

Where an applicant furnishes documentary evidence alongwith surrender/deletion certificate, a permanent ration card can be issued forthwith.

However, where such information is not furnished alongwith the application, the ration card is issued after verification of the factum of residence etc. Conditions for obtaining permanent ration card include the criteria that the applicant should be residing in a pucca house, should be actually residing at the address given and there should be no evidence of illegal occupation.

Industrial Growth Centres in Kerala

2037. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has initiated any steps for giving financial assistance for setting up of industrial growth centres in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Under the Growth Centre Scheme, each growth centre would be developed at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores out of which centre's contribution is of the order of Rs. 10 crores. The Central Government has advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations not to incur any expenditure on the selected growth centres till the project reports are approved by the Government of India. The Government of Kerala have submitted the project reports for the two growth centres allotted to them. The reports are being appraised.

[Translation]

Classified Industries under Food Processing Industries

2038. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of food processing industries which have been declared as classified industries;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up such industries in the rural areas and to educate the farmers in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to set up such industries in rural areas with a view to check migration of labourers from the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a)

All food processing industries other than milk food malted foods and flour but excluding the items reserved for the small scale sector are considered high priority industries.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not have any proposal to set up food processing industries directly in any State. However, this Ministry has formulated several Plan Schemes under which assistance is given to the State Governments, Cooperative Societies and Public Sector Undertakings for development of food processing industries and for imparting training to people in rural areas for food processing.

Expenditure incurred on setting up of Doordarshan Centres

2039. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTINGS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on setting up of Doordarshan Centres in Rajasthan including Jaipur during the last three years and to be incurred during the current year; and

(b) the time by which the range of local programmes telecast on Jaipur Doordarshan is likely to be expanded to the entire State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) An expenditure of Rs. 1944.92 lakhs had been incurred on various TV projects in Rajasthan including the TV Studio Centre at Jaipur during the last three years, viz., 1988-89 to 1990-91 and the estimated expenditure for the current financial year is Rs. 1802.91 lakhs.

(b) It has been planned to introduce Regional TV Service in the State via Satellite during INSAT-II time-frame i.e. between 1993-95.

Fruit based industry in Jhalawar District

2040. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of orange has increased considerably during the last so many years in the Jhalawar district of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up fruit based industries in the Jhalawar district in view of availability of the oranges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not have any proposal to set up food processing industries directly in any State. However, this Ministry has formulated several Plan Schemes under which assistance is provided to the State Governments, cooperative societies, public sector undertakings etc. for development of food processing industries. No proposal from State Government of Rajasthan has been received for seeking assistance to set up fruit-based industries in Jhalawar district.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Damage caused by Gas Disaster in Bhopal

2041. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted in Bhopal to assess the damage caused by the MIC gas disaster of 1984 to the health of the people living in such wards to which gas relief measures have not been extended;

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

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh proposes to do so now and extend the relief measures to people though belatedly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) Interim relief of Rs. 200 per person, per month, is being provided on the basis of residence at the time of the disaster, to 36 severely affected wards of Bhopal, after appropriate verification. It is not proposed to extend the scheme to further areas.

[Translation]

Consolidation of Land in Delhi Villages

2042. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Delhi where consolidation of land has been done and the details of those villages where it is yet to be done;

(b) the plan formulated by the Government for undertaking consolidation of land in such villages; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Consolidation of land holdings has been completed in 234 villages. Sometime in 1986 a decision was taken to take up this work in 82 villages (Statement I) of Delhi which were not expected to be urbanised by 2001 AD. The consolidation of holding work is in progress in 20 villages and it is proposed to undertake consolidation in 64 villages. Two villages (Dichaon Kalan & Punjab Kher) have since been denotified.

(b) and (c) It is planned to complete consolidation in 15 villages every year and complete the work in 5 to 8 years time.

STATEMENT

Names of the Villages which are not to be Urbanised till 2001 A.D.

S No.	Name of the Village
1	2
1	Akbarpur Majra
2	Alipur
3	Bakkarwala
4	Bamnoli
5	Bhorgarh
6	Budhpur-Bijapur
7	Ghatesar
8	Gadaipur
9	Hareveli
10	Hiran Kudna
11	Ibrahimpur
12	Jhangola
13	Kanjhawla
14	Kirari Suleman Nagar
15	Ladpur
16	Nangli Poona
17	Nanak Heri
18	Pulpehlad
19	Punjab Khor
20	Qualakpur
21	Raghopur
22	Sultanpur Dabbas
23	Satbari

1	2
24	Tajpur Kalan
25	Sungerpur
26	Badu Sarai
27	Bakoli
28	Bankner
29	Bapraula
30	Bawana
31	Bajitpur Thakra
32	Budhapur
33	Chhattarpur
34	Chandpur
35	Daryapur Kalan
36	Ghari Rindhala
37	Ghatorni
38	Ghogha
39	Hamidpur
40	Holumbi
41	Jatkhori
42	Jharoda Majra Burari
43	Jharoda Kalan
44	Kair
45	Katewara
46	Khampur (Alipur)
47	Khera Kalan
48	Lampur
49	Mohd.pur Ramoanpur
50	Mukhmel Pur
51	Mungeshpur
52	Madanpur Dabbas
53	Nangal Thakran
54	Auachandi
55	Palla
56	Pooth Khurd
57	Quadipur
58	Kamruddin Nagar
59	Qutab Garth
60	Rasoolpur
61	Rajokari
62	Rani Khera
63	Roshanpura
64	Samalka
65	Shahpur Garhi

1	2
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- 66 Singhu
 - 67 Singhola
 - 68 Suresh Pur
 - 69 Surera
 - 70 Tajpur Khurd
 - 71 Tigipur
 - 72 Tikri Khurd
 - 73 Zaffarpur Kalan
 - 74 Tilangpur Kotla
 - 75 Sawada
 - 76 Aya Nagar
 - 77 Bakhtawarpur
 - 78 Zindpur
 - 79 Pindwala Khurd
 - 80 Nilothi
 - 81 Ranhola
 - 82 Dichaon Kalan
-

Central Assistance to various Projects and Developmental Schemes

2043. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Central Projects and developmental schemes which were to be completed by 1989-90 have been delayed on account of non-receipt of Central assistance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Of the Central projects, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, on the monitoring system of Department of Programme Implementation, which were to be completed by 1989-90 as per Government sanction, 57 projects are yet to be completed for various reasons which,

inter-alia, include delay in equipment supply, forest clearance, acquisition of land, contractors' delay, funds constraint, law and order problems, etc. No project is delayed solely on account of funds constraint.

(c) The Department of Programme Implementation has been monitoring the implementation of these projects and has been highlighting the problem areas for appropriate and timely action by the concerned authorities, in order to expedite their timely completion.

Aravali Hill Development Project

2044. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has prepared a draft project of 'Aravali Hill Area Development Programme' and submitted it to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has accorded its approval; and

(c) the time by which various schemes were/are to be completed under the said programme and the progress made so far in completing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) no, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Per Capita Income and Expenditure in States

2046. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income and expenditure in each State and Union Territory during the last ten years;

(b) whether the per capita income and expenditure in Bihar is less than the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the per capita income and expenditure in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The per capita income of each State and Union Territory during the last ten years is given in the attached Statement I. The household consumption expenditure data are collected by NSSO in a quinquen-

nial survey. From 1986-87 onwards such data are collected annually also, adopting a thin sample. Per capita household consumer expenditure (for 30 days) in 1977-78, 1983, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 for the States and Union Territories is given in the attached Statement-II.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State of Bihar has been implementing the development plans for increasing the per capita income of the State. The plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education and health, etc. and also for implementation of direct employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes.

STATEMENT I
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (1980-81 to 1990-91)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	(Rupees)											
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
		(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)	(P)	(Q)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1380	1657	1756	2046	2086	2296	2394	2839	3211	3364	..	..
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1561	2011	2240	2455	2793	3274	3579	3679	4236	4176	..	..
3	Assam	1200	1474	1641	1777	2182	2313	2420	2589	2772	3178	..	..
4	Bihar	878	989	1082	1242	1469	1558	1744	1846	2111	2122	..	..
5	Goa	3145	3365	4003	4127	4931	4927	5702	6209	6619	6939	..	..
6	Gujarat	1951	2390	2484	3162	3233	3077	3525	3509	4893	5404	..	..
7	Haryana	2370	2664	2967	3133	3325	3849	3950	4312	5537	6265	..	..
8	Himachal Pradesh	1698	1948	2025	2264	2283	2630	2848	3122	3622	4005	..	..
9	Jammu & Kashmir*	1455	1568	1719	1979	2111	2270	2344	..	..	..	..	..
10	Karnataka	1596	1790	1926	2285	2508	2564	2900	3254	3787	4075	..	..
11	Kerala	1494	1559	1782	2050	2238	2328	2603	2828	3076	3389	..	..
12	Madhya Pradesh*	1183	1281	1432	1746	1675	1931	1973	2433	2772	2878	..	..
13	Maharashtra	2427	2669	2813	3185	3403	3835	3997	4558	5363	6184	..	..
14	Manipur	1430	1684	1742	2018	2265	2354	2611	3008	3480	3502	3548	..
15	Meghalaya	1361	1516	1625	1831	2046	2250	2437	2893	3112	3251	..	..
16	Mizoram	1289	1383	1471	1724	2139	2658	3165	4077	..	..	..	..

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
										(P)	(Q)	(Q)
17	Nagaland.	1383	1666	1941	2251	2579	2800	3034	3361	3464	..	..
18	Orissa	1231	1380	1388	1772	1707	2072	2128	2194	2793	3066	..
19	Punjab	2675	3082	3343	3605	4028	4486	4862	5572	6274	7081	..
20	Rajasthan	1222	1392	1544	1914	1849	1978	2095	2363	3327	3595	4214
21	Sikkim	1571	1701	1926	2136	2635	3023	3472	3886	3946	4396	..
22	Tamil Nadu	1498	1776	1777	2024	2341	2620	2851	3362	3677	3894	..
23	Tripura	1323	1390	1641	1640	1962	2108	2177	..	..	..	..
24	Uttar Pradesh	1286	1349	1547	1682	1812	2032	2201	2382	2744	3072	..
25	West Bengal	1564	1735	1860	2189	2473	2561	2803	3046	3542	3963	..
26	Delhi	3843	4301	4692	4720	5042	6130	7037	7788	..	..	..
27	Pondicherry	3038	3169	3490	3806	4147	4553	4909	5622	5734	5637	..
	All India	1630	1856	2001	2300	2504	2726	2954	3286	3875	4252	..

P—Provisional.

Q—Quick Estimates.

..—Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

*—Based on old (1970-71) series.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective States for State estimates and CSO for All India per capita NNP. **Note 1 :** Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2 : The UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

STATEMENT II

Per capita household consumer expenditure (in Rs.) for a period of 30 days based on National Sample Survey Rounds

States/U.Ts.	32nd Round (1977-78)		38th Round (1983)		42nd Round* (1986-87)		43rd Round@ (1987-88)		44th Round* (1988-89)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	69.66	93.22	115.40	153.48	140.93	205.20	160.13	230.28	183.14	245.25
Assam	58.95	94.43	113.00	154.01	139.70	219.76	153.60	269.93	159.66	277.09
Bihar	57.45	83.14	93.75	138.53	117.44	191.82	136.57	186.48	152.89	227.87
Gujarat	70.30	100.92	122.72	163.61	152.71	212.45	161.20	240.65	171.55	268.84
Haryana	92.44	100.36	151.78	186.86	198.68	212.17	214.66	251.76	244.65	276.03
Karnataka	64.94	87.59	116.84	166.32	129.17	202.91	149.13	222.78	157.55	249.77
Kerala	74.22	82.73	145.20	176.36	195.78	233.90	211.47	266.22	217.97	280.01
Madhya Pradesh	59.93	90.91	100.52	144.87	122.00	204.61	141.98	235.98	152.89	234.34
Maharashtra	76.87	110.33	110.44	184.35	136.11	243.14	160.77	279.53	171.07	311.76
Orissa	52.47	86.99	98.75	151.42	114.19	216.94	127.51	225.20	147.34	256.36
Punjab	114.39	121.66	170.52	185.20	211.66	259.55	244.19	269.95	264.71	298.50
Rajasthan	108.74	95.68	127.00	159.92	157.24	229.46	177.84	237.87	218.79	264.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	63.33	86.14	112.23	163.74	139.97	218.46	154.29	248.79	170.93	251.34
Uttar Pradesh	67.34	82.50	104.49	135.48	138.77	188.41	148.67	216.73	164.73	238.22
West Bengal	59.27	97.13	104.59	169.95	139.02	242.62	149.87	249.45	169.98	268.67
North Eastern									203.02	286.89
Arunachal Pradesh	72.81	147.43	N.A	NA	NA	NA	203.72	240.38		
Manipur	67.55	81.45	131.50	138.25	161.99	171.74	190.65	200.31		
Meghalaya	73.51	124.76	131.72	227.91	134.25	253.85	174.11	331.29		
Mizoram	×	×	119.65	191.51	174.04	248.29	245.90	324.17		
Nagaland	a	137.30	a	194.86	a	369.87	a	367.00		
Sikkim	×	×	141.01	223.27	172.68	214.90	169.98	277.56		
Tripura	56.16	111.60	126.21	186.61	169.34	287.86	193.66	271.37		
North Western									247.87	368.86
Jammu & Kashmir	72.86	88.37	129.27	155.29	172.59	225.62	204.36	270.81		
Himachal Pradesh.	81.39	122.97	150.81	258.62	180.70	269.55	209.61	345.70		
Chandigarh	..	229.58	..	288.30	363.61	284.87	275.56	436.91		
Delhi	95.85	129.92	217.14	228.81	217.15	357.36	372.48	485.51		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern									227.33	247.30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	X	X	156.24	240.70	235.62	343.45	272.33	419.69		
Dadra Nagar Haveli	X	X	93.05	a	115.13	a	114.47	a		
Goa, Daman & Diu	96.67	135.09	169.11	222.45	183.71	222.74	183.65	329.49		
Lakshadweep	x	x	NA	NA	206.58	244.91	262.83	228.67		
Pondicherry	65.20	96.61	96.01	158.62	160.72	326.85	155.62	210.46		
ALL INDIA	68.89	96.15	112.45	164.03	140.93	226.02	158.10	249.93	175.10	266.85
No. of Households surveyed	99766	58162	75913	41983	16626*	9135*	41597	22703	15003*	9595*

Note : *—Based on thin sample.

@—Based on sub sample I only.

a—Outside the coverage of NSS.

NA Not available C : Excludes Arunachal Pradesh.

Source: (i) 32nd Round—Sarvekshna Vol. IX, No. 3 (Jan. 1986) (Table 3 on page S-92 to S-116, S-158 to S-184).
(ii) 38th Round—Sarvekshna Vol. IX, No. 4 (April. 1986) (Table 3 on page S-12).
(iii) 42nd Round—Sarvekshna Vol. XII, No. 4 (April-June. 1989) (Table 3 on pages S-47 to S-76, S-152 to S-181)
(iv) 43rd Round—NSS Report No. 372 (Statement II on page 17).
(v) 44th Round—Sarvekshna Vol. XIV, No. 3 (Jan.-March, 1991) (Statement S3-R on page 6 & Statement S3 U on page 7).

[Translation]

Central Investment in States

2047. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Central investment in each State and Union Territory during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the investment made in Bihar is less in proportion to its population and availability of minerals there; and

(c) if so, the plans being formulated to increase Central Investment in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Central Plan investment is

not made on a State-wise basis and thus it is not possible to give an accurate break-up. However, a statement showing the approximate estimates of Statewise break-up of Central Plan Expenditure and the percentage thereof pertaining to the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan—viz., 1985-86 (Actuals), 1986-87 (RE) and 1987-88 (BE) is given at Annexure. This is based on several assumptions and the figures so compiled at best give only a dimensional appreciation of the situation.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Central Plan investment is made for the country as a whole, keeping national priorities in view. Further, Central investment in programmes/projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries (for example: railway lines, highways, etc.). They are not meant for a particular State; the fruits of these programmes/projects get spread all over the country.

STATEMENT*State-wise Break-up of Central Plan Expenditure**Seventh Five Year Plan : 1985-86 to 1987-88**(Rs. Crores)*

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual	Revised	Budget	Total for
		Expenditure 1985-86	Estimates 1986-87	Estimates 1987-88	the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97 (0.10)	28.62 (0.15)	54.49 (0.27)	99.08 (0.18)
3	Assam	713.69 (4.43)	621.80 (3.24)	730.50 (3.60)	2065.99 (3.72)
4	Bihar	1133.68 (7.04)	1384.45 (7.21)	1393.82 (6.87)	3911.95 (7.04)
5	Gujarat	1109.99 (6.89)	1573.98 (8.20)	1585.63 (7.81)	4269.60 (7.68)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Haryana	253.14 (1.57)	249.46 (1.30)	329.64 (1.62)	832.24 (1.50)
7	Himachal Pradesh . .	200.71 (1.57)	298.54 (1.58)	325.79 (1.61)	825.04 (1.48)
8	Jammu & Kashmir . .	197.11 (1.22)	167.02 (0.87)	230.64 (1.14)	594.77 (1.07)
9	Karnataka	558.13 (3.47)	687.32 (3.58)	809.89 (3.99)	2055.34 (3.70)
10	Kerala	441.61 (2.74)	529.34 (2.76)	531.66 (2.62)	1502.61 (2.70)
11	Madhya Pradesh . .	1976.29 (12.27)	2508.83 (13.07)	1895.79 (9.34)	6380.91 (11.48)
12	Maharashtra	1302.28 (8.09)	1522.80 (7.93)	2020.66 (9.95)	4845.74 (8.72)
13	Manipur	34.33 (0.21)	50.21 (0.26)	69.04 (0.34)	153.58 (0.28)
14	Meghalaya	24.50 (0.15)	26.49 (0.14)	34.36 (0.17)	85.35 (0.15)
15	Mizoram	13.38 (0.08)	22.13 (0.12)	16.45 (0.08)	51.96 (0.09)
16	Nagaland	27.60 (0.17)	30.08 (0.16)	55.46 (0.27)	113.14 (0.20)
17	Orissa	1176.75 (7.31)	951.76 (4.96)	1126.29 (5.55)	3254.80 (5.85)
18	Punjab	254.87 (1.58)	326.03 (1.70)	473.79 (2.33)	1054.69 (1.90)
19	Rajasthan	532.23 (3.30)	648.12 (3.38)	773.42 (3.81)	1953.77 (3.51)
20	Sikkim	7.16 (0.04)	7.62 (0.04)	34.56 (0.17)	49.34 (0.09)
21	Tamil Nadu	827.80 (5.14)	964.75 (5.03)	1069.64 (5.27)	2862.19 (5.15)
22	Tripura	56.82 (0.35)	54.75 (0.29)	58.23 (0.29)	169.80 (0.31)
23	Uttar Pradesh	1702.30 (10.57)	2568.40 (13.38)	2452.45 (12.08)	6723.15 (12.09)
24	West Bengal	974.70 (6.05)	1234.13 (6.43)	1288.73 (6.35)	3497.56 (6.29)
Total States		15640.94	18612.85	19682.30	53936.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	A & N Islands	16.62 (0.10)	63.62 (0.33)	18.63 (0.09)	98.87 (0.18)
26	Chandigarh	13.50 (0.08)	12.19 (0.06)	11.58 (0.06)	37.27 (0.07)
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli. . .	1.79 (0.01)	2.10 (0.01)	1.70 (0.01)	5.59 (0.01)
28	Delhi	366.14 (2.27)	442.38 (2.30)	528.19 (2.60)	1336.71 (2.40)
29	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.58 (0.35)	53.10 (0.28)	39.42 (0.19)	149.10 (0.27)
30	Lakshadweep	1.69 (0.01)	2.43 (0.01)	9.29 (0.05)	13.41 (0.02)
31	Pondicherry	7.64 (0.05)	9.74 (0.05)	7.00 (0.03)	24.38 (0.04)
	TOTAL U.Ts.	463.96	585.56	615.81	1665.33
	Total Allocable	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	55601.42
	Unallocable Amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	12448.83
	Grand Total	19108.48*	23666.23\$	25275.54£	68050.25

Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

(*)The actual expenditure (1985-86) figures in the case of "Rural Development" were supplied by the Pay and Accounts Office.

(\$)The totals include : (i) actual expenditure, 1986-87 for "Communications" and (ii) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development".

Doordarshan Kendra at Hingoli in Maharashtra

2048. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hingoli Doordarshan Kendra in Nanded-Parbhani district of Maharashtra has started functioning; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir. A low power (100 W) TV transmitter has been functioning at Hingoli in Parbhani District of Maharashtra since 1-12-1989.

(b) Does not arise.

Income Earned by Doordarshan and Akashvani

2049. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to

state the income earned by Doordarshan and Akashvani from January 1990 till date, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): The information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Income earned by Doordarshan and Akashvani for the period from January 1990 to May, 1991 (gross)

Doordarshan		
Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1	Delhi & LPTs and Channel II	3146.58
2	Bombay & Channel II (Maharashtra)	2270.17
3	Calcutta & Channel II (West Bengal)	1176.65
4	Madras & Channel II (Tamil Nadu)	3272.40
5	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	262.81
6	Bangalore (Karnataka)	874.87
7	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1521.77
8	Jalandhar (Punjab)	381.47
9	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	316.08
10	Trivandrum (Kerala)	878.02
11	Guwahati (Assam)	1.80
12	Srinagar	0.20

In addition, Doordarshan earned Rs. 22835.29 lacs through National Network for the corresponding period.

All India Radio

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs in lacs) (Provisional)
1	Andhra Pradesh	535.64
2	Bihar	173.67
3	Delhi/Haryana	499.08
4	Gujarat	252.87
5	Jammu & Kashmir	28.94
6	Karnataka	338.88
7	Kerala	308.32
8	Madhya Pradesh	217.90
9	Maharashtra/Goa	628.49
10	Orissa	74.34
11	Punjab/Chandigarh/Himachal Pradesh	140.53
12	Rajasthan	163.82
13	Tamilnadu/Pondicherry	884.44
14	Uttar Pradesh	450.48
15	West Bengal/Assam	285.89

In addition, the Central Sales Unit of All India Radio at Bombay and Commercial Broadcast Services, Delhi have booked commercial advertisement for Rs. 526.00 lacs in the category called "Network Bookings" during the corresponding period.

Industrial Projects in Maharashtra

2050. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial projects sanctioned for Maharashtra since January, 1991;

(b) whether any of these projects is being reviewed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The following industrial approvals were granted during the period 1st Jan., 91 to 30th June, 1991 for setting up of industries in Maharashtra.

Letters of Intent 113

Industrial Licence 41

Applications registered under the De-licensed Industries Registration Scheme 81

Applications registered under the Exempted Industries Registration Scheme 105

Applications registered by the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) 24

Details, such as name and address of the Undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all the above approvals granted are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News-letter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no such general proposal. However, it is open to Government to review decision on merits.

Telecast of Films in Bhojpuri Language

2051. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films of various languages telecast on Doordarshan during the last three years;

(b) whether films in Bhojpuri language are not being telecast despite a demand to that effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) During the last three years, Doordarshan telecast 542 feature films in various Indian languages/dialects on the National Network and on Delhi and its linked transmitters. Of these, 56 feature films were in different dialects. Six of these were in Bhojpuri.

[English]

Loss incurred by IDPL, Hyderabad

2052. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad is incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years till date together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the salaries of the employees of IDPL, Hyderabad are also being paid by obtaining loan from various organisations, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to modernise IDPL and to remove its financial constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The losses incurred by the Hyderabad Unit of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) during the last 2 years and upto 30th June, 1991 are as under:—

Year	Rs./Crores
1989-90	19.68
1990-91	36.35 (Provisional)
April-June, 1991	9.65 (Provisional)

The major reasons for the losses are high wage bill, low capacity utilisation, obsolescence in technology,

high interest burden and fixed costs, non-availability of raw materials and package materials, and the constraints of working capital.

(c) No, Sir. However, accommodation through bankers is availed whenever required by the company.

(d) Remedial measures would involve a package for the whole company. Stepping up of capacity utilisation, emphasis on exports, higher sales in the trade as well as institutional markets, reduction in cost by increase in efficiencies and saving on services and utilities, improvement in the system for better collection from outstanding dues, introduction of Voluntary Retirement Schemes are some of the measures that comprise the package for rehabilitation of the company.

TV Transmitter in Buldhana

2053. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TV transmitter installed in Buldhana town of Maharashtra is defective and is not functioning properly; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Buldhana is reported to be functioning normally. However, there have been instances of interruption in the transmission from this transmitter due to failure of power supply. In order to minimise such interruptions, a diesel generator set has been provided at the Centre. Nevertheless, momentary interruption in service, each time the source of supply is changed from the mains to diesel generator and vice-versa cannot be avoided.

High Power Radio Station at Ramanathapuram

2054. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a High Power radio station at Ramanathapuram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Colour Film Project in Tamil Nadu

2055. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the setting up of a colour film project by the Hindustan Photo Films which is still pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to set up the project at Udagamandalam in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu had requested that the project for manufacture of cine colour positive films by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. (HPF) Ootacamund, may be included in the VIIIth Plan. One of the Eighth Plan proposals of HPF is to manufacture colour Photographic goods—cine colour and colour paper. The Eighth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

TV Coverage of Indian Refugees during Gulf War

2057. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for the T.V. coverage of the return journey of the Indian refugees from Kuwait and Iraq through Amman (Jordan) during the recent gulf war;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Doordarshan thereon;

(c) the number of crew members deputed for the coverage of the gulf war;

(d) whether Doordarshan had made any other arrangements for this coverage; and

(e) if so, the expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (e) The return of Indian refugees from Kuwait and Iraq through Amman during the Gulf War was covered by Doordarshan by deputing a 3-member Doordarshan team to the Gulf from 27-9-90 to 15-10-90. An expenditure of about Rs. 1.40 lacs was incurred on the team's deputation. The Gulf war was covered in the Doordarshan news bulletins by taking footage through Satellite under a regular arrangement existing between Doordarshan and the International visual news agencies like Visnews and Asiavision etc. under which Doordarshan gets coverages of major international events by paying subscription annually. Besides, Doordarshan also telecast interviews and interview based programmes on Gulf War, its impact on the Indian economy and world polity etc. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs (approximately) was spent on mounting of these programmes.

Scheme to provide Sanskrit Scholars

2058. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide competent Sanskrit scholars to offer elective courses on Sanskrit Grammar, Nyaya, Mimamsa, etc. for students of computer science;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the curricula prepared or under preparation; and

(c) the names of the technical institutions which would be appropriate for conducting such courses during the Eighth Five Year Plan so that Indian language processing activities are conducted with excellence and without loss of time?

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

(b) and (c) The Department of Electronics under its programme on Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) has initiated a scheme for preparation of curriculum guidelines and course material for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakaran, Nyaya, Mimamsa and Nirikuta to linguistics and computer scientists. Participating agencies are as under:--

- (1) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
- (2) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
- (3) Gurukul Kangdi University, Haridwar.

Computer Oriented Language Projects

2059. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the importance of Sanskrit

in solving problems relating to computer processing of Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes for involving Sanskrit scholars in Computer Oriented Language Projects on a continuing basis;

(c) the present share of budget for Sanskrit manpower vis-a-vis computer manpower;

(d) the details of various training programmes to introduce computers in Sanskrit education and research; and

(e) the names of the Sanskrit institutions identified for conducting computer training programmes at different levels?

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

(b) to (d) The Department of Electronics has funded projects under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme. The basic areas covered are:

- (i) Information processing system in Sanskrit;
- (ii) computer based semantic processing;
- (iii) Sanskrit Grammar; and
- (iv) preparation of course material, curriculum and guidelines for introduction of Sanskrit to linguistics and computer scientists;

The participating institutions are:

- (1) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
- (2) Rashtriva Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
- (3) Gurukul Kangdi University, Haridwar.
- (4) Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

(5) Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote.

The total budget approved at present under TDIL for the projects for Sanskrit and computer manpower development is about Rs. 43 lakhs. Since this relates to integrated projects involving Sanskrit and computer specialists, no individual breakup is available.

(e) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi is running certificate course for B.Ed. and M.Ed. students in the area of Computer Assisted Sanskrit Learning and Teaching.

Rebate Scheme for Coir Products

2060. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to implement the rebate scheme for Coir Products in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take any steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Shri Ashim Chatterjee Committee appointed by the Government to go into the problems of the coir industry has suggested continuance of Rebate Scheme during VIII Five Year Plan. Suggestion made by the Committee are under consideration. However, during the current financial year, necessary provisions have been made for this Scheme.

Consumer Protection and Redressal Agencies

2061. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the State level and National level consumer protection/redressal agencies established so far;

(b) whether these are functioning satisfactorily; and

(c) if so, the details of the cases taken up by the State level and national level consumer redressal councils, suo-moto, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 27 Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commissions) and 325 Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (District Forums) have started functioning in the various States/UTs except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir where the Act does not extend. State of Jammu and Kashmir has adopted its own legislation in this field. Similarly, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has started functioning from December, 1988. These redressal agencies are functioning satisfactorily.

(c) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 does not empower the state level and national level Consumer Redressal Agencies to take up cases suo-moto.

The details of the complaints filed with the State Commission/National

Commission as on 31-3-91 are as under:—

	Complaints filed (including appeals etc.)	Disposed of
1. National Commission	525	322
2. State Commissions (information received from 17 State Commissions)	4431	2671

Action plan for safe alternatives to pesticides

2062. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology has started an Action Plan to introduce safe alternatives to pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technologies thus developed will be introduced in the field through Non-Governmental Organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Department of Biotechnology, since March 1989 has launched 10 R&D projects on biological control of pests and diseases under an integrated programme involving seven institutions located in different parts of the country. Demonstrations in farmer's field have also been conducted. Pilot scale production techniques have been developed in case of Biological control agents such as Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV) of cotton bollworm (*Heliothis armigera*), NPV of tobacco caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*), Granulosis Virus (GV) of sugarcane shoot borer (*Chilo infuscatellus*), *Chrysopa* (for control of aphids, white flies and bollworms), *Tri-*

chogramma (for control of Lepidopteran pests) and *Trichoderma* and *Gliocladium* (for control of root rot deration).

(c) and (d) One of the main objectives of this programme is to take the technology developed from laboratory to the farmer's field. Efforts are therefore being made to educate the farmers about the use of biocontrol agents through multilocation field demonstration trials with active participation of local farmers. Farmer's Organizations including Non-governmental organizations, and extension workers are proposed to be involved in the next expanded scale of field demonstration, and pilot scale production.

[*Translation*]

High Power Doordarshan Relay Centre at Charkhari in district Hamirpur of Uttar Pradesh

2063. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of funds had been made in the previous plan period for setting up a High Power Doordarshan Relay Centre at Charkhari town in district Hamirpur of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Grievances Cells in Ministries/Departments

2064. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public grievances cells have been set up in various Ministries/Departments of the Union Government;

(b) the number of complaints received in each of these Ministries/Departments during the last six months;

(c) the average rate of disposal of complaints during the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make the functioning of these cells more effective?

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

(b) and (c) According to information received from various Ministries/Departments, more than four lakh grievances were received during the 6 month period from 1st January to 30th June, 1991. The average rate of disposal of grievances received in various Ministries and Departments during the last three years (1987-88 to 1989-90) was more than 75 per cent of the total.

(d) Government has emphasised from time to time the need for strengthening the grievance cells of the Ministries/Departments. The grievance cell is generally headed by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary. One day in the week is observed as meeting-less day when all officers of the ranks of Deputy Secretary and above are to be available at their desks for receiving personally public grievances. Government has repeatedly emphasised the need for atten-

ding to public grievances expeditiously with due attention to all relevant facts of the case.

Cement Factory in U.P.

2065. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a cement factory in Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving clearance; and

(c) the steps taken to set up the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) M/s. Cement Corporation of India had applied for change of location from Bhatinda (Punjab) to Bagpat (Uttar Pradesh) for setting up a cement grinding unit.

M/s. Darshan Oils (P) Limited had applied, under Exempted Industries Registration Scheme, for setting up a mini cement plant in District Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) for manufacture of cement for a capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum.

Under the revised Licensing Policy, notified recently, no Industrial Licence is required for setting up new cement projects.

Shortage of Fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh

2066. SHRI SUBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that certain types of fertilisers are in short supply in some parts of the country leading to black marketing, thus putting a heavy burden on the farmers and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure definite and timely availability of fertilisers in all parts of the country and with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) In the current crop season the requirements of major fertilisers like Urea and DAP have been, by and large, met fully. In certain parts of the country shortage of certain fertilisers like Ammonium Sulphate, CAN, Complexes, etc., has been noticed. This is due to limited production of these fertilisers in this country. In such cases, the shortage is met by supplying additional quantity of urea and DAP to meet the agronomic requirements. Certain unconfirmed reports, of late, have been received about the sale of fertilisers at premium in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has been advised to keep strict watch on the situation and to ensure that fertilisers are to the farmers within the maximum statutory price as fixed by the Government.

Exemption of Sugar Industry from Credit Freeze

2067. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to exempt sugar industry from credit freeze;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the arrears due to the farmers especially in Bihar, upto May, 1991, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) In view of the need to restrain credit expansion, the Reserve Bank of India had imposed certain limits on cash credit for the period 9th May, 1991 to 30th September, 1991. These restrictions provided, inter alia, that the

effective drawing power for the aforesaid period would be limited to either the peak level of actual utilisation during the corresponding period in the past three years or cash credit limits as they stood on 8th May, 1991, whichever was lower. However, taking into consideration the nature of controls on the sugar industry, the Banks were allowed to sanction need based credit limits not exceeding 110 per cent of the peak level of actual utilisation during the corresponding period in the past three seasons.

