

LOK SABHA DEBATES
ELEVENTH SERIES (Vol. IV. No. 15)
JULY, 31, 1996
SECOND SESSION



ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Wednesday, July 31, 1996/Sravane 9, 1918 (Saka)

<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
30/14 (from below)	Before line 14, add: (vii) A Special expedition to the weddell sea area was launched to explore the possibility of undertaking geological investigations of that area.	
30/14	(vii)	(viii)
35/17 (from below)	(Project-II)	(Project-I)
61/17 (from below)	Expenditure/Generation under EAS	Expenditure/Employment Generation under EAS
74/20	(Grand total)/1149882	114982
83/6&7,		Delete line 6,7.
87/19	466.75	464.75
194/5	I will the allow you	I will not allow you

CONTENTS

[Eleventh Series, Vol. IV, Second Session 1996/1918 (Saka)]
No. 15, Wednesday, July 31, 1996/Sravana 9, 1918 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 281 - 284	1—19
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
Starred Questions Nos. 285 - 300	19—45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2251-2383	45—187
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	187—191
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	191—192
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	210—214
(i) Need to check erosion caused by Ratmau river at Rajputana village in Haridwar district, U.P. Shri Harpal Singh Sathi	210
(ii) Need to bring the Scheduled areas within the ambit of article 243 of the Constitution Shri K. Pradhani	210
(iii) Need to revive Haldibari-Chilahati Railway line for smooth running of exports to Bangladesh and to ease road congestion in Coochbehar district Shri Dwaraka Nath Das	211
(iv) Need to bifurcate the Palakkad Division of Southern Railway into Palakkad and Coimbatore Division Shri V.P. Sharmuga Sundaram	211
(v) Need to provide stoppage of Varuna Express at Haldergarh railway stations in Barabanki district, U.P. Shri Ramsagar	211—212
(vi) Need to clear Jujhar Ghat water supply project of Madhya Pradesh Dr. Ramkrishn Kusmaria	212
(vii) Need to make sambalpur a full-fledged Railway Division and also to provide adequate fund for Sambalpur, talcher railway line Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	213—214
(viii) Need to investigate volcanic activity in village Sirukinar in Kangayam Taluk, Tamil Nadu Shri S.K. Karvendhan	214
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Sale of Synthetic Milk Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	217—218
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) THIRD ORDINANCE AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL	
Motion to consider Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra	219
Shri Ramakant D. Khalap	219—224
Shri Banwarilal Purohit	224—227

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Pradip Bhattacharya	227—228
Shri Tarit Baran Topdar	228—230
Shri Ramendra Kumar	230—233
Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda'	233—234
Shri Basudeb Acharia	235—236
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	236—259
Shri I.K. Gujrai	236—238
Lt. General Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi	238—242
Dr. Mallikarjun	243—247
Shri Rupchand Pal	247—249
Shri G.G. Swell	249—253
Shri Jaswant Singh	253
Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan	253—256
Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari	256—258
Shri George Fernandes	
MOTION RE: CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE BY A PERSON FROM THE PUBLIC GALLERY - <i>Adopted</i>	259—260

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 31, 1996/Sravana 9, 1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Consumption of Power

*281. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumption of power in industrial sector is more than the agricultural sector;

(b) if not, the factual position in this regard and the average consumption of power in industrial and agricultural sectors, separately;

(c) whether the recovery rate for power consumption is more than the average cost of production in industrial sector as compared to agricultural sector;

(d) if so, the details of average cost of production and recovery rate for power consumption in agricultural and industrial sectors, separately; and

(e) the likely rate of power for domestic use as well so far commercial use?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The consumption of power in industrial and agricultural sectors during 1994-95 was 100.3 BU and 79.8 BU respectively viz. 38.46% and 30.60% respectively of the total consumption in the country during that year.

(c) and (d). The all India position regarding costs and realisation from sale of electricity for the year 1994-95 was as under :

- (i) Average Cost of supply - 156.65 paise per KWH.
- (ii) Average realisation on sale of electricity - 134.14 paise per KWH.
- (iii) Average realisation from the agricultural sector - 19.45 paise per KWH.

(iv) Average realisation from the industrial sector - 221.40 paise per KWH.

(e) The all India position with respect to domestic and commercial supplies in 1994-95 in indicated below:

Average realisation from domestic sector - 90.97 paise per KWH

Average realisation from commercial section - 227.95 paise per KWH

The rates for supply to various categories of consumers are fixed by the State Electricity Boards.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It has been stated in the reply that the average cost of supply of power is 156.65 paise per KWH. The average realisation from the agriculture sector is 19.45 Paise per KWH. Average realisation from domestic sector is 90.97 paise per KWH. It appears from the reply that Govt. is going to make out a case to increase the tariff in agriculture sector. It must be realised that our country would need 240 MT food grains by the turn of the century and today our production is about 180 MT. Therefore we want to know from the Govt. whether considering in view the historic needs of the country, the responsibility of agricultural sector to feed the country and the fact that this sector is closely linked with our culture and civilisation what decision the Govt. is going to take in this respect? Does the Govt. want to increase the power tariff manifold in agriculture sector on the ground that it is highly subsidised?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are collecting Rs.19.45 per kilowatt hour from the agricultural sector. The average cost of supply is Rs. 156.65 per kilowatt hour. We are losing 137 paise per unit in the agricultural sector. The consumption of power in the agricultural sector is 30 percent of the total consumption.

As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, in 1991, the Chief Ministers' meeting was convened and, at that time, they had taken a unanimous decision that the minimum agricultural tariff should be 50 paise.

In spite of that also, out of many States, only 20 States implemented 50 paise scheme. The remaining States have not implemented. From time to time, the Power Ministry has given instructions on viability to the State Electricity Boards of all State Governments whatever may be the transmission and distribution losses. The concerned international companies are also giving funds for restructuring the State Electricity Boards. From time to time, we are giving instructions to Central Government for restructuring the State Electricity Boards to make up for the Agricultural losses.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : The Minister has stated that with a view to make up the losses the Government want

to re-structure the electricity boards. What steps Govt. propose to take to make up the loses in agriculture sector? From the figures given by the Minister in regard to the cost of supply of power it appears that the Govt. propose to increase it to at least to 50 paise per unit. This means that they want to increase it by 2 1/2 times. I want to know whether the losses in agriculture sector are only due to huge amount of subsidy or other factors are also responsible for it? For instance lack of maintenance. C.A.G. report about Indraprastha plant says that the annual maintenance of boiler and turbine in is being done only after two to three years. What I want to impress is that proper maintenance is not being done. The second reason is that coal with high ash content is being supplied to the power plants. There is large scale corruption in this field. Recently during the course of a reply to a Question in the House it was stated that the coal with a high ash content pollutes the environment. Distribution and transmission loss on account of power theft is yet another factor for increasing the cost of power supply. Instead of removing inefficiency, increasing productivity and eliminating corruption in order to bring down the cost of generation the Govt. has increased the cost of power in agriculture sector. In these days of liberalisation it is the intention of the Govt. to pass on the burden to consumers. Electricity Boards are authorised to fix the rate of power at 3% margin. But while the wasteful expenditure of the State electricity board is increasing their plant load factor in on the decline. In a state like Bihar the plant load factor is 19%.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I want to know as to whether the Govt. propose to take any steps in this regard by paying attention to increasing efficiency and reducing the cost of electricity generation.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member mentioned similar reform Bills have been drafted in Haryana. The other States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat are taking reform measures and they are in the same process. In Orissa, they have already taken many steps for restructuring.

They have kept some separate, independent regulatory body for tariff collection. They have privatised the distribution system. Further, they have privatised the generation system also. Like that, there are different zones. In Orissa, they have already implemented this. With the aid of the World Bank, international consultants have been appointed in six States for carrying out reforms.

As far as the other questions are concerned, from time to time, we are giving instructions to control the transmission and distribution loss in respect of all the States. we are asking all the State Governments to set up an independent regulatory body for fixing the tariff

and for privatisation of the distribution system. So, we have been monitoring and giving instructions from time to time. Also, in the month of August, the hon. Prime Minister is going to hold a meeting with all the Chief Ministers and the Electricity Ministers to find out how to reduce the transmission and distribution losses; how to restructure the State Electricity Boards and how to make them viable.

About the other remaining points, the hon. Prime Minister wants to convene a meeting with all the hon. Chief Ministers. Regarding as content, as you know, recently, in the Cabinet also, the hon. Prime Minister agreed to the suggestion that a washery should be established by Department concerned...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First, let him reply.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : About lack of maintenance and regarding corruption charges, we are giving instructions from time to time. Mostly, the State Electricity Boards are involved in this.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJARA : I think the question asked was whether the Govt. want to make up the amount of subsidy by increasing the rate of tariff? There are many power plants which have unutilised capacities. Only two out of six units of Roper Thermal Power Plant in Roper have been functioning. Similarly only two units are working in Bhatinda plant. Plants develop defects because of sub standard coal supplied to them. C.A.G. has also stated in its report that power deficiency had increased by more than 2000 million units during the last five years. May I know what the Govt. propose to do in this regard?

Govt. allocates funds for cogeneration plants but their capacities remain unutilised. Govt. has fixed 75% but this has not been achieved. Sugar mills could produce 3000 megawatt of power but they are producing only 10 mega watt of power. Instead of increasing the tariff Govt. should try to remove these defects. But Govt. usually increases tariff. This has been done in Punjab three years ago. Irrespective of this fact power is supplied for 4 hours in 24 hours. Will the rate be charged by taking into consideration the average supply? Usually some fault developes in boiler, turbine and in transmission lines. There is considerable delay in repairing them. No action is taken on the corrupt officials of Electricity Boards. Money worth crores is wasted in this process. I want to know from the Govt. whether a high powered Committee would be constituted to look into these problems and to suggest measures in this regard?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : The hon. Member has asked about transmission loss. I agree with him. As all the hon. Members know, transmission loss occurs due to extension of rural network, theft of electricity and

unmetered supply. All these factors are causing transmission loss.

As regards Punjab he mentioned about Ropar and Bhatinda power stations. Now they are operating at more than 60 per cent of the PLF. For a few days there was less supply of coal because a railway accident took place near Mughalsarai. Now we are increasing the PLF and are also trying to obtain more coal even through import of coal. We are giving extra power for this purpose to the extend of five per cent out of unallocated NTPC power along with full unallocated output from Auraiya GBS; and 20 per cent from the total output of Chamara HPS, which includes 15.3 per cent from unallocated power.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : There is power crisis in Maharashtra. Deputy Chief Minister and Energy Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Munde has said in a statement that the power houses which run on coals get only two third of their requirement. I have seen the tender of Chandrapur Power House. It spends Rs.35 lakhs for separating stones from the coal. There is so much coal in Vidarbha that you do not need to import coal for the next fifty years. But it is not exploited. An artificial shortage is created. This crisis is manmade, and has been created by vested interests. Corruption is rampant in Coal India Ltd. They supply coal to private entrepreneurs in black market while the power houses are being ruined. Will the hon. Minister enlighten us as to how they are going to solve this problem?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : From time to time we are giving instructions. The Minister of Power also has been convening the meeting of the Ministers of Coal and the Railways. The Coals Ministry is now going to keep one washery with them.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : State Electricity Boards are incurring losses and power generation is on decline. Some hon. Members have stated that one of the reasons for the decline in power generation is the supply of sub-standard coal to the power houses. So far as I know there is no shortage of coal in any power station and they are supplied coal as per specified demand. Hon. Minister has stated that the State Electricity Boards would be restructured. Would this step reduce their losses. I would like to know whether Govt. is not going to increase the tariff in agriculture sector? The restructuring of the electricity boards is being done at the instance of World Bank. This is not going to reduce the losses of Electricity Boards. I would like to know from the Govt. if they are going to take a policy decision in this regard by convening a meeting of the concerned State Govts., political parties and Trade Unions and increase the participation of the labour in the Electricity Boards?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, the hon. Prime Minister is going to convene a meeting of all concerned Chief Ministers in the next month.

As far as coal is concerned, last year, we got 180 million tonnes of coal against our requirement of 190 million tonnes. This year, we need 210 million tonnes and Coal India have agreed to supply 190 million tonnes. We are therefore going in for import of coal. For that, the Ministry of Finance has also agreed to reduce the import duty from 35 per cent to 20 per cent.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have a simple question. It is in two parts.