(c) In Bihar, as per latest available reports, the cane-price arrears for the current season amounted to Rs. 60.6 crores. The mill-wise position is given in the Statement at Annexure.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. Short name of Sugar Mill Cane price As on arrears (Rs. in lakhs)

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>North Bihar</i>			
1	Garaul . . .	91.69	31-5-91
2	Ryam . . .	116.45	31-5-91
3	Lohat . . .	257.99	31-5-91
4	Sakri . . .	131.84	31-5-91
5	Samastipur . . .	171.66	31-5-91
6	Banmankhi . . .	168.86	31-5-91
7	Lauriya . . .	570.91	31-5-91
8	Sugauli . . .	192.90	31-5-91
9	Motipur . . .	249.97	31-5-91
10	Mirganj . . .	366.75	31-5-91
11	Siwan . . .	62.04	31-5-91
12	New Savan . . .	46.33	31-5-91
13	Marhowrah . . .	161.06	31-1-91
14	Hassanpur . . .	108.71	31-5-91
15	Bagaha . . .	Information not received from the mill	
16	Harinagar . . .	820.60	31-5-91
17	Narkatiaganj . . .	313.44	31-5-91
18	Majhaulia . . .	399.26	31-5-91
19	Chanpatia . . .	246.84	31-5-91

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20	Barachakia . . .	179.04	31-3-91
21	Motihari . . .	310.32	31-5-91
22	Sasamusa . . .	224.26	31-5-91
23	Gopalganj . . .	267.29	31-5-91
24	Sidhwalia . . .	198.15	31-5-91
25	Righa . . .	292.14	28-2-91
26	Pachrukhi . . .	..	Did not work
<i>South Bihar</i>			
27	Bihta . . .	7.77	31-12-90
28	Warisaliganj . . .	91.06	31-5-91
29	Guraru . . .	13.12	31-3-91
Total . . .		6060.45	

[Translation]

Takeover of Keshoraipatan Sugar Mills

2068. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FCOB be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses incurred by the Keshoraipatan Co-operative Sugar Mill in Rajasthan after its take-over by the Government;

(b) whether the Government propose to recover the amount provided to the above said mill to compensate for the loss; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above said mill has sought financial assistance from sugarcane development fund for sugarcane development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) The outstanding loan amount of Rs. 209.55 lakhs on the date of its denotification, together with interest

thereon, is recoverable from the said sugar mill and there is no proposal not to recover this amount.

(c) and (d) The said mill had applied for a loan for cane development from the Sugar Development Fund, but its application was rejected with observation that it will be considered only after the agreement for taking back this mill was signed by the Sugar Mill. The taking-back agreement has still not been signed by the said sugar mill.

Inclusion of Famine Prone Areas Under DPAP

2069. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a report from the Rajasthan Government to include the 20 Sub-divisions of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Amer and Kotav Jhalawar under Drought Prone Areas Programme since they are famine prone area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) In the Memorandum of the Government of Rajasthan submitted to the National Committee on DPAP & DDP, a suggestion to include 20 new blocks in the districts of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Kota and Jhalawar under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) has been made, as drought causing factors operate more strongly in these areas where rainfall is less than 500 mm. per year.

(b) The National Committee headed by Shri L.C. Jain, the then Member, Planning Commission in its report submitted to Government of India in August, 1990 has recommended transfer of DPAP to States for implementation. In view of this suggestion for

transfer, the Committee was of the view that the States would themselves identify areas for future coverage under this programme. Comments of concerned State Governments on the report of the Committee have now been received and the Government of India will take a view in the matter.

[English]

Committee to Review the Programmes of Doordarshan

2070. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 718 on March 16, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the review Committee set up to review the programmes of Doordarshan has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by Committee and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps taken to expedite the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) The Review Committee referred to in reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 718 for 16-03-1990 was required to review all the programmes already approved for telecast on the National Network. The Committee was not required to submit any report. The feature films and other programmes reviewed and cleared by the Committee have since been telecast.

Interest on Late Payment of Pension and Gratuity

2071. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in commencement of pension or grant of gratuity

benefits are compensated to some extent by the grant of interest to the pensioner;

(b) if so, the rate of interest thereof;

(c) what is the modality for deciding 'delay' and whether interest is granted as a matter of course if the delay is not on account of the pensioner himself;

(d) whether there is any administrative machinery in each Ministry to oversee the observance of these instructions; and

(e) if so, whether the Ministry of information and broadcasting and various offices under its control are implementing these norms for speedy sanction of pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Rules provide for payment of interest only on delayed payment of gratuity.

(b) No interest is payable for the first 3 months from the date of retirement on superannuation and first 6 months in the case of other kinds of retirement not involving disciplinary proceedings. Beyond these periods interest is allowed at 7% per annum for the period of delay upto one year and at 10% per annum for the period of delay beyond one year.

(c) Interest is payable if it is clearly established that the delay in payment was attributable to administrative lapse and that the delay was not caused on account of failure on the part of the Government servant in complying with the procedure laid down for sanction of pension.

(d) and (e) It is the responsibility of all Ministries/Departments to ensure that Government rules and instructions are observed and complied with.

Telecast of Serial 'Lord Krishna'

2072. **PROF. RAM KAPSE:**
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the **MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast the serial "Lord Krishna" and a story from "Shrimad Bhagwat"; and

(b) if so, by when these are likely to be telecast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir, no such programme has been approved for telecast by Doordarshan so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Coir Board

2073. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for modernisation and restructuring of the Coir Industry formulated by the Task Force constituted by the Planning Board of Kerala has been accepted by the Union Government and the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the date from which it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not accepting it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The Task Force was constituted by the Government of Kerala. A copy of the Report has been sent to the Ministry of Industry, Government of India. Subsequently, the Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashim

Chatterjee, Adviser (VSI), Planning Commission. The recommendations of this Committee are under consideration.

Applications Received from Voluntary Organisations by (CAPART)

2074. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology from the voluntary organisations during the last year;

(b) the details of the projects sanctioned, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The number of applications received by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) from Voluntary organisations during last year (1990-91) was 2411.

(b) A statement showing the details of the projects sanctioned State-wise by CAPART during 1990-91 is attached in the statement-I.

(c) A statement-II showing the total amount spent (released) by CAPART project-wise during 1990-91 is also attached in statement-II.

STATEMENT I

State-wise Projects and amounts sanctioned by CAPART during 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of projects	Sanctioned amount
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..
2	Andhra Pradesh	155	256.27
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.67
4	Assam	9	15.84
5	Bihar	149	168.44
6	Chandigarh	2	5.71
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..
8	Delhi	26	56.17
9	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..
10	Gujarat	26	91.23
11	Haryana	21	14.50
12	Himachal Pradesh	16	17.43
13	Jammu & Kashmir	3	7.24
14	Karnataka	43	46.34
15	Kerala	19	20.36
16	Lakshadweep	..	..

1	2	3	4
17	Madhya Pradesh	31	43.72
18	Maharashtra	29	44.03
19	Manipur	22	23.47
20	Meghalaya	1	9.26
21	Mizoram	1	14.46
22	Nagaland	1	7.84
23	Orissa	48	58.69
24	Pondicherry	1	0.23
25	Punjab	4	9.70
26	Rajasthan	46	66.48
27	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
28	Tamil Nadu	107	128.17
29	Tripura . . . . .	..	..
30	Uttar Pradesh	259	308.17
31	West Bengal	135	319.62
	Total	1,156	1734.04

STATEMENT II

The total amount spent (released) by CAPART during 1990-91

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount spent (released)</i>
1	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	4.38
2	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	1.01
3	Integrated Rural Development Programme	0.24
4	Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development	2.80
5	Assistance to CAPART (Advancement of Rural Technology)	1.04
6	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	4.54
7	Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programmes	0.72
8	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	1.62
	Total	16.15

Re-employment on Group 'A' Post in CAT

2075. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Group 'A' Posts in the Central Administrative Tribunal are filled up by re-employment of the retired officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether re-employment on posts is made even when qualified officers are available for promotion from the feeder category; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) According to recruitment rules prescribed for various Group 'A' posts in the Central Administrative Tribunal, such posts in the Tribunal are required to be filled up by promotion or by transfer or transfer on deputation. As such re-employment of retired officers to Group 'A' posts in the Central Administrative Tribunal were resorted to for short durations only in ten cases when the eligible and suitable officers were not available for promotion or transfer on deputation. However, the term of all such re-employed officers except one is already over.

[Translation]

High Power TV Transmitter at Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh

2076. DR. PARSHURAM GAN-
GWAR: Will the Minister of IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCAST-
ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to expand the existing TV transmitter or to instal a High Power TV transmitter at Pilibhit in the Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work in this connection will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, TV service in Pilibhit district has been planned to be considerably strengthened with the commissioning of a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter under establishment at Bareilly.

Production of Vanaspati

2078. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to improve it;

(c) the production of vanaspati in the mills during each quarter since 1988 vis-a-vis their installed capacity;

(d) the quantity of edible oils, sunflower oil and soyabean oil imported each year during the last three years; and

(e) the quantity of oils likely to be imported by the end of 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the decline in the production appears to be:—

(i) Discontinuation of imported oil to Vanaspati industry w.e.f. December, 1988;

(ii) Greater availability of alternate cooking media like cheaper refined cottonseed oil, soyabean

oil etc. as compared to vanaspati prices;

- (iii) Limited availability of cheaper indigenous raw-material for manufacture of vanaspati; and
- (iv) Popularity of liquid oils especially refined oils over vanaspati.

With a view to increasing the production of vanaspati, the following steps have been taken:—

- (a) Allowing excise rebate on the usage of minor and non-tradi-

tional oils in the manufacture of vanaspati;

- (b) Vanaspati industry has been allowed to use non-ISI/thoroughly cleaned second hand tin containers for packing of vanaspati as and when there has been shortage in availability of new ISI-marked tin containers.

- (c) and (d) A statement is attached.

- (e) No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard as yet.

STATEMENT

(Qty. in lakh MTs)

1. Production of Vanaspati

<i>Oil year (Nov.-Oct.)</i>	<i>Production of Vanaspati</i>
1987-88	9.86
1988-89	9.70
1989-90	8.81

2. Production of Vanaspati (Quarter-wise) Vis-a-Vis their installed capacity since 1988

<i>Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)</i>	<i>Nov.-Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.-April</i>	<i>May-July</i>	<i>August-Oct.</i>
1988-89	2.57 *(16.08)	2.39 (16.08)	2.54 (16.08)	2.20 (16.08)
1989-90	2.30 (16.38)	2.37 (16.46)	2.30 (16.46)	1.84 (16.46)
1990-91	1.92 (16.46)	2.10 (16.69)	@2.31 (16.83)	.. (..)

*Installed capacity given within the brackets.

@Estimated.

3. *Import of Edible Oils*

<i>Oil-year (Nov.- Oct.)</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1987-88	RBDPL	8.42
	RBDPO	0.84
	RSO	3.02
	SBO	3.91
	NPO	0.93
	SFO	0.80
Under Aid	Refined RSO	0.15
	Refined SBO	0.12
		18.19
<i>Oil-year (Nov.- Oct.)</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1988-89	RBDPL	2.82
	RSO	0.33
	NPO	0.30
	RRSO	0.17
	RSBO	0.11
		3.73
1989-90	RBDPL	5.41
		(PDS) 0.66
		(NDDB) 6.07
1990-91 (Upto July, 1991)	RBDPL	0.90

Name of imported oils

SBO	—Soyabean Oil	RBDPL	—Refined Bleached Deodorised Palmolein.
RSO	—Rapeseed Oil	RBDPO	—Refined Bleached Deodorised Palm Oil.
SFO	—Sunflower Oil	NPO	—Neutralised Palm Oil.
		RSBO	—Refined Soyabean Oil.

[English]

LTC Facilities to Retired Government Servants

2079. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received memoranda from the retired Government servants forum for providing LTC facilities; and

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

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

(b) A number of memoranda have been received from the Pensioners' Associations and retired Government servants in the recent past for extension of travel concessions on the lines of LTC for serving employees or complimentary passes to Railway pensioners. It has not been found possible to accede to such requests.

Allotment of Essential Commodities to Orissa

2080. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice, other foodgrains, pamolein and sugar allotted and delivered to Orissa for public distribution from January to June, 1991, month-wise;

(b) whether the Orissa Government has demanded higher allotment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) and (c) Orissa Government had demanded allocation of 35,000 tonnes of wheat and 30,000 tonnes of rice per month from January, 1991. The State Government further requested for increase in the allocation of rice for July, August and September, 1991. The State was given an additional ad-hoc allocation of 5,000 tonnes of rice for July, 1991 and 14,000 tonnes for August, 1991.

(d) The allocation of foodgrains to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the Public Distribution System is supplemental in nature and is not meant to meet the total requirement of the State. Additional allocations of rice for the lean period from August to October, 1991 are being given.

Allocation of imported edible oil is made to States/UTs subject to availability of stocks with the Central Government.

Allocation of levy sugar is made at 425 grams per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1-10-1986. The Central Government has decided to allow 5% ad-hoc increase in the levy sugar allocations to all the States/UTs from the month of August, 1991 and will continue till December, 1991 after which the position will be reviewed.

STATEMENT

Month-wise allocation and lifting of wheat, Rice, Sugar and imported edible oils to Orissa Distributed through P. D. S.

(In tonnes)

Month	Wheat		Rice		Imported edible oil		Levy sugar
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	
January, 1991	. . . . . 25000	25200	18000	15100	Nil	250	12393
February, 1991	. . . . . 30000	24500	18000	17700	1200	184	12393
March, 1991.	. . . . . 30000	25600	18000	15700	1500	1000	12393
April, 1991 . . . . .	. . . . . 35000	24400	24000	18000	Nil	1335	12393
May, 1991 . . . . .	. . . . . 35000	28700	24000	22500	Nil	39	12393
June, 1991 . . . . .	. . . . . 25000	20400	26000	18800	220	Nil	12393

Note : Lifting of levy sugar was practically 100%.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Industry in Sahrasa in Bihar

2081. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up any industry in Sahrasa district of North Bihar;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up industry in the "no industry district"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Industrialisation of a specific district/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts in encouraging industrialisation of backward areas by offering incentives such as priority in the matter of licensing, concessional finance, etc.

[*English*]

Funds to Tamil Nadu for Supply of Drinking Water

2082. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Tamil Nadu to put an end to scarcity of drinking water there during the last two years; and

(b) the amount utilised so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Mini Mission Projects in Ramanathapuram, Salem and South Arcot districts, a sum of Rs. 25.28 crores and Rs. 21.78 crores was sanc-

tioned to Tamil Nadu during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively to provide safe drinking water in rural areas. The State Government has reported that an amount of Rs. 27.790 crores and Rs. 28.082 crores was utilised during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 29.84 crores under drinking water sector as a measure of drought relief in Tamil Nadu was approved during 1989-90. During 1990-91, Rs. 39.00 crores had been allocated to Tamil Nadu as Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for management of natural calamities including drought. 25% of this amount was to be met by the State Government from its own resources. The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 17.73 crores for the first three quarters during 1990-91 which includes an expenditure of Rs. 13.27 crores for drinking water.

Loan to Companies Registered in Tamil Nadu

2083. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies with an investment of over Rs. crores registered in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount of loan disbursed to these companies so far;

(c) the particulars of loan given to them by the Union Government and the State Governments separately; and

(d) the total number of labour employed in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Sick Heavy Industrial Units

2084. SHRI R. JEEVARATHI-NAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industrial units, State-wise;

(b) the amount invested in each unit and the number of units which have become sick; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the funds invested in the sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Data on sick industrial units in the country assisted by the banks is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. They do not maintain separate data on heavy industrial units. Data is maintained by them under two cate-

gories i.e. SSI and non-SSI. Heavy Industrial Units would fall under category 'Non-SSI'.

Most of the heavy industrial units are in the public sector. Details of all central public sector units which are in the manufacturing sector, and the investment made in each of them alongwith the State in which the registered office is located are given in the Statement attached. 39 of these are chronic loss making units. Details of heavy industrial units in the private sector are not maintained.

As announced in the recent Industrial Policy, public enterprises which are chronically sick and unlikely to be turned around will, for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation scheme, be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction or other similar high level institution created for the purpose.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Central Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>State-wise location of Regd. Office</i>
1	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	13,925	Andhra Pradesh
2	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited	17,117	Andhra Pradesh
3	Bharat Heavy Plate & vessels Limited	4,493	Andhra Pradesh
4	Bharat Dynamics Limited	17,283	Andhra Pradesh
5	Electronics Corporation of India Limited	12,319	Andhra Pradesh
6	Praga Tools Limited	2,586	Andhra Pradesh
7	Sponge Iron India Limited	2,728	Andhra Pradesh
8	Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited	1,005	Andhra Pradesh
9	HMT Bearings Limited	1,069	Andhra Pradesh
10	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	3,645	Andhra Pradesh
11	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	24,473	Assam
12	Oil India Limited	24,846	Assam
13	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corporation Limited	500	Assam

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Central Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>State-wise location of Regd. Office</i>
14	Bharat Refractories Limited	9,493	Bihar
15	India Firebricks & Insulation Company Limited	1,548	Bihar
16	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited	10,158	Bihar
17	Uranium Corporation of India Limited }	5,589	Bihar
18	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1,92,839	Bihar
19	Central Coalfields Limited	1,24,781	Bihar
20	Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited	43,775	Bihar
21	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Corporation Limited	1,464	Bihar
22	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited ¹	572	Bihar
23	Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited	1,29,901	Gujarat
24	NTC (Gujarat) Limited	19,119	Gujarat
25	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	28,551	Haryana
26	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited	66,339	Karnataka
27	Bharat Gold Mines Limited	9,837	Karnataka
28	Tunga Bhadra Steel Products Limited	1,557	Karnataka
29	Bharat Electronics Limited	28,805	Karnataka
30	H.M.T. Limited	22,113	Karnataka
31	Indain Telephone Industries Limited	65,076	Karnataka
32	Bharat Earth Movers Limited	27,006	Karnataka
33	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	66,692	Karnataka
34	Mandya National Paper Mills Limited	4,719	Karnataka
35	NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Limited	19,949	Karnataka
36	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited	208	Karnataka
37	Vignyan Industries Limited	325	Karnataka
38	Visvesvarayya Iron & Steel Company Limited	10,860	Karnataka
39	Cochin Refineries Limited	18,887	Kerala
40	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Limited	43,395	Kerala
41	Cochin Shipyard Limited	16,547	Kerala
42	Hindustan Latex Limited	2,320	Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Central Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>State-wise of Regd.</i>	<i>location Office</i>
43	Hindustan Newsprint Limited	10,026	Kerala	
44	NEPA Limited	8,736	Madhya Pradesh	
45	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Limited	19,887	Madhya Pradesh	
46	Northern Coal Fields Limited	1,85,356	Madhya Pradesh	
47	South Eastern Coal Fields Limited	1,54,960	Madhya Pradesh	
48	Indian Rare Earths Limited.	13,198	Maharashtra	
49	Manganese (Ore) India Limited	2,182	Maharashtra	
50	Western Coal Fields	1,01,758	Maharashtra	
51	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.	28,547	Maharashtra	
52	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	37,148	Maharashtra	
53	Indian Oil Blending Limited	755	Maharashtra	
54	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	47,092	Maharashtra	
55	Lubrizol India Limited	2,143	Maharashtra	
56	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	12,880	Maharashtra	
57	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	8,495	Maharashtra	
58	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited	5,416	Maharashtra	
59	Mazagon Dock Limited	45,600	Maharashtra	
60	NTC (Maharashtra North) Limited	24,647	Maharashtra	
61	NTC (South Maharashtra) Limited	29,366	Maharashtra	
62	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	85,250	Maharashtra	
63	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited	385	Maharashtra	
64	National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited	3,060	Maharashtra	
65	Maharashtra Elektros melt Limited	4,714	Maharashtra	
66	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	44,822	Meghalaya	
67	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Limited	11,975	Nagaland	
68	National Aluminium Company Limited	2,97,818	Orissa	
69	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited	143	Orissa	
70	Paradeep Phosphates Limited	48,938	Orissa	
71	Semi-Conductor Ltd.	6,228	Punjab	
72	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	41,218	Rajasthan	
73	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	243	Rajasthan	

Sl. No.	Name of the Central Public Sector Undertakings	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	State-wise location of Regd. Office
74	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	264	Rajasthan
75	Instrumentation Ltd.	5,844	Rajasthan
76	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	119	Rajasthan
77	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd	78	Rajasthan
78	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	2,53,905	Tamilnadu
79	Madras Refineries Ltd.	30,026	Tamilnadu
80	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	6,814	Tamilnadu
81	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	1,159	Tamilnadu
82	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	23,935	Tamilnadu
83	NTC (Tamilnadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.	7,549	Tamilnadu
84	Indian Additives Ltd.	500	Tamilnadu
85	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	6,09,065	Uttar Pradesh
86	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2,735	Uttar Pradesh
87	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	5,642	Uttar Pradesh
88	Scooters India Ltd.	9,963	Uttar Pradesh
89	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	6,040	Uttar Pradesh
90	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	22,516	Uttar Pradesh
91	Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	85	Uttar Pradesh
92	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.	86	Uttar Pradesh
93	Brushware Ltd.	5	Uttar Pradesh
94	British India Corpn. Ltd.	11,961	Uttar Pradesh
95	Elgir Mills Co. Ltd.	7,839	Uttar Pradesh
96	National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.,	644	Uttar Pradesh
97	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	1,181	Uttar Pradesh
98	Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited	526	Uttar Pradesh
99	Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corpn. Limited	663	Uttar Pradesh
100	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	97,430	West Bengal
101	Hindustan Copper Limited	51,794	West Bengal
102	Coal India Limited	9,34,944	West Bengal
103	Eastern Coal Fields Limited	1,86,038	West Bengal
104	I.B.P. Co. Limited	3,597	West Bengal

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Central Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>State-wise location of Regd. Office</i>
105	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,235	West Bengal
106	Braithewaite & Co. Limited	5,228	West Bengal
107	Bridge & Roof Co. Limited	1,888	West Bengal
108	Burn Standard Co. Limited	14,890	West Bengal
109	Jessop & Co. Limited	7,300	West Bengal
110	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited	7,184	West Bengal
111	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited	3,948	West Bengal
112	Biecco Lawrie Limited	2,952	West Bengal
113	Bharat Brakes & valves Limited	1,369	West Bengal
114	Hindustan Cables Limited	20,538	West Bengal
115	HISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co Limited	357	West Bengal
116	National Instruments Limited	3,365	West Bengal
117	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited	14,433	West Bengal
118	Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers Limited	20,159	West Bengal
119	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited	3,270	West Bengal
120	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited	4,808	West Bengal
121	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Limited	30,257	West Bengal
122	Legan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	89	West Bengal
123	Andrew Yule & Company Limited	5,523	West Bengal
124	Hoogly Printing Co. Limited	94	West Bengal
125	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Limited	2,178	West Bengal
126	Weighbird (India) Limited	470	West Bengal
127	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	5,779	West Bengal
128	National Jute Mfrs. Corpn. Ltd.	37,657	West Bengal
129	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited	4,161	West Bengal
130	Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Limited	2,203	West Bengal
131	Tyre Corporation of India Limited	7,168	West Bengal

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Central Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>State-wise of Regd.</i>	<i>location Office</i>
132	Bengal Immunity Limited	2,912	West Bengal	
133	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited	413	West Bengal	
134	Birds, Jute & Exports Limited	360	West Bengal	
135	Andaman & Nicobar Island Forest & Plant Development Corporation Limited	359	Andaman & Nicobar	
136	Hindustan Paper Corportion Limited	65,315	Delhi	
137	National Fertilizers Limited	73,960	Delhi	
138	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited	3,12,737	Delhi	
139	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	10,97,823	Delhi	
140	Steel Authority of India Limited	6,99,404	Delhi	
141	Bharat Aluminium Co., Limited	61,638	Delhi	
142	ONGC Videsh Limited	2,500	Delhi	
143	Cement Corporation of India Limited	64,746	Delhi	
144	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	1,16,222	Delhi	
145	Hindustan Insecticides Limited	6,173	Delhi	
146	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	89,214	Delhi	
147	Central Electronics Limited	2,995	Delhi	
148	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	17,784	Delhi	
149	Modern Food Industries (India) Limited	1,087	Delhi	
150	National Seeds Corporation Limited	3,189	Delhi	
151	State Farms Corporation of India Limited	3,137	Delhi	
152	National Textile Corporation Limited	25,856	Delhi	
153	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Limited	10,784	Delhi	
154	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited	1,42,374	Delhi	
155	Maruti Udyog Limited	17,835	Delhi	
156	Gas Authority of India Limited	1,70,912	Delhi	
157	Hindustan vegetable Oils Corporation Limited	1,185	Delhi	
158	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited	2,69,964	Delhi	
159	Intelligent Communications	51	Delhi	
160	Goa Shipyard Limited	7,010	Goa	

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Production of Black and White and Colour Televisions

2085. SHRI R. JEEVARATHI-NAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of black and white and colour TV sets being produced in the country annually;

(b) whether some colour TV kits are also being imported; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the Indian companies which have been given loans to manufacture colour televisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The annual production of TV sets during the last 3 years is as follows:—

(Million Nos.)

Year	B & W TV	CTV
1988	4.4	1.3
1989	4.0	1.2
1990	3.6	1.2

(b) As per Government policy, import of TV sets is not permitted except as per personal baggage rules.

(c) No loan has been given to Indian companies by the Central Government to manufacture TV Receivers.

233

Closure of Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant

2086. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer plant at Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh is still lying closed,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of revenue lost so far therefrom; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to reopen this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An accident took place on 10th June, 1990 on account of bursting of gas pipeline. Thereafter, FCI was directed by Directorate of Factories, Government of Uttar Pradesh to get health survey done by third party before re-starting the plant. A detailed health survey is being conducted and is likely to be completed by October, 1991. The loss of revenue is Rs. 17.22 crores so far. Decision regarding re-starting of the plant will be taken on receipt of the health survey report of the plant.

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[Translation]

Backlog of SC/ST Vacancies

2087. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services in the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct a special recruitment drive for clearing this backlog;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide legal protection to the provisions of clearing the backlog; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The backlog of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services as reported by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government in the last three years are 43504, 35647 & 31928.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) To clear the backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies, executive instructions

have been issued on 25-4-89 banning dereservation in direct recruitment. These instructions are considered adequate.

Land in Possession of Hindustan Salt Limited

2088. **SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA**: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in the possession of Hindustan Salt Limited in Sambhar Lake for production of salt;

(b) whether it is a fact that this public undertaking is unable to produce salt in the entire land; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allot aforesaid unutilised land to the educated unemployed so that these youths can get employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 19200 Acres, Sir

(b) The entire area in possession of Sambhar Salts Ltd. (a subsidiary of Hindustan Salts Ltd.) is not fit for salt production. However, the Company is utilising the suitable land to the maximum extent possible.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Employment Generating Schemes

2089. **DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA**: Will the Minister of **PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for creating employment opportunities for one crore unemployed youths every year; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans and programmes chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARD-

WAJ): (a) and (b) The employment goal of the Government is to create in the country as a whole one crore new jobs every year. The Eighth Five Year Plan would seek to reflect this goal. Details of the employment strategy to achieve this goal would be incorporated in the Plan document.

236 *Rural Area*
Quality of Rural Life

2090. **SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN**: Will the Minister of **PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the ingredients of the 'quality of life' with reference to the poor in India;

(b) the inputs required for improving the quality of life of the poor; and

(c) the success achieved so far by the Government in improving the quality of life of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Quality of rural life, with particular reference to households living below the poverty line, depends primarily on their levels of income and also on the availability of basic services and facilities of social consumption in all areas upto a nationally accepted norm within a specific time frame. Improvement in the income levels of the poor households is sought to be achieved by vigorous implementation of various development programmes and also the poverty alleviation programmes through activities under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) which provide self-employment and wage-employment respectively to the rural poor. At the same time, Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which covers components like Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Housing, Nutrition, Rural Domestic Cooking Energy,

Rural Sanitation and Public Distribution System providing for infrastructure development and Human Resource Development of the rural population is also being implemented.

(c) As a result of implementation of various development and poverty alleviation programmes, the incidence of rural poverty has declined from 51.2% in 1977-78 to 33.4% in 1987-88 as per findings of NSSO Surveys. At the same time, considerable progress has also been made in achieving the objectives laid down under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Some of the achievements are given below:

- (i) As on 1-4-1990, there were 1,30,876 sub-centres, 20,587 Primary Health Centres and 2,048 Community Health Centres in the country.
- (ii) Rural birth rate and death rate have fallen down to 32.0 and 11.1 respectively in 1989 (Prov) as against 34.3 and 13.00 respectively during 1981-85.
- (iii) Infant Mortality rate in rural areas has gone down to 98 in 1989 (Prov) from 138 in 1971.
- (iv) Expectation of life at birth has gone up to 58.1 and 59.1 for 'Male' and 'Female' respectively in 1989 (Prov) from 32.45 and 31.66 respectively during 1941-51.
- (v) Off-take of foodgrains under 'Public Distribution System' has gone up from 1.64 Million Tonnes in 1955 to 16.03 Million Tonnes during 1990-91.
- (vi) Literacy rate is up from 16.67% in 1951 to 52.1% in 1991.
- (vii) Over 65% of villages with population of 1000-1500 and over 89% of villages with population over 1500 have been connected by roads.
- (viii) By the end of Seventh Plan, 87% of rural population was covered by drinking water supply as against 54% at the end of Sixth Plan.

Supply of Fertilisers to Karnataka

2091. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for providing fertilisers to the State;

(b) the total fertilisers supplied to the Karnataka State during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and the actual demand made by the State; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of the Karnataka state for fertilisers in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total availability of fertilisers in Karnataka during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 vis-a-vis assessed demand is given below:

	(Nutrients in lakh tonnes)	
	Assessed demand	Availability
1989-90	8.26	10.02
1990-91	8.65	9.75

(c) The fertiliser requirement of the state is being met fully.

Foreign Exchange Crunch in Public Sector Undertakings of Karnataka

2092. SHRIMATI BHASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings in Karnataka which are in trouble on account of non-availability of foreign exchange.

(b) whether these public sector undertakings may not get foreign supplies due to foreign exchange crunch; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Eight out of Sixteen Central Public Sector Undertakings having their registered offices in the State of Karnataka are facing some amount of foreign exchange crunch. Efforts are on to reduce its impact on their Production Programmes.

Allotment of Essential Commodities to Karnataka

2093. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of major items allotted under the Public Distribution System to Karnataka during 1990-91;

(b) the quantity actually lifted by the Government of Karnataka; and

(c) the quantity allotted to Karnataka for 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The quantities of rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene allotted to and lifted by Karnataka Government in 1990-91 for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS) are as under:—

(in'000 tonnes)

Commodity	Allotted (1990-91)	Lifted (1990-91)
Rice	589	501
Wheat	375	325
Levy Sugar	219	(+)
Imported edible oil	44	44
Kerosene	444	440

(+) Lifting of levy Sugar is normally near 100%.

(c) The quantities of the above items allotted to Karnataka in the first five months of 1991-92 (April-August, 1991) are as under:—

(in '000 tonnes)

Rice	248
Wheat	210
Levy Sugar	90
Imported edible oil	0.56
Kerosene	171

Registration of Industries in Karnataka

2093. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from Karnataka for registration of new industries pending with the Central Government;

(b) the details of the industries registered by the Government in Karnataka State during 1990 till now;

(c) the number out of them cleared by the Government; and

(d) the time by which pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) No proposal for registration of new industrial unit for the State of Karnataka is pending at present. As per the new Industrial Policy, the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration stand abolished.

(b) and (c) The break-up of applications registered under the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration during the period from January, 1990 to July, 1991 in the State of Karnataka is given below:

Year	No. of Registrations		
	Delicensing Industries Registration	Exempted Industries Registration	DGTD Registration
1990	29	45	34
1991 (Upto July)	26	42	16

Details, such as name of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all registrations issued are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter' copies of which are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

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Revamping of Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

2095. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any investment decision for the revamping of the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reports of the foreign consultants for revamp of the project involved a very heavy investment. The alternative of revamping the nitrophosphate group of plants also involved substantial investment. In view of this, no decision has been taken for further investment.

241
[Translation]

Quantity of Sugarcane Crushed

2096. **SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugarcane crushed by sugar factories during the current season (1990-91) in Uttar Pradesh and the quantity of sugarcane for which price has been paid and the outstanding amount out of them; and

(b) by when the outstanding amount for sugarcane would be paid to the sugarcane-growing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) During the Current season 1990-91 upto 15-6-91, a quantity of 323.11 lakh tonnes of sugarcane was crushed by the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh. Of the cane price due, Rs. 1043.88 crores are reported to have been paid, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 145.31 crores as on 15-6-1991.

(b) Ensuring timely payment of cane price is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who have got the necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payment. However, the Central Government has been monitoring the position and has requested the State Governments to take requisite steps to liquidate the cane price arrears.

242
[English]

Issue of Letters of Intent for setting up of Industries in Solapur

2097. **SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in clearance of the requests for issue of letters of intent for setting up industries in cooperative sector in Solapur District of Maharashtra upto the end of June 1991; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the pending requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Between January 1988 and 30th June, 1991, 26 applications were received for grant of Letters of Intent to set up industries in Cooperative Sector in the Solapur District of Maharashtra. Out of these, Letters of Intent have been issued in respect of 8 applications and 3 applications have been rejected. The remaining 15 applications are at various stages of processing.

Computers
Use of Computers in Indological Studies and Research

2098. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for promoting the use of computers in Indological studies and research;

(b) the names of the centres identified for introducing computers in Indological studies during the Eighth Plan;

(c) the details of the plan to network these centres and other prominent Sanskrit Institutions; and

(d) the details of the monitoring mechanism to ensure result oriented implementation of such scheme?

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

(b) A number of projects have been initiated in the eighth plan, for promoting the use of computers in Indological Studies and Research, such as ancient Indian Sciences & languages, Veda, Ayurveda, Music, Vedic Mathematics, etc.

The prominent Centers include:

- (i) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.
- (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
- (iii) Electronics Research and Development Centre (ER & DC), Thiruvananthapuram.
- (iv) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
- (v) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
- (vi) Gurukul Kangri University, Hardwar.
- (vii) Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

(viii) Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote.

(c) At present, there is no such plan.

(d) The projects funded are being monitored through periodic reports submitted to the Monitoring Committee constituted by the Department of Electronics.

Journal and Periodicals
International Journal of Electronics in Hindi

2099. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to publish any International Journal of Electronics in Hindi; if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the estimated budget, the composition of the International editorial board, the organisation which would publish such a journal; and

(c) the details of the software packages in Hindi for authors, the publications and the publishers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two types of Software Packages in Hindi for Author and Publishers are presently available. These are Word Processing (WP) and Desk Top Publishing (DTP) Packages. A list of Software Packages in Hindi is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

List of Software Packages in Hindi

- (1) SHABDRATNA SUPER (TRILINGUAL WP)
- (2) VENUS DTP (BILINGUAL)
- (3) PRAKASHK DTP
- (4) MULTIWORD (WP)
- (5) AKSHAR (WP)

- (6) ALC DTP
- (7) DEVSTAR (WP)
- (8) BISSCRIPTS (WP)
- (9) HINDI BUSYWRITER
- (10) DEVNAGRI (WP)
- (11) AALEKH (WP)

*WP—Word Processing Packages

**DTP— Desk Top Publishing Packages

[Translation] 245

Non-Payment of Pension

2100. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the pensioners regarding non-payment of pension during 1989-90 and 1990-91:

(b) the number of complaints which have been disposed of; and

(c) the number of complaints pending and the time by which these will be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The system of sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. With a view to minimising delay in sanction of pensions, instructions were issued in January, 1987 making Heads of Departments/Offices accountable for strict compliance of the Government Orders for ensuring authorisation of pension and gratuity—provisional of final—by the date of retirement on superannuation. The retiring employees who did not receive Pension Payment Order by the date of retirement were advised to bring such cases to the notice of this Ministry. The number of complaints received in this Ministry during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 and their present status is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of complaints received</i>	<i>No. of complaints since settled</i>	<i>No. of complaints still pending final disposal</i>
1989—90	52	51	1
1990—91	18	9	9

The concerned authorities have been directed at appropriate level to ensure immediate settlement of pending cases.

245
Employment Avenues Generated under Rural Development Schemes

2101. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment avenues generated under various schemes sponsored by the Union Government in the rural areas of Orissa since January, 1990; and

(b) the steps taken to increase employment avenues under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The number of employment avenues generated since January, 1990 in Orissa under major poverty alleviation programmes of Government of India, viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are as under:—

- (i) Emploment Generated under RY (Up to May, 1991) 400-41 (lakh mandays).
- (ii) No. of poor families assisted under IRDP. (Upto June, 1991) 2.48(Lakh Nos.)

(b) For increasing the employment opportunities in rural areas in Orissa, Government of India have considerably increased the allocation of resources under rural employment programme, i.e. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana from 68.44 crores during 1988-89 to Rs. 126.56 crores during 1989-90 and further to Rs. 130.95 crores during 1990-91.

[English]

Continuance of English as a Compulsory Subject

2102. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations against the continuance of English as a compulsory subject in the Indian Forest Service Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UPSC set up an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Satish Chandra, ex-Chairman, UGC, to examine among other things the question relating to discontinuance

of the compulsory paper in English in certain examinations held by the UPSC. This Committee has submitted its report which is under detailed examination.

[English]

Price of Cement

2103. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the price per bag of portland cement in different regions of the country in July 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the reasons for the sharp escalation in cement prices during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the formation of a cartel by leading cement manufacturers of the country and price fixing arrangements between them; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The retail price per 50 Kg. bag of Portland Cement prevailing at four metropolitan cities of India at the end of July, 1989 July 1990 & July 1991 is given below:—

Figures in rupees

	July, 1989	July, 1990	July, 1991
Delhi	69-71	92-95	110-115
Calcutta	68-75	85-92	113-123
Bombay	70-74	90-95	105-120
Madras	66-70	84-87	97-102

(b) The main reasons for escalation in cement prices during the last two years are as under:—

(i) Regional imbalances in demand and availability of cement.

(ii) Rising input and distribution costs.

(iii) Localised infrastructure and production constraints.

(c) and (d) The Director General (Investigation & Registration) had filed an application before the MRTP Commission alleging restrictive trade practices by some cement manufacturers.

Recruitment to Indian Statistical Service

2104. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of **PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited to the Indian Statistical Service during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision to abolish the Indian Statistical Service; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The entry grade to the Indian Statistical Service is Gr. IV of the Service (pay scale—Rs. 2200-4000). 166 officers have been appointed to this Grade on promotion from the feeder posts w.e.f. 1-10-90 in terms of a Supreme Court order. No direct recruitment could be made to this grade during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990. However, the UPSC will be conducting examination in 1991, for direct recruitment to this grade of the Service.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bhopal Gas
Demolition of Housing Clusters of Bhopal Gas Victims

2105. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 60,000 Bhopal gas victims have been removed in May-June, 1991 by the local municipal authorities from their residential areas to the outskirts of the city;

(b) whether the houses of more than 5,000 gas victims had been demolished and their occupants have been rendered shelterless;

(c) whether the demolition was stopped by the Supreme Court of India on the ground that any interference

with the existing housing clusters of the gas affected people would amount to interference with the due process of law; and

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have taken notice of these demolitions and advised the State Government not to interfere with the housing clusters of the gas affected people in Bhopal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a), (b) and (d) Municipal Administration is the concern of the State Government. According to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the District administration of Bhopal has relocated 959 families from Rethghat, Sakir Nagar and Shajid Nagar to stop the pollution of the Upper Lake in April & June, 1991. These families have been settled in a systematic way on plots size of 15 ft. × 20 ft. in Gandhi Nagar, Badhwaj, Bagh Farat Afza, Abbas Nagar and Durga Nagar.

(c) The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Price Fixation of Pot, Penicillin G-First Crystals

2107. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms submitted by various drug manufacturing companies for price fixation of Pot, Penicillin G-First Crystals, have been grossly inflated leading to higher price fixation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to make the data public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA

MOHAN): (a) to (d) The price of Potassium Penicillin G-first Crystals has been fixed on the basis of cost-cum-technical study conducted by BICP of the cost structure of M/s. HAL. M/s. IDPL. M/s. Alembic and M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals. Prices of all bulk drugs are fixed on the basis of similar cost-cum-technical studies which are of confidential nature and it is not in public interest to disclose these. As per BICP Report strain employed and the technology adopted differs from manufacturer to manufacturer thereby resulting in variation in raw materials and their quantities.

Expansion of Rajasthan Desert

2108. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan desert has been expanding particularly towards Haryana and Delhi;

(b) the estimated area of the land which has turned into desert during the last decade;

(c) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has developed methods for controlling the movement of the desert;

(d) whether the Government have introduced any programme for desert control as distinct from desert development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) On the basis of the past 25 years' research work conducted by Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, it is found that there is no indication of expansion of Thar Desert towards Haryana and Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting studies in monitoring of desertification process through resource surveys.

(d) and (e) There is no other specific programme for controlling expansion of desert in Rajasthan. However, the following programmes under implementation in Rajasthan are likely to control the desertification process:

(1) *National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed Areas (NWDPR)*: This project was launched in Rajasthan in 1986 and during 7th Plan this was implemented in 104 watersheds covering 43,333 hectares in 16 districts at a cost of Rs. 5.10 crores. During 8th Plan, 188 watersheds at a rate of 1 in each block in 27 districts covering an area of 3.4 lakh hectares have been targeted for development at a cost of Rs. 135.98 crores. During 1990-92, Rs. 9.25 crores have been released for the development of identified watersheds.

(2) *Afforestation programmes under various schemes*: The total area covered under various central and state plan schemes including the World Bank aided social forestry project in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan is 2.84 lakh hectares. Total expenditure under all these schemes is Rs. 125.79 crores. Total financial assistance provided to Rajasthan under various centrally sponsored afforestation schemes/programmes during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is Rs. 10.49 crores.

Doordarshan
Telecast/Broadcast of Programmes on
Abul Kalam Azad During His
Centenary Year

2109. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes on Abul Kalam Azad broadcast/telecast by AIR and Doordarshan respectively during his centenary year; and

(b) the duration of language of each programme broadcast/telecast, radio station-wise and TV centre-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Details of programmes broadcast/telecast in the National Hook-up/network by All India Radio and Doordarshan on Abul Kalam Azad during his cen-

tenary year, are given in the Statements I and II, respectively.

Details of programmes broadcast/telecast by different stations/kendras of All India Radio and Doordarshan are not kept centrally in a compiled form.

STATEMENT I

Details of programmes broadcast by All India Radio in the National Hook-Up on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad during his Centenary Year

Sl. No.	Date of Broadcast	Programme	Language of Prog.	Duration
1	11-11-88	Homage to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Talk by Prof. Mohammed Hassan of JNU.	English	7 mts.
2	11-11-88	Maulana Azad ka Shiksha aur Sahitya mein yogdaan Discussion : Participants: 1. Dr. A.R. Kidwai, Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University; 2. Dr. Prem Kirpal, Retired Education Secretary; 3. Dr. Musrul Hasan, Jamia Milia Islamia University; 4. Dr. Namyar Singh Educationist.	Hindi	30 mts.
3	12-11-88	Maulana Azad : Talk by Rafiq Shastri of PTI Bhasha.	Hindi	10 mts
4	21-02-89	Maulana Azad : Talk A Centenary Tribute by Prof. Saiyed Nurul Hasan	English	15 mts.
5	19-10-89	Maulana Apne Khutoot ke Aiyne mein : Feature.	Hindi	30 mts.

STATEMENT II

Details of programmes telecast by Doordarshan in the National Network on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad during his Centenary Year

S.No.	Programme	Date & time of telecast	Duration and language
1	2	3	4
1	Doana-E. Raaj-Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.	9.50 p.m. on 11-11-1988	30 mts. Urdu
2	Ittihad Ka Paikar Spl. prog. on Abul Kalam Azad.	10.40 p.m. on 22-2-1989	30 mts. Urdu

1	2	3	4
3	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Memorial Lectures by Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali.	4.55 p.m. on 3-10-1989	54 mts. English
4	Yad-e-Azad-TV documentary on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.	9.52 p.m. on 11-11-1989	30 mts. Urdu
5	Itlahad Ka Pakar-A Special programme on Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Participants : Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Smt. Najma Heptullah, Shri. Malikram, Dr. B.N. Chopra, Shri. Baqar Hussain.	11.04 p.m. on 11-11-1990	30 mts. Urdu
6	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Serial. (Ep. 1)	10.00 p.m. on 6-3-90	25 mts. Urdu
7	—do— (Ep. 2)	10.00 p.m. on 13-3-90	—do—
8	—do— (Ep. 3)	10.00 p.m. on 20-3-90	—do—
9	—do— (Ep. 4)	10.00 p.m. on 27-3-90	—do—
10	—do— (Ep. 5)	10.00 p.m. on 3-4-90	—do—
11	—do— (Ep. 6)	10.00 p. m. on 10-4-90	—do—
12	—do— (consolidated version of the serial mentioned above).	11.10 p.m. on 22-2-91	30 mts. Urdu

Allocation of funds to Kerala under Rural Development Programmes

2110. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN**: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Kerala under the rural development programmes, during the last three years, year-wise and programme-wise;

(b) the actual amount utilised, year-wise and programme-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have established any independent monitoring system to keep a watch over utilisation of rural development funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The funds

allocated to Kerala during 1988-89, rural development programmes are 1989-90 and 1990-91 under the major as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Programme</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	2686.74	..	..
2 National Rural Employment programme	3586.04	..	..
3 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana . . . . .	..	6569.99	6396.19
4 Integrated Rural Development Programme	1805.79	1871.12	1871.12
5 Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	16.98	19.94	19.94
6 Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	25.10	25.42	28.73
7 Accelerated Rural Water Supply	1171.00	1076.00	1076.00
8 Central Rural Sanitation Programme . . . . .	..	..	25.00

(b) The actual amount utilised by Kerala during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 under the major rural development programmes is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Programme</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	2180.90	..	..
2 National Rural Employment Programme	4003.98	..	..
3 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana . . . . .	..	6587.35	6819.92
4 Integrated Rural Development Programme	1878.84	1926.69	2043.51
5 Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment	16.98	19.94	19.94
6 Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	15.04	8.14	8.76
7 Accelerated Rural Water Supply	1184.00	1002.00	1525.00
8 Central Rural Sanitation Programme	4.25	0.15	N.R.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has been conducting a Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme to streamline and improve the pace of implementation of the Programme. The survey work is carried out by

Independent research institutions all over the country. The last evaluation of the programme was done for the period January-December, 1989 and the report was based on the analysis of 16568 beneficiary household schedules from all the States.

Land Reforms

2111. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for the radical Land Reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Land being a State subject, the responsibility of implementation of land reforms lies with the State Governments. Various proposals for changes in agrarian laws for effective implementation of land reforms were however discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in June, 1990. The consensus in this Conference was not to undertake further changes in agrarian laws but to implement existing laws better.

The then Prime Minister in his inaugural address to the National Development Council laid a great deal of stress on implementation of land reforms as a precondition to greater agricultural productivity. He followed it up with a letter to Chief Ministers of States/UTs urging the need for unearthing of benami transactions in land, delivering physical possession of land to allottees and removing any hindrance to occupation of such land and setting up land Tribunals to deal with matters relating to land and its distribution to the poor.

The Government have already placed 222 land laws in the IXth Schedule to the Constitution to reduce litigation.

[Translation]

Medicine
Rise in Price of Life Saving Drugs

2112. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the price of life saving drugs in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether due to this rise in the price of drugs meant for T.B. patients the poor people are unable to afford the expenditure for the treatment of this disease; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps the Government propose to take to provide relief to the poor by reducing the price of life saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) In a situation of rising prices some price increases are inevitable. However, the prices of scheduled formulations like the ones required for T.B. patients are fixed keeping in view the provisions contained in Drugs (Prices Control) Orders, 1987.

Allocation of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2113. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allocation of funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been made to hill districts keeping in view their backwardness and geophysical conditions;

(b) if so, the funds allocated to the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and the number of man-days generated during 1990-91 district-wise; and

(c) how do the funds allocated to hill districts differ from the other districts of Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) Funds allocated including that of State's share to the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and number of man-days generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1990-91 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of District	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generated (lakh mandays)
1	Uttarkashi	255.30	12.91
2	Chamoli	259.13	10.30
3	Tehri Garhwal	329.88	12.70
4	Dehradun	255.52	9.83
5	Garhwal	399.82	13.92
6	Pithoragarh	331.37	12.08
7	Almora	505.64	19.92
8	Nainital	585.77	19.25

(c) Allocation of resources under JRY are made on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a state to the total rural poor in the country. From the overall allocation of the State, special allocation were made by the Government of Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, keeping in view their backwardness and hence more employment needs. In such cases, the per capita allocation for hill districts was taken the highest for any districts in State limited to a minimum allocation of Rs. 2.50 crores and a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crores. The enhanced share of such district was adjusted against proportionate reduction out of the allocation of the remaining districts of the State.

[Translation]

Shortage of Personnel in News Units of Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras of Bihar

2114. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage in the personnel doing the work of editing and compilation of news in news units of the Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to encourage the local programmes in these centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The All India Radio Stations in Bihar, at present, originate a substantial number of local programmes.

Doordarshan has only one News Unit at Patna which is an interim set up, presently putting out 30 minutes of programmes 5 days a week. The duration of the local programme will be increased as soon as a full fledged TV Studio set up is established in Patna. Both All India Radio and Doordarshan are utilising local talents.

[English]

Alleged Complaints of Corruption/ Negligence of duty

2115. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding corruption and negligence of duty at Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras of Bihar have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The complaints have been investigated and appropriate administrative action has been taken against erring officials. In some cases the charged officers have been proceeded against under the relevant disciplinary rules.

[Translation]

Scheme for Upgrading Land Records

2116. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide financial assistance to some States under the "Scheme for upgrading land record";

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to Uttar Pradesh under the said scheme; and

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

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

(b) 1989-90 Rs. 100 lakhs
1990-91 Rs. Nil

(c) During 1990-91, no proposal for release of funds under the scheme was received from the State Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government of India proposes to provide financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh in future for achieving the primary objectives such as early completion of Survey and Settlement Operations, training of staff, purchase of modern equipments required for Survey and Settlement Operations, training and preparation of land records etc. The amount of such assistance will largely depend upon the matching provision made by the State in their own budget and the innovative proposal made by them to bring about improvements in Land Revenue Administration and infusion of technology in Land Records Management.

[English]

Assistance to Maharashtra for Industrial Development

2117. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had sought more financial assistance for the industrial development of the State during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Government during 1990-91 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Selection of Districts under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2118. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts selected under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

in the rural area of Uttar Pradesh and the number of persons provided employment during 1990-91;

(b) the names of other Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether there is any check to find out as to whether the amount given has been spent properly under the rural development programmes;

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

(e) the time by which the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is likely to be implemented in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented already in all the rural districts of Uttar Pradesh. The progress under JRY is monitored in terms of employment generation and not in terms of number of persons provided employment. The employment generated during 1990-91 in Uttar Pradesh was 1628.77 lakh mandays.

(b) The Centrally schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

- (1) Poverty Alleviation Programmes which include Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDPA) and its subsidiary schemes of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) & Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DW CRA) and Rural Employment Programme viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).
- (2) Area Development Programmes like Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

(3) Other Rural Development programmes which include:

(i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme & Technology Mission.

(ii) Agricultural Marketing & Rural Godowns.

(iii) Land Reforms.

(iv) Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(v) Strengthening of Training Infrastructure.

(vi) Assistance to voluntary organisations through Council for advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

(c) and (d) Rural Development Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are reviewed through periodical reports and returns viz. Monthly, Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports received from the State Governments. Besides, for effective implementation of the programme, a number of field visits for each supervisory level officers at the State/District/Block level are also conducted. The Central Government officials also make the field visits to review the qualitative/quantitative aspects of the programme. The periodical report and the field visits by the Central/State officials enable them to monitor the progress of the programme and to take appropriate corrective measures, wherever necessary. Besides, there are institutionalised checks prescribed in the Acts, Rules, Manuals and Accounts Code applicable to rural local bodies to ensure that the public funds are spent properly.

(e) Requisite reply is given in part (a) of the Question.

Automobile
Export of Scooters

2119. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether scooters are being exported to various countries by the scooters manufacturing companies;

(b) since when scooters are being exported by these companies and the

target fixed for the year 1991-92; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange likely to be earned through the export of these scooters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Details of exports of scooters by the major manufacturers are:

<i>Name of Manufacturer</i>	<i>Exporting since</i>	<i>(Nos.) Target 91-92</i>	<i>(Rs. crores) FE to be earned</i>
1 M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	1972-73	12000	22.00
2 M/s. Kinetic Honda Ltd.	1990	5000	9.36
3 M/s. Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.	1988-89	500	0.65
4 LML Limited	1987	7000	10.00

Uttar Pradesh
Setting Up of Industries in Deoria and Balia

2120. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases for setting up/registration/giving licences to various industries in Deoria and Balia are pending with the Government since long;

(b) if so, the names of such industries and the sectors to which they belong; and

(c) the action taken to give approval to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) As on 30th June, 1991, 13 and 2 applications for grant of Letters of Intent for setting up of industrial units in the Districts of Deoria and Balia of Uttar Pradesh respectively were pending. No application for registration of industries in respect of these districts is pending with the Government. As per the new Industrial Policy, Industrial Licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to se-

curity, strategic concerns etc. The various schemes of registration of industries stand abolished under the New Policy.

TV Relay centres at Khamgaon, Akot and Hinganghat in Maharashtra

2121. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been accorded to set up television relay centres at Khamgaon, Akot and Hinganghat in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the work has been started at these centres; and

(c) if not, the time by which the work at these relay centres is likely to be started and completed;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Plans have been made for establishment of low power TV transmitters, one each at Akot, Hinganghat and Khamgaon in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Action to select suitable land sites has been initiated and orders for supply of major equipment in respect of the projects at Hinganghat and Khamgaon have been placed. All the three transmitters have been planned to be commissioned into service in the latter half of 1992.

269 *Maharashtra*
Increase in capacity of Doordarshan Kendra at Akola

2122. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of Doordarshan Kendra at Akola in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to increase the radiating power of the low power TV transmitter functioning at Akola. However, plans have been made to set up another low power TV transmitter in the area for improvement of coverage of the district.

⁹
 [English]
Connecting villages with all weather roads

2123. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages connected with all weather roads as on April 1, 1991, State-wise;

(b) the target for connecting villages with roads during 1991-92, State-wise;

(c) whether any time bound programme has been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d) Construction of rural roads is basically the responsibility of the State Governments and is covered under the State-Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Information in this regard is being collected from the respective State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

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Selling of sub-standard goods by Kendriya Bhandar Stores

2124. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the stores of Kendriya Bhandar are selling sub-standard goods;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that the stores of Kendriya Bhandar at Peshwa Road, Gole Market is selling often very inferior and contaminated pulses and also runs short of goods and that the consumers are not treated properly;

(c) whether it is a fact that contaminated and fested pulses are washed and dried and then sold and if so, the action being taken against guilty salesmen; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the functioning of the Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) Complaints about the Kendriya Bhandar selling sub-standard goods have been brought to the notice of the Government in the past. The Bhandar's manage-

ment had been directed to look into these complaints. The investigation conducted by the management revealed that these complaints were without substance. The Kendriya Bhandar is known for selling quality goods at reasonable prices. It has three branch stores in the Gole Market area viz. at Peshwa Road, DIZ Area and at Kali Bari. No specific complaint about the quality of pulses or about the behaviour of the sales staff have been received regarding these stores. It may also be pointed out that there is no shortage of essential commodities at these stores. The supply position and working of the stores is constantly monitored and corrective action taken where necessary.

[*Translation*]

Food Processing Industries Ministries in States

2125. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the States to constitute a separate Ministry of Food Processing Industries so that the export of agriculture produce and processed fruits could be made from all the States;

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto; and

(c) the names of the States which have not constituted separate Ministry of Food Processing Industries so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries had, however, requested State Governments to form Nodal Agencies to coordinate all activities connected with the development of food processing sector in the States.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Production of Newsprint by National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepalnagar

2126. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepalnagar has produced less newsprint in comparison to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Nepalnagar (formerly the National Newsprint and Paper Mills) produced 75,512 MT of newsprint during 1990-91 as against 51,575 MT in 1989-90.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps are on to further improve machine performance for better capacity utilisation.

[*Translation*]

Increase in storage capacity of essential commodities

2127. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the storage capacity of Essential Commodities for the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the storage capacity of wheat, rice, edible oil and sugar in the country, State-wise;

(d) the number of godowns constructed State-wise; during the last three years;

(e) the names of the places where new godowns are being constructed; and

(f) the time by which their constructions are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main central agencies engaged in the construction of storage capacity are Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). The additional capacities proposed to be constructed by them during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 are as follows:

FCI 4.23 lakh tonnes

CWC 15.00 lakh tonnes

Besides, the State Govts. and their agencies, State Warehousing Corporations, Co-operatives etc. are also constructing storage capacity.

(c) Storage capacity is generally not created exclusively for any particular commodity. State-wise total storage capacity available with FCI and CWC is given in the Statement I.

(d) The number of godowns constructed by FCI and CWC during the last three years are given in the Statement II.

(e) and (f) The places where new godowns are under construction by FCI and CWC and which are likely to be completed by March, 1992 are given in the Statement III.

STATEMENT-I

Total storage capacity available with FCI and CWC as on 1-4-1991.

Capacity (in lakh tonnes)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>F.C.I.</i>	<i>C.W.C.</i>
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	..
2	Andhra Pradesh	23.93	10.72
3	Assam	2.87	0.42
4	Bihar	6.41	1.70
5	Goa	0.28	0.19
6	Gujarat	9.05	3.09
7	Haryana	15.93	2.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.25	0.05
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	..
10	Karnataka	3.99	1.78
11	Kerala	5.35	0.70
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.46	5.93
13	Maharashtra	14.99	8.24
14	Manipur	0.14	0.003
15	Meghalaya	0.21	..
16	Mizoram	0.12	0.02

1	2	3	4
17 Nagaland		0.16	0.13
18 Orissa		3.83	1.23
19 Punjab		54.22	6.06
20 Rajasthan		12.05	1.46
21 Sikkim		0.08	..
22 Tamil Nadu		6.91	6.20
23 Tripura		0.38	0.24
24 Uttar Pradesh		26.99	9.49
25 West Bengal		13.06	5.95
26 Chandigarh		0.54	0.18
27 Delhi		4.37	1.60
28 Pondicherry		0.41	0.11
Total		221.08*	67.77

*This includes 21.92 lakh tonnes hired from CWC.

STATEMENT II

Godowns constructed by Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of godowns constructed by Food Corporation of India during			No. of godowns constructed by Central Warehousing Corporation during		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	..	1	..	..
3	Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	..
4	Bihar	1	..	..	2	..	..
5	Gujarat . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
6	Haryana . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..
7	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	1	1	2	..	..
8	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	2	..	..	..
9	Karnataka	1	..	..	1	1	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Kerala . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..
11	Madhya Pradesh	1	..	..	6	2	..
12	Maharashtra	2	1	1	7	6	3
13	Mizoram	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	1	1	..	1	..	..
15	Punjab	2	1	..	2	1	2
16	Rajasthan	1	..	..	1	1	1
17	Sikkim	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..	..	4	2	1
19	Tripura	1	..	1	1	1	..
20	Uttar Pradesh	5	2	1	4	..	3
21	West Bengal . . . . .	..	1	..	3	4	2
22	Delhi	1	..	..	1	2	1
	Total	23	10	9	39	23	13

STATEMENT III

Names of the places where new Godowns are being constructed by Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation during 1991-92

<i>F.C.I.</i>		<i>C.W.C.</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>
1	Passighat	1	Dhubri
2	Ghevra	2	Karnal
3	Karunagapalli	3	Gulberga
4	Bazpur	4	Gadag
5	Lawengtlai	5	Narsingpur
6	Mon	6	Sohagpur
7	Baran	7	Chilkaltbana
8	Barmer	8	Kolhapur
9	Chandera	9	Pune
10	Hanumangarh	10	Akola
11	Keshorampatnam	11	J N Port New Bombay
12	Srivijayanagar	12	Waluj
13	Kumarghat	13	Berhampore
14	Bulandshahar	14	Jeypore
15	Kosikalan	15	Sambalpur
16	Mathura	16	Moga
17	Partapur	17	Raninagar
18	Moradabad	18	Berhampur
19	Varanasi	19	Taragaon
20	Roza		
21	Dhankuni		

Doordarshan

Telecast of award winning regional films

2128. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast the regional films which have won the award for being the best films on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the names of such films to be telecast in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Doordarshan has been telecasting Award Winning regional language feature films on the National Network of Doordarshan.

(b) The following are the names of regional feature films which have been tentatively scheduled for telecast on the National Network of Doordarshan in the near future:

- (1) Santu Rangili (Gujarati)
- (2) Namma Makkalu (Kannada)
- (3) Chetugu Chinte (Kannada)
- (4) Valarthu Mrugangal (Malayalam)
- (5) Nava Janma (Oriya)
- (6) Udeekan (Punjabi)
- (7) Annayin Anai (Tamil)
- (8) Akash Kusum (Bengali)

Adulteration in Cement in Delhi

2129. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of adulteration in Cement have been received during the last three months in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) It is reported that during the period 1-5-1991 to 31-7-1991, five cases have been registered by Delhi Police, under the Indian Penal Code/Essential Commodities Act, relating to adulteration of Cement. Eleven persons have been arrested in this regard.

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Industrial Processes developed by CSIR

2130. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various industrial processes developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories have been sold to entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such industries which have gone into production by using such industrial processes and how many of them have rejected these processes after finding them non-viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARFT ALVA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The processes developed by CSIR laboratories have been licensed to industry. Of these processes around 45% have been productionised. Names of important processes licensed/productionised along with names of industries are given in the statement enclosed. Some of the units availing CSIR technology have subsequently switched over production to other products on account of changed market/economic scenario and altered fiscal conditions.

STATEMENT

Important CSIR knowhow licensed/productionised

<i>Name of Industry/Licensee</i>	<i>Technology/Knowhow</i>	<i>Developed by laboratory</i>
I. Chemicals		
Bush Boake Allen India Ltd., Madras	Glyoxalic acid	CECRI
Godavari Cal Gluce Chems Ltd., Hyderabad and 11 other parties	Calcium Gluconate	CECRI
Eastern Naphtha Chemicals, Dhanbad	B-Naphthol, Cresol, Resorcinol	CFRI
Coal Chem Complex, Singaruni Collieries, Naspur (AP)	LTC of Coal	CFRI
Kadwani Chemicals, Gondal	Precipitated silica	CSMCRI
Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani	Butenediol	NCL
Hindustan Polymers, Visakhapatnam	Ethylbenzene from ethyl alcohol & benzene	NCL
Dhamapur Sugar Mills Ltd., New Delhi	Ethanol form molasses	NCL
Diamines & Chemicals Ltd., Kalol	Ethylenediamine	NCL
Hico Products Ltd., Bombay	(i) Methylchloro-silanes (ii) Monochloro Acetic Acid	NCL
Maize Products, Ahmedabad	Sorbitol	NCL
Metoil Corporation, Jamshedpur	Metasave, Corrosion inhibitor	NML
II. Agrochemicals		
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi	(i) Butachlor (ii) Diptrex & DDVP (iii) Endosulfan	IICT IICT NCL
Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd., Pune	(i) DDVP (ii) Diazinon (iii) Monocrotophos (iv) Phosphamidon (v) Quinalphos	IICT IICT IICT RRL, Jt IICT, RRL, Jt
National Organic Chemical Indus. Ltd., Bombay	(i) DDVP (ii) Monocrotophos	IICT IICT

<i>Name of Industry/Licensee</i>	<i>Technology/Knowhow</i>	<i>Developed by Laboratory</i>
Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Calcutta	(i) Dimethoate (ii) Ethion	NCL
III. <i>Drugs & Pharmaceuticals</i>		
CIPLA Ltd., Bombay	(i) Gugulipihd (ii) Vinblastine & vincristine sulphate	CDRI NCL
Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum	Centchroman	CDRI
FDC Ltd., Bombay	Timolol maleate	IICT
CIPLA Ltd., Bombay	(i) Azidothymidine (AZT) (ii) Omeprazole	IICT
Cadila Laboratories Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gemifrozole	IICT
IV. <i>Leather and Auxiliaries</i>		
Balmer Lawrie Co., Ltd., Calcutta	Alcrotan & Alutan	CLRI
V. <i>Plant and Machinery/Equipment</i>		
BHP & V. Visakhapatnam	Titanium substrate insoluble anodes	CECRI
Greenfield Tractor, New Delhi	Rotillor	CMERI
PSIDC, Chandigarh	Tractor (20 hp)	CMERI
Several Small Scale Units	Safari/quick setting clamps	CMRS
VI. <i>Electronics and Instrumentation</i>		
Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	1 KW Klystron	CEERI
Mini Circuits P. Ltd., Bangalore	Hybrid micro-circuits	CEERI
Satwik Electric Controls P. Ltd., Nasik and 2 others	Microprocessor based pan monitoring system	CEERI
Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., Calcutta & V.K. Industries, Pilani	Microprocessor based monitoring system for mine winder	CEERI
Computer Controls, Ghaziabad and 2 others	Process control instrument for sugar industry	CEERI
Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad	150 KV Thyristor Converter	CEERI

<i>Name of Industry/Licensee</i>	<i>Technology/ Knowhow</i>	<i>Developed by laboratory</i>
VII. Building Materials		
Jagadhatri Brick Indus., West Bengal and 10 others	Fly Ash Bricks	CFRI
Sur Enamel & Stamping Works Ltd., Calcutta	Insulating bricks from rice husk ash	CGCRI
VIII. Food		
Kaira Milk Co-op. Union Ltd., New Delhi & Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corpn., Hyderabad	Baby Food from Buffalo Milk	CFTRI
Modern Food Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Cola Flavour blends	CFTRI
Rasana Food Prods. P. Ltd., Udupi and 62 others	Instant Mixes-idli, Dosa, Vada, Jalabi, Jamun, Rasam, Sambhar.	CFTRI
Midland Fruit & Veg. (I) P. Ltd., New Delhi and 8 others	Liquid Fruits	CFTRI
Dalmia Dairy Industries, New Delhi	Optimised milk food	CFTRI
Kodagu Foods P. Ltd., Bangalore & Indian Forest Food Inds., Vidisha and 12 others	Tamarind Juice	CFTRI
Satya Sai Food Products., Madras. & S.A. Enterprises, Bangalore and 21 others	Tamarind Powder	CFTRI
IX. Glass and Ceramics		
Indo Flogates Ltd., Calcutta & Carborandum Universal Ltd., Madras	Low Moisture castables	CGCRI
Enamelnagar Development Corpn., Calcutta	Ceramic colors	CGCRI
Hindustan Gypboard Indus., New Delhi & Ganesh Agro Industries, New Delhi	GRG composite board & plaster of paris	CGCRI
Kumardhubi Fire Clay & Silica Works Ltd., Calcutta and 6 others	Matt glazed tiles	CGCRI
Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur	New varieties of optical glass	CGCRI
X. Others		
A.V. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Madras and 3 others	PTC for cardamom	NCL
Mysore Lac & Paint Works Ltd., Mysore	(i) Indelible ink (ii) Black stamp cancellation ink	NPL

Doodhagan, Assam
Dhubri T.V. Relay Centre

2132. **SHRI NURUL ISLAM:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for converting the Dhubri T.V. relay centre into High Power T.V. relay centre or Programme Production Centre; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to set up either a high power TV transmitter or a programme production centre at Dhubri because of the constraint on financial resources.

Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

2133. **SHRI SOBHANADRE-ESWARA RAO VADDE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards reimbursement under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme;

(b) the likely date by which the amount will be re-imbursed to the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The Central Government have received claims worth Rs. 23.88 crores from Government of Andhra Pradesh for reimbursement under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme expired on 30-9-1988. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations were advised that

only subsidy amounts in respect of projects approved by the State Level Committees/District Level Committees on or before 30th September, 1988 and paid before 30th September, 1989 (for non-manufacturing units) and 31st December, 1989 (for manufacturing units) would be reimbursed by the Central Government. As the claims from Andhra Pradesh were not approved before 30-9-1988, they are not eligible for reimbursement.

Families benefited under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

2134. **SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries each amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have crossed the poverty line during the last two years and current year vis-a-vis the number of families assisted in each category State-wise:

(b) whether there has been an adverse impact of IRDP during these years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to further strengthen the IRDP to bring down the incidence of poverty at a faster rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Statement-I indicating the number of families assisted during the last two years

in each category is attached. The figures for the current year will be available only after the close of the year.

No separate figures of SC & ST families crossing the poverty line are available. However, the Ministry conducts concurrent evaluation through reputed Research Organisations to assess the impact of programme on sample beneficiary families. The position differs from state to state. As per the findings of the latest concurrent evaluation (January 1989 to December 1989), the state-wise position of families who have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6,400 is at enclosed Statement II.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some major steps to improve IRDP are as follows:

- (1) For facilitating greater coverage of women under IRDP, group approach for women beneficiaries was extended to all Districts from January, 1, 1990. Under this approach, groups of women forming thrift and credit societies would be provided matching grant for a revolving fund equal to the amount of savings generated by the groups. The matching grant would be subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15,000 per group.

From 1991-92, 50 Districts will be covered under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas Programme (DWCRA) as against 25 per annum earlier. The target for coverage of women beneficiaries has been increased from 30% to 40% of total families assisted with effect from 1-4-1990.

- (2) 3% of IRDP benefits are earmarked for the physically Handicapped. The ceiling on subsidy has been enhanced to 50% with a monetary limit of Rs. 5,000.

- (3) Additional dose of assistance is available to families assisted during the Sixth and Seventh Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line.

- (4) Further the target for coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families has been enhanced from 30 to 50%. The ceiling on subsidy has been enhanced to 50% of the total project cost, subject to monetary ceiling of Rs. 5,000 from 1990-91 onwards for Scheduled Caste families bringing them on par with Scheduled Tribes.

- (5) The Eighth Plan seeks to provide more opportunities for productive employment. It has, therefore, been decided that training facilities under TRYSEM should be stepped up considerably. To streamline training under TRYSEM the financial provisions for TRYSEM training are to be delinked from that of IRDP from 1991-92. Separate budget grants will not be provided.

- (6) The Manual for IRDP and Allied Programmes of TRYSEM and DWCRA has been fully revised and updated to facilitate better implementation of IRDP.

STATEMENT I
Details of Families Assisted during

Name of the State	1989-90			1990-91		
	Total families assisted	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total families assisted	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	256228	95872	28568	263391	101350	31485
2. Arunachal Pradesh	8532	..	8532	8423	..	8423
3. Assam	61146	3787	12209	30345	5227	11263
4. Bihar	449033	145002	72787	415814	131803	67315
5. Goa	3858	86	..	32200	20	..
6. Gujarat	102465	15055	35405	72426	10922	27549
7. Haryana	55657	17310	..	34179	14551	..
8. Himachal Pradesh	30417	15320	2742	17037	8066	1691
9. Jammu & Kashmir	14375	1540	..	13008	2225	..
10. Karnataka	140275	36231	4147	125027	41276	4246
11. Kerala	74150	23034	2711	60877	27860	2478
12. Madhya Pradesh	325995	70096	183190	345514	79597	116367
13. Maharashtra	248059	51473	44044	214199	57889	37921
14. Manipur	3716	2	1881	4962	72	2227

15. Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	.	2320	3134	3	3131
16. Mizoram	.	.	.	.	4982	4982	3366	..	3366
17. Nagaland	.	.	.	.	4932	1932	4429	..	4429
18. Orissa	.	.	.	.	185969	42832	149612	36541	48287
19. Punjab	.	.	.	.	56128	29593	35944	18198	..
20. Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	159039	51986	135604	40674	27773
21. Sikkim	.	.	.	.	1717	88	1422	86	402
22. Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	221509	107008	181842	88846	3611
23. Tripura	.	.	.	.	12275	1829	12222	1727	4112
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	630024	289377	508840	272106	3123
25. West Bengal	.	.	.	.	291847	102360	226608	82287	13337
26. Andaman & Nicobar	.	.	.	.	1939	..	..	..	..
27. Chandigarh	.	.	.	.	0	..	..	..	..
28. D. & N. Haveli	.	.	.	.	387	..	311	7	29
29. Delhi	.	.	.	.	2575	977	1567	600	..
30. Daman & Diu	.	.	.	.	726	31	592	12	131
31. Lakshadweep	.	.	.	.	209	..	139	..	139
32. Pondicherry	.	.	.	.	2089	520	2078	636	..
Total	.	.	.	.	3851373	1101409	2897767	1022531	423505

STATEMENT II

Concurrent evaluation of IRDP (3rd Round) Families Crossing the Poverty Line

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Poverty Line of Rs. 6,400.00</i>
1 Andhra Pradesh	23.41
2 Arunachal Pradesh	24.50
3 Assam	39.05
4 Bihar	42.63
5 Goa	10.53
6 Gujarat	18.65
7 Haryana	10.00
8 Himachal Pradesh	36.67
9 Jammu & Kashmir	51.09
10 Karnataka	5.59
11 Kerala	27.96
12 Madhya Pradesh	10.57
13 Maharashtra	23.83
14 Manipur	31.82
15 Meghalaya	13.92
16 Mizoram	57.67
17 Nagaland	45.00
18 Orissa	11.54
19 Punjab	43.28
20 Rajasthan	38.58
21 Sikkim	20.00
22 Tamil Nadu	12.37
23 Tripura	31.67
24 Uttar Pradesh	39.28
25 West Bengal	18.27
26 A. & N. Islands	85.00
27 Chandigarh	50.00
28 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.00
29 Delhi	50.00
30 Lakshadweep	50.00
31 Pondicherry	10.00
All India	27.81

Uniform Price for Levy Sugar

2135. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-
SAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed different prices for sugar for distribution in rural and urban areas on the basis of a dual price policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to have uniform price for levy sugar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir. Levy sugar is distributed through the Public Distribution System at a uniform retail issue price throughout India.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Role of Private Sector

2136. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to favour the role of private sector in the country's economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in such a reorientation of the policies, the private sector is proposed to be given its due share; and

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) India has traditionally followed a mixed economy where both the public sector and the private sector have their assigned roles. The private sector will have its due share in the country's future plans. Its role in the economy is reflected in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the industrial policy statement placed before Parliament on 24th July, 1991 and other policy statements of the Government.

Visit of Japanese Delegation

2137. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Japanese delegation had visited India during July, 1991;

(b) if so, whether discussions on Japanese investment in industries in India were held;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any modalities for such investment have since been finalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (e) A Japanese delegation led by Mr. Eme Yamashita, Chairman, Japanese Section, Japan-India Standing Committees, visited India to attend the 14th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the India-Japan Business Co-operation Committee, held in New Delhi on 23-24 July, 1991. It is reported that during the meeting the business delegates from both the countries reviewed trends in Japanese investment in India and opportunities for fresh investments.

Some members of the delegation also called on the Finance Minister, Minister of State for Industry and Minister of State for Commerce. During the meetings the Japanese side was apprised of the approach of the Government of India to encourage Japanese investment in India. The need for the induction of high technology from Japan into India and identifying new initiatives to promote greater economic co-operation between the two countries was also stressed.

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[Translation]

Production of Films on Great Personalities

2138. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

The time by which a telefilm on the life of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be produced and released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): Doordarshan had telecast films on the life of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel produced by Films Division and also by the Government of Gujarat from time to time. A special programme on the life and works of Sardar Patel was telecast on 12th July, 1991 in commemoration of conferment of Bharat Ratna on Sardar Patel posthumously. Films Division is likely to produce a documentary film on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Doordarshan has, however, no proposal at present to commission a telefilm on the life of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

[English]

Ginger Processing Centre in Kerala

2139. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a ginger processing unit in Wynad District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the place where it is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, the stock of foodgrains, sugar and edible oil allotted to the Madhya Pradesh Government during 1990-91 by the Central Government has not been fully utilized by the former, as a result of which the prices of edible oils have sky-rocketed in Madhya Pradesh during the last year. Despite the acute shortage of this commodity, the Madhya Pradesh Government is not lifting its allotted quota. At present, the fair-price shops in Madhya Pradesh controlled by the B.J.P. Government have no stocks of wheat and rice or edible oils... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur) : The hon. Member says that the quota has not been lifted. My contention is that the Central Government is not giving the allotted quota to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is the answer to my question. They have not taken the allotted quota. They have not lifted the quota of edible-oil. They are helping the blackmarketeers... (*Interruptions*) I have raised the question of non-availability of edible-oil. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: You can ask the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you are saying is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir I can very well understand the concern of the hon. Members on the supply of very essential commodities for consumption by the people. I would draw the attention of the Minister for Civil Supplies here and I would request him to place the situation before the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough. Now please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious matter. In the context of the assassination of former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I would like to say that the intelligence agencies totally failed in their task. Ideally, there should have been a suo-motu statement from the Government because the terms of reference of the commission of inquiry set up by the Government are limited to the events following the assassination. Why is the Government silent as regards the conspiracy behind the assassination? A number of questions arise because the country's intelligence agencies like I.B. and RAW have a presence in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. It was alleged that the Karunanidhi Government was dismissed because it leaked the reports of intelligence agencies. Our Home Minister has said that Foreign powers are behind the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would like to know the reports of intelligence agencies in this matter. If they did not give any reports then I would call them total failures. I have some information and would like to give an example...

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No, examples...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, it is a matter of serious concern that an LTTE delegation led by Kasi Anandan met Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 4th March in Delhi. An agent of RAW was part of the delegation and this agent sent a coded letter towards the end of March. This letter was decoded after three months. I would like to know the message sent by the agent who is at present untraceable. After Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated the Lt. Governor of Delhi, Delhi's Police Commissioner and a dozen police officers were removed from their posts.

Sir, why has no action been taken against I.B. and RAW for their failure? If these intelligence agencies could not protect the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, they may also prove to be a total failure in the case of country's security as well. The Government should make a statement and the terms of reference of the Commission of inquiry should be extended to finding out the ramifications of the conspiracy that led to the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi so that this house and the country could know the facts...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri, Harikewal Prasad...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker Sir, Through you I would like to draw the attention of the House....

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Where is the agent of RAW who was part of the delegation that met Rajiv Gandhi?

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Sir, in the last elections, the General Manager of North-East Railway, Gorakhpur and officials of the previous Government tried to scuttle my efforts to get elected. The public of my constituency did not commit any

crime by defeating the ex-Railway Minister Shri Janeshwar Mishra. Before his defeat, the Divisional Railway Manager and the General Manager conspired to introduce a train between Bhatni and Varanasi to help him get elected. The local people had a long-standing demand for such a train. The local people were demanding introduction of a train at any point of time from morning to evening and a train was introduced in May. When I was declared elected on the first of July, the train service was discontinued. The hon. Minister said that the public in my constituency had committed a crime by electing me and this has led to the discontinuation of the train service. So I would like to know...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, you have had your say...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : The people of Salempur will start a 'Rail Roko' agitation. Sir, yesterday you had threatened me in anger that you would cancel my Membership. Why have the people of my constituency elected me? To voice their grievances through me. Sir, if you don't protect the rights of the Members, then who will? *(Interruptions)* I would like to draw the attention of the leader of this august House that if appropriate action is not taken then I would have to relinquish my Membership of this House on 9th of this month and I wouldn't care about it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not appreciate these kinds of threats. If you do that, I will take necessary action against you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD We should at least be informed of the Government's decision. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the current state of affairs in the Delhi Development Authority. DDA is an important organisation, but of late it has become the haven of corruption and is exploiting both the farmers and the general public. In 1980-81, I, as the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee, looked into its functioning. At that time also, I concluded that this organisation was making maximum profits by purchasing farmers' land at very cheap rates. Recent report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India says that during the last 10 years, Rs. 50 crore has been swindled away in this organisation. DDA builds houses for the poor, which tumble down because of the substandard quality of cement used in construction, thereby endangering the lives of people. Such an important organisation in Delhi like DDA, has become the centre of corruption and symbol of inefficiency and irresponsibility. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the functioning of DDA and urge the government that an inquiry may please be ordered to investigate its functioning and the necessary steps may also be taken to make this important organisation more efficient. All the guilty officers may also be taken to task.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Keshpur in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal, there were atrocities on the tribal people. They are homeless. Now they are inside the jungle. Not only that, tribal women were raped. (*Interruptions*). They are facing starvation. The State Government have not come out with any rescue operation for providing assistance to these people.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): This is a very serious matter. Atrocities on tribals in West Bengal are also on the increase. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is alleged that the CPM is involved in these atrocities on the tribal people in that area to strengthen their own authority among the tribal population. (*Interruptions*). When the tribal women are raped, when the tribal people are facing atrocities, when their houses are burnt, when their properties have been looted, the Government should come out for their safety and protection. The leader of the House should take up the matter with the Ministry concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAIN SINGH (Buxur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the quota of wheat distributed through fair price shops six months back in Bihar has been reduced thereby compelling the poor persons to meet their requirements from open market. Poor people are facing great hardship due to rising prices. So, I request the Government to restore the quota of wheat being distributed through fair price shops in Bihar, so that the poor persons are not compelled to purchase wheat from open market.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, film producer Mr. Ramanand Sagar, after completing the T.V. Serial on Lord Ram, has made another T.V. Serial on Lord Krishna, but it is misfortune of the country that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not till date given clearance for telecasting this T.V.-serial on Doordarshan. In Mauritius the telecasting of this serial is slated from 16th August. The Late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, after viewing the film, wholeheartedly praised it. Giani Jail Singh and President, Shri R. Venkataraman both have also praised the film. The film is being shown in Nepal as also in Florida and Chicago cities of U.S.A. It is very unfortunate for our country that the hon.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, in a preplanned manner, has suppressed the will of the majority people by not giving clearance to telecast the telefilm "Shri Krishna" produced by Mr. Ramanand Sagar. I would like to request the Government, through you, to telecast the film "Shri Krishna" on Doordarshan network as a mark of respect to the feelings and sentiments of lakhs of people of the country.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent notification of RBI has caused a serious setback to the book trade of the country. Notification requires importers of books holding open general licence, to deposit an amount equivalent to 200 percent of the value of books to be imported as cash margin. (*Interruptions*) This step of RBI will have an adverse effect on the doctors, engineers, scientists and researchers of the country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, please sit down. No, not like this. I am allowing one by one. All of you please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Book industry is in acute crisis. Though spread of education is being recognised in principle, even then surprisingly such an anti-people step has been taken. The reason assigned for such a step is purportedly foreign exchange crunch, but in the total import bill of the country to the tune of Rs. 44,000 crore, import of books constitutes just 0.29 per cent. Technical and scientific books are imported even today in the country, but with this notification everyone will be adversely affected. Since the matter is of public importance, therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to withdraw this measure immediately. In the country even today many of the technical and scientific books are not available and have to be imported. The hon. Minister should come up with a statement on the issue without delay.

[*English*]

SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE (Alleppy): Sir, the Central Government has cancelled the calcium ammonium hydrate quota for Kerala State. This decision will adversely effect 35000 hectare ten estate in the State and also thousands of labour in the State. Last year the allotted quota was 45 thousand tonnes.

I therefore urge upon the Central Government to take urgent steps for allotting calcium ammonium hydrate for Kerala without any delay.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous Government accorded sanction to a scheme of writing off of the loans of farmers. It was welcomed by all the political parties, but for the Congress (I). Yesterday, the hon. Minister branded the decision of the previous Government as an irresponsible one, but under the scheme, 15 lakh farmers of Maharashtra were benefited. Different co-operative Banks in Maharashtra waived off loans to the tune of Rs. 380 crore, but till date Rs. 110 crore has not been reimbursed to the Government of Maharashtra, out of the total amount of reimbursement by the Central Government to the State Government. As a result, banks in Maharashtra are finding it extremely difficult to approve fresh loans to the farmers. Banks are short of funds to sanction new loans to the farmers. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately reimburse a sum of Rs. 110 crore to the Maharashtra State due on the part of the centre. The steps Central Government propose to take in the matter may please be known to me. In addition to the hon. Minister of Finance, I would also like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Agriculture that mere saying of hello i.e. Namaste by him, will not do any good. I also request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to lend a helping hand in making the funds available to the Maharashtra State.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay-North West): Mr. Speaker Sir, with great anguish, I would like to bring before this august House the plight of millions of poor people of our country who leave their homes in rural areas and come to metropolitan towns for their living. And they all live in slums, Sir, I am sure that my honourable colleagues who come from great cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi will agree with me that their living conditions are the concern of all of us. Sir, they live in unhygienic conditions, deprived of basic amenities of life like water, electricity and toilets. The Government is planning to supply pure drinking water even to those people who are living in remote parts of the country. I do not know when such dreams will come true. Just a couple of yards away, in the city, there are people who are enjoying the luxury and other amenities in the form of air-conditioning, flush bathrooms and toilets. And right in front of them the slum people, at the same time, live in one of the most deprived conditions without any amenities of life. Sir, according to the programmes of every Government that comes to power, such facilities to the slum-dwellers are announced. But they are being deprived of the same till today. In Bombay, there are approximately 35 to 40 lakhs of people living in the slums. They come from all parts of the country. The Government of Maharashtra is providing the basic amenities, but to those slum-dwellers only who are in the Maharashtra land and Municipal land. Rest are being deprived of water, electricity and toilets. There are so many other slum people living in defence land, railway land and aviation land who are being deprived of these facilities. They are willing to spend their own money to get these facilities. In spite of repeated requests, the Central Government Ministries have turned deaf ears so far. Therefore, Sir, I appeal through you, to direct the Ministries of the Central Government to allow the slum-dwellers to have these facilities to

make their living conditions better and healthy.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, Bakreswar Thermal Power Project is an important power project in West Bengal. It is the culmination of desires of the people of the State for getting the required power generation after a certain period of time. As a result of acceleration in rural electrification and expansion of industrial base in the State, the demand for power in West Bengal has been in the constant rise every year. In 1994-95, the effective demand for power in the State would reach a stage when the West Bengal Government would be in a position to fulfil the demand if by then the Bakreswar Thermal Project would become complete and ready to generate power as expected. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take suitable steps for providing finance to the Project if the promised help from the Soviet Union is found lacking.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kankar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through this august House, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Indian hockey team for its superb victory in the Azlanshah hockey tournament. The Indian hockey team has won an important international tournament after quite a long time.

This victory marks the opening of a new chapter in the history of Indian hockey and I fervently hope that the team would work harder and win accolades in future too. I request the Union Government and the Indian Hockey Federation to extend their whole hearted cooperation in this regard.

On this occasion, I would also like to extend my felicitations to the Coach Bal Kishan Singh and his associates, who are personally known to me. The Minister of Human Resource Development and his Ministry too deserve our greetings. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 40 lakh labourers working in the Beedi manufacturing industry and if we take into account their dependents and families as well, they number about two crores. In the State of Bihar alone, there are about four lakh Beedi workers and if their families too are taken into account, they number about twenty lakhs. They are an unorganised lot and do not enjoy the job security and other benefits being given to industrial workers. Taking advantage of the situation of these workers being unorganised, owners of Bidi manufacturing units in Bihar have started running cottage industries. This is an anti-worker and illegal act on their part and their objectives are to evade the provisions of the Factories Act, to deprive the workers of their legitimate rights and to evade crores of rupees that they have to pay to the Government as excise duty. I request the Government to check this conversion into cottage industries and to bring forward a Central legislation to check evasion of Excise Duty. This would prove beneficial to both the Government and the workers.

Dr. Gunvant Rambhau Sarode (Jalgaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister of Railways towards the loss of crores of rupees to the banana growers of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, due to late running of railway rucks. You may be aware of the fact that Jalgaon district of Maharashtra is the largest supplier of Bananas to the markets of northern India. These fruits are transported to various centres through railway rucks and any delay in their reaching their respective destinations means great loss to the cultivators. If the train takes four or five days on its way, then the bananas become ripe as a result of which their prices fall. This has resulted in loss of at least 6-7 crore rupees to the farmers. I request the hon. Minister to take this into consideration and make such arrangements, so that the trains reach Delhi within two days of their departure from Jalgaon. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, the involvement and collusion of the Customs Collector posted at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, in smuggling activities. The Customs Collector, in connivance with his inspectors allow the smugglers to pass through the Green Channel. Honest inspectors, who oppose him are either suspended or cases are registered against them. Recently, on July 21, 1991, two people, carrying two large suit cases, who arrived by flight number HQ 408 on the Singapore-Delhi route were allowed to go through the green channel. In their suit cases, they carried smuggled goods including electronic items and gold. Interestingly, these two suitcases were cross-marked. An inspector, who dared to check the suitcases was threatened of disciplinary action and what's more, the customs collector took these smugglers with him and had a cup of tea with them. Four inspectors, who opposed him were booked under CO-FEPOSA but later on the court found them innocent. That no action has been taken against such a corrupt official goes on to show the incompetence of the Government. I urge upon the Government to take the stringent action against the smugglers and order an inquiry into the lapses and acts of omission, on the part of the said official during his tenure at the Indira Gandhi Airport.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Andhra Pradesh occupies a place next only to Karnataka in Sericulture cultivation in our country. It is the livelihood for nearly 9 lakh persons in Andhra Pradesh. Nearly 32,000 tonnes of Cocoons are produced in Andhra Pradesh. Sericulture is making rapid progress in my constituency in particular in Ramireddypalli, Jonnalagadda and Gampalagudem areas. These farmers have to take the cocoons to Chennai-patna and other places in Karnataka

which is putting a lot of financial and physical strain on the farmers because if some delay takes place the quality of cocoons goes down.

So, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to provide marketing facilities in Andhra Pradesh so that the interests of Sericultural farmers are safeguarded. I would also urge upon the Government to set up a Silk Reeling Unit near Vijayawada. I request the Government to extend all incentives for taking up the Sericulture in a much bigger way.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, yesterday in the House there was a question about grounding of the aged aircrafts but my question is about the aging of human resource aboard aircrafts. The Minister in reply to one question said that 20 years old aircrafts need not be grounded. Then, Sir, on what logic are 45 year old woman employee—Air-hostesses in Air India aircrafts—considered fit to be grounded? Not only that, once grounded, Air India instructs such senior employees to be allotted the lowest clerical jobs. If it was thought that people beyond the age of 45 years acquire a certain condition of physical and mental debility then most of us would not be here. Moreover, male employees can serve in the aircrafts till they are 58.

Therefore, I would like to know why there is a different rule for women and why they are subjected to physical fitness examination every year after they attain 35 years of age. It may also be pointed out that this is being done in defiance of a Government directive issued on 16th October, 1989 which followed a report of the Petitions Committee on the basis of a petition filed by 700 Air-hostesses.

In 1990 the then Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, also met a delegation of Air-hostesses and cabin crew and assured them that this discrimination would be removed. But even after this, one senior Air-Hostess, Dawn Biladwala, having reached the age of 45 has been served a

notice to the effect that she is shifted to a ground job. So, it has become an urgent matter.

Now, the Minister has consented to meet me and some other lady MPs. on this matter today and I hope that he will take action. But I am bringing this up before the House because women M.P.s are here and women Ministers are here. I think that all the women will agree, and I hope that all the men will also agree, that this is not only a discrimination but it is discrimination of the most insulting and most humiliating kind (*Interruptions*). So everyone irrespective of sex and party affiliations should speak up against this violation of constitutional rights.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI (Tripura-East): We support you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, the Minister should have a tender heart to respond. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): Sir, you yourself have been the Civil Aviation Minister. So, you are well seized of the problems. I am meeting the hon. member after Zero Hour is over and we will discuss the issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They have full faith in you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: I think Shri Nirmal Chatterjee being a bachelor is more exuberant to the cause of the women!

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Who told you? I am not a bachelor. I am thinking of re-marrying!

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Spea-

ker, Sir, in any case, I think your hint that for the rest of the matter, we should depend on the chivalry of the hon. Minister is very apt. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of this august House relating to political and social victimisation, which is now going on in Orissa. Yesterday, a news item was published in several newspapers, especially in *The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India* that two former Congress Ministers of Orissa have been arrested and then released. This sort of practice of raids in the houses and arrests have been going on in Orissa since March, 1990. The houses of the ex-Chief Minister, ex-Ministers and some leaders of Congress Party have been raided out of political vindictiveness. Even, during the time of last Parliament election, the house of a Congress candidate was raided in order to defame and demoralise the candidate, only two days before the polling. This is a most unfortunate thing. This has violated the conduct, rules and norms of the election procedure. But no such raids are being conducted in the houses of other leaders who have amassed wealth by unfair means. No Prevention of Corruption Act is applied to them. A number of cases have occurred but only the houses of Congress leaders who are popular and who have got some prestige, their houses are being raided just to vilify them.

MR. SPEAKER: This is becoming a long statement

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, by this, the fundamental rights have been snatched away. Even, the concerned persons have not been called for explanation. This will create a bad precedent for all in future.

In our country, there are no many people who have amassed vast wealth in the shape of vast landed property, buildings and investments. This practice of defaming and demoralising politically and socially is going on in

Orissa. This does seriously damage the fundamental rights envisaged in our Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not read it out entirely. You just give the gist of it.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, you help me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am helping you. You please give the gist of it.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Article 13(1) of the Constitution provides:

"All laws in force in the territory of India, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, whatever Shri Patra is saying will not go on record. You please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARMANNA MANDAYYA SADUL (Solapur). Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards an important issue.

The handloom industry in the country is next only in importance to agriculture and it employs crores of people. Unfortunately, the price of cotton yarn has been steadily increasing since last month, as a result of which this industry is in doldrums. Many units have already been closed

*Not recorded.

down and many more are on the verge of closure.

Through you, I would like to make a submission to the Government that the present arrangement of cotton supply is not at all fair. There should be an effective arrangement for the supply of cotton yarn at reasonable rates to both handloom and powerloom units. The government's wrong policy of exporting cotton (without fulfilling the requirements at home) too is responsible for the sharp increase in its prices. I request the Government to make fool-proof arrangements to supply cotton yarn to handloom and powerloom units at reasonable rates.

[English]

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be permitted to raise the following during the zero hour:

The reported decision of the Kerala State Government to scrap the State's total literacy programme is a retrograde move and it is a set back to those who are yet to be touched by this scheme but also to all those neoliterates who will be pushed back to their old illiterate status. With the achievement of near hundred per cent literacy in the State, only some tribal pockets with a total of about one lakh people have been left to be covered in a part breaking programme of building human capital. Given that the state wide efforts towards total literacy has cut across all ideological barriers the continuation of the project to its logical conclusion would have been a natural step, irrespective of party in power in the State. The project is being financially supported by UNESCO and organisations engaged in this noble mission were all geared up to achieve the target set. But, strangely enough the new Government has sought to give a political twist to the whole programme, at a time when the literacy campaign in India is gaining momentum after Kerala's pioneering

effort and is breaking ground in different parts of the country. Politicising this largely a political movement can prove to be a major stumbling block in its further progress.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the plight of the people affected during the 1984 riots. Almost every month, the widows of those butchered during the 1984 riots stage demonstrations and dharnas at the Boat Club. Although, seven years have passed since that massacre, no arrangement whatsoever has been made so far to rehabilitate them or to provide jobs to the dependents of those killed during the riots. No effective step has been taken in that direction by the Government. This issue has been repeatedly raised in both the Houses, but of no avail. Through you, I insist upon the Government to take immediate steps to fulfil the assurances given to them by the Government for their rehabilitation, including provision of jobs for the dependents of the riot victims.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious matter. Abandoning all its policies and established conventions, the Government has appointed Shri Dhirubhai Ambani and Shri Mukesh Ambani as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively of L and T (Larsen and Toubro)...(Interruptions) ...It is known to one and all that the Government of the National Front had been provided liberal financial assistance by these persons. People such dubious integrity are being appointed on important positions...(Interruptions)...through you, I urge the Government to immediately...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have also given a notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, a matter was raised by the hon. Members of the BJP and Shri Lal K Advani, the Leader of the Opposition. I have been informed by Sirci Madhav Rao Scindia that he wants to make a statement giving true facts. I would request you all to allow him to make that statement. Let there be no interruption.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: L & T is going to be taken over by Ambanis.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cut-tack): It is a serious matter. The Finance Minister should make a statement in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chhedia Paswan, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seats. Let me help you. It is only today that we are going to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It does not come under the Ministry of Industry. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is a separate matter; it does not come under the Ministry of Industry; it comes under the Company Affairs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot go on like this. When we are going to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, you can raise this issue then.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: L & T is going to be taken over by Ambanis in a clandestine manner. It is a serious matter. The Finance Minister should come to the House and make a statement. This matter should be responded to immediately. Why is the Leader of the House is silent about

this matter? Why is the House silent about this matter? It has come in all the newspapers. I charge the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister that they have instructed the financial institutions, as has been alleged and published in many newspapers, to help Ambanis to take over L&T. It should be clarified immediately by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are given an opportunity to discuss it for eight hours. But you want to discuss it in one minute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: This is my information and the news item has not been contradicted.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. When you have eight hours at your disposal, why do you want to dispose it of in one minute?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We want it to be discussed.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It does not come under Industry. It comes under the Company Affairs. It is a separate matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The company has been allowed to take over. We have to discuss it. We want to discuss it. The role of financial institutions is dubious. This is the way they are leading. *(Interruptions)* They are helping companies to take over in a clandestine manner.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Today in the afternoon there will be a statement on BCCI. There are charges against the BCCI that the money has been misutilised by people for getting enriched and it is being utilised for all kinds of purposes including providing arms for the Pakistani militants etc. Now, that refers

to one particular institution which has a branch in Bombay. This Ambani affair is related to Bank of Baroda and it relates to the role of public sector financial institutions in the deal. L&T is also involved.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also talking about those persons who cannot defend themselves on the floor of the House.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If the House is taking seriously the matter concerning BCCI, then why should we not discuss this also?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It affects us and our prestige. Shri Manmohan Singh is a friend of mine. The papers say that when he was a Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, he refused. (*Interruptions*)

Yes; he is a friend of mine. Why do you say so? He belongs to the same profession as I do. Now, the papers say that—we could move a Motion of Privilege—when he was the Governor of Reserve Bank of India he prevented this kind of a transfer to Ambani.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, Shri Chatterji, you have made a long speech now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Now, as a member of the Cabinet, why does he allow it? That is the kind of question that is being raised. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Muttamwar, do not instigate him to speak further.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We want Shri Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister, also to clear his name. Therefore, you kindly instruct him to make a reference to this question also. That is my request to you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: An assurance was given that the Ambanis will not be allowed to take over L&T and there is a move to take it over now, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Shri Ambani got many votes for you. Why do you deny it? You cannot prevent election for a long time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Shri Dalbir Singh is here. He can clarify the role of financial institutions. (*Interruptions*) Is this also in the election manifesto that you will hand over L&T to Ambani? (*Interruptions*)

He can clarify it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What we want is just a response from the Leader that this a matter worth referring. You can talk to the Finance Minister and let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Every day you cannot do like this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Now, how can you prevent such happenings every day? If it happens everyday, how are we held responsible for it?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has been raised here on the spur of the moment. I hope the hon. Members would agree with me that one cannot respond to this kind of things absolutely off the cuff. It is not possible...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, it has come out in Indian Express

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very irregular. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Let me complete. It is not a question of any individual, whether it is good, bad or indifferent. I have nothing to say. What I am saying is that this matter

has been raised here and now no one can reply to it off the cuff. That is what I am saying...*(Interruptions)* The utmost I can do is, I will request the Finance Minister to go through what the hon. Members have said and if he thinks any information is to be given, he will give it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Sir, since the beginning of this Session, I have been submitting notices under various rules of the House. But you have not given a chance to me to speak so far...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am giving the ruling on your point of order.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: I have submitted notices regarding my constituency. You are giving chance to some other hon. Member to speak on the same subject. But you have not allowed me to speak. This is certainly unfair...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Speaker Sir, since I came here after having been elected, I am giving Calling Attention Motions on one or the other subject, but none of my motions has been admitted. I am not being given an opportunity to put up my views. If I do not get an opportunity to make my point in respect of my constituency, why was I elected by the people. As such, I am walking out of the House.

12.52 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kesri Lal left the house).