The first part is this. Has he got any estimate? If he saves on generation through better inputs and if he saves on distribution through better control of the distribution system via the local bodies, etc., to supervise the distribution, how much cost reduction is possible? Would the cost be less than the average price at which it is sold?

The second part of my question is this. On learning from the petroleum price hike, does he realise that it is better to raise prices at the final stage, i.e. at the consumption stage than at the initial state, that is at the production stage? Therefore, if at all the prices have to be hiked, it should be done at the level of the domestic sector, which is 90.97 per cent and the richer sections could be covered without disturbing the prices which enter into the agricultural production.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As I said earlier, this matter pertains more to the State Governments. The Ministry of Power is giving instructions to all the State Governments for setting up an independent regulatory body for fixation of tariffs.

We are going to give instructions on distribution also. Now, all these years, we were concentrating only on the generation side. If we wanted Rs.100 crore allocated for generation, only Rs.25 crore was allocated for distribution. Now, whatever amount is allocated for generation, a similar amount would be allocated for distribution also. Thus, the distribution loss would be minimised and the power generated would reach the needy consumer.

[Translation]

DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIA : There has been mismanagement in the field of power generation. There is no worthwhile programme to fully exploit the available capacity in this regard, whether it be atomic energy, hydel energy, thermal power or gas based power. We have no definite plans to generate power in these sectors as per our requirements, with the result that the shortage of power is increasing year after year. Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has not formulated any scheme to supply power to farmers for the last two three years. No

body knows how many farmers would be supplied power this year. In view of this I want to know from the Govt. what steps they are going to take to supply power to agriculturists?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : So far, the Government has not prepared any plan because in the hydel, thermal and nuclear units, the cost is more as power the survey, we will examine the idea.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Power is supplied mainly to three sectors, agriculture, domestic and industry. I want to know from the Minister what is the consumption of power in the above sectors sector wise separately and whether full amount of the cost of power supplied is recovered or not? What is the percentage of power theft?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as consumption of power is concerned, 38 per cent of power is going to the agricultural sector, 38 per cent of power goes to industrial sector and 18 per cent of consumption goes to domestic sector and the remaining six per cent is used for miscellaneous purposes like railway tractions and other expenditure.

Regarding theft of electricity, it is mainly due to unmetering and irregular collections by the officers and it pertains to the State Electricity Boards.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I wanted to know from the Hon. Minister what is the percentage of billing?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : It is 20 percent.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister on a policy matter. Since it is a fact that most of the State Electricity Boards have been consistently reporting to the State Governments and the State Governments have been asking the Government of India for funds, due to lack of funds, and they are not in a position to improve their plant and machinery and capacity programme for repairing boilers, etc. and since it is a fact that foreign companies are already in the field like Enron, Cogentrix, Hyundai, Mitsubishi, etc. and the Government of India is giving clearance to go in for independent projects, will the Government consider to persuade the State Electricity Boards, to join hands with some foreign companies for augmentation to revamp their capacity, repair their boilers at a lesser cost with full authority of the State Electricity Boards? Will the Government compel the foreign companies saying that a company

can get a full project in a State, after winning the tender, provided they also participate in the overhauling programme of the projects launched by the State Electricity Boards in that State as a joint responsibility alongwith the independent project so that the cost burden on the State and the Central Exchequer would be less and the production programme of the State Electricity Boards managed units will go up? Will the Government consider this matter and compel those big giants? Otherwise, you cannot fund them and they will die and ultimately, the companies will come and ask you for more and more funds and our entire objective of the State sector and the public sector will be totally destroyed.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, losses and fixation of tariff is pertaining to the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments' consent depend on political stands and political motives like giving subsidy to the farmers in the field of agriculture. They have to be compensated by the State Government. Even though the State Electricity Boards are ready to supply, the State Governments are not providing subsidy to the Electricity Boards. There is a proposal from international companies and World Bank also about restructuring the State Electricity Boards. The foreign companies are coming to arrest transmission and distribution losses also. Six States have agreed for this proposal. They are already negotiating with the multinational companies. We are instructing the remaining States also to implement the same.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of power. Hon. Minister is aware that last year also Govt. could not supply power to agriculturists, for more than three-four hours, in a day. The condition is worse this year. We may not be able to supply as much power this year as we have done last year. I want to know from the Govt. the measures taken to augment the supply of power to the farmers?

Secondly, we start making efforts only when we are constrained to do so... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask only one question. Other members would also like to put questions.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : My question is very important. I would like to know from the Govt. what would be the demand of power during next 20-25 years and whether Govt. has formulated a long term plan in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have given instructions to all State Electricity Boards to set up independent regulatory bodies for collection of tariff. Once such bodies are set up for

collection of tariff better monitoring can be done to arrest transmission and distribution losses. Whatever power is generated in the State will be made available to the farmers. We are encouraging private participation in the State Electricity Boards concerned.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the cost of production per megawatt of power is constantly rising. About three years back, the cost of production per megawatt of hydroelectric power was about Rs. 2 crore and now it has gone beyond Rs.3 crore. Consumption of power in both industrial and agricultural sectors, as has been rightly put forward by the hon. Minister, is somewhere between 35 to 40 per cent.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the economic liberalisation policy of the Government of India, there is any master plan with the Government to meet the demand of this level of consumption in the industrial and agriculture sectors, and to generate more power through conventional and non-conventional methods of power generation. There are many ways of generating power like hydro, thermal, atomic etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any master plan to meet the overall demand in the country including developed, undeveloped, backward and forward areas of the country.

SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI : The Government of India is thinking of renewable energy sources also. It is very essential. The States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are doing more in this area. The Government has a master plan on non-conventional energy.

[Translation]

Enron

*282. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the item when the Maharashtra Government decided to close down the Enron Project in Maharashtra;

(b) the basis and reasons on which the Union Government accorded its approval to implement the project again;

(c) whether any offer had also been made to compensate the expenditure incurred by the company thereon; and

(d) if so, the amount paid in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Government of Maharashtra on 03.08.1995 repudiated Phase-I and cancelled Phase-II of the Dabhol Power Project.

(b) Government of Maharashtra. After negotiations, decided to revive the project in February, 1996. Consequent to the decision of Government of Maharashtra to revive the project, the Government of India as required under the provisions of Counter Guarantee Agreement, has conveyed no objection to the amendments in the Power Purchase Agreement in respect of the Dabhol Power Project, as proposed by the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) Dabhol Power Company has waived their claim to delay and disruption costs in respect of the delay in the resumption of funding of the project for the period upto 31st July, 1996.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that Govt. of Maharashtra decided to close down this project on 3-8-95. What were the reasons to close down such a big project? Why it was revived in February 1996. Who were the persons involved who received kick back in connection with this project? Is the Govt. prepared to get this matter investigated through C.B.I.?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : This is a project of the Govt. of Maharashtra. The matter pertains to the state Government and the Central Government has nothing to do with it.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered properly. I want to know if Maharashtra Govt. is involved in closing down the project. Secondly I want to know whether Maharashtra Govt. has taken permission from the Central Govt. before reviving this project? If so, when did the Central Govt. receive the proposal from Maharashtra Govt. and on what basis it has been approved?

In Part of my supplementary Question I want to know that in earlier project which was scrapped, the cost of per megawatt power approved was Rs. 4.49 crores. which has now been revised to Rs. 2.94 crores. What is the total amount that has been saved thereby? Who were the persons responsible for making the earlier agreement and on what basis the agreement has been revised to bring down the cost to Rs. 2.94 Crores?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, the Maharashtra State Govt., the Dabhol Power Corporation and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board entered into a tripartite agreement. The proposal was then sent to the Central Govt. for approval. As per the original estimates,

the capital cost to the first and second phase—which had the capacity of 2015 MW—was about Rs. 9051 crore. Its cost was then revised and it again came to the Central Government for clearance. The Central Government has given 'No Objection' to the revised proposal.

As per the original target, the first phase had the capacity of 695 MW. Not only this capacity was increased to 740 MW, there was reduction in the capital cost also. In addition to this, 30 per cent equity was given to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board or its nominee. The raw material distillate used in the project is Naphtha, which is easily available. The State Government approached the central Government with the revised PPA for which 'No Objection' has been given.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Minister. I want to know the number of engineers and labourers employed in the project. Have you made any provision in this regard or whether this would also have to be enquired from Maharashtra Government or the Maharashtra State Electricity Board I want to know the details as to the amount by which the Maharashtra Govt. had been benefited as a result of the reduction of the cost in the revised contract? The project has already been delayed considerably and quite a few persons are involved in accepting gratification. That is why the agreement was made in haste.

As the details given by the officers do not serve any purpose, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the number of scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other persons employed in the project? What is the per unit cost of power. You have also mentioned per unit megawatt.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right Please conclude.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : What benefit was derived out of revision? I think that it would cause loss instead please give a clear reply in this regard.

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As far as the engineers working in this project are concerned, I would like to say, that is a private project with the collaboration of Maharashtra State Government. We do not know how many local Maharashtra engineers or other engineers are working in this project. It is a private project. We do not have such details available with us.

They have taken 1996-97 as a base to decide the tariff. At that time the capacity was Rs.1.22 paise and the total tariff and per 1997 base, was 240. As per 1995 base, the total tariff was 190.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Sir, when the Enron project was first approved what

was the tariff fixed for the consumers and what was the tariff in the revised agreement? What is the amount of saving accrued to Maharashtra Govt. as a result thereof? By what time the project would be completed?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As far as fixation of tariff is concerned, it is the Maharashtra Govt. which deals with it. Initially the total tariff fixed as Rs. 2.40. Now they have sent a proposal for Rs.1.90. The project is going to commence very shortly.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bharatiya Janata Party Govt. gave clearance to Enron project, United Front Govt. would give clearance to Cogentrix project. It is regrettable that no attention is being paid to the projects in other states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh etc.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As the question pertains to ENRON please ask relevant questions only.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : I want to know from the hon. Minister by what time these projects of states would be cleared so that the power generation in the country could increase? This question relates to common man, therefore, I would like to know as to when the power plants proposed for various states would be given approval?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for improving the generation of electricity, the Government have taken eight fast track projects. Further, the Government of India is giving a counter guarantee also.

Recently the Dabhol project was also given clearance. Shortly, the G.V.K. of Andhra Pradesh and other Fast Track Projects are going to be given clearance. They are under the final PPA stage. So many State Governments have sent their proposals for final clearance.

As far as private projects are concerned, I would like to say that most of these projects are at the State level only. We have streamlined the rule and the power policy applicable to the private sector. As far as their clearance is concerned, I would like to mention here that we have already given instructions to the CEA.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : What were the reasons to cancel the Enron project and what were the reasons to revive it?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As I have told you earlier, it is a matter pertaining to the Maharashtra

Government. They only come with the proposal for finalising the PPA.

Sir, as far as review of the projects are concerned, I would like to mention here that after the change of Government in Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra had constituted a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet to review the project on 3.5.95. On the basis of the recommendation of the sub-committee, the Government of Maharashtra on 3.8.95 repudiated Phase-I and cancelled Phase-II of the project on the following grounds, namely, (1) No competitive bidding was resorted to, (2) Transactions with DPC were floated in secrecy and there was no transparency, (3) Environmental factors, (4) Unrealistic capital cost, and (5) High tariff.

These were the reasons due to which they wanted to review the project. After reviewing the project, they constituted one Negotiation Group. That Negotiation Group, after discussions, cleared the Phase-I and Phase-II of the Dabhol Project.

As far as reasons for suspension are concerned, after the recommendation of the High-powered Committee only, they have resorted to this method. In that high-powered Committee, the technical personnel were also there.

They cleared it only after discussing with the experts. After negotiations in the Committee they came to the reasons for review, reduction in the capital cost, reduction in tariff and as I told you earlier, the use of the LNAG etc. as an alternative fuel. As far as foreign exchange is concerned, 30 per cent of it has been allocated to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board as its nominee. They also look after the environmental safeguards, equity participation by the State Government as its nominee, including incentives to Dhabol. With these reasons they reviewed the project and sent it to the Central Government for counter guarantee.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know as to what was the participation of the Maharashtra Electricity Board in the earlier agreement with Enron project and what is the percentage of participation in the revised agreement? Who were the persons responsible for earlier agreement when the tariff was higher?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, as I told you earlier, it was the responsibility of the State Govt. of Maharashtra and the Central Govt. is not concerned with this.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE : Central Govt. has given counter guarantee to the earlier agreement, therefore Central Govt. is responsible for this?