*Not recorded

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I can appreciate the anger of the Member. But there are 542 Members in this House. And if every Member is wanting to speak on the same day, it is not possible. It would be very unfair on the part of anybody in the House to allege things against each other, even against the Chair also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I do not appreciate it. And this way we will not be able to conduct the proceedings in the House because it is not possible for me to satisfy each and every Member at one and the same time.

(Interruptions)

12.54 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Shri Madhav Rao Scindia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER RULE 357

Clarification regarding certain remarks reported to have been made by Shri Madhav Rao Scindia, the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism at a press interview at Lucknow on 4-8-91.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): Sir, I rise to make a clarification regarding a statement purported to have been made by me at a press conference in Lucknow on the 4th August. Our country today is facing challenges of gigantic dimensions. We are passing through a grave political economic and social crisis. At such a juncture it is imperative that we stand united in our resolve to protect the unity and integrity of our country, and it is the duty of every nationalist to ensure that his every step contributes to strengthening the national fabric and not to destroying it.

[Sh. Madhav Rao Scindia]

It is regrettable that at such a critical time** has chosen to use religion...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): This is highly objectionable.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, you are a Minister. Please do not do like this.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, you may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding to the confusion. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I would like to submit to you that this matter was raised in this House by the hon. Members. I had said that I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and if he has anything to say by way of clarification he will say it. Now in response to that assurance I gave in the House, the hon. Minister wants to say something. At least the hon. House must hear him and after we have heard him, then they can raise anything.....*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Sir, a request was made that the Minister should make a statement. Now, the Minister is making a statement. We should at least hear him....*(Interruptions)* He must be allowed to make the statement. They made certain charges against the hon. Minister. He must make a clarification. He must be allowed to make the statement so that we may know the truth. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me say something.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we are not prepared to listen to each other in the Parliament, the business of the House cannot be conducted and we will have to go to some other forum. *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I would like to tell all the hon. Members that listening to each other's views is not only our duty but also an utmost necessity for running the Parliamentary system. If we are not prepared to hear, business of the House cannot be conducted. The very moment Mr. Advani raised this point that day I said, with your kind permission, that I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister in this regard and if he deemed it fit, he would make a statement. It could be that any of points made by the hon. Minister may not appeal the hon. Members or the *vice-versa*, some of the points made by the hon. Members may not appeal us, but it should not be so that we should not listen to each other. The hon. Members may pass any remark they like after listening to hon. Minister's statement. The hon. Minister wants to make a statement today itself on the point raised by the hon. Member. If he is not allowed to make his point, it will not be justifiable. I make this submission with your kind permission. *(Interruptions)*

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree to the views of the leader of the House. When the hon. Minister got up to make a statement, everybody was listening to him intently. But the hon. Minister would certainly agree that this dispute gained currency over one word only. It was not a question as to who amongst us is working in the national interest. All the hon. Members sitting here are performing their roles, in one capacity or the other, in the national interest. I am not going to make it a issue today by asking you to tell us what is in the national interest and what is not.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally, we make most of our criticism outside and nobody raises an objection to that. The leader of the House makes criticisms himself. Ministers also make criticism. Nobody has ever raised an objection in this regard. This objection was raised over one word. Some times such type of words are used against us and we never minded for that. I would like to say that there should be no double standards while levelling such allegations. It hardly matters when people make such references in a fit of anger, but when a Union Minister says that Bharatiya Janata Party people are traitors..... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not say so.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If he did not say so, please listen to me. When he uttered a few identical words in the same context, my party colleagues felt that he is in one way, repeating the same thing. Of course, he has not used that particular word, but we will not allow this thing to happen. It is wrong. Please let me know first whether he used the word "traitor" or not? If he did not say so, there is no need to proceed further, Let him say, that he did not say "traitor".

[English]

I do not want any explanation. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats and let me make my point. Sunil Duttji, please take your seat. I understand that when a clarification was sought on this point, they are clarifying in their own way. If their clarification is not acceptable to you, you can say in the end that it is not acceptable to you. If you do not allow them to complete their point, it will be difficult. Please let them make their point. After they conclude you can say, whether or not it is acceptable to you. But, please let them make their point.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that according to the rules, whenever any Minister makes a statement, he is expected to give a copy to you. I just want to know whether such a copy has been given to you.....(Interruptions) and whether you have approved it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Otherwise this should not be another occasion. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

I have made my point clear, but I have not finished my point. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide the point of order. Shri Ram Naik was very correct. Please

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: I want to know whether it is a statement or personal explanation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik was very correct when he said that when a statement is made by a Minister, a copy is generally supplied. Now there is a little difference here

[Mr. Speaker]

between the statement and the explanation. All the same, I would like to bring to your notice that a portion of this thing was brought to my notice by the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :
I would request Shri Advani to please

[*Translation*]

Please, at least, try to understand the context in which I said so. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

I listened to your leader. Why don't you listen to me? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: After you hear him, if you do not agree with what he said.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane):
Have you used the word or not? *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Sir, will the Opposition Member dictate the hon. Minister as to what he should speak? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :
I must be allowed to explain in my own way, not in Shri Advani's way. *(Interruptions)* In spite of the fact that the issue was raised under a purported allegation against**, that was how it was raised. I have every right to answer in that context. However, keeping the desires of the hon. Members I would like them to hear me. I will withdraw that. Let me now explain what I want to say, and why I said it and in what context I said it and what I said ... *(Interruptions)*

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Have you said it or not? *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You must clarify it whether you had said it or not? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :
It is regrettable that at such a critical time a political party has chosen to use religion as their plank to garner votes*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: What is this again? *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Can the leader of Opposition dictate the hon. Minister as to what reply he should give? The hon. Minister is replying to, only on his demand. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): They cannot dictate. This is not the way that they will not allow any Minister or a Member to make a statement or give an explanation. How can we function in this Parliament?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): You tell us whether you have said it or not? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rabi Rayji, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are here to facilitate you, to help you and to run the House smoothly. Today, I think that the House is not in a mood to listen anybody; but there is no doubt that nobody should be allowed to stop

or interrupt any Minister when he is making some statement. No hon Member should do like that. However, it is always better on the part of the hon. Speaker, or the Chairman, to conduct the business of the House, keeping in view the feelings of the Members. I understand the anxiety of Shri Advaniji and I know the hon. Minister Shri Scindiaji also and whichever the way he wants to speak he can speak; but for your assistance, I would like to request him whatever he wants to say he should say it in a better way. Suppose he used the words "traitor" for any party.....(*Interruptions*)

If you don't like to listen to me then it is all right.....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, realising your problem, I would like only to request you that neither you nor the House need be in trouble. I request Shri Scindiaji that there is no scope for any argument in it as it is an emotional matter. Therefore, through you, again I would like to state if he thinks it fit, he should express the things in a better way (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to thank Rabi Rayji for what he has said. And I think the spirit of his statement will be understood by all of us here, in the House.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Indiraji and Rajivji had focussed the entire attention of the nation on an exercise aimed at ensuring a better life to the 'Sarvahara'—the proletariat. At such a time when we should be grappling with the "bread and butter" problems faced by the economically and socially backward...(*Interruptions*).

At such a time when we should be grappling with the "bread and butter" problems faced by the economically and socially backward, has not a political party for election objectives swept such issues under the carpet and tried to divide every village and ham-

let along communal lines? (*Interruptions*) I have not taken the name of the BJP. (*Interruptions*) I have not taken the name of the BJP. (*Interruptions*) Can we not see the effects of this campaign in every town and village of the country? (*Interruptions*). Can it be denied that the glorious Hindu religion of which I am proud, has been twisted and contorted and presented in the narrowest possible terms merely to serve a political end? (*Interruptions*)

Every individual has a right to be proud of his or her religion, whether Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist or Christian. They all espouse the universal message of a world in which should flow the milk of human kindness and not the poison of human hatred. It is this ethos which our great country with its centuries old history and its rich cultural tradition has always represented. This has been the tradition of "Bharat Mata"—embracing in her fold, people from all religions, castes and creeds and giving them protection to grow together in peace and tranquillity. (*Interruptions*)

Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel and Baba Saheb Ambedkar were some of the outstanding symbols of this philosophy, and it is this philosophy of secularism that the Congress Party is committed to. (*Interruptions*)

In direct contrast, have we not in the recent election campaign seen the video films produced by a particular political party? Have we not heard tapes of the blood-curdling communal speeches of the leaders of a political party? Has not the vilest communal propaganda been propagated from many a platform of a political party? Can this be denied? (*Interruptions*) I know that in**—I know in a political party there are some opponents to this virulent religious line being taken by the Party. I can see those faces. I do not want to name them.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Madhav Rao Scindia]

I know in that political party there are some people who oppose this virulent religious line being taken by the Party. I would not name them. Some of them are sitting in the front benches. (*Interruptions*). Nevertheless, there are many who continue in a strident communal fashion and greatly damage the national fabric, instead of adding a new lustre to it. It is against such elements that my comments were directed. (*Interruptions*)

I said that** leaders of a political party and all others, whichever religion they may belong to, who are dividing the nation along religious lines, are certainly acting against the national interest. [**] I fully stand by this statement. (*Interruptions*)

I am proud to belong to a Party which is firm in its resolve to oppose such elements, whichever religion they may belong to and thereby ensure that people belonging to all religious faiths feel happy and secure in mind and in spirit. I will not hesitate to espouse this cause—for this is the very essence of India; this is what the Congress Party has always stood for; this is a philosophy that I am totally committed to; this is the ideal which Indiraji and Rajivji lived and died for. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the hon. Minister has said could not be heard. However, two or three sentences which could be heard, do not give an impression that the hon. Minister has realised the fact that calling any opposition party or its members as 'Anti national' is not only against the Parliamentary tradition but is also against common etiquettes...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: They were not prepared to listen to my statement. Then, why should I listen to his statement? You have not listened to what I have said. How do you expect others to listen to you? You are not wedded to the democratic tradition. I have not taken the name of BJP. I have said, "a political party". If you think that it is "yours", then it is your business and not mine. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Several discussions have been held in this House. There have been a number of occasions on which we have very bitterly criticised each other. But even after hearing such a bitter criticism from your party, we have never called your party as a traitor and if inadvertently it is said, I never hesitate in tendering an apology on behalf of my party. But tendering an apology needs etiquettes and grace. It seems to me that taking an opportunity of this occasion today, a tirade has been started against my party. As a protest against this tirade and lack of etiquettes, I am staging a walk out just now to register my protest. But I have no doubt that the public will definitely give a befitting reply to the Government at the appropriate time...(*Interruptions*)

13.28 hrs.

(*Shri Lal K. Advani and some other hon. Members then left the House.*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

13.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Balram Jakhar.

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Agriculture for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-299/91]

Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1990 and Second Amendment Rules, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981:—

- (1) The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 36(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1991.
- (2) The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Second Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 326(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-300/91]

22- 22 LSS/ND/91

Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Amendment Rules, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 343(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-301/91]

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd., Bulandshahar for 1989-90 and Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahar, for the year 1989-90.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahar, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-302/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-303/91]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-304/91]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Ins-

tute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-305/91]

Annual Accounts of Coir Board for 1989-90 and Review on the Audited Accounts of Coir Board for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): Sir, On behalf of Shri P. J. Kurien, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, for the year, 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Coir Board, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-306/91]

Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31-3-1990 (No. 13 of 1991)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 (No. 13 of 1991)—Union Government—Civil under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-307/91]

Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Act, 1990

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAT SWAMY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Act, 1990 (President Act No. 5 of 1990) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1990 under subsection (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-308/91]

13.31 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to modernise Matunga Telephone Exchange, Bombay

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-North Central): Sir, The telephone subscribers of 48-Matunga Exchange MTNL at Bombay are greatly agitated over constant delayed dial tone incoming and outgoing call not materialising over a period of last several months.

The 48 Ponta Conta Exchange was commissioned in 1972 and has about 5028 working lines. The commissioning of two Electronic Exchanges at Sim and the scrapping of the old 47-Strawger Exchange in May, 1990 proved to be disastrous for the 48-Exchange subscribers. About 2,000 lines of the subscribers of 47-Exchange were transferred to the 48-Exchange on 1st May, 1990. New connections were also given overloading the Exchange. Most of the present problems of 48-Exchange are due to this.

I urge upon the Government to modernise 48-Exchange at Matunga, Bombay immediately and provide RLU (Remote Line Unit) pending such modernisation by connecting them to 437 and/or 414-Exchange temporarily.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the Harijans killed in Unnao District of Uttar Pradesh on 29th July

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If whenever you want to speak, you will speak. Then how the business in the House will be conducted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do as you wish. This is Parliament.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already given a notice for it.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Notice is admitted, we may discuss it.

(ii) Need for proper maintenance of N.H. 47 between Trivandrum and Kanyakumari

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): The Tamil Nadu Section of the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway, N.H. 47, is in a very bad condition. It needs immediate maintenance and improvement. It is one of the busiest roads in the country and had once earned the reputation of the longest cement road in India. The recent monsoon rains badly damaged the road. The side walls along the Kuzhithurai river bridge have also collapsed. There are pits and cracks in the road and thus movements of passenger and vehicular traffic has become difficult. There are frequent occurrences of traffic accidents.

[Sh. N. Dennis]

So, I urge upon the Government to keep the road in traffic worthy condition by undertaking maintenance at the earliest.

Madhya Pradesh
(iii) **Need to rehabilitate people displaced on account of Barangi Irrigation Project in M.P.**

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 20 years have passed since a multi-purpose "Barangi" Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh had been set up. The affected people of the submerged areas of Mandla and Siwani Districts have not been rehabilitated even after so many years. Neither the supply of electricity nor the facility of transportation has been provided. There is no proper arrangement of schools for the children. It was announced again by the Administration that 35 per cent amount would be released to the owners of the submerged land. But this amount has not been paid to them so far. Thus, the Government is playing with the lives of those people. By acquiring their land, they have been rendered landless as well as homeless.

I urge upon the Government that an amount of 35 per cent should immediately be paid to the displaced persons to ensure their all round development and rehabilitation.

13.35 hrs. [SHRI SHARAD DIGHE
in the Chair]

(iv) **Need to evolve a Flood Control and Water Management Scheme in Mahananda sub-basin in North-Eastern Bihar**

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, while the Kosi sub-basin and Teesta sub-basin, which, both form part of the Ganga basin, have received due attention from the Central Government, the Mahanan-

da sub-basin lying between them has received practically no attention from the point of view of Water Management or flood control.

The Ganga Basin Flood Control Commission has prepared a comprehensive plan for the Mahananda sub-basin and even worked out schemes under the plan but so far no scheme appears to have been taken up in a planned manner so that a phased and time-bound programme for the implementation of the plan may be evolved. Every year the recurring cycle of floods and erosion continued to take their toll in life and property.

The whole of North-East Bihar lies in the Mahananda basin and no economic development is possible without flood control and water resources management in the region. Some of the tributaries of Mahananda frequently change course, some continuously erode their banks. In many places the river-bed has risen above the adjoining land due to silting.

It is requested that the Mahananda plan be finalised with the approval of the Planning Commission, the priorities *inter se* among the schemes therewith should be determined and Central Government should underwrite the Plan to the extent of at least 50 per cent. A Mahananda Basin Flood Control and Development Authority should be constituted with the representation of the two Governments as well as the people of the region, in order to undertake the implementation of the plan in right earnest.

(v) **Need to declare the West Coast Canal in Kerala as National Waterway**

SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE (Alleppy): Sir, the entire stretch of the West Coast Canal in the Western Coast of Kerala had a pivotal role in the progress of the state's economic development. For centuries this was the cheapest mode of travel for the people of the State and for the transpor-

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13.39 hrs. *Bill(s)*

tation of the agricultural products, Now, the State Government has requested the Central Government to declare the entire stretch of this West Coast Canal as national waterway. In a period of constraints in oil consumption, using this waterway will be more economical. Some preliminary works in this regard have been undertaken by the Government of India, but it has not yet been completed. I request the Government to take urgent steps to declare the West Coast Canal in Kerala as national waterway.

(vi) *341* Need to declare the West Coast agency at Hazaribagh, Bihar

[Translation] *(MOR 377)*

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hazaribagh district headquarters which is also the headquarters of the North Chota Nagpur Commissioner has not yet been connected through railway-lines. In the absence of this facility the people of this area face a lot of inconveniences. Ten years ago there was a railway out-agency in Hazaribagh. But even that facility has been withdrawn and this has further aggravated the people's difficulties. They have to go to Hazaribagh Road, Koderma, Dhanbad or Barka Kana railway stations to book tickets for their rail journeys. So, I urge upon the Government to open a permanent railway out-agency in Hazaribagh and to reserve some seats from there in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay bound trains and for other cities. There should be an arrangement for freight-booking also from that place. These arrangements should continue till that place is connected through railway lines.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

AND
THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

As passed by Rajya Sabha — (6)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the next Item Nos. 11 and 12.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava—not present.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao *342*

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 18th April, 1991.”

Sir, this Ordinance was issued at the time of Elections to the Tenth Lok Sabha. This Ordinance was issued so that the Elections can be postponed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. I feel this Ordinance should not have been promulgated because Jammu and Kashmir State has six seats in the Lok Sabha. While three seats are in the Kashmir Valley, two are in Jammu and one in Laddakh. Though it is well understood that the situation in Kashmir Valley is not conducive for holding of free and fair elections, yet the situation is not that bad in the Jammu and Laddakh area. There is no point in postponing elections in these three seats.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that the Government had thrown out the Government in Assam led by Shri Prafulla Kumar Mohanta saying

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde] that the law and order situation had gone beyond a reasonable point because of the activities of ULFA. The then Government led by Shri Chandra Shekhar had also thrown out the Government of Shri Karunanidhi alleging that the situation in Tamil Nadu was very bad and the LTTE activities were going on unabated; law and order situation had worsened. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please. No dialogue like this. Please address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: While the then Government thought it fit to dismiss the Government in Tamil Nadu, but the then Government in Tamil Nadu was elected by the people. Of course, at that point of time, Congress (I) Party and the AIADMK Party were not having any alliance and because of that, the DMK Party came to power. Later on they came to some understanding in throwing that Government out on a very small plea. It is most undemocratic. In spite of all that, they preferred to hold elections in Tamil Nadu. The Government had taken all steps to conduct elections in Assam. Even the Government had thought it fit to hold elections in Punjab when several political parties had pleaded that elections should not be held in Punjab because the situation was not conducive for holding of free and fair elections and the real verdict of the people might not come out. But the Government did not pay any heed to that advice and had taken the decision to go ahead with the elections. Of course, postponing of elections just before a few hours of the polls is a different story. What I want to impress upon is that the promulgation of this Ordinance has denied the right of the people of Jammu and Laddakh to elect their representatives to participate in this Tenth Lok Sabha. You could have postponed the elections in

the Kashmir Valley for the three Lok Sabha seats. But you have no right to postpone the elections in Jammu and Laddakh area.

From this angle, I have opposed this Ordinance and by promulgating this Ordinance, the inalienable rights of the people are affected very adversely. It is most undemocratic. This Government is issuing the Ordinance unnecessarily and it is against the spirit of our Constitution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The Bill seeks to replace the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1991) which was promulgated by the President on 18th April, 1991. In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission of India recommended the issue of a notification by the President on 19th April, 1991 calling upon all parliamentary constituencies other than those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to elect members for constituting the Tenth Lok Sabha. The Election Commission recommended issue of a notification separately, in due course, in respect of the parliamentary constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir. The Election Commission had made this recommendation because according to the Commission major political parties had expressed view that the situation at that time was not conducive to the conduct of free and fair elections in Jammu and Kashmir and that special security

arrangements were required to be made before elections could be held there. The Commission accordingly proposed fixing up of a separate programme in due course for elections to the parliamentary constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir.

Under section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission is required to notify the names of the members elected from the different constituencies and upon the issue of such a notification the House concerned shall be deemed to be duly constituted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): I am on a point of order. There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung.....

Now there is quorum. The Minister may please continue. 345

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: In section 73, there is provision only to exclude the results in respect of those constituencies for which poll could not be taken on the date originally fixed or where the time for completion of the poll had been extended by the Election Commission.

Therefore, in order that the President could issue a notification under section 14(2) calling upon all the constituencies, except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, to elect new members on 19th April, 1991 and in order that this process could get completed with the issue of 'due constitution' notification by the Election Commission under section 73, it was necessary to over-ride section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 suitably, to enable the Election Commission to issue a 'due constitution' notification under that section without taking into account the parliamentary constituencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As the matter

was urgent and Parliament was not in session, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 was promulgated by the President on 18th April, 1991. Thereafter, the Presidential Notification, calling upon the constituencies other than those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was issued on 19th April, 1991. As the Hon. Members are aware, in the past similar Ordinances were promulgated in the cases of Punjab and Assam.

The holding of elections to the Parliamentary constituencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been decided. Further, in order to ensure the continued availability of the legal basis for the action taken and to be taken, it is necessary, to replace the Ordinance by an Act of Parliament. Hence, the Bill is before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved: "That the House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 18th April, 1991."

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dharam Pal Singh- Malik to speak.

[Translation] 346

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to support the proposed amendment in the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Sir, I very well know it that there is a little scope for saying anything on this amendment. But I would like to say something in regard to the hon. Minister's statement regarding the situation under which this ordinance was promulgated.

[Sh. Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

This ordinance was promulgated during the Chandra Shekhar Government. I support this Bill which has been moved to give that ordinance a shape of Act and to remove legal complications. The elections have been held recently in the country and all the hon. Members might have felt many short-comings. So, I would like to make certain suggestions in this regard.

First of all, I would like to say that during the last elections and all the elections especially held after 1977 many cases of poll-rigging and booth-capturing have come to light. This time there were many places where keeping aside all the legal proprieties booths were forcibly captured and bogus voting was done. So many times it has been suggested in the House that the identity-cards or the multipurpose identity cards should be issued to the voters. Sometime ago the hon. Minister had stated in the Rajya-Sabha that the Government is willing to issue multi-purpose identity-cards. I would like to say that we cannot run this system smoothly unless multi-purpose identity cards are issued to the people. This is regarding Representation of People Act. Through this multi-purpose identity-card bogus votings can be checked out. In this regard, I would like to suggest that there should be a column in that card in which Polling Officer's signatures should be made mandatory. If a vote of a particular voter has been cast without the polling officer's proper signature on his identity-card, the concerned polling officer should be held responsible for this fault so that he may not repeat such a mistake.

Secondly, I would like to say about the non-serious candidates. About reducing the number of such candidates a discussion was also held in the House. I would like to suggest that the amount of security deposit should be increased and some requisite qualifications should be fixed for the candidates. Under the present criteria any person may file his no-

mination at his will just in order to bring his name in Newspapers and Radio. Such nominations obstruct the election process and thus create many difficulties. De-limitation of increase in constituency has been seized upto the year 2000 after making an amendment in the constitution of India and Representation of People Act. But at present the balancing situation is very bad in this regard. In Delhi there are three and half lakhs voters in Chandni-Chowk constituency whereas in North-Eastern Constituency there are 17 lakhs voters. Such imbalances in the number of voters do not suit the Parliamentary Constituency (democracy) as correct representation does not take place in such a situation. Hence delimitation of the constituencies is must even if the number of the Members in the House is not increased. I think delimitation has not been held since 1970. Every state has made a change in the limit of its Tehsils and Head quarters. This change causes much inconveniences. My Parliamentary Constituency comprises of 5 districts. In such a situation four villages fall under other districts whereas other adjacent villages fall under my constituency. My suggestions should be considered in present situation, with these words I support the Bill that has been presented.

[English]

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SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the hon. Minister very carefully and I must admit that the compulsions of the situation that they have been placed in, irrespective of who is responsible for it and the legal tangle that we have faced, leave us with no option but to pass the Bill which is before us, because it is largely a technical Bill which tries to fill a legal lacuna. Otherwise, Mr. Chairman, I am burdened by the thought that perhaps the very legality of this House might be questioned. Perhaps, in self-interest we are going to pass this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at this moment, some sad thoughts come to my mind. It is indeed sad that the people of Jammu & Kashmir which is an integral part of our country are not represented in this House today. We miss their representatives who used to bring their problems before the nation and make suggestions and recommendations for trying to strengthen the bonds that bind the people of Kashmir with the people in the other parts of our country.

Today, we cannot listen to the cries of agony and anguish and we cannot really inform ourselves of their sufferings and the violations of their rights as we could, had they been duly represented in this august House.

Sir, we are faced with a very grim human and political tragedy in Kashmir. Life in the Valley was disturbed and continue to be disturbed. It was disturbed largely as a result of the last Assembly elections. It is no use holding any party or any person responsible for it. But the fact of the matter is that the militants who are now raising the cries of independence—the secessionist forces—are largely the young people who were once upon a time political workers of the various political parties, operating in the Valley.

14.00 hrs.

They felt frustrated. They felt that the ballot did not provide a way out and that the bullet was the only solution. Then, they were tempted and reduced and led into the wavy path and finally, we had this disturbance. I was told on good authority that many youngmen, who had acted as election agents or polling agents, have now turned into militants. And over and above, Mr. Chairman, we compounded our political follies by creating a total political vacuum in Kashmir. Today, there is no political activity. The political activities have completely come to a standstill. Many of the recognised political leaders in Kashmir, irres-

pective of whether we agree with their views or not, are behind the bars. Therefore, the situation continues to be disturbed. In 1989, when we held the Lok Sabha elections, we found that they were largely boycotted by them. Of course, I must make a point here that a boycott is one thing, a boycott is optional, while a denial is something else, it is forced on the people. A boycott cannot be a justification for not holding the elections. The people change their mind, it is always possible for political wisdom to assert itself. A lot of people, who had decided to boycott the election in 1989, would have participated in the election had they been held, had we had the courage to hold elections this year. But today, I am of the view, as I said yesterday in the House that we have to nurse the Valley back to health. That will be a very gradual process. I do not think that after having gone through the recent events, the life in the Valley can be normalised immediately in order to enable the elections to be held right away.

But then the question does arise. Why did we not take a total view of the State? We could have held the elections. We could have announced the elections. At the same time, wherever we found specific constituencies disputed where the conditions were not right for holding elections, perhaps the elections there could have been postponed. For example, life was quite normal in Jammu. Life was quite normal in Ladakh. Perhaps it could have been normal also in some parts of the Valley. Perhaps barring one or two highly affected constituencies, in the rest of the State, the elections would have been possible. Therefore, what makes the situation worse is the denial of the representation to the people of Jammu and Ladakh although Jammu and Ladakh are not disturbed in any sense of the term.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Madhubani): Will it be expedient to hold the elections in Jammu and Ladakh excluding the Valley? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
What I have said is this. We should have announced the elections for the entire State. It is possible in any State that you may not be able to hold the elections in one or two given constituencies. If the administration is not in a position to hold the elections, administration can advise that the elections be postponed. That is done in every State. In Bihar, for example, five constituencies are not represented in this House. Therefore, the difficulty should not have been assumed to begin with. That shows the lack of political wisdom. That shows the lack of political courage.

There is another point in my mind and that is very important. I have maintained on the floor of the House that we in this House, or of the People, represent the people of India. We do not represent a given State. The States are represented in the other House—the Council of States. Therefore, here every constituency stands on its own footing. It has got its own basis and a right of being represented in this House. It is only for administrative convenience, for management purposes, that we hold the elections or give the authority of holding elections to a particular administrative entity that exists. The elections are on a constituency by constituency basis.

The other thing I want to draw your attention to is this.

Section 2 (b) of the Bill says:

“The Election Commission may take the steps in relation to elections from the Parliamentary constituencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir separately and in such manner and on such date or dates as it may deem appropriate.”

Here we can see that they are speaking for holding elections from Parliamentary constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir separately after determining the manner and the date or dates as it may deem appropriate. How my

question to the Government is this: Who is going to take the initiative to determine when the conditions are right for holding elections in Kashmir? Obviously, the Election Commission has no machinery of its own. The Election Commission will seek advice from the Jammu and Kashmir administration or from the Central Government. And the Central Government, depending upon whatever policy it has adopted, whatever it has done in the meantime, whatever steps it has taken to nurse Kashmir back to health, shall be in a position to advise the Election Commission on whether or not the situation has reached the point when elections can be held in the State. We would like the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, to take the House into confidence and tell us as to whether or not they are preparing themselves for such an eventuality. What steps have they got in mind and what steps have they taken to create the right political conditions in Kashmir so that elections can be held, as they say, at an appropriate time, which we hope shall not be later than the life of this House? Sir, therefore, the Central Government have to begin preparing themselves. We are going to fill up the lacuane so that we are not thrown out of the House. That is fine but if the Government's intention is that the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be represented in this House at an early date, then the Government must come out with a plan of action and take the House into confidence and let the country and the people of Kashmir know as to what gradual steps have they got in mind for restoring normalcy in the State. Obviously, we cannot wait until the last insurgent has been eliminated. That is never done. Obviously, we cannot wait until all militancy cease to exist. That will never be the case. There will always be some marginal elements; we have to live with them and we will have to bear with them. But we cannot permit them to block the path of democratic rule in Kashmir, care in the way of the representation of the people of Kashmir and

to exercise veto power on the political and democratic life of the people of Kashmir. Therefore, the Government has to work this out in terms of a plan of action.

Mr. Chairman Sir, if I am permitted, I would like to make some suggestions in respect of the elements that should go into such a plan of action. I would suggest that recognised political parties, which have taken part in the election in the past and which do not directly support insurgency, should be permitted to function. If some of them are under ban, that ban should be lifted. I would suggest that the cases of political leaders of Kashmir who were office bearers of such political parties or who were Members of the Legislature, either in Kashmir or at the Central level, and who are now behind the bars, should be reviewed and if possible, they should be released. The least you can do is to treat them as political prisoners and not as common criminals, as some of them have been treated. After all, we have to talk to them some day. On some day, we have to seek their assistance, their help, their good will and count on their good sense and wisdom in order to bring life back to normal in the Valley. Sir, I would like to make a very humble suggestion. Some of them have been put in jails all over the country. Why cannot we send them back to the Valley where they can perhaps have a better interchange with others and thus exercise some sort of a moderating influence? After all, a new thinking is arising in Kashmir, it may be very light now. But we can see the beginning of it. And if a certain degree of peaceful interaction is permitted among the political elements, then I think, it is likely to bear good results.

Mr. Chairman Sir, civil liberties must be restored and fundamental rights must be respected. There is no use justifying atrocities in the name of militancy. Militants will be there. Terrorists will be there. But terro-

rism and militancy cannot justify terrorism and militancy by the State. The State is a creation of law. The State is a legal entity. The State is bound to respect the laws on which it promulgates, particularly a state which is based on the rule of law like ours. Therefore, State terrorism in any sense of the term, simply cannot be permitted, not only from a legal and constitutional point of view, but from a purely political point of view also, because it can only be suicidal, it can only be self-destructive and it can only be counter-productive.

Sir, today in the Kashmir Valley, there is practically no rule of law. No courts are functioning. *Habeas corpus* petitions of thousands of people are piling up before the High Court. At the last count, the number was nearly 5,000 and the High Court is not in a position to deal with them. An announcement was made by the former Government that the Special Court to review TADA cases would be brought back to Srinagar. This is not yet functioning. Therefore, I would suggest that due process of law should be restored. Rule of law should be established in the Valley and the High Court should start functioning. The Special Court should start functioning in the Valley, in Srinagar itself.

14.12 hrs.

[SHRI P. M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

The press is under tremendous pressure. So is it in Punjab. But Punjab still enjoys a certain degree of press freedom. I think the Government should think in terms of restoration of press freedom. I would suggest that general political activity, even if it means rallies and demonstrations should be permitted. Let them come out. Finally, there shall come a moment when the inherent sense of order of a community will assert itself. Those terrorists, sessionists and militants cannot possibly arrange demonstrations day after day. They will have

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to stop and people will reject them. On the first day, ten thousand people may join them. On the second day, five thousand may join them. After that, that sort of activity, which serves no useful purpose, will prefer out and come to an end. We should not bar political activity.

The city of Srinagar which I have visited three times in the last two years and the other towns in the Valley are virtually under a state of siege. It looks as if they are a part of a battle field. You find pickets practically at the entrance of every lane or bylane, at every few steps. As I said, the cities being under siege. That creates a psychologically suffocating situation. That creates tension between the people and the security forces. And in that state of tension, sometimes excesses take place. Because, after all our security forces are also human beings. They also react. If something is hurled at them, then they do react. Power is at their command and they may use excessive force. Why should we have such a situation of perennial confrontation on a permanent basis in towns which many days in a week have a completely normal life? Let the security forces concentrate on sealing the border, on controlling and checking infiltration to and from Pakistan on the line of actual control. Let them guard strategic installations. Let them patrol the highways. Let them even cordon off the cities and towns. But within the cities and towns let there be an atmosphere of freedom and let there be an atmosphere of normalcy. Let us not add to tension by such a high profile security arrangement such as we have today. So, one of my suggestions is that the Government should consider bringing down the security profile within the urban and settled areas.

There is also another suggestion. Yesterday, our hon. colleague from CPI(M), Shri Choudhury has made a

suggestion about the meeting of the leaders of all the political parties and also about the formation of an advisory committee of MPs belonging to all parties and all regions of our country, to advise the local administration. But more important than that is to change the character of the administration in Jammu and Kashmir. The administration in Jammu and Kashmir, to the people of Kashmir has the look of an alien administration. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be amazed if I tell you that of the top 30 officers in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir perhaps only one belongs to Jammu and Kashmir Cadre and all the rest have been imported from the rest of the country. Sir, begets trust, we have got to re- pose confidence in the people of Kashmir; in the local people who have been in the services; in those for which who have served long the people of Kashmir; who know the people of Kashmir and who are known to the people of Kashmir. Let them run the administration. Administration in to-days' world cannot be run on a colonial pattern. It can only be run on a democratic pattern. Therefore, I would suggest let the local element in the administration be revived. Let as many officers as possible in the various cadres of Jammu and Kashmir Government, who have been made dysfunctional be brought back into administration so that this administration which knows the people can fill up the communication gap and can build up the new channels of communication and can perhaps begin a new dialogue; not on the political problem, that is far away, at least on the problems of the people; on the needs of the people; on the development of the state; on their day-to-day life; on corruption and on the inefficiency that they have to face. We should least try to give a clean and efficient administration to the people of the valley even if we cannot immediately resolve the political crisis, even if we cannot completely convince the people of Kashmir that their future lies with us.

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Finally, Sir, ULFA was a secessionist organisation—a self-proclaimed secessionist organisation—and yet we announced the general amnesty for ULFA and began talking to them. I don't know to what extent the installation of the present Government in Assam owes itself to the kindness of ULFA, and yet in Kashmir we put condition. I would suggest that we should start a dialogue. We messed up Kashmir and it is our duty to convince the people of Kashmir. These mis-guided youths must be brought back to sanity. Let us sit across the table and talk. Let us tell them that independence is a dream, an impossible dream and politics is finally the game of possibilities. Therefore, we are prepared to talk on the degree of autonomy; on re-shaping the Centre-State relations; on making political adjustments; on giving the right to the people of the valley to manage this affairs, to rule themselves. We are prepared to work out any arrangement, short of lapse of sovereignty, which would satisfy the urges and aspirations of the people of Kashmir.

With this, let us go to the people of Kashmir; make a general declaration; invite all the political groups to come to the negotiating table and I have a feeling that perhaps we can still make a breakthrough. And then perhaps one day in the near future the Government may be in a position to act on part 2 (b) of this Bill. Otherwise, I am afraid that such a day will never dawn; they will never reach the period when they can take a decision that the Election Commission may now take steps to hold parliamentary elections in Jammu and Kashmir. I am sure that the hon. Minister looks forward to such an eventuality as much as I do as much as every Member of the House does so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir join us in this task of managing the affairs of our country; in the task of taking our people forward and in resolving not only the problems of Kashmir but in the problems of the rest of the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. We have been forced to do that. I quite agree with my esteemed friend Shri Shahabuddin that this House is not complete because of the absence of about 30 or 36 Members belonging to the various constituencies in our country. This is a weakness of the vibrant democracy of India. But I also quite appreciate the compulsion of circumstances which forced the earlier Government to come with an Ordinance and which the hon. Minister now proposes to convert into an Act. I have got all sympathy with him.

There is no doubt about the fact that the present situation in Jammu and Kashmir, rather the ground realities in Jammu and Kashmir does not provide any opportunity of holding an election immediately. It will take a long time to create a condition for having a fair and free election for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. So, let us have a look into the ground realities of Kashmir today.

The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Saxena is on record to say that "Pakistan is conducting a proxy war in Jammu and Kashmir. There has been an influx of trained and armed militants across the line of control. It is estimated that 4000 to 5000 terrorists are active in different parts of Jammu and Kashmir. During the first five months of the current year, 396 attacks were attempted on the security forces. On more than 60 occasions, RPG Rocket Propelled Grenades—were used by the terrorists. The terrorists are shifting their theatre of operation to the rural areas from urban areas. A very strident and heightened efforts are being made by Pakistan to internationalise the situation through diplomacy."

Therefore with these ground realities—I think Shri Shahabuddin may also agree—whether there is any possibility of holding an election now in

[Sh. Shahabuddin Syed]

Kashmir. But that does not mean that there should not be any election in Kashmir.

The Governor also made a statement about the new agenda of the new Government in Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. Minister was very active in those days when Rashtriya Morcha Sarkar was there. He was always accusing that Government by pointing his finger at the Rashtriya Morcha Government that they have got no policy on Kashmir. So, have the Kashmir policy. Have the Punjab policy. Now, may I know what is their policy? Is he equally vibrant? Is he equally alive to the realities of Kashmir? Is he equally interested in hammering out the Kashmir policy? This Government has got no Kashmir policy like the earlier Governments. That does not mean I do not absolve of the responsibility of Shri Shahabuddin's party, the responsibility of not having a correct perspective plan or perspective policy on Kashmir.

Now, let us come to the Governor himself. He said: "Kashmir is politically very high on the agenda and in particular how to win the confidence of the people. There will be some initiative to restore the political process, that is the direction in which we want to move. We have to make it clear that we have no intention or policy to settle anything by force of guns." If it is the parameter of the Governor, if it is their new agenda, then I would say the Kashmir should also have these parameters that imperative and essential. That is not merely a question of law and order.

It is fundamentally and basically a political question, a political question in this respect that Jammu & Kashmir belongs to India, is an integral part of India.

Kashmiris have got their own nationalism; we may call it sub-nationalism; Kashmiris have got their own distinct cultures; and nothing should be done

which offends the heart, the feeling of sub-nationalism, the feeling of distinctive personality.

This present situation in Jammu & Kashmir is due to a trick in the political stance taken by the Government of India for a long time, from the time of Sheikh Abdullah. I do not like to go into the details. But, at the same time, I find that the Government has not taken any initiative in the matter of beginning a political process as has been mentioned in the Governor's Address. Even in the President's Address, it was mentioned that the People's Committees or something like that will be formed; there will be a new initiative to involve the people of Kashmir in the administration. All this was supported by all sections of the House. I want to know from the Minister—of course, he is not present; he is not the Home Minister; he cannot; we would have hoped that the Home Minister is present when this kind of discussion is taking place in this House—what initiative has been taken to restore the political process? I want to know this particularly and specifically from the hon. Minister. We are to make it clear that we have no intention or policy to settle anything by force or guns. We have to implement it; we have to give a shape to this spirit that we do not want to solve the problem with guns, but on some political consideration and by way of political initiative being taken.

Today, I want to remind you what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his speech in the Lok Sabha on August 7, 1952. He made his speech in this very House on Kashmir. I think it is relevant for us to remember. He said:

"So, while the accession was complete in law and in fact, the other fact which had nothing to do with law also remains, namely, our pledge to the people of Kashmir."

It was not only a question of law and order, but also a question of our pledge to the people of Kashmir. I am

sorry to comment on that. It appears that the Government has forgotten about the pledge which was made by Jawaharlal Nehru or other national leaders to the people of Kashmir in respect of their autonomy.

Today, I find that some sections even go on to say that our claim to Kashmir is not only based on the Instrument of Accession but also the right of conquest. There is a feeling, there is a school of thought in this country, there is a political ideology, which feels that Kashmir is part of India not only because of the Instrument of Accession but also the right of conquest.

There is a book written by Balraj Madhok—Rationale of Hindu State—in which he prefers to maintain that India's claim to Kashmir is not only based on the Instrument of Accession (signed by the Maharaja) but also the right of conquest. He asked me to read out his name; that is why I have read it out.

Therefore, again, they say that Article 370 of the Constitution should be scrapped: the special status now being enjoyed by Jammu & Kashmir, which was in the wisdom of the Constituent Assembly or on account of them, is to be scrapped, is to be given up, is to be abrogated. But they do not at all refer to the existence of Article 371 wherein special status is also granted to some other States in the North-Eastern region. A special status was given to other States also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Andhra also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Andhra also. Delhi also; I am sorry. I found somewhere.

They want that Article 370 should be abrogated here and now. But what about Article 371? They did not say about it. Article 371 also provides a special status to other States, like Meghalaya, Naga-

land, Arunachal Pradesh and some other North-Eastern States. Therefore, the main question is that a political party or a group of political parties wants that Kashmir should be communalised and the Government is not taking a firm and ideological position in this matter.

I do not like to take much of your time. I feel that the Hon. Minister while replying to the specific points raised by myself and other colleagues of mine will indicate in what manner and when the Government proposes to initiate the political process in Kashmir. That is what I want them to say, and whether political prisoners or persons who have got some political background and who were connected with some political group or other, should be released and given an opportunity of starting political activities within Kashmir, may also be cleared.

Unless that political initiative is taken, unless the political process starts, I think that a situation will never arise when there will be a possibility of having a free and fair election in Kashmir. Without that, we cannot remain a vibrant democracy as we always claim to be and of which we always claim to be proud of.

With these words I support the Bill, with much reluctance, because of the compulsion of circumstances and the Government should come forward and alleviate the situation to take immediate steps to start political process in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

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SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-North Central): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1991, not reluctantly as the earlier speaker said, but wholeheartedly.

This is a simple Bill converting the Ordinance that was issued in order to remove the lacuna in the provisions of Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act. That Section requires

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

issuance of a notification regarding the results of the seats of the House of the People and then on publication of that notification this House is said to be constituted, and then only it can function. But as we know, elections could not be held in some states and particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, and therefore unless the Ordinance was issued, this House could not have been constituted. Therefore, in order to complete that lacuna, as I said, the Ordinance was issued and the Ordinance is sought to be converted into a law by this Bill.

Now, the Bill contains not only the filling up of this lacuna, but also provides that in future the Election Commission may take such steps as it may be advised for holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir. And it is from that point of view, the question of holding elections in that State also arises when we discuss this Bill here.

Now I share the concern of the other Members regarding not holding the elections in certain States of this country. Of course it is a matter of concern for any democrat when this House is not represented by certain States, may be for temporarily, but it is not good for our democratic institution that such condition arise in this country. And, therefore, steps should be taken immediately to see that all the States, particularly the State of Jammu and Kashmir, are represented in this House as early as possible. And particularly the Jammu and Kashmir because there is also no elected State Assembly in that State. As a matter of fact, people have been cut off from the Government administration as there are no elected representative either in the State Assembly or in the Lok Sabha.

As the earlier speaker said, there was compulsion of circumstances and therefore, we cannot blame either this Government or the earlier Government for issuing this ordinance. On this background, the problem of sol-

ving Jammu and Kashmir also arises. Unless favourable conditions are created in that State for holding elections, there may not be any possibility to get the representatives of that State in this House. As suggested by the earlier speakers, I would also say that early steps in this direction should be taken. Of course, we appreciate that within such a short time, this Government cannot have declared its full policy regarding Jammu and Kashmir because the time had been very short as far as this Government is concerned.

Some indication was made in the Presidential Address regarding the formation of People's Committees, etc. They are welcome steps. I presume that in view of the Budget problems which were before this Government, they must not have been able to address themselves to this problem so early as my earlier speaker wants to suggest. But, Sir, I will also urge upon the Government to look into the problem as early as possible so that elections to this State can be held.

Really speaking, the problem of Kashmir arises out of regional aspirations of the people. I have never believed that Kashmiris at any time desired to join Pakistan or any section of that State also had that desire. It was only a question of regional aspirations. They want to be recognised as Kashmiris and their development problems to be solved. Therefore, this problem will have to be looked into from that point of view.

The hon. Member Shri Chitta Basu has said—it was very relevant—and yesterday also the Home Minister made a reference that there should be no talk about removal of Article 370 in this respect. That will completely damage the relationship between the rest of India and Jammu & Kashmir. The whole regional aspiration is based on Article 370 of our Constitution. Therefore, those who talk about scrapping of Article 370 have not

appreciated or understood the real problem of Jammu & Kashmir and they will not be able to find out any solution to it if the talk of Article 370 continues about this State. Therefore, an atmosphere will have to be created to show that we respect the regional aspirations of Kashmir and while living in India they will get full support for their development.

At present, steps are being taken for more and more development of that State. That is also a welcome sign. That is one of the methods of arriving at correct solutions of Jammu and Kashmir. So more and more attention will have to be paid to the development of this State and also for the removal of unemployment which is behind this flourishing of the movement of the militants. Therefore, in order to curtail the strength of the militants, in order to put a check on the growing strength of militants we shall have to concentrate on the further development and early development of Jammu & Kashmir. Therefore, after looking to this problem further steps can be taken to have a political dialogue. At present the problem is that there is a very little political force remaining there. The people are faced with the dilemma of militants on one side and anarchy on the other side or military and police rule on the other side. Therefore, in order to create confidence among the people of Kashmir we shall have to take steps to create atmosphere so that political parties grow which will create confidence among the people that they will stand behind them, they will solve their problems, they will be clean and non-corrupt and that if they are elected or come to power, they will try to help the people rather than resorting to corruption and all other methods. Therefore, that confidence has to be created by public minded people and public-spirited people there and particularly the political parties who would be striving there to show that they would be equally helpful to them in solving their problems and that they need not look to militants for the pur-

pose of solving their problems. At present, atmosphere has been created that on one side there is military and police and the other side militants. Administration is cut off from the people completely. Therefore, even for small things sometimes people have to look to the militants for the purpose of solving their problems. It is because of this that militants are growing. Therefore, we shall have to take note of this fact. It is, no doubt, clear that Pakistan is providing training to the militants. Pakistanis are interested in disturbing the stabilisation of the State. But, at the same time, we should not also ignore this factor that there is absence of political parties, there is absence of any political force, there is absence of public spirited people who can help the masses to solve their problems. This absence is one of the problems for the purpose of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, the steps will have to be taken in that direction, giving signals to the militants that this Government means business as far as militants are concerned. Now, unfortunately, the case of Shri Doraiswamy is still pending and there are threats that today his hand will be cut-off and tomorrow other limbs will be cut-off and ultimately the whole body will be thrown. These threats are continuing for such a long time and we have not been able to solve that problem also. So, we shall have to take firm and stern steps so that signals should reach the militants that it is not their day now, but the Government is very serious in eradicating militancy as far as that State is concerned, and providing the people with popular Government in that State and also provide a representation for them in this House. This atmosphere will have to be created as early as possible and I do hope that Government is moving in that direction and soon we shall be able to reach that goal. Therefore, from this point of view, I whole-heartedly support the Bill that is before the House.

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SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA
 (Kottayam): Sir, I rise to support the

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

Bill which is moved by the hon. Minister. This Bill is for replacing the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President on 18 April, 1991. As hon. Minister had rightly pointed out, some Ordinances were promulgated earlier also, and this is nothing but a compulsion on the Government.

The atmosphere in Jammu and Kashmir is not at all conducive for conducting elections there. Unfortunately, this august House is not represented by the Jammu and Kashmir State and some other States are also not represented here. Everybody knows that in the present situation an election in Jammu and Kashmir State is not at all possible. Today, I read a newspaper in which it has been reported that the militants in the Jammu and Kashmir observed a solidarity day and hundreds of militants in their dress paraded in the Valley and thousands of people gathered to see the parade of these militants. I do not know what action the Government has taken. This is the situation in the Valley. The militants are parading in the Valley in the uniforms and the police and the security forces are looking at them as merely spectators. At this juncture can we take a lenient view on this? These militants must be dealt with an iron hand.

Shri Syed Shahabuddin mentioned about a political dialogue yesterday. I think that the gun is not an answer to the problem. A political solution must be found out. The militants who are trying to create this type of atmosphere, who are trying to disintegrate the country and who are propagating all these, must be dealt with seriously. Everybody is aware of that. Some political activities are to be started. But it is unfortunate that the Government is not at all taking it seriously.

Yesterday we all said that an all-parties conference should be called and yesterday our hon. Home Minister himself mentioned about the inter-

vention by Pakistan in the Jammu and Kashmir affairs. Sophisticated weapons are being supplied in the Valley. Yesterday I mentioned that training camps are being organised by Pakistan. The political workers are very much afraid in the Valley. Nobody is coming out and they are not at all associating themselves with any political activity. Dialogue is good but how we can initiate a dialogue, that is the main problem which we are facing now.

It is said that the prisoners must be released. Of course, some political prisoners who are put behind the bars can be released so that they can initiate certain political activities. My request to the Government is to think seriously about this.

In the Bill itself it is mentioned that at suitable time the Election Commission will take appropriate action to hold elections. I do not know what action have they been initiating and when will the elections be held. So, some sort of political initiative has to be started.

This House itself has discussed about the electoral reforms. So, apart from taking political initiative, we have to think about the electoral reforms. During Question Hour, the hon. Minister mentioned that the Government is contemplating certain electoral reforms. Our election system has got lot of defects. Booth capturing and other malpractices are going on like anything. So, certain measures must be taken so that this type of activities are stopped.

We all widely discussed that during the time of elections, the non-serious candidates are creating lot of problems. We have to discourage these non-serious candidates by raising the deposit or some other measures should be taken on that account also.

Use of electronic machines also has been discussed here. To make the

process of elections more corrective, electronic machines can be used.

Another point that I would like to make is about the funding by the Government. I do not want to go into the details of this. In elections, huge amount of money is spent. Ordinary citizens in the country cannot stand in the elections, only multi-millionaires can stand in the elections because it is very difficult for an ordinary citizen to bear this expenditure. So, funding by the Government is the most important matter which has to be taken up.

Another point which I want to mention is about the similar symbols in the ballot papers. We have seen similar symbols in the ballot papers, which is causing lot of hardship to the voters. Take, for example, burning torch and hand. When these two symbols are simultaneously seen in the ballot paper, voters get confused. So, these similar symbols should be avoided. Same is the case with camel and horse. If they are shown in the same ballot paper, they will create confusion in the mind of the voters.

So, these are my certain suggestions. Of course, I do not want to go into the details but my request to the Government is to take a political initiative, to create a conducive atmosphere in Jammu and Kashmir, so that the voice of the people of Jammu and Kashmir can be heard in this august House. Secondly, the Government must come forward with certain important changes in the Act itself.

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SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH
 (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I rise to support this Bill, I would like to say that if the Government sincerely wants to bring an improvement in the Kashmir situation, merely amending electoral laws would not help. The people will have to be assured that the Government is there to pro-

tect the people and hence their cooperation is a must. The conditions which have been created in the country have made the people suspicious in their thinking. They think that this Government is not doing anything for them. Had sense of security not been there in their minds, they would not have migrated from there. Had the Government created confidence among the people, such a situation would not have been created. Therefore, the Government must take steps to create such an atmosphere that the people could feel that they are a part of India and they have to live in this country and not in Pakistan. I believe that religion is an important part of our culture. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians all live in this country. Muslims offer their prayers in mosques. As regards Hindus, they offer their prayers not only inside the temples but also in the fields, which they cultivate. On the day they start transplantation, they stand in the pit and take bath in the field itself. They make earthen statue of God and worship it. This is the extent to which they are religious minded. If the Government starts attacking these beliefs, I do not think it would be helpful in the unity of the country. Some people say that they want to preserve the unity of the country, but I feel that attacking one's religion is, in fact, a step towards disintegrating the country. This is the reason why Kashmiris are getting alienated. Therefore, the Central Government should put an end to such things taking place in the country. If the Government tries to play with Hindu religion, I think Electoral Reforms (Amendment) Bill is not going to be of any use. The culture and religion of the country should be protected. Mere amendment in the law would not help. Tulsidas was the greatest devotee of Rama in the country. When Tulsidas wrote Ramayan, the reign of Babar had come to an end. Ramayan contains no reference to Babar having constructed mosque by demolishing a temple. I do not know what do the people get in playing up this issue. Some people say that Babar converted the temple into a mosque.

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

Their sole objective is to fetch some votes in the name of religion and nothing else. Daily diary of Babar is available even today. Nowhere he has mentioned that mosque was constructed after demolishing the temple. I believe that telling lie is a sin in Muslim religion. According to my knowledge, they do not like to speak lie in the name of religion.

15.00 hrs.

I do not see any reason why Babar should suppress any fact. In spite of that some people are playing politics by dragging his name in it. The result is that this section of our society is alienating from us. Therefore, such forces should be banned. If you fail to do so, you will not be able to keep the country united and the nation will disintegrate into pieces. If you want Kashmir to remain a part of our country, if you want to control, the situation in Kashmir, you should not stop by merely bringing the electoral reforms, you will have to improve the economic condition of the people of the valley. Otherwise it will become difficult to protect them. Even after 42 years of independence, the people of our country continue to be poor. Many of them have not seen even the ballot paper. I do not know whether you are aware of this fact or not, but I know for certain that there are many villages in my constituency, the people of which have not seen the ballot paper till today. Most of these villages belong to Harijans and backward classes. They did not get an opportunity to go to the polling booths so far. The majority of people of about 100-150 villages in my constituency were not allowed to go to the polling booths. I do not want to go into the details, but I want that the Government should set up an agency which should go into the villages and ensure that Harijans cast their votes in the elections. Therefore, the provision of separate booths for Harijans in the electoral law would not suffice. The polling booths for Harijans should be set up at the places of their choice. The

Government do put up separate booths for them, but such booths are generally put up in the courtyard of the houses of influential landlords, with the result that the latter capture the booths and seldom allow the Harijans to cast their votes. Therefore, I would suggest that the electoral law should be suitably amended so that the Harijans and weaker sections in the villages may cast their votes.

Secondly, the Election Commission does not deploy police force in sufficient strength at the booths. If 5-10 policemen are sent to the booth, they are hardly any match for 50 odd gun wielding men possessing illegal guns with the result that the latter manage to capture the booths. Therefore adequate security arrangement for the presiding officers and other staff on election duty should be made wherever such booths are set up. Failure to do so would mean depriving Harijans and minorities of casting their votes. Therefore, those who violate the electoral law should be sternly dealt with, The law provides that the election result cannot be declared until repolling is completed. But, of late, we have seen a new procedure being adopted in the matter of counting. The counting takes place and polling trends are available even if repolling is going on. In such cases, action should be taken against the election officers who violate the concerned laws. Failure to do so would create wrong precedents which may prove to be detrimental even to the ruling party some day, beneficial though it may seem to the present ruling party. Hence if you want to set right the electoral system, I would again stress the need for providing deterrent punishment to the officers who violate the election laws so as to protect democracy in the country.

In the end, I would submit that if the Government wants to retain the electoral system, the electoral law needs a number of amendments. If the Government fails to take corrective measures, elections based on muscle power would not last for long. If

the voters are prevented from going to the polling booths on the election day and the Government fails to check this malpractice, the people may take recourse to other means because they would think that this country is not for them. Therefore, electoral reforms are the foremost need of the hour. I support this Bill and hope that the hon. Minister would pay attention to my suggestions regarding electoral reforms. That is all I want to say.

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SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA

(Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to the postponement of elections in Jammu and Kashmir, the President had to promulgate an ordinance and that ordinance is to be replaced by this Bill. Election could not be held in Jammu and Kashmir along with other States as it could not be held in Punjab also. I take this opportunity to demand that election should be held in Punjab on 25th September, 1991. The Government should not further postpone the elections in that State.

Sir, as the situation was not conducive in Kashmir, the decision to postpone the elections was taken by the Government. We all know the situation under which election was held in 1989 in Jammu and Kashmir: only a very small portion of the voters, that is, about 5 to 10 per cent could exercise their franchise in that election. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is deteriorating. It is rather grave and complex. I say 'complex' because of the existence of a number of militant groups there. There are groups which are demanding secession of Kashmir: there are groups which are demanding merger of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan. There is a group called 'Ijmul Mujahideen' and their demand is merger of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan and the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front is demanding for an independent Kashmir. So, there is a need for demarcation among these groups. The main attack of this Government and the earlier National Front Government which we were supporting, is against the Jammu and

Kashmir Liberation Front and not against the group which is demanding the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan. I feel that there is a need for starting the political process in the State because deployment of the Army is not a solution. If the Government thinks that by the deployment of armed forces, they can solve the problem of Kashmir, then they are wrong. The people of Kashmir had shed their blood and made sacrifices and decided to be with us. Even 50 years after they had decided to be with us, why should there be a feeling of alienation? We should ponder over as to why there is such a feeling of alienation among the people in Kashmir. The question is not separation of a portion of our land but it is of unity and integrity of our country. We feel, the political process should immediately be started.

The Central Government has not spelt out its policy towards Kashmir. Yesterday while replying to the debate on another Bill on Jammu and Kashmir, the Home Minister said that he would be planning to visit Kashmir to meet the people. Visiting Kashmir by the Home Minister will not solve the problem unless the political parties which have some root—say Congress-I and National Conference, unfortunately our Communist Parties are weak in Kashmir—can start their political activities. In those areas where these Parties have their strength that can be freed from the activities of the militants. The Government should think over this matter.

A suggestion also came yesterday and today also from various Members that advisory committee with sufficient powers should be constituted. It should not be like the advisory committee which does not meet even once as the Punjab Advisory Committee. The National Front Government took some initiative though the result was not so much satisfactory. But it constituted at least a committee to visit the areas to meet the people to assuage the feelings of the people. Such type of

[Sh. Basu Deb Acharia]

advisory committee should be constituted with all political parties and this committee should visit Kashmir, meet the people of Kashmir and try to understand their feelings and to interact with the people of Kashmir. The Government can think over this matter.

The feeling of alienation is there. They want the identity of the people of Kashmir. But then, there is the question of abrogation of article 370 which is demanded by Bhartiya Janata Party. We, the left Parties, particularly our Party have made our position very much clear that we are for article 370 in the Constitution. There are historical reasons why article 370 giving special status to Jammu and Kashmir is there in the Constitution. If article 370 is abrogated, then the people from other parts of the country with money can go and settle there. Then, the identity for which the people of Kashmir are fighting will be lost.

The migration of minority and majority communities started when Shri Jagmohan was appointed as Governor. We criticised the action of that Government. The migration of particularly the Kashmiri Pandits started. Their problem should be solved. They are staying in the camps. There are a number of migrants working in different units, in offices. There was some agreement with the Government, the HMT tripartite agreement and that agreement has not been implemented regarding payment of their wages. They were not getting their wages. They were staying in camps in a very precarious condition. These migrants are not only from the minority community but also from the majority community. The problem of the migrants should also be solved.

We want the political activities in Kashmir to be started immediately and conditions should be created and inter-action with the people should be started and the feeling that is there should be assuaged and Government should spell out its policy.

Government should demarcate within the different groups of militants, the militants who are for independent Kashmir and the militants who are for the merger with Pakistan.

We know that Pakistan is still interfering with Kashmir. They want to keep the Kashmir problem alive for their own narrow interests. We also know the American imperialism. They are also helping and abetting these militants there.

Pakistan wants to internationalise the Kashmir problem.

So, Government should spell out and Government should take the initiative and constitute an Advisory Committee and should immediately call a meeting of all political parties to discuss the Kashmir problem.

Government must inform the House about the fate of Shri Doraiswamy for the last more than one month. Nobody knows what has happened. The militants are putting conditions. But they are not releasing him.

So, all these should be spelt out, conditions should be created and political activities should be started and Government must take the initiative and should convene a meeting of all political parties to discuss the problem of Kashmir because Kashmir is not the problem of one State alone. It is a problem of the unity and integrity of our country. If Kashmir is separated, it will be a slur on the secular India. That is why, Government should convene a meeting to put a stop to the deteriorating situation in Jammu and Kashmir,

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this ordinance was promulgated to amend section 73 of the Representation of the people Act 1951, but section 73 says that Lok Sabha must have the representation of the entire country. The

amendment has been made through an ordinance under special circumstances, so it is an irony that we are compelled to support it anyhow otherwise the very existence of Lok Sabha and its legality will be questioned.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the problem of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, it is not just a problem of law and order. We are sentimentally attached with Kashmir and if this emotional attachment of the rest of India with Jammu and Kashmir is lost, it would not be possible for us to keep Jammu and Kashmir a part of India only with the help of army and para-military forces. The people who want to make the country a Hindu dominated have their vested interests that a little infiltration and interference of pro-Pakistani forces must continue in Jammu and Kashmir. If Pakistani flag is hoisted in some part of the Kashmir Valley on 15th August, they simply have an excuse to travel throughout India with a flag of Hinduism. We want to tell such people that Article 370 of the Constitution of India is not merely an Article, but it was an affidavit of unity of the framers of the Constitution of India, leaders of national movement, and the leaders of the entire population of Jammu and Kashmir who were fighting against the royal order. Nobody has the right to repel it except the Assembly. The people or the government of India did not enter into any agreement with that Government. The national leaders of our country were leading the people of Kashmir. They prepare a document to merge it with India through the principle of co-existence and that document is an affidavit of the feelings of both the parts. By doing way with it the feelings of the people in both parts will hurt. Therefore, I would say that the armed forces and security forces of India can't compel them to stay with India.

Mr. Chairman, at present three forces are very much active there. One

is in favour of total annexation of Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan and the second is in favour of independent existence of Jammu and Kashmir and the third force is in favour of maintaining *status quo* under the leadership of India and want to keep it as an integral part of India. Can't we through a political process, put in some efforts to strengthen the third forces which has faith in the constitution of India and strive for overall development of Jammu and Kashmir just like other parts of the country? Can't we make some efforts for the development of Kashmir? Therefore, political and democratic process should be revived in Jammu and Kashmir as early as possible, and unless we restore the democratic process there, we can't fight out the external intervention and terrorism at public level.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is an ironical situation that neither the condition of Ladakh nor that of Jammu has deteriorated too much. As one of the members has rightly said that the number of miscreants, who are spoiling the atmosphere of the valley is four thousand only. It is what the Governor is also saying. I fail to understand as to why we should deny the democratic rights to the people who want to remain as a part of India and have firm faith in the Constitution of India, due to fear of 4000 people. I would like to say, through you, that this ordinance should take the shape of a law. In our country we have a tradition that the person who had taken up foreign arms against India, was invited by us from abroad and later on he took the oath in the name of unity and sovereignty of India and after adopting the constitution of India, he was appointed the Chief Minister of an Eastern State by the Central Government without consulting the people of that State. We have adopted this process in the past to maintain democracy and unity of India, and we should have no objection to adopt this process even in Kashmir. Therefore,

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

while thanking Shri Rao for giving an opportunity for discussion through this amendment. I would like to suggest the Government that the democratic process should be restored in Kashmir as early as possible and this ordinance when it is replaced by an Act should not continue for ever. We should make efforts, so that the representatives of Jammu and Kashmir also sit over here and find a solution of the problems, and express their views in this House. With these suggestions, I express my thanks and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTER (Andaman-Nicobar Island): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Though the Government is under compulsion to bring this Bill before this House, yet it is also a fact, particularly in the case of Jammu and Kashmir—I am not entering into any controversy, but then, I will have to say that—that there was never such a situation in the past when elections could not be held. Even in 1989, elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir. Some hon. Members mentioned about the low percentage during 1989 elections. I like to say even now, in this present elections, by which this Lok Sabha was constituted, you know about the percentage in different places. (Interruptions) It is due to persuasion of wrong policy by the Janata Dal Government in the past that the views of the elected Government were not taken into account for which situation has been deteriorated. I think, Shri Basu Deb Acharia will agree with me when I say that if there is a change of Governor in the State of West Bengal, immediately the entire State or the ruling party in the State will be under fury. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, when there was a proposal of changing the Governor, it was necessary for the Government at the Centre to consult with the State Chief Minister for

the appointment of the Governor. It was not done. And as a result of that, when there was no elected Government, all the anti-social elements the extremists who come from the other side of Pakistan, took that opportunity and now the situation has reached a stage beyond repair and elections could not be held in Kashmir. This is the hard reality.

When I support this Bill I also agree with most of the speakers that only keeping away from these provisions will not be sufficient because all over the country, it is absolutely necessary for the people, whoever they may be, to have the right to exercise their democratic rights and to participate in the democratic polity. As all the Members have suggested, it is absolutely necessary to have a dialogue, to start the political activities, to activate the political parties for more interaction with the people. There is no doubt about it.

At the same time, about Punjab also, it is necessary to create that condition by which elections can be conducted and real representatives of the people can come to this House. There is another point. The purpose of the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill is a very limited one. We find everyday lot of unforeseen problems coming up. What has happened in Bihar during the last election time? How many people were killed? How was there a booth-capturing? We know about it happening in many other parts particularly the West Bengal. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SH. SURYA NARAIN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a Point of order. Just now the hon. Member said that there was booth-capturing in Bihar, which is totally false and baseless. I would like to tell the Hon. Member that whenever Government appointed a Commission of an enquiry to look into this matter, it was never proved that there was booth-capturing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, you can continue.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has to confine his speech to the Bill. Whatever he is speaking is not relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, if I have to ask the speakers to confine only to the subjects. I think, most of the speakers will have to forgo their rights. Therefore, relevant matters would be there but it may not be directly concerned with the subjects.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But rigging in Bihar is not relevant. (*Interruptions*)

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SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My point is that the conditions to hold free and fair elections are not there. The representation of the People Act must be amended in such a manner that the people can exercise their right without any fear and the real representatives of the people can come and represent them. All parties wanted that there should be free and fair elections. There should not be any difference of opinion on that. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Including Tripura.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Yes, including Tripura. But what is wrong with Tripura. Tripura is not outside the country and it is very much inside in our country. I condemn the rigging whether it is in West Bengal or in Tripura. There

is nothing wrong. That is why Sir, I request the hon. Minister to particularly consider this point that in an opportune moment he would have to come with amendment to this Bill, by which we have some discussion over electoral reforms. Because, this is absolutely necessary. You have done this in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. In other areas also, there prevails this kind of violence and the conditions are not conducive to hold elections. Then, what will you do? Will you amend the Representation of the People Act and all other relevant laws, everyday like this? In that case, you will find only 300 Members out of 542 Members, in this House. This cannot be done. I request the hon. Minister, who is a good friend of mine to come out with a comprehensive Bill by which all these maladies in our Society can be resolved.

With these words. I support the Bill.

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SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): If we go through the Statute Book, we will find that Representation of People Act under Section 73 had been amended several times by adding amendments 73A, 73AA. I am afraid, we have to amend it again for different States. In the last Lok Sabha, i.e. in the 9th Lok Sabha, I remember that there was a similar Bill with regard to Assam and there may be similar others Bills also with regard to other States.