[English]

I.R.D.P.

*283. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :
SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan/concessions are granted to the tribals of Assam under Integrated Rural Development Programmes;

(b) if so, whether all the districts of the state come under the purview of this programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). IRDP is a centrally sponsored scheme under which loan and subsidy is provided to families below poverty line in Rural Areas for acquiring income generating assets.

During 1995-96, total funds amounting to Rs. 3186.62 lakhs (Central & State Share) were given to all the Districts of Assam for subsidy under IRDP. Credit to the tune of Rs.4117.79 lakhs was also provided by the Banks.

A total No. of 59030 families of beneficiaries were assisted out of which 14201 were Scheduled Tribe families.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an accepted fact that the entire rural population of the North-Eastern India is very poor and the majority of the tribal and Scheduled Caste population of that area is below poverty line. The very object of this Integrated Rural Development Programme was to uplift them and improve their condition by providing some income generating assets to them.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what kind of income generating assets have so far been provided in the districts of Dhemaji, Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur which are inhabited by the tribal population in Assam.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a major credit linked self-employment programme for rural poverty alleviation. So far, last year, in 1995-96, 59,926 families were given IRDP loans.

The North-Eastern States have some problems in implementing this IRDP Scheme. In some states, in the district headquarters, there are no banking facilities. In those particular non-banking blocks we are giving a subsidy portion for implementing the IRDP. Last year, in that State, 14,201 families were identified as beneficiaries and were given the IRDP subsidy and credit loans from the banks.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Sir, the hon. Minister has sated that out of 59,000 families, 14,000 tribal families were the beneficiaries of the scheme. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the tribal beneficiary families are less as compared to the Scheduled Caste population. I also want to know from the hon. Minister the district-wise break-up of these beneficiaries in the State of Assam.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERANNAIDU : In the State of Assam, certainly the tribal population is more when compared to Scheduled Tribes.

Last year we had given assistance to 8,000 Scheduled Caste and 14,000 Scheduled Tribe people. This year also in 1996-97, the total allocation made under this programme is Rs. 2,743 lakh by way of State and Central subsidies. Tribal population is more. Our first priority is given only to the tribals. Many tribals have come forward without any banking blocks. We are giving subsidy portion for the implementation of this IRDP especially to the tribal people in those particular Districts.

SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Integrated Rural Development Programme is going well in helping the rural poor. The hon. Minister, in his reply among other things, has stated that a sum of Rs. 3,186.62 lakhs were allotted to Assam during the year 1995-96. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the Central share and what was the States' share.

The banks also provide credit facility under this scheme. I would like to know whether complaints that some of the banks were not cooperating and causing harassment to the rural poor have been received or not and if so, the steps that are being taken by the Government so that the people can get their loans under this Integrated Rural Development Programme without any problem.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERANNAIDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last year, 1995-96, total funds amounting to Rs. 41,86,00,000 had been given and the share of the Central Government and the State Governments was on 50:50 basis. Out of this amount of Rs.41,00,00,000, fifty per cent was borne by the State Government and the remaining 50 per cent by the Centre.

Some problems are there in regard to the implementation of the IRDP, in particular the North-Eastern States. Lack of banking facilities, insurgency, Back of communication facilities—these are the problems in the North-Eastern States. We are thinking to do something in those particular blocks where there are no banking facilities. We are giving subsidy portion under the IRDP particularly to the weaker sections, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and communities.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : What were the physical and economic targets under IRDP for Assam in the year 1994-95 and what were the actual results

achieved? is there any machinery to monitor that the subsidy or loan given under IRDP generates income and employment? If so, the number of persons covered under the above survey and what has been the improvement in their standard of living?

11.53 hrs.

At this stage, some shouting from the Public Gallery was heard

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERANNAIDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is major credit linked self employment programme for poverty alleviation. Surveys are conducted. There is a lot of improvement. So many beneficiaries could cross the poverty line ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had asked a simple question. What were economic and physical targets and what were the results achieved? Is there any machinery under the Govt. to monitor the improvement in the living standards of the beneficiaries?

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERANNAIDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year 1995-96, Assam State had achieved 93.81 per cent. They achieved nearly 100 per cent.

Regarding the IRDP beneficiaries, the Ministry undertakes regular concurrent evaluation surveys to assess the strength and the weakness of the Programme for taking concrete action. And 50.4 per cent of the families were able to cross the poverty line of Rs.6,400 per annum in the fourth round as opposed to 28 per cent of the families who could cross this line during 1989.

Particularly in Assam State, they achieved hundred per cent target. This year also we are giving more funds for implementation. They are spending everything within that particular year.

DR. ASIM BALA : Sir, I want to know about the number of beneficiaries who have been benefited by livestock projects through I.R.D.P. This is Parts A, Part B of the question relate to total employment created through livestock projects. I want to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YERANNAIDU : From 1980-81 onwards, so far, 490 lakhs beneficiaries have got the benefit under I.R.D.P... (Interruptions).

DR. ASIM BALA : I want to know about the beneficiaries through the livestock.

SHRI KINJARAPPU YÉRRANNAIDU : 25 per cent of the beneficiaries are getting the benefit under the animal husbandry sector.

[Translation]

Renewable Energy in Rural Areas

*284. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage non-conventional energy sources in rural areas by providing subsidy;

(b) if so, the percentage of success achieved in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The Government has been encouraging the installation and use of non-conventional energy sources in the rural areas by providing various incentives, such as subsidies, soft loans and tax incentives.

Considerable success has been achieved in the field of decentralised rural energy systems. A total of about 24 lakh family-size biogas plants, 1600 community/institutional. Night soil based biogas plants, 225 lakh improved chulhas, 37,000 solar home lighting units, 81,000 solar lanterns and 1500 solar photovoltaic water pumping systems have been installed so far. With an installed capacity of 740MW, significant success has also been achieved in the installation of wind farms which are located in remote rural areas. The Eighth Plan targets for major programmes have already been achieved.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the number of villages covered under Non conventional Energy programmes and the number of villages, benefited therefrom?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, nowadays, Uttar Pradesh is leading in solar PV lanterns and fixed lights. There are over 25 per cent lanterns in Uttar Pradesh as against the all India percentage, fixed lights over 75 per cent, biogas plants about 13 per cent, improved chulhas about 12 per cent. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have proposed electrification of 286 hilly and inaccessible villages with solar lights with the cost being shared between the Ministry of Non-Conventional

Energy Sources and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA : I wanted to know the number of districts covered under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Eighty eight blocks have been benefited.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA : I wanted to know the number of villages covered under non conventional Energy programme in Jhansi division of Uttar Pradesh: the amount of subsidy given to this division and the number of scheduled caste families benefited under this programme?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, almost all the districts of the States are getting the benefits.

As far as Jhansi is concerned I will provide the information to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : I want to know from the hon. Minister if the programmes to encourage non conventional energy sources have been sponsored by the Govt. or some villages are covered under this programme as per the recommendations of some of the hon. Members? I come from Bihar. We had taken up this issue in tenth Lok Sabha also. Our proposal to include some villages under this programme has not been implemented to this day. I want to know from the hon. Minister by what time this programme of covering villages under non conventional energy programme as per the recommendations of the hon. Members would come into force?

[English]

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : As far as Bihar is concerned, we may consider it from this year.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : My question is with regard to the renewal sources of energy in Ladakh. Out of 365 days in a year, 320 days are fully sunny in Ladakh. What projects have been undertaken to utilise that natural resource to augment power in that area? If that power is available, tourism in Ladakh will get a big fillip. It is easily available because of the high altitude. Sun rays are there and there is equipment available by which you can get the solar energy in that area.

In fact, all over the world, Ladakh is considered to be the most suitable area for getting the solar energy. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government of India to tap that resource without which cost.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI : Sir, in Ladakh, solar energy is playing a predominant role. This is being used for solar water heaters and solar lights, and we are also considering it to be used for solar cookers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

CAPART

*285. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance is being provided to the voluntary organisations of Gujarat, Bihar and Maharashtra through CAPART;

(b) the details of complaints received so far against the Voluntary Organisations of Gujarat and Bihar; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). CAPART has not maintained composite and separate record of the complaints received by it against voluntary organisations. However, the complaints received, inter-alia, relate to misuse of funds, false reporting, forging of documents etc. The complaints received are looked into either by Officers of CAPART or monitors appointed by CAPART. In case a prima facie case is established, the organisation is asked to explain its conduct. Thereafter, if the complaint is established, the organisation is black-listed and banned from receiving any further grants. Other action taken includes recovery of funds from the delinquent organisation, initiation of legal proceedings, referring the cases to the police etc.

[English]

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

*286. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the objectives of Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been achieved so far and the steps taken to make the scheme a success story;

(b) the details of total amount allocated and released, utilized and unutilized under Nehru Rozgar

Yojana since its inception upto March 31, 1996, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds released under Nehru Rozgar Yojana have not been fully utilized by the different States during the last two years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the level of release during the current year has been cut/proposed to be cut on account of under-utilisation of funds released in the past; and

(f) if so, whether the plan target during the current year is likely to be achieved as a result of this cut and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The physical achievements vis-a-vis the targets as on 31.3.1996 are as follows:-

	Target	Achievement
(i) Number of beneficiaries Assisted to set up micro enterprises	7.23 lakhs	7.81 lakhs
(ii) Number of mandays of works generated	449.76 lakhs	449.17 lakhs
(iii) Number of dwelling units upgraded/in progress	8.00 lakhs	3.97 lakhs

The various steps taken to achieve the objectives of the Yojana are :-

- (i) Constitution of a High Powered Committee on Institutional Finance to overcome bottlenecks in implementation of Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME). The Committee meets periodically.
- (ii) Periodic review meetings at the level of Secretaries.
- (iii) Periodic review meetings with representatives of States/Union territories.
- (iv) Strengthening of organisational structure at State/Union territory level by setting up State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) and District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) for speedy and effective implementation.
- (v) Constitution of Task Force for each town consisting of various authorities, including banks, for identification of beneficiaries.
- (vi) Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) made applicable to all towns/cities with population below 20 lakhs.
- (vii) Evolving Management Information System (MIS) for proper monitoring.

(b) The information on the basis of available reports is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d). Most of the States have utilised the funds released to them during the last two years. The main reasons for non-utilisation are:- inadequate coordination of various agencies in implementation in some States; under-financing of projects by banks; reluctance on the part of the States/Union territories in

giving guarantee under the Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU).

(e) and (f). Since 1992-93, the practice has been to relate the final release of funds during the year to the level of utilisation thereof in the previous years. The Plant target is not affected on this account as the funds that cannot be utilised one State are made available to another State where they can be utilised.