We are very much anguished with regard to the situations that are arising in Kashmir and in other parts of our country. The intention of bringing forward this Bill is only to regularise something which has been done and there is no objection to that and I think nobody has objected. But we are all concerned about the political approach with which they are meeting the problem in Kashmir.

In regard to Kashmir there had been very many suggestions that there

[Sh. P. C. Thomas]

must be committees, there must be a Ministry or a separate Minister. We have tried all these things. I remember that there was a separate Minister to handle Kashmir affairs, but unfortunately for reasons which we all know he had to quit all of a sudden on a particular day.

Somehow we have not been able to find a solution to the Kashmir problem for quite a long time. It may be because we are not able to take the aspirations of the people of Kashmir into proper consideration. It may be because we are unable to educate them on whatever we have done to the people of Kashmir and to the improvement of Kashmir. We have to go deep into these and we have to find a solution to the problem of Kashmir.

We are all at the dark as to what exactly is the solution. We will call it a political solution; but we are yet to find as to how a political solution could be arrived at in Kashmir. The only way which we can think of is to have discussions with all types of groups, with militants of various type and political parties, if at all there are any left in Kashmir now. I don't know whether there are any political parties which actually have roots in Kashmir. But we have to carry on with the talks.

One thing we have to make certain is that we cannot prolong elections in Kashmir any more. The representatives of Kashmir should come to the House. We are unfortunate that we don't the representatives from some of the States here. We must somehow put an end to this and some kind of a time-limit should be put on the period to which it can be prolonged.

I have also moved an amendment and the gist of my amendment is only to see that the Election Commission is not given a free hand to prolong the elections. Upto the an appropriate time it can be done but some

kind of a time-limit has to be placed. That is exactly what I have moved through my amendment.

I may also add that we have to take the world bodies' co-operation. The UN is there and the SAARC is there. We have to take the co-operation of these world bodies because we are sure that there is foreign aid coming to Kashmir and we have to stop that. Unless we stop the foreign aid which is being given to the militants or to the extremists in Kashmir, we will find it difficult to find a solution to the problem and that is what we have heard from the statement of the hon. Minister of Home last day.

My only submission is that let us all try to find a solution to the Kashmir problem. What we can do at this stage is to come together at least in aspects on which we can come together. We find that there is for example BJP. I am not naming any political party, but I don't think anyone will oppose it. Nobody from that party is here; they have walked out permanently! Anyway, it is true that the people in Kashmir have some fears. The secularism which we followed is now finding some sort of a threat from political parties which are coming up like anything. Probably the help given by other parties at various stages or probably the wrong steps taken by some of the parties which also do not actually support them in any way have been instrumental to their coming up. So my humble submission is that at least those parties which are present here together can come to a consensus on various aspects. We should come together and also stand united whether we are left or right. Unless we are able to stand united for so important causes which affect our national integrity, I think we will not be able to find any solution to our problems.

I appeal to my Leftist friends and the friends from Janata Dal and other parties to be more co-operative on

issues. Only if we still come closer together, we can fight and thereby we can find solutions to these problems which otherwise will be totally at a failure.

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SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. I am also broadly in agreement with the views given expression to, by the hon. Members on both the sides of the House on this burning issue of Kashmir.

Kashmir is not only an issue which we should view in a strict sense of technicalities. We should take it as, many a political issue before the nation. If I remember correct, it was the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who in 1947 described Kashmir as 'the beacon light in the midst of surrounding darkness'. I do not know what we should call Kashmir now. Who are responsible for this issue, is a matter which I leave for the history.

In fact, all of us feel—the entire country feels—that Kashmir should remain with India as an integral part, because Kashmir is an integral part of our country. Kashmir also owes this nation, one of the most important factors—the secular factor. Kashmir strengthens the secular fabric of this country. As such every Indian feels that Kashmir is an integral part of our country. At the very same time, I venture to say that we should also consider Kashmir as a part of India and Kashmir should also have the real enjoyment of civil and constitutional rights that every Indian is enjoying in this country.

We have Article 370 in our Constitution which provides a special status and those who advocate the abrogation of that Article, according to me, are not doing any service to this country.

We cannot go back on the commitment that the founding fathers of our

nation have given to the people of Kashmir. We cannot forget the fact that this nation has a commitment to the people of Kashmir. We have committed several mistakes—omissions and omissions. This is the time for us to give a healing touch to this problem. We cannot just tell the people of Kashmir some nice words; but we should also show by some good deeds that we are sincere, as far as that part of our country is concerned.

I may say that Kashmiri psyche should be respected. There is absolutely nothing wrong in it. In a nation like India where multi-religious and multi-cultural people are living, we have such psyche in different parts of the country. If you go to Southern States, you will see that the Keralites will have their own psyche; Tamilians will have their own; Andhra people will have their own, etc. One of the hon. Members pointed out inspect of the North-Eastern States what we have done with respect to the psyche of their people. So, why should we not respect the psyche of the people of Kashmir? What is the wrong in it? Therefore, first of all, we must also make it abundantly clear that the entire nation has nothing against that people and that we will always respect their psyche.

Secondly, the masses and the militants should be distinguished. We have to take the civil population into confidence. Unfortunately Sir, there is a confrontation between the civil population and the security forces. It should be ended forthwith because our security forces are there to help the civil population and only to suppress the militants and secessionist activities. And that is the message that the country and the administration should send to the people of the Valley.

Another fact I would like to mention is that the rule of law should be

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

established in Kashmir as it is prevalent in all other parts of the country. Kashmir should not be exempted from the purview of the rule of law. Unfortunately the rule of law is not there. We need not just suppress the facts or the realities merely by creating an unreal situation. The people of Kashmir should also be given a feeling that the administration and the country as a whole will always be with them and their civil rights are to be protected.

It is also a duty of our Government and the administration to frustrate all the attempts of the agents of Pakistan and other people who by their nefarious tactics are unnecessarily involving themselves in the affairs of Kashmir and also that of India for which we are to act in a diligent manner and also to take the people of Kashmir into confidence. Only by such method, we will be able to frustrate the designs of the enemies of this country.

I would like to mention about the problems of Kashmiris. The normalisation of the situation cannot be achieved overnight. We have to take certain steps. The first step is to instil confidence in the minds of the people of Kashmir. Secondly, we have also to solve their basic problems. They have the problem of unemployment. They have the problem of lack of educational facilities and basic amenities. The Kashmiris are being neglected by the administration. The majority of the Kashmiris cannot be ignored. We should also take that factor into consideration. What happened in 1980 elections there. I do not want to repeat. I do not want to say who are responsible for that. I also do not want to deal with the subject of what Mr. Jagmohan had done to the people of Kashmir. In the event of the killing of Maulavi Farooq, how many innocent people have been massacred in the State? I do not want to go into all these details. So, the present situation is the culmination of these various factors

which we cannot deny. Therefore, it should be the duty of our Government to make an endeavour to diffuse the present situation and take majority of the Kashmiri population into confidence. That was what Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was doing. That was what Mrs. Indira Gandhi was trying to do throughout her life. I understand that was what Rajiv Gandhi also tried to do. That is what the present Government should also do. Therefore, I fervently hope that we will marginalise the militants and also the secessionist elements. But we should also give the message of confidence, message of goodwill, message of hope to the people of Kashmir forthwith for which we have to initiate a political process. When we initiate the political process, we cannot call some section and keep some other section out of the realm of that process. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take a pragmatic view of the situation. We must also take a realistic view.

As far as my knowledge is concerned, majority of the Kashmiris have always realised that they are to be a part of the country and continue to live there. But at the same time, it is also our duty to take them into confidence. We must also realise that an ordinary Kashmiri has a desire to lead a happy and peaceful civil life in his own way. It is the duty of the administration to provide that. In tackling the militancy, the administration has done greatest injustice to the ordinary civil population, and that should be avoided. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Kashmir and also the people of India. Simply speaking will not bring any result. Doing something concrete for the benefit of the people should be the most important thing. Everybody says that bullet will not do anything but only the ballot. But the ballot is a distant dream for the Kashmiris. We must mend our ways and put everything in the right perspective.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

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SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But Sir, I must make it clear that I support this Bill not with pleasure but with anguish, with reservation and under compulsions. Sir, in this largest democracy of the world, it is not desirable that some States should go unrepresented in the House of People. Of course, I know that this is only a temporary measure and we should try with all sincerity, from all sides, to bring an end to this situation. This is not a happy situation. There is no way out on the part of the Government but to come out with an ordinance of this sort, which is before us in the form of this Bill. The unanimous opinion of the House is that the situation which is prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir not only today but for the past few years, is just not a law and order problem. There is no doubt that law and order problem is also involved in it. But it is not just that; it is beyond that and it is much more than that. Admittedly, it is now a political problem and this political crisis also needs to be solved with the cooperation of the people concerned. To start with, there should be a consensus. One section of the House is insisting on the elimination of Article 370. They should to realise that the secessionist activities are on the increase and when such activities are being abetted, are being instigated by foreign forces along the border, across the border asking for removal of Article 370 is not proper. Precisely speaking, our BJP friends should realise the gravity of the situation and the consequences of their demand of elimination of Article 370. I do not understand as to how our honourable friends from the BJP are insisting on this demand when there is a separate type of situation prevailing in Kashmir right from the beginning, with distinct features in culture, when they have their own way of life, etc. Taking into consideration all

these aspects and the overall sovereignty, unity and integrity of our country, our founding fathers of the Constitution had thought of this provision. Why do our friends insist on this demand?

Sir, I have another point to make. How to start this process? Many things have been suggested. I do not like to take much of the valuable time of the House. But I would say that there is a vilification campaign, a campaign of disinformation regarding Kashmir going on outside India, in foreign countries, obviously by Pakistan. Therefore it is for our Government and for the Ministry of External Affairs to rise to the occasion and counter this campaign of disinformation. There are wild allegations of violation of human rights. But it is very gratifying to note that recently, before a month or two, the US Congress have rejected these allegations of violation of human rights altogether. But why should it go so far? Therefore, right from the beginning there should have been a campaign to counter this disinformation campaign in all earnest and to place the real picture in different forums outside India.

Sir, as I said earlier, Pakistan is waging a war, of course, by proxy against India. Obviously, Pakistan is abetting, instigating and encouraging violence on this side of the border, in Jammu and Kashmir and in Punjab. Pakistan should be told in clear terms about the consequences thereof.

Sir, all of us are of the view that political process should be initiated in Jammu & Kashmir as early as possible. All of us know that things deteriorated during the time of Janata Dal. An irreparable damage was caused to the cause of democracy in Jammu & Kashmir, when an elected Assembly was dissolved. The then Home Minister hailed from that very State. There was a Minister of State as well. But they were not satisfied

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

with that and they had a Minister exclusively for the affairs of Jammu & Kashmir. But the net result was that there was a lot confusion and things deteriorated. Any way, we need not go into all those things of past. It is time to start our efforts for a negotiated settlement. There can only be a negotiated settlement which should of course be within the framework of our Constitution. Therefore, efforts should be started afresh.

I now come to the local administration. Only yesterday, our hon. Home Minister has stated in this House that he would be visiting Jammu & Kashmir shortly. His visit should be followed by a visit of leaders of all parties to interact with the representatives from all walks of life, such as the Bar Association, trade and commerce, social and cultural organisations, political people and last but not least, the common men of Jammu & Kashmir. They should stay there for some time to assure the people of Jammu & Kashmir. The need of the hour is to inspire confidence among the people of Jammu & Kashmir and to create an atmosphere of goodwill and also to tell them clearly that this Government means something good and they are going to attempt very seriously to solve this problem. This process should start immediately.

I do not like to take more time of the House. As you know Sir, Kashmir is very dear to all of us. It must come back to normalcy as early as possible. But nobody has disputed the fact that the first basis for holding elections is that there should be free and fair elections. Neither at that time when the ordinance was promulgated nor at the present juncture, conditions are conducive to conduct free and fair elections in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Sir, how long can we postpone elections in some parts of the country?

16.00 hrs

With these words, I support the Bill but, as I said earlier, not with pleasure but with compulsion. We all hope that such an unpleasant situation will not exist for long in Kashmir.

392-412
16.01 hrs. *Natural Calamity*

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Flood and drought situation in the country (DUR 193)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey is absent. Shri Satya Narayan Jatiya is also absent. Then S/Shri V. S. Rao and Ram Vilas Paswan are also not here. The next man is Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav.

[Translation] 392

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, today we are having a discussion on the flood and draught situation in a large part of the country. This is for the first time in the last 4-5 years that a majority of farmers in the country have been affected either by flood or draught. This House has expressed its grave concern several times over this situation. If the State Governments and the Central Government do not take joint action immediately, the current economic crisis in the country could become worse. This is because agriculture still contributes a major share to the country's economic development. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood for a majority of the country's population. Agriculture also contributes to ameliorate the lot of crores countrymen.

In reply to the concern expressed in this House the hon. Agriculture Minister made a statement on the flood and drought situation in the country on August 1. The statement is quite comprehensive in itself. The seriousness of the situation can

be gauged from that statement. In his statement the hon. Minister has accepted that barring 1987, such a serious drought situation has not arisen since 1986. Further the hon. Minister has conceded that rainfall in a large part of the country has been only 47% of the expected level. The hon. Minister has himself admitted that the States which should have come in the category of normal rainfall have been able to come in it only one month after the monsoon and the States which are said to have received normal rainfall are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat. He has also admitted that Bihar, U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Western Rajasthan have received rainfall below average. He has also said that:

[English]

"As percentage of normal rainfall, the precipitation as on 24th July was only 36 in hills and West Uttar Pradesh varied from 50 to 59 in Bihar plateau and plains of East Uttar Pradesh, plains of West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and from 60 to 69 in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi, East and West Rajasthan."

[Translation]

Sir, the entire U.P., two-thirds area of Bihar and the entire Delhi, a large part of Haryana and Rajasthan have been affected by drought. The statement of the hon. Agriculture Minister, however, sheds light on the entire situation but it does not reveal the true picture. The reality is that the entire kharif crop in parts of Bihar, U.P., Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan has been destroyed and as admitted by the hon. Minister only 35% of the paddy crop in Bihar and only 40% of the paddy crop in U.P. could be harvested. The bajra and jowar crop is almost completely destroyed. The stock of seeds with the farmers has been sown. There was some rainfall in the beginning but then there was no rainfall for a month. This year the monsoon arrived five weeks

late and these are the five weeks in which kharif crop is sown. This crop is the main source of livelihood for the poor.

Sir, yesterday I was talking to Shri Suraj Mandal and some of his friends. Those people live in adivasi area of Bihar. They said that a family grows 25 kg of jowar and bajra on an average and that is barely enough for them to live on for a year and that has also been destroyed. The drought situation is also serious in several districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, the area I belong to, like Azamgarh, Gazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria and Bahraich. Such a severe drought situation has arisen for the first time in the last 5-7 years.

Today I was talking to some farmers. They told me that the biggest problem they faced was lack of cattle fodder. Secondly whatever foodgrains they had have with them, has been sown as seed and now they have nothing to eat. In these conditions, they have to pay taxes, pay fee for their school-going children and arrange fodder for their cattle. This situation is causing a lot of hardship to the 13-14 crore people of U.P. and 6-7 crore people of Bihar. A total of 25 crore people in the country have been affected. Sadly, the State Governments are incapable of doing anything in this matter. I am referring to U.P. in particular. The U.P. Government has not come to terms with the seriousness of the situation so far. Some 10 days back I read in the newspapers that the U.P. Chief Minister has said that Rs. 300 crore would be spent to combat the drought but the very basic steps that needed to be taken such as waiving of taxes and school fee have not been taken. Other steps such as repair of tube-wells and canals have also not been taken. Today, more than half of the Government tube-wells in U.P. and Bihar are not in working condition. There is no water supply to the canals. The Central Government or the State Governments are not aware of this serious

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]
situation. This lack of understanding on the part of the authorities has added to the woes of the farmers.

Sir, the Government of Bihar is not able to do what it intends to do because of resource constraint. Royalty which the Government of Bihar used to get from coal has been stopped following a Supreme Court verdict. The matter has repeatedly been raised by us in the august House. When the State is facing a critical situation and farmers are experiencing acute hardship due to drought the Central Government should have taken immediate steps in Bihar also what it normally takes under difficult situations in other States. The hon. Minister of Agriculture in a statement has stated that half of the money from the Central Special Assistance Fund has already been allocated to State Governments. When the country is facing an economic crisis, only half of the money, what I feel, should not have been given to State Governments, thus allowing the situation to deteriorate further. The contribution of farmers and agricultural sector in the national output and national income should not be allowed to recede further. In fact, the entire amount available in the special assistance fund should have been allocated to States. Even now, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture to raise the amount of special assistance fund. The balance half of the fund lying with Central Government should be allocated to States in view of the prevailing difficult situation in them. Please ascertain from the States as to what is their urgency. Till date not a single meeting has been held by the Centre and the States to find out some way out for tackling the situation of drought. Despite the prevailing difficult situation, 5-6 weeks have since passed, but no steps have been taken to tackle it. The hon. Minister of Agriculture may please let us know the extent of damage that was caused by the recent drought and flood to agricultural production in the country.

In view of the prevailing critical situation, first of all, I would like to

urge the centre to issue directions to the States to stop revenue collection from the farmers. In order to ensure that poor children in the drought affected areas do not give up their studies, they should be granted full fee concession. Thirdly, assistance may also be given to affected States so that they could set right the tubewells and repair the canals to meet their irrigation requirements.

Fourthly, cattle are the worst sufferers in drought. As a matter of fact, warehousing facilities are available in the country to store foodgrains to meet any emergency. When a crisis arises, foodgrains are rushed. Similarly employment is also generated on a war footing to protect human lives. But no such warehousing facilities, especially in the Central Sector, are available to store fodder, on a large scale, for the cattle. Therefore, the subject of providing warehousing facilities for storing fodder should be brought under Central List. Suppose that some parts of the country experience drought. Let me cite, for an example, the case of Rajasthan, Kerala or Andhra Pradesh. How can they effectively tackle the drought situation if no suitable arrangement is made at the national level to meet such a situation. Therefore, I demand provision of warehousing facilities at the national level. Just as warehouses are being constructed to store foodgrains, warehouses should also be constructed for storing fodder so as to prevent loss of cattle at the time of drought.

Lastly, I would like to submit that it is a drawback in our system. As and when drought strikes and people's suffering increases, then only steps to tackle the situation are being contemplated. This issue has never been taken seriously. The time has, now, come to think over it seriously. Ours is a vast country with a huge population. When drought strikes, about 30-40 crore people come under its grip and at the time of floods also 10-15 crore people are affected. It is no less important an issue, because during these eventualities relief

operations will have to be undertaken on a massive scale. It is a established fact all over the world that drought is caused when 1/3 of the land area in a country is not brought under forest cover. Afforestation should be undertaken, as over the years, the land area under forest cover has been reduced to 10 per cent. It is a serious matter. Every year forests are being denuded and in the last 7 years forests on 107 million hectares of land have been denuded. It is a matter of concern for all of us that forests are being denuded on such a large scale but afforestation is being undertaken just as a matter of routine only, on these areas. In every state, the forest department undertakes afforestation work. It just grows some thorny shrubs and finish its work. In fact, fruitbearing trees which could be used for various other purposes should be grown by them. Sampling of shady trees and trees capable for making the environment pollutionfree should only be grown. But growing of such trees has almost been stopped. So this issue merits consideration by all of us.

Lack of facilities for storing rain water is yet another problem in the country. First of all, the dams that have already been constructed fall short of requirement to store rain water in the country. Earlier, the people in the villages used to dig ponds to store rain water for irrigation purposes. But now, with the construction of canals, big dams and installation of tubewells, the practice of storing water in ponds has totally been abandoned. Now these ponds are being used for agriculture purposes. I feel that the Government should issue directions to all the Gram Sabhas that they should protect the village ponds. Funds should also be provided for undertaking repair works of these ponds. At the same time these ponds should also be properly looked after so that at the time of need water can be drawn from them.

Our experts say that considerable land areas in our country fall under the category of "drought prone areas". Areas where possibility of drought is comparatively high are called drought

prone areas. It is estimated that about 328 million hectares of land area is drought prone. When 127 million hectares out of the above 328 million hectares land experience drought, then it is a matter of great concern. But necessary steps to combat the above crisis have not yet been taken in the country.

We treat both drought and floods like emergency. What the practice in vogue is that when drought occurs some relief work is being undertaken and maximum funds are being spent to combat the same every year but no permanent, solution is being found out. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture who is well acquainted with the problems of farmers and also has a soft corner towards them to prepare a master plan at the national level for this purpose because in a vast country like India 1/3 of its total land area is drought prone and drought and floods occur after every 4th year. The country suffers widespread losses due to all this. Plan needs to be drawn with the consent of the State Governments and taking advice of experts. After making all the preparations, it should be implemented as a big national endeavour.

The work being undertaken by the Washington based "World Watch Institute of Washington" which conducts weather study, ascertains position of water and areas likely to be affected by drought, must have caught the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

They have warned that various parts of the world may be hit by drought between 1990 to 2000. The countries they have identified as drought prone include India, in particular. Therefore, the Government should keep that situation in view and take measures right from now. The drought situation cannot be checked by taking immediate measures at the last moment. The Government is also aware that if the economy of the country is affected by drought for one year, the

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]
farmer suffers, at least, for two years. He is totally undone and is burdened with debt. His children give up their studies and his cattle either perish or are sold. Drought puts its effect on the farmer at least, for two years. Besides, the economy of the country is also greatly affected by it. (*Interruptions*) All right, Kalahandi has been an example where people died in large numbers and the destruction that took place there drew the attention of not only our own country, but also that of the whole of the world. (*Interruptions*) It is not the question whether it is the responsibility of the State Government or the Central Government, but the fact remains that it is the people who become the victims. Yes, first it is the duty of the State Government. But they are experiencing acute resource constraints due to prevailing economic crises all over the country. With inadequate resources they cannot meet these crises and take up any major work.

Sir, I, very seriously, would like to draw the attention of the House and the especially attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to this grave problem, and I am hopeful that while giving reply he would make categorical announcements in regard to these few points. The kharif crops have been destroyed completely. The farmers have suffered heavy losses. Rabi crops are no exception. I cannot say now whether there would be normal rainfall in the coming months. Meteorologists may make a forecast that the rainfall would be normal in these areas but there is no guarantee of it. If, unfortunately, the rainfall is not normal in the coming months, the Rabi crops would also be affected. Therefore the hon. Minister of Agriculture should make it clear as to what measures would be taken to help the farmers who suffered losses. Will their land revenue be waived as I have been demanding? Also their children should get full fee concession. I would like to suggest that the Government should ensure that all the tubewells are repaired at least, two months before the advent of rainy season. When 50 per cent tubewells do not work

either due to non-availability of electricity or due to some defect in any of the parts, it causes heavy losses. The tubewells must be repaired at least two months before the rainy season sets in. What they do is that they start the repair work when drought hits the area and waste two-three weeks in this way.

Similarly the farmers approach us to do something for them when their crops are hit by drought and there is no water in canals. Officials are not that responsive and dutiful to take precautionary measures. When drought hits the crops, the farmers run from pillar to post to ensure flow of water in the canals and save their crops. Why action is not taken in advance? Officials should be warned that they should keep themselves ready to meet such a situation well before time.

Centres have been set up both at the centre and states to meet an emergency. I think that the centre which works at district level is very weak for, it works under a person who is not a senior officer. I feel that a standing committee with the involvement of a senior officer and public representatives should be set up at the district level which should ensure that there is regular power supply and the tubewells are functioning properly. It would also oversee the measures being taken in this regard.

In states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa the public distribution system is not good and fair price shops are very inadequate. Why measures are not being taken so as to ensure that a fair-price shop for at least every two thousand population is opened and essential commodities are made available to people regularly. The Government should do something in this regard.

Today, I heard from radionews that the Minister of Agriculture has convened a meeting, especially to discuss the position of fertilisers subsidy. When the Government is rethinking to

restore fertiliser subsidy to farmers, I would like to know whether this was appropriate time to withdraw subsidy from fertilizer. The farmer has been ruined due to drought situation on the one hand and floods on the other. His debt burden has increased and he is forced to buy everything at a higher rate. His crops are getting destroyed before his own eyes. The Government resorted to withdrawal of subsidy at this crucial time. What has been its fallout? I am talking of today. Some farmers of my constituency had come to me and they told that the price of fertilizer has increased by Rs. 50/- to Rs. 60/- per bag. This is the time when he requires help and is under burden. But the steps taken by the Government are proving disadvantageous to him. There is no proper co-ordination between various measures being taken by the Government. There is no nodal agency which could co-ordinate the efforts of various agencies. As a result of this the country is suffering heavy losses. I would not like to take much time of the House because several other Members want to participate in it. My submission is that the Central Government should chalk out a master plan in consultation with the State Governments and a part of the plan should concentrate on afforestation on a large scale. Provision for additional funds should be made for areas which are mostly hit by drought and steps should be taken to protect from floods and store water for them to combat drought.

Sir, electricity generation in areas which have been hit by drought has reduced to less than 50 per cent. In this regard I would like to make a suggestion to the centre that it should issue instructions to all concerned to impose 15 to 25 per cent power cut in industrial units at the time of sowing of crops and that electricity should be provided to the farmers so that atleast for one month at the time of sowing kharif and Rabi crops they could get power supply suiting to their needs. Similarly water shortage should not cause obstruction in the sowing process. I feel that a scheme

should definitely be evolved to overcome all these problems.

Before I conclude I would like to submit that the Government should chalk out a national programme in order to meet the drought and flood situation in future. I am hopeful that the hon. Minister of Agriculture would take immediate measures in this regard. A permanent solution should be found out for this problem so that we are capable of facing the challenge of drought for all time to come.

One more thing calls for attention is that of underground water. A survey was conducted according to which only 37 per cent of the total underground water available all the country over is being utilized. It means that tubewells have still not been installed in the major part of the country. Is there no such arrangement in major parts of the country to take out the ground-water and utilise the same in drought affected areas. The Government should see whether it is possible to prepare a national programme or make a reservoir to store water by connecting various canals etc. As a big endeavour main canals in the country could be connected with one another so that whenever any part of the country is in crisis that water could be made available to the affected areas. All these factors could be taken into consideration only when the Government takes steps in this direction at the national level. At the moment the State Governments require money and assistance and the Central Government should provide this assistance to them.

With these words, I hope that the Minister of Agriculture would take immediate measures in this regard.

[English]

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 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, it is a paradox in our system that when one part of our country is being affected by drought, the other part is affected by floods.

[Sh. Arjun Charan Sethi]

Since my time is very limited, I would like to raise a few points for the consideration of the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

In Orissa we had heavy rainfall during the last week of July. There was 14 inches of rainfall during 12 hours which caused excessive damage to the lives and properties of Balasore District, Kalahandi, Cuttack, Sundargarh, Keonijhar, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Puri. I would like to remind the hon. Minister as well as the House that last year we had a severe kind of flood in Ganjam and this year we are expecting that there will be no flood but there will be drought. That is why, I am told, the State administration has taken steps to meet the drought situation arising in different parts of the State, especially the western parts. But suddenly due to heavy rainfall that occurred during twelve hours, some sort of flash floods have taken place and the standing crops have been affected by these floods. I would like to point out that in my constituency that is, Bhadrak, which is chronically affected by floods all these years, this time although Balasore has not yet been affected. What is affected in my constituency are six Blocks. The rainfall was so severe and so much that suddenly all the rivers like Vaitarni, which is a major river in my constituency, and other rivulets like Kochila, Genguti and Kansbans got flooded. About 299 villages of these six blocks, involving 1.5 lakh people and 18.6 thousand hectares of crop area, have been affected. This is not a new phenomenon that has occurred this year only, it has been in the common knowledge and it has been our experience since long that my State and my constituency has always been affected by floods. The reason for this, I must narrate, is siltation of the river beds especially in big rivers and also insufficient drainage system when heavy rainfall is there. It is because of these that whenever there are sudden floods, submerging of crop areas takes place.

One major project we have been demanding for years together is the Bhimkund Dam Project and that has not yet been considered by the Central Water Commission.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair.*]

I am told, the State Government submitted the report earlier but it has not been under the consideration of the Central Water Commission because the clarification sought by this Commission has not been complied with by the State Government. If it is a fact, then I must say that the Centre must ask for the clarification from the State Government of Orissa. I must tell the House that unless this Project is taken up, unless the drainage system that is there, especially in Cuttack, Balasore, Ganjam and Bhadrak, is attended to, there will be floods and there will be every kind of natural calamity which will affect the lives of millions of people there. I am sure, the hon. Minister will take steps. The State Government has taken steps. These are all temporary ones. Unless permanent measures are taken to solve the problem, specially the siltation of the river mouth and drainage of river beds, every time there will be floods. There will be the problem of the natural calamities.

Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has mentioned that there is the Calamity Relief Fund to meet the urgent needs of the people affected by floods or drought. But I would like to draw his attention to one incident. Last year we had severe floods and I must say that it is an unprecedented one. When Shri Chandra Shekhar was the Prime Minister, he had visited the area and apart from him many Union Ministers have visited the area. A Central team has also visited the area. But, I am told, till now no money has been granted from the Centre. Whatever is at the disposal of the State Government in the Calamity Relief Fund, that has already been spent and exhausted. That is why the State Go-

vernment has been requesting the Centre to sanction more funds. But all these months nothing has been done.

I would like to mention about the Bheemkund irrigation project. The Agriculture Minister alone is in the House. The Minister for Water Resources is not here. I request the Minister of Agriculture to convey to the Minister of Water Resources that he should look into this project. Otherwise the money spent every year on drought and flood relief measures will go waste. There will be no end to the problems. Therefore, I once again ask the Government to see that these major river projects are taken up immediately and solve the drainage problem which is causing problems every year.

So many rivulets are there in the State. In case of excessive rainfall, these rivulets and small rivers do not discharge the water. As a result of this, vast areas are submerged. This is so in my constituency, Bhadrak in Balasore district. Not much of money is needed for these projects. Unless a master plan for these projects is prepared there will be no end to this problem. That is why I urge upon the Government to immediately take up these projects.

The hon. Member from Puri constituency has mentioned that there is not enough stock of rice at the disposal of the State Government to meet the emergency needs. There is not enough stock of rice. The Minister of Food as well as the Minister of Agriculture must look into this problem and must release enough stocks of rice to meet the demands of the people of the State. The State Government is already taking necessary steps.

With these words I once again urge upon the Government that the long term measures should be taken up in the State to solve these problems. Special efforts should be made with regard to the coastal area of the State.

The western part of the State is affected every year either by drought or sometime even floods. But the coastal area is always affected by floods. When there is cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, vast areas are affected. Saline inundation takes place and vast areas of crop and land are submerged. As a result the cultivable land remains unused for years together.

In order to decrease the salinity of the soil the State Government has to spend enormous money. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister as well as the Government to see that the drainage system as well as, what I mentioned, the Bhimkund project is taken up so that the problems of my area as well as the State are minimised and whatever the Government spends on this temporary work, that should serve the purpose for all times to come.

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SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Madam Chairman, I hail from Anantapur District, which is the most backward and famine area in Andhra Pradesh.

On a perusal of the statement made by the hon. Minister for Agriculture on 1st August 1991, regarding the drought situation in the country. I was very much pained to know that not even a single mention was made about the chronically affected areas in Rayalaseema in general and Anantapur District in particular, in Andhra Pradesh. In para 8 it is stated that the sowing of oilseeds is progressing well in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. But I differ with the statement and say that even now the sowing of oilseeds or any other crop has not taken place and the entire Rayalaseema in general and Anantapur District in particular is fallow. Anantapur did not receive even a single spell of rainfall for sowing operations. The tanks, irrigation and drinking water wells and borewells have gone dry and people and cattle there are suffering for want of drinking water. Anantapur District has been a victim

[Sh. Anantha Venkata Reddy]

of famines and drought for the last 30 years. This district has been suffering because of the vagaries of monsoon. The suffering was mainly for want of rain and drinking water, that is to say, the rainfall is erratic and unpredictable there. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government has taken any proper measures to save the chronically drought affected areas. The survey of Anantapur District by geologists has shown that Anantapur District is prone to become a desert in a very short time unless the Government evinces keen interest in arresting the said drought and famines. To save the Anantapur District from becoming a desert, I request the State and Central Government to constitute the Anantapur District Drought Prone Area Authority with necessary funds.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI R. M. GHANGARE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, those who spoke before me also cited several examples in regard to problems arising out of drought and floods in the country. In India, floods occur wherever heavy rains take place and drought occurs in the areas where the rainfall is scanty. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the areas which suffered heavy damages due to heavy rains and floods. In last July when heavy rains took place, about 100 skilled and unskilled workers of the Indravathi Hydrel Project in the Kalahandi district of Orissa were trapped in a tunnel and some of them reportedly lost their lives. About 200 Jhuggi dwellers living near the Muktigarh Power Project were washed away during the rains. There are also reports that many people lost their lives as a result of floods in the Krishna, Cauvery and Tungbhadra rivers of Karnataka.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most tragic incident took place in Maharashtra. As a result of heavy rains flood occurred in Wardha river. Its catchment areas start from Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. These areas also experienced a heavy downpour. There was also 20 inches rainfall in the Narkhed tehsil of Nagpur District in Maharashtra. When the Wardha river got flooded, thousands of people living in about 20 villages including Mowad, Jalah Khera, Mirzapur, Tharipavni were killed and a still larger number of people were washed away by the flood waters. Those people are still reported to be missing. About fifty thousand to one lakh acres of land was submerged and all standing crops were destroyed. The fury of flood caused unprecedented havoc in ten villages of the Varud Tehsil of Amravati District. Though a large number of people were killed, the official casualty figures are very low. In Mowad village alone more than 500 people were killed and more than 1,000 were washed away by flood waters.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall give you several heart rendering instances of the havoc that was caused by these floods. I visited the area alongwith some friends on August 4 and met the Collector, S.D.O. and the D.S.P. We came to know that the hon. Minister of Defence, Shri Sharad Pawar and the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Shantaram Potdukhe had also visited the area for an on the spot assessment. The State Chief Minister had also accompanied them. Despite the visit of these V.I.Ps, even six days after the devastating event, the debris of houses were lying as such. The Mowad village where a municipality had been set up during the British times 125 years ago and which had a population of 10,000 was completely ruined. Houses in 13 out of a total of 15 wards were washed away and the entire village looked like a graveyard. Women and children in groups of 200 to 300 had taken shelter in cemented houses. These house

were totally washed away alongwith the women and children. In this way a large number of people were killed and thousands of cattle perished by flood waters. The debris still lie there as a mute testimony to the disastrous mishap. Even today, corpses of both human beings and animals are lying under the debris. When one walks through that village, it won't be surprising if he stumbles over dead bodies. Even on the seventh day, when I was there, work had not commenced there to remove the debris. Only some water taps were installed and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (M.S.E.B.) had provided some electric poles, as most of the poles had been washed away. Some officials were present there. Ministers were coming and going. The relief work that was being carried out there was a mere eye wash. The victims were paid a very meagre amount @ Rs. 250 per head. On the other hand the voluntary agencies and people in the adjoining areas were doing a great service. Food was being prepared and served to people round the clock. They also distributed clothes, blankets and utensils but the Government gave a meagre assistance @ Rs. 250 only. That too all people did not get this help. The Government should pay full attention to this matter and rush all possible aid to the victims. It should also remove the debris. There are also apprehensions that various types of diseases may spread as a result of the stench arising out of the dead bodies lying under the debris. One has to cover his nostrils while passing through the village. Such is the condition there. Nobody is prepared to accept it as a natural calamity. Everybody says that it was a criminal negligence and nothing else. An inquiry should be conducted to find out the lapses on the part of administration in the mishap.