STATEMENT

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Central		Total funds Available**	Funds	
		Allocation*	Release*		Utilised*	Unutilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4792.36	4842.04	7414.17	4336.44	3077.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272.73	224.32	353.57	86.38	267.19
3.	Assam	1173.51	1164.17	1781.23	983.58	797.65
4.	Bihar	4836.56	4379.56	6488.11	2734.70	3753.41
5.	Goa	189.04	178.09	265.57	128.80	136.77
6.	Gujarat	2566.83	2378.30	3480.53	1542.87	1937.66
7.	Harayna	945.04	993.10	1519.42	1078.14	441.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	495.89	469.38	732.80	211.63	521.17
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	625.49	618.13	963.51	479.22	484.29
10.	Karnataka	4689.45	4244.28	6504.94	2590.77	3914.17
11.	Kerala	1896.00	1934.40	2950.96	2314.03	636.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5081.49	5332.70	8230.32	6135.71	2094.61
13.	Maharashtra	5976.97	5697.45	8611.78	3566.17	5145.61
14.	Manipur	353.56	369.52	574.99	391.10	183.89
15.	Meghalaya	251.64	222.36	345.31	151.11	194.20
16.	Mizoram	190.83	193.86	297.82	294.34	3.48
17.	Nagaland	291.67	171.32	277.95	-	277.95
18.	Orissa	1726.27	1739.47	2606.75	1523.09	1083.66
19.	Punjab	1567.40	1634.69	2464.43	1554.86	909.57
20.	Rajasthan	3248.59	3257.31	4939.55	3041.84	1897.71
21.	Sikkim	198.69	206.58	320.61	212.80	107.81
22.	Tamil Nadu	5325.01	5488.39	8434.81	5112.30	3322.51
23.	Tripura	212.10	218.87	330.87	216.14	114.73
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12711.98	13187.75	19899.88	12100.97	7798.91
25.	West Bengal	4107.34	3736.22	5641.94	3122.60	2519.34
26.	A&N Islands	96.95	92.89	92.89	41.69	51.20
27.	Chandigarh	140.32	122.65	122.64	53.64	69.00
28.	D&N Haveli	74.53	65.68	65.68	17.64	48.04
29.	Daman & Diu	140.74	119.76	119.76	47.35	72.41
30.	Delhi	282.07	210.07	244.23	105.53	138.70
31.	Pondicherry	180.78	161.28	340.95	72.33	268.62
Total		63551.83	63185.21	96417.97	54247.77	42170.20

** (Central + State)

* From 1989-90 to 1995-96

Crude Oil Production

*287. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :
DR. SAHEBRAO SUKRAM BAGUL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total requirement of crude oil in the country at present;
- (b) the total quantum of crude oil met from the domestic supply;
- (c) the estimated imports of crude oil country-wise proposed to be made during the current year to meet the requirement;
- (d) the estimated foreign exchange to be spent; and
- (e) the total value of imported crude oil during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) The total requirement of crude oil in the country is 61.66 MMT.

(b) Crude oil available for processing for indigenous sources is estimated at about 34.020 MMT as per OEB of 1996-97.

(c) and (d). The total quantity of 26.62 MMT valued at US \$3411.42 million is proposed to be imported as per OEB of 1996-97, both under term contract and spot purchases. Out of 26.62 MMT crude oil, it is planned to import 19.75 MMT against term contracts and the balance from the open market. Whereas purchases through tender from open market are not related to specific countries, source-wise detail of import of crude oil against term contract during 1996-97 is furnished below:

Country	Quantity (MMT)
Saudi Arbai	6.00
Kuwait	4.50
UAE	3.00
Iran	3.50
Russia	0.75
Nigeria	2.00
Total	19.75

(e) The import value of crude oil during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs. 10688.52 crores, Rs.10316.03 crores and Rs.11517.00 crores (Provisional) respectively.

Imposition of fine on foreign fishing ships

*288. SHRI SOUMAYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any fine has been imposed on the

foreign ships found fishing in the Indian territorial waters during the last three years; and

- (b) if so, the amount collected on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fine imposed by the competent courts on the master/crew members of foreign fishing vessels found poaching in the Indian territorial waters/Exclusive Economic Zone, is deposited in the same court. This information is being collected from the maritime State Governments/respective courts and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Potato Chips

*289. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Patato Chips is the fast growing Food Processing Industry in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to encourage the growth of this Industry;

(c) whether the Food Processing units are microscopic in number in Orissa;

(d) if so, the steps taken to expand Food Processing units in that State and other Eastern States; and

- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (e). Growth of Potato Chips industry both in organised and unorganised sector is demand based and demand for this product is reportedly growing in the country. In Orissa and also in other Eastern States (Bihar & West Bengal), food processing industries are lesser in number compared to other regions of the country except North-Eastern region and Jammu & Kashmir.

With a view to encourage development of food processing industries, Government has taken several steps which inter-alia includes delicensing of all food products industries except distillation and brewing of alcoholic beverages and sugar and items reserved for small scale industries; providing fiscal reliefs for the products, capital goods and packing materials; encouraging domestic and foreign investment in food processing industries. Excise duties on all processed fruit and vegetable products including potato chips has been removed.

Ministry also operates various plan schemes under which assistance is extended for setting up and upgrading of fruits and vegetable processing industries, meat and poultry industry, fish processing industries, setting up of infrastructure facilities, research and

development, setting up of training facilities for small scale entrepreneurs, conducting studies, holding seminars and generally extending assistance through the State Nodal agencies.

For development and setting up of food processing industries in Eastern States, Ministry has extended assistance for setting up of Food Processing & Training Centres, creating infrastructure for mushroom production and processing, fish processing, fruits and vegetable processing, various studies seminars and strengthening of the Nodal Agencies.

[Translation]

Central Electronics Limited

*290. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the orders procured by the public sector undertaking Central Electronics Limited (CEL) till date during the last three years for the supply of solar energy plants abroad;

(b) the value of orders received from various countries;

(c) the progress made till date in this regard;

(d) the year-wise details of the foreign exchange earned countrywise;

(e) whether some other undertaking under the control of the Ministry have also procured orders from abroad during the said period;

(f) if so, the country-wise and undertaking-wise details of the orders procured alongwith the year-wise/country-wise details of the foreign exchange earned by India in this regard; and

(g) the country-wise details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Central Electronics Limited (CEL) has concluded a contract on October 8, 1995 with the Syrian Scientific Research Council (SSRC) of Syria for the setting up - by SSRC with CEL technology - of a plant to manufacture solar Photovoltaic Modules/Panels and to design, engineer and manufacture 5 types of SPV Energy Systems for rural applications in Syria.

(b) to (d). The total value of orders received by CEL from various countries till date during the last three years is US\$ 1,33,285. In addition, CEL has procured orders valued at Rs. 263 lakhs under the ITEC programme of the Ministry of External Affairs for supply of SPV systems and components to various countries.

The orders relate to SPV systems for domestic and street lighting, refrigerators, solar charging modules, solar lantern, solar cells and foldable chargers and were received from countries, such as Cuba, Bhutan, Mal, Oman, Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, Syria and USA. The total foreign exchange earned by CEL till date during the last three years is US \$ 1,33,285.

(e) The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is the only other undertaking associated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which has procured orders from abroad during the last 3 years.

(f) and (g). The orders received by NRDC from various countries over the last three years, relate to plants for producing synthetic and Natural Dyes, Rice Husk Particle Boards, Cell Type Air Washer (CTAW) Humidification Systems and Instruments developed by Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA). The countries involved were: Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippines. In addition, NRDC has secured contracts for preparing Feasibility Reports on: Mini Cement Plants in Indonesia, Fruit Processing Plants in Nigeria, an Industrial Park in Gabon and a major contract for preparing a Feasibility Report and Action Plan for setting up 4 Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks (STEPs) in Egypt based on Indian Technologies. The total foreign exchange earned by NRDC till date during the last three years is Rs. 218 lakhs. The Feasibility Report indicated above will lead to several industrial plants based on Indian technologies. The Report on the 4 STEPs in Egypt, for example, is expected to result in around 80 industrial plants to be set up in that country based on Indian technologies at a cost of around Rs. 12 crores over the next 3 years. Most of that amount would constitute foreign exchange earnings.

Terrorism in J and K

*291. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum requesting that security forces should be given more powers to curb terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c). From time to time representations and demands have been received, particularly with reference to Doda district in Jammu and Kashmir, that more powers should be given to the Security Forces to deal with the terrorist violence in the State and to declare the district as a 'disturbed area.'

The Government both at the State and the Central levels have continuously tried to ensure maximum effectiveness of the deployment and operations of the Security Forces in anti-terrorist operations in Jammu and Kashmir, including the Doda district. As a result, there has been a perceptible qualitative change and improvement in the overall security situation and incidence of violence, although the terrorists have been able to perpetrate random attacks against soft targets and innocent civilians.

Several measures have been taken to contain the possibility of such incidents, including augmentation of security force deployment in vulnerable areas, intensive patrolling and operations for flushing out terrorists, strengthening and increased involvement of the local Police in anti-terrorist operations, including enlistment of ex-servicemen coys. For the purpose, setting up of over 200 Village Defence Committees in far flung and vulnerable areas, etc. Efforts in all these directions will continue to be intensively pursued.

As regards the declaration of Doda district as a 'disturbed area', after careful consideration the Government is of the view that such a measure is not called for at this juncture.

[English]

Production from Bombay High

*292. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has suggested that production from Bombay High be cut by 30 per cent over three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):
(a) No. Sir.

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

Monitoring of MPLADS

*293. SHRI SANAT MEHTA :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether the centre is coordinating/monitoring the implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and the projects thereunder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the respective State Governments or local authorities are also being involved in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount allocated under the scheme so far year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Programme Implementation, Government of India has the nodal responsibility for this scheme at the Centre. The Department obtains the Progress Reports periodically from the District Collectors.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is to be implemented through the District Collector at the District-level directly. The District Collector has to get the works under MPLADS implemented through the Government agencies in the District including the local authorities. Besides this, under para 3.5 of the Guidelines of MPLADS the respective State Planning Departments have to issue general instructions to all the planning and implementing agencies at the district level to co-operate, assist and implement the works referred to them under this Scheme by the District Collectors.

(e) The amount allocated under the MPLAD Scheme during the last 3 years in as under :

Year	Amount Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	3780
1994-95	77100
1995-96	76400
Total	157280

Ocean Development

*294. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Ocean Development Schemes under operation at present; and

(b) the details of achievements made under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) There are eight major programmes operational at present in the Department of Ocean Development and details of these programmes are :

1. Antarctic Research :

Annual Scientific expeditions to Antarctica to conduct research in various fields like Meteorology,

Atmospheric Sciences, Biology, Geology, Geophysics etc., are being undertaken with the participation of several Academic and Research Institutions in the country. So far 15 expeditions have been launched in addition to two special expeditions.

2. Deep Seabed Mining :

India is allotted a mining site of 150000 sq. km. in the Central Indian Ocean by the International Sea Bed Authority for exploration and exploitation of polymetallic nodules. These nodules, present at the depth of 5000 meters and beyond contain commercially valuable metals like copper, cobalt and nickel. Assessment of polymetallic nodule resources in the mine site, development of technology for mining and extraction of metals from the nodules and Environmental Impact Assessment study for mining are in progress.

3. Exploration of Marine Living and Non-living resources :

The Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Sampada undertakes on assessment of marine living resources. The Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Kanya undertakes multi-disciplinary oceanographic research and studies for assessment marine of non-living resources.

4. Coastal zone and island programmes :

The programmes being undertaken are : Oceanography through remote sensing, monitoring of marine pollution, monitoring of sea level rise, development of shore to boat communication system, Fish-finder cum GPS System, and Prawn culture in islands. A new scheme on Ocean Data buoy to facilitate continuous collection of oceanographic data from instrumented buoys is planned from 1996-97. Coastal community programmes for pilot scale demonstration of pearl culture using onshore facilities has been initiated during 1996-97.

5. National Institute of Ocean Technology :

In order to focus attention on the development of ocean related technology in key areas of ocean sector, a National Institute of Ocean Technology has been established at Madras. The Institute undertakes programmes relating to development of technology for harnessing wave energy, seabed mining, marine instrumentation and coastal studies on mission mode.

6. Basic Research and manpower development :

Projects to conduct basic research in marine science are sponsored in Universities and R and D institutions. Research Fellowships and assistance to Universities and R and D institutions are given to facilitate manpower development in several ocean related programmes. A national project on the development of drugs from the sea with participation of national laboratories, medical institutions and universities is in progress.

7. Information and Awareness :

A National Ocean Information System is operational to collect, store and disseminate ocean related data in the country. Programmes such as organisation of exhibition and fairs, establishment of oceanarium to create awareness on oceans and ocean life are being undertaken.

8. International Co-operation and programmes :

The Department is servicing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which was ratified by India in June, 1995 and actively participates in several international and regional programmes relating to oceans and the Antarctic Treaty System.

(b) The details of significant achievements made under these schemes are as follows :

1. Antarctic Programme

- (i) 15 successful Expeditions launched to Antarctica since 1981.
- (ii) Two Research Stations, named Dakshin Gangotri and Maitri, were established in Antarctica. The Indian 'Maitri' was inspected by foreign teams and certified it as environmentally sound.
- (iii) Satellite communications for telephone and fax and computerised data transfer opened up with the icy continent. E-Mail facility was also established.
- (iv) Study of the Ozone Hole Phenomenon was carried out by new Scientific techniques like Millimetre Wave and Laser Heterodyne Experiments.
- (v) 1128 scientific and logistics personnel participated in various scientific programmes in Antarctica.
- (vi) An Antarctic Study Centre is being established at Goa for conducting research in Antarctic sciences.
- (vii) A Special expedition using FORV Sagar Sampada was launched in 1995 to assess the resource potential of Krill and study the technologies relating to harvesting and processing of Krill.

2. Deep Seabed Mining

- (i) India has been recognised as a pioneer investor by the International Seabed Authority and it is allotted a mine site of 150,000 sq. km. in Central Indian Ocean for exploration and exploitation of nodules. 50% of the area will have to be surrendered to the Authority and remaining 50% area could be used by India for exploitation.

- (ii) The 150,000 sq.km. of deep seabed area in Central Indian Ocean was surveyed and mapped and 20% of the area is relinquished as per stipulation.
- (iii) Development of technology for mining of nodules planned in a phased manner. To start with, technology for shallow bed mining is being developed. A prototype of Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) has been designed, fabricated and tested in the shallow water bed facility of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur. Modification and updating of ROV are in progress.
- (iv) Technology for extracting copper, Nickel and cobalt from manganese nodules is being developed on a pilot scale at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory Bhubaneswar.
- (v) Strategy for exploration and exploitation of placer mineral deposits along the coastal seas has been worked out.
- (vi) Environmental Impact Study in the Central Indian Ocean is initiated.

3. Exploration of Marine Living and Non-living Resources

- (i) The Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Sampada has completed 144 cruises and located fishing grounds for under-exploited and unexploited fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India.
- (ii) The Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Kanya has completed 114 cruises and several multi-disciplinary oceanographic studies were conducted including studies relating to exploration of non-living resources in the EEZ of India.

4. Coastal Zone And Islands

- (i) Based on Remote Sensing Data from satellites, Potential Fishing Zone information was generated and disseminated to coastal fishermen periodically.
- (ii) Coral reef maps were prepared for the first time for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the coasts of Tamilnadu and Gujarat. Maps are helpful in conservation studies.
- (iii) Maps on shoreline changes have been prepared for Tamilnadu and Kerala and the programme is planned to be extended to other coastal States.
- (iv) Preparation of maps in the scale of 1:25000 with half metre contours was completed for

low lying areas from Nellore to Machilipatnam and task of preparation of similar maps from Machilipatnam to Bangladesh border is in progress.

- (v) Programme for installation of 14 modern tide gauges along the coast and in Islands to monitor the sea level rise has been launched. Three tide gauges have already been installed at Marmagao, Port Blair and Madras.
- (vi) A programme for providing walkie-talkie sets to coastal fishermen to communicate with shore stations in case of emergencies was completed on a pilot scale at two locations each in Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and at one location in Goa. The programme will be extended to other coastal States.
- (vii) A technology demonstration project for prawn culture has been successfully completed in the acidic soils of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (viii) A national programme for monitoring the health of the coastal waters with the help of 11 institutions along the coast is operational and areas of low, moderate and high concentration of pollutants were identified. Advisories are sent to State Pollution Control Boards about the levels of pollutants in coastal waters for taking remedial actions in the areas where such actions are required.
- (xi) A National Contingency Plan for monitoring, control and combating of oil spills has been finalised and approved.
- (x) Two Coastal Research Vessels to support the pollution monitoring programme are under final stages of construction.

5. National Institute of Ocean Technology

- (i) A National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) was established in Madras in 1993 for undertaking mission oriented technology development projects in the areas of wave energy, seabed mining, marine instrumentation and coastal application studies.
- (ii) A pilot plant for Wave Energy was commissioned at Vizhinjam in Kerala. Based on the experiments conducted, a new power module was designed and installed. The tests on performance of the new power module are in progress.
- (iii) A preliminary design of the test rig was completed for seabed mining upto a depth of 250m.

- (iv) Testing of an indigenously designed and developed acoustic tide gauge is in progress.
- (v) Mathematical model to predict changes of the coast line, is being developed.

6. Basic Research and Manpower Development

- (i) A number of research projects are sponsored to Universities and R and D Institutions to encourage basic research and build up facilities.
- (ii) A national programme for identification of bioactive substances from marine organisms with participation of 10 institutions, is in progress. So far 134 organisms were screened for bio-activity and 5 were identified for further development.
- (iii) A special course on Air-Sea Interaction studies is sponsored in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (iv) Assistance was given to the Andhra University to start Post Graduate Degree and Diploma courses on Coastal Agriculture and Marine Biotechnology.
- (v) A number of fellowships and associateships have been awarded in Universities at R and D Institutions for development of specialised manpower in the fields of Ocean science and technology.

7. Information and Awareness

- (i) 14 National Marine Data Centres to collect, store and disseminate ocean related data have been established.
- (ii) Periodical exhibitions are conducted for popularisation of ocean sciences.
- (iii) Writing books on ocean sciences in Hindi are encouraged.
- (iv) A project to establish an Oceanarium in Goa is conceived on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis.

8. International Co-operation and Programmes

- (i) India has ratified United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea in 1995 and was elected as a member in the Council of Internal Seabed Authority under Investors category.
- (ii) An action plan for protection and management of marine environment in the South Asian Seas region was adopted in 1995.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and the Sea Fisheries

Institute, Poland, was signed in 1995, for getting expert help during the expedition for the assessment of krill and other marine living resources in the Antarctic waters.

- (iv) A Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and the Russian Federation was signed in 1996, for co-operation in the field of Deep seabed exploration and mining.
- (v) India ratified the Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty in 1996, thus upholding its commitment to preserve the pristine nature of Antarctica.

Renewable Energy Policy

*295. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are contemplating to formulate a comprehensive renewable energy policy;
- (b) if so, the broad features thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has initiated action for formulation of a comprehensive Renewable energy policy, which aims at utilising the large potential of renewable Energy in the country. The broad features of the Renewable Energy Policy include financial and fiscal incentives for investors, generation of resources, priority purchase of power from renewable energy sources by utilities, research and development, industrial development, human resource development and institutional arrangements at the national and State levels, among others. The policy aims at ensuring greater use of renewable energy in rural and urban areas to reduce dependence on non-renewable fossil fuel resources, and to reduce environmental pollution.

Wasteland Development Project

*296. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI :
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the projects sanctioned/approved under the Wasteland Development Programme pertaining to the Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of the projects not sanctioned/ approved;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the pending projects are likely to be approved/cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) :

(a) The details of the project sanctioned/approved under the Wasteland Development Programme pertaining to Rajasthan since creation of Department of Wastelands

Development in July, 1992 to 25.7.1996 are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (d). Details of the projects not sanctioned/ approved with reasons therefor are enclosed as Statement - II. Sanction/approval of projects depends upon their viability, conformity with the guidelines of the relevant scheme and availability of budget. No time limit can be indicated for the approval/sanction of any project.

STATEMENT-I

State : Rajasthan

S. No.	District	Project Period	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Physical Target (ha.)	Project Sanctioned to	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme						
1.	Jaisalmer	1991-92 to 1994-95	170.30	1800	District Rural Development Agency	Wasteland development and awareness raising
2.	Bhilwara	1992-93 to 1996-97	320.00	4000	-do-	-do-
3.	Tonk	1992-93 to 1996-97	304.00	3800	-do-	-do-
4.	Sikar	1992-93 to 1995-96	397.19	7500	-do-	-do-
5.	Jhalawar	1993-94 to 1997-98	273.95	3883	-do-	-do-
6.	Jaipur (Project - II)	1993-94 to 1996-97	329.40	3381	-do-	-do-
7.	Jaipur (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1997-98	153.32	2780	-do-	-do-
8.	Jaipur (Project-III)	1993-94 to 1996-97	414.05	4748	-do-	-do-
9.	Ajmer (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1997-98	320.76	5422	-do-	-do-
10.	Ajmer (Project-II)	1995-96 to 1998-99	26.00	650	-do-	-do-
11.	Jodhpur	1993-94 to 1997-98	191.36	2072	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Udaipur	1994-95 to 1997-98	252.41	4600	-do-	-do-
13.	Pali	1994-95 to 1998-99	320.85	5049	-do-	-do-
Sub-Total			3473.59	49685		
Grants-in-aid scheme						
1.	Churu	1994-95 to 1995-96	7.95	120	Bhoruka Cheritable Trust	Wasteland development and awareness raising
2.	Churu	1992-93 to 1993-94	4.44	63	Nehru Nav Yuvak Mandal	-do-
3.	Churu	1994-95 to 1996-97	6.56	99	Rajasthan Manav Sans- than Vikas Samiti	-do-
4.	Swaimadhopur	1993-94 to 1995-96	2.51	33	Nav Yuvak Mandal	-do-
5.	Swaimadhopur	1995-96 to 1999-2000	11.68	135	Gram Vikas Nav Yuvak Mandal	-do-
6.	Jhunjhunu	1994-95 to 1996-97	10.50	150	Rural Development and Social Welfare Society	-do-
7.	Nagaur	1994-95 to 1997-98	7.95	120	Paryawaran Somvardhan Awam Anusan Dal	-do-
8.	Ajmer	1995-96 to 1999-2000	18.17	206	Social Work and Research Centre	-do-
Sub-Total			69.76	926		
Technology Development Extension and Training Scheme						
1.	Ajmer	1991-92 to 1994-95	19.66	200	Consortium of Indian Scientist, New Delhi	Use of sewage Water for Wast- eland development
2.	Jodhpur	1991-92 to 1993-94	3.87	30	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	Field Trials of Agroforestry
3.	Jodhpur	1993-94 to 1995-96	3.93	50	-do-	Establishment of Agroforestry Models
4.	Jodhpur	1994-95 to 1996-97	21.00	Research Project	-do-	Development of Jajoba Plantation
5.	Jodhpur	1994-95 to 1997-98	14.78	200	-do-	Establishment of Agroforestry Models

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Udaipur	1993-94 to 1995-96	5.40	5	Gyan Bharati Trust, Udaipur	Propagation of medicinal Plants
7.	Barmer	1993-94 to 1996-97	22.71	300	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	Biomass generation
8.	Jaipur and Sikar	1994-95 to 1999-2000	230.00	124	Association of Rajasthan Jajoba Plantation	Demonstration of Jajoba Plantation
9.	Bikaner	1994-95 to 1998-99	24.30	200	Rajasthan Agril. University, Bikaner	Establishment of Agorforestry Models
Sub-Total			345.65	1109		

STATEMENT-II

State : Rajasthan

S.No.	Name of the Project/District	Reason
1	2	3

Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | IWDP, in Hadoti, Sawaimadhopur | Shortcomings in the project communicated to the State Government. Reply awaited. |
| 2. | IWDP in Shobhawati, Sikar | -do- |
| 3. | IWDP in Kumbhalgarh, Machind and Kuraj in Rajasumand | -do- |
| 4. | IWDP in Rabcha, Rajasumund | -do- |
| 5. | IWDP in Punera, Ajmer | -do- |
| 6. | IWDP in Sunel, Jhalwar | -do- |
| 7. | IWDP in Umar, Bundi | Shortcomings in the project communicated to the District Rural Development Agency. Reply awaited. |
| 8. | IWDP in Bajor, Sikar | -do- |
| 9. | IWDP in Nana, Pali | -do- |
| 10. | IWDP in Nedai, Jaisalmer | Under examination |

Grants-in-aid scheme

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Centre for Community Economic and Development Consultants Jaipur | Shortcomings in the project communicated to the Voluntary Agency. Reply awaited. |
| 2. | Victoria Montessori School Siksha Samiti, Jaipur | -do- |
| 3. | Gram Sewa Mandal, Jaipur | -do- |
| 4. | Mehrangarh Museum Trust, Jodhpur | Pre-appraisal report from the District Rural Development Agency not received. |
| 5. | Radha Bal Mandir Vidyalaya Academy, Jodhpur | -do- |
| 6. | Green Party of India, Swaimadhopur | -do- |
| 7. | Nav Yuvak Mandal, Sawaimadhopur | -do- |
| 8. | Save Delhi Campaign Network, Tonk | -do- |
| 9. | Shiv Siksha Samithi, Tonk | -do- |

1	2	3
10.	Social Action for Human Resource Development, Alwar	Pre-appraisal report from the District Rural Development Agency not received.
11.	Mahan Sewa Sansthan, Udaipur	-do-
12.	SAHYOG, Udaipur	-do-
13.	Vikas Mandal, Sikar	Not approved on recommendation of District Rural Development Agency, Sikar

[Translation]

Accumulation of Amount of Allottees

*297. KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of about Rs. 60 crores belonging to the allottees is lying accumulated with the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). No amount belonging to allottees as such is lying accumulated with the Delhi Development Authority. However, an amount of Rs. 40.78 crores deposited by the applicants as "Registration money" under different schemes of D.D.A. launched from time to time has accumulated with D.D.A. in respect of those registrants who are yet to be allotted flats/plots. The details are as under :

Name of Scheme	No. of waiting Registrants	Amount Accumulated (Rs. in crores)
New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979	31,204	8.56
Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989	12,190	11.94
Janta Registration Scheme, 1996	20,000	10.00
Self Financing Scheme VIth B (Cat II), 1993	278	0.28
Rohini Residential Scheme, (Plots), 1981	38,342	10.00

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

*298. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in each State for which hydrogeomorphological maps have been obtained for identification of ground water zones;

(b) the progress made under the National Drinking Water Mission;

(c) the number of districts where identifying ground water zone are still under study; and

(d) the result of such studies?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KINJARAPPU YERRANNAIDU) : (a) Hydrogeomorphological maps for identification of potential ground water zones had been obtained by March, 1990 in respect of 447 districts in the country. The statewise details are enclosed as statement.