There is an embankment in Mowad. The village is located below the water level of the river flowing nearby. The embankment is three kilometres long, 36 feet wide and 12 feet high. It was constructed about 100 years ago. No

one knows as to who had built it. Obviously, the people of that time had built it. This embankment had prevented many floods in the past. The area was affected by floods in 1961, 67, 72, 84 and 88 when there were heavy rains. The floods that occurred in 1961 had caused wide-spread damage. Following that, the Government constituted the Joglekar Committee to go into the causes of flood. That committee recommended that the people of the village should be evacuated and rehabilitated at a safer place as the chances of the entire village being washed away could not be ruled out. Unfortunately, no one bothered to go through these recommendations. It was left as such. Only two or three years back it was decided that the embankment should be strengthened with cement and plaster. Funds were duly sanctioned by the Government, but the work was not undertaken. With deep regret, I would like to mention here that when there was a heavy downpour on 15 July, the District Collector instructed the Chief Engineer to strengthen the embankment. The Chief Engineer got the trees and grass surrounding the area removed. As a result of that the soil became more porous. This mishap took place on July 30. If the administration really wanted to strengthen the embankment, why did they decide to take up the work when the rainy season had already advanced. It is indeed a matter of shame that thousands of people lost their lives due to criminal negligence. In 1961, it was recommended that the village may be rehabilitated since it involved 10,000 precious lives. But no attention was paid to it. We saw many people who had lost their mental balance. They were not in a position to remove the debris. I would like to cite one example.

17.00 hrs.

There is a person Bandu Gupta by name. His entire family including his parents, three sisters, wife and daughter was washed away by the flood waters. He had taken shelter in some

[Sh. R.M. Ghangare]

other house at the time of the mishap and thus was saved. Similarly, one Head Constable too lost all his family members. You can find many such people there. Most of the survivors have lost their mental balance as the tragedy was unbearable for them. Such is the situation there. What I want is an inquiry into the causes leading to this unprecedented calamity. A committee should be constituted to inquire into it. No effort should be spared to provide maximum relief including medical treatment to the victims. Further, the villagers should be taken to a safer place and rehabilitated there. All possible assistance should be provided and adequate compensation paid to those whose crops have been destroyed. This work should not be entrusted to bureaucrats. I have come to know that the hon. Prime Minister is visiting the area on 9th instant to personally study the situation. It is my humble request to him that he should keep all these points in mind and provide liberal assistance to the victims. The Union Government should also issue necessary instructions to the State Government in this regard. With this request, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manmohan Singh to make a statement regarding the affairs of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International Limited, Bombay Branch.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Why copies of the statement have not been circulated to us. When it was already decided that the hon. Finance Minister would be making a statement, copies should have been made available to all the hon. Members.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It should be made available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As soon as the statement is over, it will be made available.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

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STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Affairs of Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Limited
Bombay branch (BCCI) (S E)**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH):

The Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Limited (incorporated in Grand Cayman), a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Credit and Commerce International Holdings (Luxembourg) submitted an application to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in April, 1977 for opening two branches in India. However, BCCI was permitted by Reserve Bank of India to open only a representative office in June, 1977. Representative Offices are not permitted to do any banking business but function only as a liaison office.

BCCI, however, pursued its request for establishment of branches in India. Reserve Bank of India issued a licence in February, 1983 for opening one branch in Bombay. The branch commenced its operation with effect from 31st March, 1983.

BCCI was involved in controversy in 1986 when investigations by Enforcement Directorate revealed that the bank was releasing foreign exchange against the Foreign Travel Scheme to travel agents without verifying the signatures of the actual travellers, with the result that a substantial amount of foreign exchange was released on the strength of the

forms bearing forged and fake signatures. Some of the employees of the bank were detained under COFEPOSA Act. Subsequently four of these were related on the recommendation of the Advisory Board that heard the cases as provided in the COFEPOSA Act. Detention order of one employee was revoked by the Government on the ground that other employees had been released under similar circumstances. However, the case was adjudicated by Order dated 20-6-1988 imposing a penalty on the bank, its employees as well as travel agents and ordering confiscation of the seized exchange of US \$1,32,00 as well as the Indian currency of Rs. 17,00,057 taken over from the bank. The Enforcement Directorate investigated the matter relating to irregular release of foreign exchange against Foreign Travel Scheme and the Directorate was not in possession of any evidence regarding use of such money for buying arms. Reserve Bank of India also deputed a special investigation team in January, 1987 to look into the matter and find out whether the seriousness of irregularities justified demands for cancellation of the licence of the bank. The inspection revealed that there were mainly procedural irregularities in foreign exchange operations and conduct of the bank in certain areas but such irregularities had also been observed in the case of other authorised dealers in India. This did not warrant revoking of licence.

There were also reports in 1988 from Intelligence Agencies that BCCI has made overtures for acquisition of property and is trying to enter the Hotel and real estate business in Lucknow and Bombay. The Intelligence Agencies viewed this as fraught with security risk. Reserve Bank of India looked into the matter and Reserve Bank of India scrutiny of BCCI Bombay Branch did not reveal financing/acquisition of real estate business or property.

The Reserve Bank of India received an intimation from the Bank

of England on the evening of 5th July, 1991 stating that the Governor of Cayman Islands had issued an order appointing a receiver to take charge of the affairs of BCCI International (Overseas) Ltd., a branch of which is functioning in Bombay.

On the morning of 6th July, Reserve Bank of India received another intimation from the BCCI, Bombay Branch that they had received instructions from their Central Office to suspend the operations of their Bombay Branch with immediate effect. On receipt of these intimations, Reserve Bank of India issued an order on 6th July, to BCCI, Bombay to suspend its operations unless otherwise permitted in writing by Reserve Bank of India. Reserve Bank of India appointed simultaneously two Reserve Bank of India officers as observers to ensure that the interest of depositors and creditors is protected. Reserve Bank of India also issued a press note indicating that in Reserve Bank of India's view, the total value of assets of the Bombay Branch, prima facie, is more than liabilities and hence the interest of depositors is safe.

On the 15th July, 1991, Reserve Bank of India moved an application in the High Court at Bombay under Section 38 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for taking the local office of the bank into liquidation and also for appointment of State Bank of India as a liquidator. The Court passed an ad-interim order appointing the State Bank of India as provisional liquidator. The provisional liquidator is taking stock of the situation and making an inventory of assets and liabilities.

As regards the points raised in this House in respect of reports alleging payments to Indian politicians and bureaucrats and financing of terrorist organisations by the BCCI (Overseas) Ltd., Bombay Branch, from the information available from the Intelligence Agencies and the Reserve Bank of India, there is no indication of specific

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]
instances or any definite information of that nature. Nothing that impinges on the security of the country has come to the notice of the Government. However, Government is fully alert about this aspect of the matter.

I have made the above statement on the basis of information available at present. In case further information becomes available, Government will take appropriate action. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The whole world knows about the truth. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): As far as this statement is concerned, I protest very strongly against what the hon. Finance Minister has said. This is not the statement which we expected from the hon. Finance Minister. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. I would like to know whether any documents regarding the decision taken in this matter at the Prime Minister's level or about the approval of the Prime Minister's office have been received. This issue is more serious than that of the Bofors case. You said that there was no definite information about this. What do you mean by this definite information? Manmohan Singhji, we have great respect for you. So, I request you again to disclose the names of the persons involved in it. One dirty fish spoils the whole pond. Please tell the names of those persons, otherwise we will disclose the names of those, who were involved in it. I shall tell you their names. Please tell us as to whether the P.M.O. had given its approval or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, please do not speak like this.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): This matter must be discussed under Rule 193.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee and we shall see as to what can be done. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about PMO? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I want to seek a clarification from the Chair. This statement has been cooking for seven days.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking a clarification.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. I am seeking a clarification from you. This statement has been cooking now for seven days and at the end of seven days, is this all that the Finance Minister has to tell us? Why did it take him seven days to give us such a trash—if I may use that word if it is not unparliamentary. I would like to have an answer to this. They should not take this House for granted. Does the Finance Minister want me to tell him? Can I ask the Finance Minister what he wrote on the file as the Reserve Bank Governor when this bank first asked for the licence? Did he say that this bank should not be given a licence? Then finally, the branch was allocated in Bombay at the instance of politicians. I shall not say so much because I would like you to name them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes, it is not like this. When we have said that this matter will be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and we will decide.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sorry, Sir. I cannot allow this

House to be taken for a ride like this. I am aware of the fact. *(Interruptions)*
The Cabinet has been sitting up to 3 O' clock in the morning to discuss this. He may try to fool us; he cannot fool the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to raise all these points, they can be raised at that time also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): That does not preclude him from securing clarification. We can seek clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not allowing this. Supposing I allow one Member, other Members will ask of me the same thing. If this continues, again, you will ask me to allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can give information. I will not give it here today. I have the information with me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Shri Fernandes is a senior Member. He knows it very well that after the statement by the Minister it is not open for any discussion like this. He can ask for the same thing when we discuss it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is a very disquieting state, very unfortunate state. From the top, there is nothing in it. Even the journals in all countries have made disclosures which are sensational. We wanted to know what is the information with regard to this. Does the Government of India know anything about this except what has been casually given to us? That is why, we are disturbed; we are feeling

disturbed; the whole country is feeling disturbed. There are sufficient hints that politicians are involved; MPs are involved; moneys are being utilised for purchase of arms; terrorists have been financed out of this. This is not a matter to be looked into or dealt with casually. Therefore, that is why we are objecting to it. The Finance Minister took time after time and postponed the date for making a statement like this! It is an exercise in futility. Any newspaper would give this. We expected that he would take the House into confidence instead of waiting for a discussion under Rule 193. He should have come forward and taken the House into confidence. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): You may get much more information from the newspapers of last three-four days than that given by the hon'ble Minister...*(Interruptions)* in his statement.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Is he to say only the date of birth and date of death of the Company?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why did he not make a Statement yesterday. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us now resume the discussion on Floods and drought. Shri Vijayakumar Raju may speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Finance Minister is trying to hide certain things from the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why did they take so much time to make such a statement? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is highly improper. When the House is agitated on this issue, how can the Finance Minister go away from the House? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Where is your Finance Minister? The matter is very serious and for the last so many days we are asking for a detailed statement on the BCCI affair. He should not take the House for granted. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: But Minister of State is present here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. Mr. Azad, please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen. How will it go on if you do not listen to one another?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying to you. Will you please listen?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Please call the Finance Minister first. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not want to hear? I have been informed

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what I am trying to tell you. Please hear me.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad): In Lok Sabha, there is no convention to seek a clarification on the statement of the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told that the discussion on the flood and drought situation will resume. I have called out the name of Shri Vijaykumar Raju.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have closed the discussion on the statement. If the discussion on that subject was on and he had gone out, then it was something. I had called out the name of Shri Vijaykumar Raju also. I had said that we were going to take up the discussion on the flood and drought situation again and I had called out the name of Shri Vijaykumar Raju and then he had left. Let us be fair.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you want the discussion on flood and drought situation to continue?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are walking out.

17.23 hrs.

At this stage Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): It is taking the house very lightly. He has made a statement which is of a sketchy nature. At least he should have said that the CBI will make an inquiry into the

affairs of the Bank and the Bank is known for its scandalous activities all over the world. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be fair.

(*Interruptions*)

17.24 hrs.

At this stage Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav left the House

MR. SPEAKER: Let us resume the discussion on flood and drought situation. Shri Vijaykumar Raju.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

—Contd.

17.24½ hrs.

Flood and drought situation in the country—Contd.

[*Translation*]

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*SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is subjected to floods and droughts every year. Much of life and property is being lost due to these natural calamities. Since the successive governments have failed to take suitable measures to combat these natural calamities, we continue to lose precious life and enormous property every year.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI P. M. SAYEED *in the Chair.*]

Standing crops are being washed away by the floods. Roads get damaged and bridges collapse. It has almost become a regular feature. Certain regions in the country receive excessive rains, while certain other regions receive no rainfall at all. Even within one state, certain areas receive

good rainfall, and in other areas the rainfall will be very scanty. Mansoon varies from state to state and from area to area. We suffer heavy losses due to erratic mansoon. Hence it is high time the Govt. comes out with certain well defined policies and programmes to tame the fury of these natural calamities.

In this connection, let me say that the deforestation is going on unabatedly. As the forests disappear, naturally the rainfall comes down. The result is drought. Hence, the Govt. of India should give more importance to afforestation programme. The afforestation programme must be implemented with all sincerity and earnestness.

Sir, as I said earlier, droughts and floods are a regular feature in the country. One of the reasons why we get floods every year, is the siltation of river beds. All the major rivers in the country especially in our area, the river beds are heavily silted. As a result the rivers are not in a position to accommodate the excess water they receive during the monsoons. Hence desiltation of the rivers has to be taken up on war-footing. That way, you can reduce the occurrence of floods. Sir, the delta region in coastal Andhra is much more vulnerable to floods. The main reason for the floods is the heavy siltation of the rivers there. This siltation has already caused enormous damage to the existing drainage system there. The drainage system is also more than a century old. Hence I appeal to the Union Government to desilt the rivers and undertake the repair works of drainage system in this region immediately. Otherwise, I am afraid, Sir, the loss of life and property will be much more in the years to come.

Sir, the scientists are of the opinion that the sea-level in costal Andhra will go up by at least 3 to 4 feet in the coming fifty years time. Should

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Sh. BH. Vijayakumar Raju]

it take place, hundreds of villages will be submerged in the sea and the e will be a heavy loss, both to life and valuable property. So, the Government should examine the matter and take necessary steps to avert the situation.

Sir, the meteorological Department is working satisfactorily. They should try to improve the accuracy in predicting the floods in advance, so that people can be shifted in advance to safer places before flood destroy them. Similarly State Governments should also take necessary steps in evacuating the people to safer places. Loss of life can be minimised if we take precautionary steps well in advance. This is the responsibility of State Governments. The National Flood Management should be in constant touch with the State Governments in controlling and combating the floods. First of all, we have to tame all the big rivers in the country. The *bunds* are pretty old. They need immediate repairs. The repairing work should be taken up extensively and immediately. The breach in bunds usually result in a flood. Hence such things should not be allowed to happen. For that we need money. We can get the necessary funds from the farmers, from the World Bank or Asian Bank. This stupendous task has got to be taken up immediately without further loss of time. Better management of our precious water resources is the need of the hour. Otherwise, we may have to blame only ourselves if the resources dwindle down.

Sir, monsoon is quite erratic this year. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, and Karnataka are some of the States which were affected very badly. Many people have lost their lives. In Assam 14 persons died on account of floods. Another 12 persons died in Madhya Pradesh. In Arunachal Pradesh the toll is 25. In Gujarat and Orissa it is 7 persons each. It shows that many areas in the country appears to be reeling under floods. Due to floods

in river Cauvery in Karnataka, the standing crops in nearly 50 thousand acres have been washed away. Nearly 20 thousand people were affected. Many bridges have come down. Traffic movement has come to a stand still. News of floods causing enormous damage in many parts of country are still pouring in.

Sir, drought has become equally severe this year. Punjab, Harviana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are some of the worst affected states in the country. The Govt. should have taken steps to meet the situation. The Govt. must assess the situation that may arise where the monsoon is likely to fail. The tube wells have to be repaired. The new tubewells have to be sunk. These are some of the steps which the State Governments have to undertake to meet the scarcity of drinking water in drought affected areas. Otherwise there will be an acute shortage of drinking water everywhere and people will be subjected to untold miseries. Hence proper planning and strategy are very much necessary. Otherwise, mere spending of money will only result in a wastage. Sir, let me give you an example. Andhra reeled under an unprecedented cyclone in May 1990. Hundreds of people have died during that cyclone. Property worth hundred of crores of Rupees has been destroyed. The loss was too heavy. The then Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh visited the area and announced a grant of 85 crores of rupees on the spot for helping the victims. Later on, Sir, the State has received a loan from the World Bank. But I am sorry to tell you that the amount has not been used properly. The money has been misused. I come from Delta region in Andhra I know the situation there only too well. I am representing that region in this August House. The entire drainage system is in shambles. It is 160 years old. The barrage was constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton. The situation remains the same as it used to be in those good old days. Yanam

bunds, river bunds and the drainage systems and in fact the entire set up in virtually on the verge of collapse. No repair work was taken up during the recent years. Very recently World Bank has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 300 crores. In all Rs. 700 crores have been sanctioned for the entire work. Nearly 90% of the amount that is being spent today is being misappropriated. The Government of India should take necessary steps to see that the amount allocated for certain work is appropriated properly. Otherwise, there will not be any discipline in State Governments. The Central Government should intervene, if necessary, to see that the amount is properly spent. Engineers and contractors should not be allowed to make hay while sun shines. I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister, Shri Balram Jakhar, that nearly 1 crore and 25 lakhs of rupees have been given to the State during 1990. The amount was shown as spent. Really, no work was done. The matter was brought to the notice of State Government. 24 Engineers were suspended. An IAS Officer has investigated into the matter. It was found that no work was taken up and completed anywhere. This way, whole of the Central assistance has gone waste. We get loans from World Bank and other financial institutions. What is the use of taking loans, if we cannot spend the money for which it has been received. If we fritter away money like this, it will not be good for the country. Be it an I.M.F. loan or any other loan, we have to see to it that the money is properly and carefully spent. Otherwise we cannot progress. The country cannot prosper.

The bunds of river Godavari are pretty old. They are on the verge of collapse. If the Engineering staff wants to reach an affected area for repairing work, they must be in a position to reach the spot. The required materials have got to be taken to the spot. But if the approach roads are not well maintained, if the roads and bridges get washed away,

how can they reach the spot and carry out repair work. For all this we require a proper approach to the problem. Proper planning is necessary. Proper management is called for. We must have proper plan to combat floods and droughts. Sir, we have been discussing floods and droughts every year. Be it 8th Lok Sabha, 9th Lok Sabha or 10th Lok Sabha, the House discussés these natural calamities every year. In spite of all our discussions, the country continues to have floods and droughts every year. Life and property are being lost every year. It shows that there is no proper planning to bring down the fury of floods and droughts. Once again I emphasise that there should be a proper planning to get the country to get rid of these natural calamities.

The Central Government must be vigilant. It must take stern action against the State Governments, if they fail in their duty. The State Governments may belong to any party. If those Governments fritter away the funds, if they misappropriate money, then the Central Government should immediately take action against them. Otherwise, the amount that we borrow from international financial institutions like IMF, even at the cost of our prestige and dignity, will serve no purpose. Care should be taken to see that every paisa is spent properly.

Sir, fertilizer prices have gone up recently. Everyone is of the opinion that the prices of fertilizers should not be increased. Fertilizer price increase is not justified. We have to understand the position of the farmer. If there are excessive rains, the farmer loses, and if the rains are scanty, again it is only the poor farmer who loses. Thus the farmer is suffering loss on every count. We may have different political affiliations, yet everyone should think of the plight of the farmers. 80 per cent of our population is farmers. Our economy is dependent on agriculture. If we want that the honour and dignity of the

[Sh. BH. Vijayakumar Raju]

country are to be safeguarded, if we want that the country should produce enough grains not only to feed our people but to export also, then we have to safeguard the interests of the farmers. If we pursue wrong policies, farmers suffer and the country suffers. Hence we should put our minds together and take decisions which are beneficial to the country. The performance of State Governments is really poor. There will be no estimates, no tenders. Yet the Bills are produced and money changes hands. The same situation prevails in the States even today. The State may have a Congress Government or for that matter any other party Government, if it fails to spend the amount properly, the Central Government should at once take action against them. Already Rs. 300 crores have been given to the State. But I am afraid, the worth of the work will not exceed Rs. 25 crores or at the most Rs. 50 crores. They are not carrying on work in real terms. The farmers are subjected to too many difficulties there. We should not allow farmers to suffer any more at any cost. Now we are taking steps to liberalise our economy. Multinationals are being invited to invest more in the country. M.R.T.P. ceiling has been done away with. We are allowing 51% of the shares to foreign nationals. You say that these steps are being taken to improve our economy and make the country rich. But, Sir, the day you forget farmer, everything is lost. The country cannot survive without farmers. The policies and programmes in the country should be invariably farmer oriented ones. Increase in fertilizer prices is quite uncalled for. We have land ceiling Act. But that Act is not being implemented with sincerity and purpose. Hence the result is almost nil. Without social justice there cannot be any progress in the country. We enact laws, but nobody bothers about their implementation. The land ceiling Act was introduced in Andhra Pradesh way

back in 1969 by the present Prime Minister who was then the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. But it was not implemented. What is the reason behind its non-implementation? Lack of sincerity is and commitment is the answer. The Government has no sincerity or commitment to implement the Act. Social justice cannot be ushered in by mere words. The Government needs commitment. Without commitment, there can be no social justice. Sir, I am not saying all this because I belong to an opposition party. Party considerations should not come in our way in providing social justice to every one. With single-minded devotion and purpose, the Government should work towards achieving that goal.

Sir, we have to take up construction of various projects in the country. We have to generate more power. Without power there can be no industry. Without industry there can be no employment to the people. For construction of the projects we require money. We must see that the amount we get as loans and through our own resources, is spent properly. Then only, it is possible to have more projects and more power. More power means more industries. There will be no labour unrest in the country.

Sir, natural calamities are, after all, natural Floods and droughts are a natural phenomenon. Since we are not in a position to avert them, we can atleast control their fury. Loss can be minimised through early detection and better management.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur):
Mr. Chairman Sir, since 1950, Assam has been experiencing floods of varied magnitude almost every year. Since the great earthquake of 1950, the mighty river Brahmaputra which once enriched the soil of Assam has turned

into a river of sorrow for the plains districts of Assam extending from Dibrugarh to Dhubri.

Erosion, which either accompanies or follows the floods, also causes great devastation eating away great chunks of soil every year. A number of towns like Sadiya and Morkongselek in Upper Assam and Palasbari near Gauhati were lost completely. Dibrugarh town was also on the brink of extinction, but for Pandit Nehru's intervention who boldly accepted the challenge of nature and offered all help to save the town.

The first wave of floods this year which remained alarmingly at dangerous level for several days have created havoc in the districts of Sibsagar, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Dhema-ji, Nagaon, Darrang, Sanitpur, Dhubri and Majuli sub-Divisions. The flood situation was so critical that the people had to take shelter on the embankments without roof over their heads for many days. Majuli the largest river island in the world and centre of Assamese religion, culture and ethos is also on the verge of extinction because of erosion. Due to floods, communication has severely been disrupted and to cope up with the serious situation air dropping of food supplies has to be arranged. In most of the places Army has to be deployed to rescue the marooned people.

Floods in Assam are no longer a State problem alone. It is a national problem and it demands urgent attention and top most priority from the Central Government. Therefore, I demand that the Centre should come forward with all scientific and technological assistance. There should be short term as well as long term measures to tackle the recurring flood problem of Brahmaputra at the national level. The Brahmaputra Board should be activated. There is a need for re-orientation and re-construction of this Board immediately. Now, I would like to quote certain figures for the information of the hon. House to

show the extent of damages that Assam suffered since 1980 because of these floods.

As regards the area affected the figures in hectares are—11,60,954 for 1980; 68,85,266 for 1982; 6,94,999 for 1983; 5,80,095 for 1984; 3,73,955 for 1985; 3,74,000 for 1986; and 16,26,215 in 1987.

The number of villages affected due to floods in the year 1980 were 5980; in 1982, 3600; in 1983, 4403; 4699 in 1984; 3006 in 1985; 2181 in 1986 and 7290 in 1987.

Population affected: 33,88,878 in 1980; 14,23,000 in 1982; 21,21,75 in 1983; 18,04,113 in 1984; 19,65,820 in 1985; 21,20,500 in 1986; 47,91,032 in 1987.

Sir, the crop area affected in hectares is as follows. 8,88,375 in 1980; 35,50,000 in 1982; 1,23,886 in 1983; 1,34,308 in 1984; 69,590 in 1985; 2,26,000 in 1986; and 4,27,958 in 1987. This is the brief picture of devastating floods of Assam.

Therefore, I demand that the Central Government should come forward with some concrete measure to rescue Assam from the brink of extinction. There are many proposals which have been stopped by the Government of India. I request that these proposals should immediately be taken into consideration. With this I conclude, Sir.

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SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATI
 (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of grave concern and in fact a real pity that our country is ravaged regularly by the two extremes of nature namely drought and flood. Every other day with striking regularity, we hear through media that such situations recur in different States. Hence this trend warrants a proper anticipation and preventive action by the Government rather than taking after action when the disaster has al-

[Sh. Gopi Nath Gajapathi]

ready caused havoc to the hapless villagers and crippled rural economy.

In my State of Orissa, drought conditions in Kalahandi and floods in Ganjam districts are as regular as the daily sun rise and sun set. During the 9th Lok Sabha I had suggested certain remedial measures for combating the cyclonic conditions in the flood prone coastal regions. They are:

Installing at regular intervals telecommunication systems for warning all concerned in time about impending storms and cyclones.

Providing suitable drainage canals along the coast line for preventing flooding.

Construction of circular shaped buildings for cyclonic shelters at frequent intervals along the coast.

Incidentally, extensive damage has been caused due to the recent heavy rains followed by floods during the last week of July, 1991 in the 8 districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Puri, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Balasore and Dhenkanal of Orissa State.

In particular, the Upper Indravati Tunnel disaster and the wide-spread damage due to floods in Kasinagar and the surrounding areas of Ganjam district to which I belong, warrants the Government's immediate attention.

The assistance received by the flood affected victims from the Government of Orissa is found to be grossly inadequate. I, therefore, urge the Government of India and our dynamic hon. Minister of Agriculture present in this august House to be generous enough to expedite the maximum Central assistance and rush relief supplies to the flood affected victims of the above mentioned 8 districts of Orissa State, which has been ravaged by heavy floods for second successive year.

[Translation]

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the situation of flood and drought is being dis-

cussed under Rule 193. The members, who had raised this issue, have walked-out and thus we have got an opportunity to speak on this issue. And this is a matter of happiness.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, most parts of Uttar Pradesh are in the grip of drought.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): As a result of walk-out by the B.J.P. this House is pollution free today.

(Interruptions)

DR. S. P. YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ruhelkhand Commissionary and Moradabad Commissionary are worst affected by drought. In the absence of rains, the standing crops like Sugar-cane and Mentha are completely destroyed on one hand and on the other hand the Kharif-crops could not be sown. Yesterday, the Finance Minister said in the House that the support price of agricultural produce would be increased. But what is the use of this increase in the support price, if crops are not sown and produced. I would like to say that due to drought Khariff crops could not have been sown yet. The farmers are very much distressed over this situation. Neither the sowing of Macca and Bazra nor the plantation of paddy has taken place there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, besides it, there is a power crisis as well. Since the formation of the B.J.P. Government in U.P. they have not paid any attention to the problems of farmers. There is a power crisis in the whole of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in its Western districts, but the Government is not concerned about this problem. Moreover, as a result of four hours' cut in power supply, tube-wells are not functioning at all. The cleaning of those tube-wells never takes place whereas allocation is made every year by the Government for this purpose.

So far as electrification is concerned, the position is very deplorable. At some places poles have been erected,

but there is no wiring on them and at some places even the electric poles are not there. The funds allotted for these works have been swindled in the name of electric poles and wiring work. There is corruption on mass scale in the Electricity and Tubewell Department of Uttar Pradesh Government. The Government has not been paying any attention to it. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is interested only as to how the section 3/7 may be simplified. The Government has not yet issued any instructions to its officers to meet the drought situation prevailing in U.P. No inspection has been done about the drought affected areas. No action is being taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to meet the drought situation. No attention is being paid to waive the recovery of land revenue, to postpone the recovery of loans, to provide free education facility to farmers' children and to make provision for scholarships for their children. These facilities were being provided in the past to the farmers belonging to the drought affected areas, but the present Government is ignoring the issue. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not aware of the problems. The Government is not aware of the problems of the drought affected farmers and the facilities required by them. The Government is worried only about two-three matters. One is how to simplify the section 3/7 and secondly it is engaged in creating Hindu-Muslim riots by raising Mandir-Masjid issue.

I would also like to highlight the situation relating to law and order. The incidents of thefts, dacoities and road holdings are a common phenomena in U.P. nowadays. The bad elements riding on horses are roaming openly and are killing the people. The people are being looted there, but the Government is not paying any attention towards the law and order situation. I would like to mention something more about the drought and flood issue.

I would like to inform the Central Government that Hasanpur embank-

ment in Moradabad district has been getting eroded for the last one year. I had raised a question here also, but no action was taken in the matter. I had requested the Central Government that it should warn the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the wasteful expenditure being incurred on the Thokar Bundh. The Ganga river is eroding the embankment from both the sides i.e. South and North. I had told Shri P. K. Singh, Executive Engineer that I have surveyed the barrage after having walked over five kilometers during this year and observed that the money is being wasted and erosion was going on continuously on it. When the waterlevel will rise, the Thokar bundh will also be damaged due to erosion. Two Chief Engineers have visited that place and gave their opinion that this erosion would have no effect on it and it will stop automatically in a day or two. But it did not happen so. Now the water level of Ganga river has increased further. Three Thokar bundhs have not been constructed in Gunnaur Tehsil of Badaun district. As a result four-five villages have been submerged in the Ganges water and the erosion of those villages is still going on. Public money has been wasted this year also. An enquiry committee should be constituted to look into the wastage of money which was spent on the construction of embankments in Gunnaur and Hasanpur. Engineers already knew it, even then the Government funds were wasted. There is a devastating drought and flood situation in our areas. Central Government itself can take steps and ask the Government of Uttar Pradesh to avoid the wastage of money and do something for the welfare of rural students and provide relief to them.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we hold discussion every year regarding drought and flood. It is not a new problem. Though the Government make some efforts, yet destruction takes place. The urgent measures are taken at that time to meet the im-

[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

mediate needs. We are also farmers and the hon. Minister of this Ministry has more knowledge than we have regarding the farmers' problems. If there is any mishap in any city, the attention of the people of the world is diverted at once towards that incident to help the affected people. A lot of money is spent even for a man and similarly a large sum is spent on maintenance also. But when the farmers need money due to natural calamities etc, it is released very late. It is thought and it appears from the behaviour of the Government that death of some people will reduce the population. The farmers are the producers who provide food for the country. But what has been provided to them in return. They are sent from one place to another to meet their requirements. I would like to know whether the Government would construct godowns of F.C.I. near their villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): The time allotted for discussion was two hours. Now it is six.

[English]

What is the mood of the House? There are 23 names now before me. Therefore, I do not know whether we will be in a position to finish it even within one hour. Should we continue? I would like to know whether we can continue for another one and a half hours.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): I would like to submit that it is six now. All the people have their own engagements. Therefore, the house should be adjourned now. The discussion may be extended for two hours and we can discuss it tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow there is an Half-an-Hour discussion which will go up to 6.30 P.M. From 6.30

P.M. onwards up to 7.30 P.M. or 8.30 P.M. we can sit.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): You extend the House today by one hour.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have a suggestion. Do not extend the House now. Tomorrow, 8 hours have been fixed for the Ministry of Industry. Tomorrow, we may discuss it for two hours and for the remaining period we can discuss the Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Industry. Therefore, we may take it tomorrow from 4 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. A decision may be taken after 6 p.m. There is no need to continue the House after 6 P.M. today.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I do not think that one hour will be sufficient.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: It is better to continue today itself.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : We have no objection. As you know, B.J.P. has already staged a walkout. The meeting of National Front has already been fixed at 6.00 P.M. today. We may not be able to participate in the discussion even if we want. So, the Left Front would be there in the House. Therefore, I suggest that it may be taken up tomorrow as it is an important and useful discussion. Today, you kindly adjourn the House in time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, August 8, 1991/Sravana 17, 1913 (Saka)