(b) The states are making use of Hydrogeomorphological maps on a selective basis for difficult areas under the guidance of State level Scientific Source Finding Committee.

(c) No further districts are under study for identifying ground water zones.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of number of districts for which hydrogeomorphological maps were prepared by the Deptt. of Space for National Drinking Water Mission.

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	18

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	39
5.	Gujarat	19
6.	Goa	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12
8.	Haryana	12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
10.	Kerala	14
11.	Karnataka	20
12.	Meghalaya	5
13.	Maharashtra	30
14.	Manipur	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45
16.	Mizoram	3
17.	Nagaland	7
18.	Orissa	13
19.	Punjab	12
20.	Rajasthan	27
21.	Sikkim	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	20
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	57
25.	West Bengal	17
UTs		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
4.	Daman and Diu	2
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Lakshadweep	1
7.	Pondicherry	4
Total		447

Strike by Jammu and Kashmir Employees

*299. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pro-Pakistan militants issued calls for bandhs during Parliamentary elections and asked the Government employees to boycott election duty in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of the calls; and

(d) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (d) In a bid to thwart the election process pro-Pakistan militants had issued calls for 'bandhs', boycott, etc., and threats against the Government employees, and the people generally, warning them against participation in the electoral process. All this did affect the working of Government offices in some parts of the State temporarily on different occasions. However, despite these threats and intimidation there was no boycott or strike by the State Government employees. They performed various duties connected with the elections, and a large number of them also turned up for duties at the polling booths on the days of the actual polling in the Parliamentary elections.

Narora Atomic Plant

*300. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major accident was averted at the Narora Atomic Power Plant on May 12, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it was the second fire accident at this plant since the plant became operational;

(d) whether an independent agency is proposed to be set up to monitor the radio activity level at place around atomic power stations and other nuclear installations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). There was a minor, localised oil fire incident on May 12, 1996 around the steam drain pipelines below the turbine in Unit-2 of the Narora Atomic Power Station. This was promptly detected by the station staff and put out within half an hour. The reason for this was traced to absorption of leaked oil in the insulating material around these pipelines during maintenance work on the turbine and subsequent heating by steam after starting up of the unit. To prevent such occurrences in future, all joints in the aluminium cladding over the insulating material under the turbine have been coated with a special sealing compound.

(c) Yes, Sir. Apart from the present incident there was a turbine fire incident in March 1993 in Narora Unit-1, due to failure of blades of the turbine rotor.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Environmental Survey Laboratories have already been established at each

project site which monitor the radio-activity level in areas both inside and outside the operating nuclear power stations and carry out regular radiological surveys. The environmental survey laboratory (ESL) takes nearly 2000 samples of water, air, soil, goat, thyroid, fish, milk etc. to cover the entire Flora and Fauna, every year. With nearly 120 full power reactor years of operation in India, the ESLs have established that radio-activity from nuclear power plants is too insignificant to cause any effect on the public and environment at large. These laboratories are functioning under the control of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and are independent of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited which operates these power stations.

Problems of N.E. Region

2251. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since worked out any comprehensive and well-integrated package of programme to deal with the special problems of the North Eastern region, particularly the regional disparity in the economic development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). Planning and Development of an area and allocation of funds for the purpose is primarily the responsibility of State Government. North Eastern States are already receiving priority attention from Government of India to meet their economic development needs in order to meet regional disparity and to take care of specific problems.

JRY

2252. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Allahabad district block-wise and year-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the number of man-days for which employment was offered in each block during each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The Year-wise Central release of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

(JRY) to Allahabad district during to the last three years, is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount
1993-94	2126.45
1994-95	2385.70
1995-96	2402.29

Funds are not released to the blocks under the JRY.

(b) Block-wise employment generation under JRY is not monitored at the Central level.

[Translation]

Generation of Power from Sea waves

2253. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for generation of power from sea waves;

(b) whether any assistance is being sought for this purpose from World Bank; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). There is a proposal from a Swedish firm for setting up a Wave Energy Power Plant of 1 MW capacity on Build, Own and Operate (B-O-O) basis off the coast of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, at an estimated cost of US \$ three million and at a cost of Rs. six per kwh. In view of the high unit cost of the proposal, further details have been called for. The Government have so far not sought any assistance from the World Bank for this proposal.

Approval to Delhi Projects

2254. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects of Delhi sent to the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for their approval;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be given to these projects and the reasons, if any, for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). The details of the projects of Delhi sent to the

Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation and the progress in their regard are as follows :

- (i) Sanitation and Garbage removal to combat the growing insanitation in the city of Delhi, particularly the unauthorised colonies (1300 Nos. with population of about 20 lakhs).
- (ii) Construction of 14 Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping stations for abatement of pollution in River Yamuna as per the directive of the Supreme Court.
- (iii) Free DTC passes to students of ITIs for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1995-96.
- (iv) the various Health Sector Projects which have been agreed to in principle by the Planning Commission relate to (a) Neuro-Surgery Units in DDU Hospital, GTB Hospital and LNJP Hospital (B) Grant-in-aid to St. John Ambulance Brigade (c) Establishment of State Drug Authority and Central Procurement Agency (d) Establishment of State Health Education Bureau (e) Opening of 70 dispensaries/health clinics (f) Opening up of 5 peripheral hospitals (g) Setting up of Directorate of ISM and Homoeopathy (h) Research Centre for Modernise Promotion of Ayurveda and Traditional Medicines.

In respect of some other Health Projects such as improvement of blood transfusion services, establishment of state medical council, establishment of Homoeopathic Hospital at Karampura, Emergent Provision of Primary Health Care Facilities in J.J. Clusters through mobile Dispensaries, the Government of NCT of Delhi has been requested to obtain the clearance of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also have been asked to submit the revised comprehensive proposals.

- (v) Financial Assistance to Sick Cooperative Banks.

The Annual Plan discussions for 1996-97 would consider those of the above schemes, which can be included in the Plan.

[English]

Report of Transperancy International

2255. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that India has been ranked as seventh corrupt country as per Transperancy International Report of Non-Government Agency of Germany; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions have not received any report of Transperancy International a non-Government agency, ranking India as the seventh corrupt country. Therefore, the Government have no comments to offer.

Adamtilla and Bashkandi Power Projects

2256. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that gas turbine projects for generation of power at "Adamtilla" and "Bashkandi" in Southern Assam are yet to be completed;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which these are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Abduction of Journalists

2257. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extremist outfit captivated about twenty journalists in Kashmir, recently;

(b) if so, the details alongwith their names;

(c) the reasons for their abduction and the demand of the extremists; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their secure release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). As per information made available by the State Government about 19 journalists and photographers representing the local, national and international media were allegedly stopped and detained while proceeding from Srinagar to Achabal, Anantnag for a press conference on 8.7.1996,

by a group South Kashmir Ikhwan-ul-Muslimoon. The names of the journalists have been given below :

S/Shri

1. Meraj-ud-Din
2. Arshad
3. AS Cherao
4. Tawseef Mustafa
5. Afzal Shah
6. Shujat Bukhari
7. Sheikh Mushtaq
8. Fayas Kabli
9. Amin War
10. Gulzar
11. Farooq Javed
12. Qayoom
13. Bilal Bhat
14. Masood and four others.

(c) After detaining the above journalists the group demanded that the editors of the local newspapers should reach Anantnag, reportedly because it felt aggrieved on account of a perception that the media was projecting their statements in a distorted manner.

(d) As a result of the efforts made by the Government authorities the media persons were allowed to go unharmed, the same day. The Police has registered a case in respect of the incident.

Software Technology Parks

2258. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Software Technology Parks (STP) set up in the country and location thereof;
- (b) the objectives of setting up such STPs and whether such STPs have achieved these objectives;
- (c) whether the Government have a proposal to set up additional STPs in current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). There are 14 Software Technology Parks (STPs) functioning in the country at present. Two STPs are located at Pune and one each at Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Noida, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Thiruvanthapuram, Calcutta, Delhi, Gurgaon, Kanpur and Madras.

The Software Technology Parks Scheme is 100% Export Oriented Scheme for encouraging Software Development for export. They provide infrastructure facilities for software export. These STPs are providing

services to about 300 companies accounting for software export of approximately Rs. 730 crores for the year 1995-96.

(c) The Government of India, Department of Electronics does not have any proposal to set up new STP. However, the Department of Electronics continues to provide necessary guidance and assistance to the State Governments willing to establish the STPs.

(D) Does not arise.

Water Supply Projects in Assam

2259. DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of water supply projects of Assam cleared during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) the details of other proposals pending with the Union Government at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) No urban water supply project under the State Plan from Assam State has been received during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96. However, the Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board (AUWSP and SB) has forwarded water supply scheme for Namroop town under AUWSP for towns having population less than 20,000 during 1994-95 and the same was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.31 lacs and an amount of Rs. 26.06 lacs was released for this scheme.

(d) During 1995-96, out of 11 towns recommended by the State Level Selection Committee (SLSC), the AUWSP and SB submitted detailed project reports (DPRS) for only 7 towns. These DPRS were examined and technical comments have been sent to the AUWSP and SB in November, 95. However, the Board is yet to furnish clarifications on these 7 schemes.

(c) As soon as the clarifications are received from AUWSP and SB, these scheme would be considered for sanction depending upon the budget outlay and the State share in that.

[Translation]

Per Capita Income in Bihar

2260. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government keep district-wise details of per capita income; and

(b) if so, the district-wise details thereof for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Fake Currency in Jammu and Kashmir

2261. DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKHARA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "ISI Pumping Fake Currency into Jammu and Kashmir" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 15th July, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of the report mentioned in the Question. From time to time there have been reports about Pakistan trying to smuggle counterfeit currency notes into Jammu and Kashmir and seizures of fake currency have also been made. Recently on 26 June, 1996, 29 Indian Currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination were seized at Mendhar in Poonch district from one Noor Mohammed Khan. These have been sent to the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi, and their report is awaited.

Continuous vigil is being maintained by all the concerned agencies to check the incidence of infiltration/smuggling, including fake currency, from across the border. The efforts in this regard include augmentation of the security force deployment in the vulnerable areas, intensified patrolling, including mobile patrolling provision of surveillance devices including telescopes and night vision devices, continuous streamlining of the intelligence machinery and greater coordination between all the concerned security agencies. All these efforts are being reviewed periodically with a view to check and contain the possibilities of infiltration/smuggling.

Urban Development Projects

2262. SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the urban development projects of Andhra Pradesh pending before the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), powers for sanctioning Urban Development projects are delegated to State level Sanctioning Committees. The Sanctioning Committee for IDSMT Scheme in Andhra Pradesh had recommended the release of Central Assistance for 9 towns during 1995-96. However, based on the criterion of the share of population of Andhra Pradesh living in small and medium towns in the total population of the country residing in such towns, the State of Andhra Pradesh was allocated 6 towns for the 2 year period 1995-97 and a sum of Rs. 1.90 crore (Central grant) was allocated for release during 1995-96. In view of this allocation, 6 towns of Andhra Pradesh could be considered for release of Central Assistance and the allocated amount was released to the State Government. The towns pending consideration are Tuni, Tirupati and Bhongir.

(b) Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment is in constant touch with the State Government in getting the schemes implemented.

[English]

Rural Development in Rajasthan

2263. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to various rural development agencies in Rajasthan for various centrally sponsored schemes are lying in the Project Director's account;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix the responsibility in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). The funds in respect of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) in respect of Rajasthan are released directly to the State Government which further release the Central funds alongwith the matching State share to the concerned District Rural Development Agency (s) (DRDAs). However, under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), funds are released directly to the DRDAs. The funds are kept in a saving bank account/ P.S. Bank or Post Office in an exclusive and separate bank account. In order to ensure that at the DRDA level funds allocated are utilised in a timely fashion, quarterly budgeting targets are laid down by the Central Government.

The funds allocated and released under the programmes during 1995-96 and 1996-97 in Rajasthan are as under:
(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Funds allocated		Funds released	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
IRDP	4388.00	4388.00	3924.24	1045.87
JRY	18553.85	9146.39	18487.18	3658.56
EAS	Not fixed	Not fixed	17537.50	1790.00 (upto July, 96)
IAY	6359.36	5837.66	6459.36	2918.84
ARWSP	6608.00	7256.00	6908.00	2418.67

[English]

Poverty Line

2264. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to revise existing list of persons living below poverty line; and
(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Planning Commission does not prepare any list of persons living below poverty line. However, it estimates the proportion and the number of poor using the data from the quinquennial survey on Household Consumer Expenditure of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

- (b) Does not arise.

Fake Cold Drinks

2265. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that in Malva agency of Indore (M.P.) the Inspectors of Food and Medicine Administration have detected 480 bottles of fake cold drinks from M/s. Sanjeev Bottling Company, under the brand name of Campa;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was constituted by the State or Central Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the future course of action proposed by the State and the Centre to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Opting for All India Central Services

2266. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the rising graph of engineering, medical and professional personnel opting for All India Central Services;

(b) if so, the number of such technical personnel selected and joined the All India Central Services during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for their shiftings from technical/medical/professional services to civil services;

(d) whether this shifting is the result of existing overall imbalance in the structure, emoluments and bureaucratic heirarchy; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). The number of Engineers and Doctors who have been recommended for appointment on the basis of Civil Services Examinations held in 1991, 1992 and 1993 is given below based on the U.P.S.C. Annual Reports of 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 :

Discipline	Year of exam		
	1991	1992	1993
Doctors	43	35	38
Engineers	311	313	274

(c) to (e). The right to practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business in one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. Hence doctors and engineers have a right to opt for a profession of their choice and they can not be prevented from exercising their fundamental right.

Regularisation of Colony

2267. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi upto June 30, 1996;

(b) the time by which these unauthorised colonies are likely to be regularised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have forwarded a list of 1071 unauthorised colonies existing as on 31/3/93. However, no such survey has been conducted to assess the situation as on 30/6/96.

(b) and (c). In a Civil Writ Petition No. 4771/93 by Common Cause (Regd.) Society, the High Court of Delhi has restrained the respondents, including Union of India, from taking any further decision or action for regularising any unauthorised colony in Delhi till further orders. The matter is still subjudice.

[Translation]

Amarnath Pilgrimage

2268. DR. RAMKRISHAN KUSMARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extremist outfit the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Harkat Momenin has imposed ban on the annual Amarnath Pilgrimage;

(b) whether the outfit has also threatened of dire consequences for those violating the above ban;

(c) if so, whether the Government have made any arrangement for the safety of the pilgrims of the Amarnath Cave; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). According to available information a terrorist outfit styling itself 'J and

K Islamic Harkat-ul-Momineen' had announced a ban on the annual Amarnath pilgrimage and had issued threats against its violation. According to further reports which have since appeared in the local press the outfit is reported to have withdrawn the ban.

(c) and (d). The State Government is making elaborate administrative and security arrangements to ensure the smooth conduct of the Yatra. These include the deployment of security force pickets on the Yatra route, intensive patrolling of the entire route, provision of escort to the Yatri convoys and arrangements for boarding and lodging for the Yatris. Rations and other supplies have already been despatched to some of the main points of the Yatra, and the progress of various arrangements is being regularly reviewed and monitored.

[English]

Demand for Colleges

2269. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Bandipora, Baramulla and Kupwara Districts are demanding to open Boys' and Girls' Colleges in these districts for the last several years;

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

(c) the time by which these colleges are to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The District of Baramulla already has a Girls' Degree College and a Boys' Degree College in Baramulla Town as well as a Degree College in Sopore. Kupwara District at present has Degree Colleges at Kupwara and Handwara. The Government of J and K has initiated an exercise for assessing the requirement of Degree Colleges in different locations consistent with plan allocations and priority they merit. The time frame for opening of new colleges will depend upon the availability of funds for college education for J and K State in the 9th Plan.

Quantum of Investment

2270. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the details of the approved quantum of

investment in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the amount invested in the already completed and ongoing projects during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : Details of approved quantum of investment in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the amount spent on completed and ongoing projects of the central sector and being monitored by the Department of Programme Implementation are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Year As on 31st March of	Approved Investment			Amount spent		
	Completed projects	Ongoing projects	Total projects	Completed projs.	Ongoing projs.	Total projs.
1991-92	6106	68451	74557	5314	26702	32016
1992-93	14455	86000	100455	14801	34810	49611
1993-94	7592	102376	109968	10338	45366	55704

Monitoring of Rural Development Schemes

2271. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the performance and amount spent on central sector/centrally sponsored schemes during the past three years, State-wise and scheme-wise and the prescribed norms of monitoring;

(b) whether funds released under the schemes have been diverted by the State Governments and details of such irregularities reported;

(c) whether the performance/implementation of the schemes evaluated for ensuring achievement of the objectives and effect suitable changes; and

(d) if not, the steps are proposed/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The major central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in rural areas of the country during the past three years for rural development are (i) Integrated

Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme and (iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The physical performance and amount spent under these schemes during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement I to IV. The Ministry has evolved a sound system of Monitoring of programmes through Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Progress reports, release procedures, intensive inspections, Review by coordination Committees at centre/State levels, Area Officers Scheme, Concurrent Evaluation of programmes, Meetings of Projects Directors of DRDA's/State Secretaries in charge of Rural Development etc.

(b) Generally there are no diversion of funds in respect of these programmes. However, in case of IRDP the report of C and AG has brought out some irregularities by some State Governments regarding diversion of funds. Government has furnished action taken notes on this to the Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha).

(c) and (d). Apart from regular monitoring of the programmes, concurrent evaluations is also under taken through independent Agencies from time to time, to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the programmes and to take appropriate remedial measures.

STATEMENT-I

Families benefitted and expenditure incurred under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

S.No.	States/UTs	Families benefitted			Expenditure incurred		
		1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*	1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*
		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259697	2599080	122863	8813.75	11287.12	8624.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15207	18764	14381	523.65	583.79	583.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	63381	62584	59030	2532.34	32992.51	3519.89
4.	Bihar	335908	224736	265525	10873.59	8346.98	10784.51
5.	Goa	3452	2192	2448	77.48	148.39	97.14
6.	Gujarat	79725	72418	55686	3354.85	3265.37	3077.68
7.	Haryana	34026	28285	29771	1318.31	1351.32	1663.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9128	7355	6750	378.02	402.56	443.17
9.	J and K	7408	13545	13176	426.67	711.97	728.07
10.	Karnataka	132861	125810	119685	4026.36	4354.35	5574.60
11.	Kerala	53698	46294	43357	1973.75	2401.23	2268.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	242673	210629	210692	10040.21	10237.74	11305.57
13.	Maharashtra	217671	196677	181597	7329.26	7577.04	9837.30
14.	Manipur	6333	7658	6077	175.91	315.82	314.46
15.	Meghalaya	2635	6020	4534	158.33	352.05	392.03
16.	Mizoram	4684	3345	5085	282.09	199.12	291.00
17.	Nagaland	4368	1220	2104	210.79	156.08	182.45
18.	Orissa	160000	139837	120669	6263.38	6034.80	7266.29
19.	Punjab	33736	22701	11786	1471.24	1216.11	805.43
20.	Rajasthan	116567	107799	92818	4213.30	4626.81	4730.24
21.	Sikkim	1218	1281	2843	40.96	45.99	146.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	214888	211221	183895	7269.39	8418.21	8518.03
23.	Tripura	16297	21818	14657	540.29	1049.70	766.73
24.	Uttar Pradesh	445403	369725	355916	20197.02	19335.12	19266.98
25.	West Bengal	73818	159722	161724	2959.40	6196.36	6693.99
26.	A and N Islands	1171	1126	832	38.10	48.03	49.92
27.	D and N Haveli	372	302	274	14.89	16.21	15.17
28.	Daman and Diu	507	97	89	18.74	4.92	6.56
29.	Lakshadweep	81	100	18	6.59	9.69	4.38
30.	Pondicherry	1407	1221	1563	36.29	39.89	49.20
Total		2538320	2214390	2089845	95664.95	102025.31	107913.90

* Includes Intensified

STATEMENT-II

Employment Generated and Expenditure Incurred under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

S.No.	States/UTs	Employment Generated			Expenditure Incurred		
		1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*	1993-94*	1994-95*	1995-96*
		(Lakh Mandays)			(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1028.90	812.25	701.57	32815.59	36266.38	34556.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	5.58	8.24	191.60	222.22	357.12
3.	Assam	278.24	263.29	179.08	7911.51	10386.94	9583.33
4.	Bihar	1474.25	986.88	1197.03	68523.99	50731.49	62281.95
5.	Goa	8.53	6.45	8.38	353.83	372.24	363.47
6.	Gujarat	232.64	258.48	209.42	11715.95	14166.06	12824.42
7.	Haryana	33.29	33.96	33.50	2164.35	2583.42	3304.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.54	28.87	21.45	1303.08	1150.10	1001.19
9.	J and K	32.16	88.04	48.23	1406.91	3813.23	2534.38
10.	Karnataka	651.30	499.67	524.89	19257.68	23746.02	24908.76
11.	Kerala	120.43	101.01	127.75	7788.38	7234.60	8888.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	849.24	1075.25	759.46	40178.27	50503.16	42377.25
13.	Maharashtra	1188.50	1100.73	1014.47	27015.01	36760.33	39801.56
14.	Manipur	6.68	7.16	9.34	301.82	370.54	506.22
15.	Meghalaya	9.55	8.50	4.86	359.46	407.31	200.28
16.	Mizoram	6.32	5.72	5.20	350.70	336.38	284.56
17.	Nagaland	16.02	8.47	5.76	668.66	410.70	264.07
18.	Orissa	522.96	604.51	678.31	21493.65	25542.96	28671.48
19.	Punjab	38.57	24.36	6.44	1922.31	1673.48	408.38
20.	Rajasthan	450.37	545.58	361.72	15875.91	19909.03	18204.39
21.	Sikkim	10.14	7.03	9.27	273.07	189.21	618.83
22.	Tamil Nadu	881.10	1027.66	1069.75	27324.02	33982.35	39415.70
23.	Tripura	23.41	29.02	18.43	838.66	1131.61	788.23
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1791.16	1395.94	1532.46	71511.16	74606.88	83562.16
25.	West Bengal	554.03	580.82	614.75	25915.32	29856.99	30492.80
26.	A and N Islands	1.81	2.59	2.59	107.20	161.26	161.26
27.	D and N Haveli	2.34	2.07	0.64	80.68	91.41	33.18
28.	Daman and Diu	0.59	0.55	1.11	25.94	27.36	33.02
29.	Lakshadweep	2.21	1.91	1.05	73.58	80.27	40.86
30.	Pondicherry	4.27	4.72	3.10	122.53	121.21	199.85
Total		10258.40	9517.07	8958.25	387870.82	426833.14	446690.62

* Includes Intensified JRY.

STATEMENT-III

Expenditure/Generation under EAS

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2566.02	13787.18	12249.54	62.42	277.24	252.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.17	862.81	1956.55	3.64	20.84	50.67
3.	Assam	963.09	4115.31	9822.98	31.75	95.50	181.85
4.	Bihar	1608.36	9639.54	12901.12	31.44	193.72	254.44
5.	Gujarat	146.21	1809.97	5751.65	6.75	35.26	92.45
6.	Haryana	993.85	2901.53	3814.72	15.20	34.64	52.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.47	115.02	455.55	0.05	3.20	6.86
8.	J and K	133.75	2338.55	6715.49	3.46	59.85	129.96
9.	Karnataka	678.26	8024.38	12144.91	32.12	177.45	268.74
10.	Kerala	171.20	1901.38	2241.90	2.60	27.64	32.47
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.49	17959.01	22951.66	51.26	363.78	388.02
12.	Maharashtra	430.10	7617.01	10295.49	31.53	233.89	293.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Manipur	116.89	1327.52	1337.11	3.06	28.60	31.21
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	65.88	499.80	0.00	1.39	8.30
15.	Mizoram	470.98	2206.36	2023.87	8.52	41.71	40.91
16.	Nagaland	975.15	1124.87	1470.39	33.92	28.81	34.46
17.	Orissa	1280.35	11655.94	13133.80	31.43	281.24	311.06
18.	Rajasthan	926.99	10876.32	14770.06	50.00	273.11	288.02
19.	Sikkim	20.27	243.04	778.31	0.82	8.50	16.01
20.	Tamil Nadu	319.48	4409.34	7581.23	10.96	141.29	211.35
21.	Tripura	659.35	2375.65	1321.03	16.14	60.35	28.03
22.	Uttar Pradesh	647.68	8908.28	16731.98	15.00	165.63	318.23
23.	West Bengal	2621.00	9220.72	9929.64	52.53	184.79	143.08
24.	A and N Islands	2.41	42.11	10.28	0.10	0.57	0.11
25.	D and N Haveli	1.51	3.16	20.17	0.04	0.10	0.23
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	3.46	13.05	0.00	0.12	0.36
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.94	44.33	0.00	0.34	11.02
Total		18375.03	123545.28	170966.61	494.74	2739.56	3435.59

1. Provisional

Note : EAS is a demand driven scheme. Hence there is no targets under EAS.

STATEMENT-IV

Physical performance and amount spent under ARWSP during 1993-94 to 1995-96

S.No.	States/UTs	Physical Performance No. of problem villages covered during (Nos.) (ARWSP+MNP)			Amount spent during (Rs. in Crores)		
					(ARWSP)		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1408	2774	3100	41240	40.650	48.216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	149	148	224	5.176	8.081	4.500
3.	Assam	751	1536	1233	18.120	20.000	18.450
4.	Bihar	3530	7185	11865	22.217	38.403	22.740
5.	Goa	56	62	54	0.837	2.061	0.649
6.	Gujarat	458	464	1144	18.584	41.048	20.218
7.	Haryana	700	845	825	15.817	21.113	12.398
8.	Himachal Pradesh	570	800	925	8.041	11.262	12.157
9.	J and K	76	107	426	28.686	39.408	27.192
10.	Karnataka	5150	4935	8135	36.791	40.585	42.048
11.	Kerala	164	214	1173	13.165	10.864	16.866
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5963	12138	13112	49.730	49.460	32.766
13.	Maharashtra	1373	6828	6350	43.741	59.434	58.806
14.	Manipur	155	170	246	2.962	3.745	1.201
15.	Meghalaya	743	363	423	5.787	4.126	5.592
16.	Mizoram	167	222	242	2.100	2.361	3.087
17.	Nagaland	65	0	59	0.909	0.212	1.488
18.	Orissa	5460	7351	8071	21.625	27.709	24.529

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Punjab	343	426	293	11.306	9.624	6.459
20.	Rajasthan	2328	3054	4554	64.738	83.753	58.107
21.	Sikkim	70	66	158	3.720	3.720	5.711
22.	Tamil Nadu	3751	3808	2954	30.908	27.771	33.732
23.	Tripura	215	610	1031	3.944	7.662	10.198
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6047	11283	19946	69.652	74.060	83.215
25.	West Bengal	1750	5372	6490	22.344	37.817	34.953
26.	A and N Islands	19	20	27	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	D and N Haveli	0	112	50	0.000	0.000	-
28.	Daman and Diu	2	11	11	1.093	0.000	-
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0.117	0.000	-
30.	Lakshadweep	4	2	4	0.350	0.006	0.100
31.	Pondicherry	21	28	28	0.260	0.190	0.358
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	-
Total		41488	70934	93223	543.960	665.121	607.910

MPLADS

2272. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Guidelines issued by the Government regarding the implementation of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is to be implemented as per the guidelines on the Scheme, copies of which have already been circulated to all Members of Parliament.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the Scheme is monitored on a continuous basis. Details regarding the implementation of the Scheme are received periodically from the District Collectors and the trends emerging therefrom are analysed and appropriate action is taken. The Scheme has no physical and financial targets as such.

As per the information received from the majority of the Collectors, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 775.9 crore has been incurred against the allocation of Rs. 1572.80 crores since the inception of the Scheme.

A number of factors, such as elections, late release of funds and the revision of guidelines, the initial unfamiliarity of the District administration with the

Scheme have contributed to the slow pace of expenditure. However, durable assets meeting the felt-needs of the community have been created in different parts of the country.

Solar Plates

2273. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government would consider to utilise the abundant source of power i.e. solar energy available in this country and encourage industries to manufacture solar plates for cheaper installation at homes and in offices for providing better alternative to short supply of power;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). The Government is encouraging utilisation of solar energy through socially oriented and market oriented schemes covering solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy products all over the country. An aggregate area of about 3.5 lakh sq. meters of solar collectors have been installed so far in the country for thermal applications such as water heating, drying and desalination. In addition, 4.10 lakhs solar cookers have been provided to users. Solar photovoltaic systems with an aggregate capacity of over 6 MW have been installed for applications such as lighting, water pumping and village power.

A number of fiscal and other incentives are available for the manufacture and use of solar energy devices.

Among these are 100% depreciation for income tax purposes, exemption from excise duty, concessional rates of custom duties and soft loans for users. Subsidy is also provided on solar lanterns, domestic lighting units, water pumping systems, solar stills and solar dryers.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies

2274. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation to the backward classes in the allotment of LPG agencies and petrol-diesel retail outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):
(a) to (c). The existing policy reservation for different sections of the society as under :

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	-	25%
Physically Handicapped (PH)	-	7 1/2%
Defence (DC)	-	7 1/2%
Freedom Fighters (FF)	-	3%
Outstanding Sportspersons (OSP)	-	2%
Open (O)	-	55%

There is no reservation exclusively for backward classes. They are availing of the opportunities under the existing categories.

[English]

Million Well Scheme

2275. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells constructed in the country particularly in Gujarat during the last three years under the Million Well Scheme, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the programme particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The number of wells constructed under Million Wells Scheme during

the last three years are as under :

Year	Wells constructed	
	All India (Including Gujarat)	Gujarat
1993-94	151673	5609
1994-95	158780	6407
1995-96	142462	4107

In addition 160453 wells all over India and 6299 wells in Gujarat are under construction.

(b) The Million Wells Scheme which was a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is now being implemented as an independent scheme w.e.f. 1.1.1996. The progress is being closely monitored and follow up action taken, where necessary for effective implementation of the Scheme.

[Translation]

Dhaulti Ganga Power Projects

2276. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NHPC has acquired the agriculture land of local rural people for Dhaulti Ganga Power Project in District Pithoragarh of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a provision to employ these people whose land has been acquired for the purpose;

(c) if so, the number of such people has been appointed so far;

(d) whether compensation has been paid to the farmers whose land has been acquired; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). For construction of Dhaultiganga Hydro-electric Project in District Pithoragarh of Uttar Pradesh, the total land requirement is 177.653 ha., out of which 24.57 ha. is agricultural land. The National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has requested the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to initiate the process of land acquisition and a compensation package including employment of persons whose land is acquired and cash compensation for the land shall be decided in consultation with the State Government.

[English]

Employment

2277. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

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

(a) whether the Government have since formulated

any strategy to provide gainful employment to the employable by the end of the century; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). The Eighth Plan envisages a strategy for achieving the goal of near full employment situation in the country as a whole by the year 2002. The goal is sought to be achieved by accelerating growth of productive employment opportunities on the basis of faster growth of employment-intensive sectors, sub-sectors and activities such as agriculture, agro and rural industries, rural infrastructure, small and decentralised manufacturing sector, urban informal sector and services. New Schemes like Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), have been introduced in the Eighth Plan period besides continuing the on-going schemes like IRDP, JRY and NRY. These schemes and strategies will be reviewed for the formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

LPG Cylinder

2278. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the per kilogram price of the LPG consumer gas cylinder and commercial gas cylinder separately and the quantity of gas in each cylinder;

(b) whether there is any established system to ensure the weight and minimum price of the gas cylinder being supplied by the private gas agencies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) The ex-storage point per kg. of domestic and commercial LPG excluding excise duty and local levies are Rs. 6.90 and Rs. 13.90 respectively. The quantity of LPG in domestic cylinder is 14.2 kgs and in commercial cylinder is 19 kgs.

(b) and (c). Under the parallel marketing scheme, the private parties have to conform to the provisions of the amended LPG Control Order of August, 93, the applicable provisions of Gas Cylinders Rules, 1981 and the Weights and Measures Act. However, parallel marketeers have been allowed to market LPG at market determined prices.

[English]

Supply of Power to U.P.

2279. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India

Ltd. is reluctant to supply power to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Power to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board was regulated by Powergrid from 14.5.1996 to 14.6.1996, on account of non payment of outstanding dues of POWERGRID by UPSEB. The supply was restored soon after a part payment was made by UPSEB and a commitment given to pay the balance amount soon.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Kahalgaon Power Project in Bihar

2280. SHRI CHUN CHUN PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NTPC has acquired land for its Kahalgaon Power Project in Distt. Bhagalpur of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision to employ the dependents of land oustees in those projects for which the land has been acquired; and

(d) if so, the number of land oustees and the number of people employed in this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The Bihar Government has acquired land for the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation.

(b) A total of 3123.915 acres of land was acquired in Bhagalpur District and 233.550 acres of land in District Godda.

(c) Subject to requirement/vacancies and suitability, preferences is given to Project Affected Persons in recruitment.

(d) The total number of land oustees is 3587 out of which 300 land oustees/their nominee has been employed in the project.

[English]

Acute Shortage of LPG

2281. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the acute

shortage of LPG in Maharashtra and particularly at Nagpur;

(b) if so, whether any concrete measures have been contemplated by the Government to meet the shortage of LPG;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also propose to take steps to enhance the production of Natural Gas in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) to (c). The demand and the existing consumers of LPG in the State of Maharashtra, who are enrolled with the distributors of public sector oil companies, is by and large being met in full. Temporary backlogs that may arise are cleared by augmenting LPG supplies through operation of bottling plants for extended hours and on holidays and by arranging supplies from bottling plants in adjoining areas.

(d) and (e). The current production of natural gas of around 63 MMSCMD is likely to increase to 84 MMSCMD BY 2001-02 through development of new gas fields and additional development of some of the existing gas fields.

Transmission through Electronic Media

2282. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CSIR in collaboration with a HEAD Project of Canada has developed a programme of collection and transmission of information through electronic media; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). Publications and Information Directorate (now renamed as National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), a constituent unit of CSIR, is participating as lead organisation in AHEAD (acronym for Asian Health, Environmental and Allied Databases). AHEAD is an international consortium of eight Asian Institutions spread over six Asian countries engaged in dissemination of information on Environment, Health and Natural Products pertaining to the Asian region in the form of CD ROMs. It is envisaged to release three CD ROM Disks every six months. The Project is at present funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.

Sale of Bitumen

2283. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation sells bitumen to State Government's agencies at concessional rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the alleged sale of bitumen by the Indian Oil Corporation, Calcutta against irregular allotment orders in the names of different agencies of Government of Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty officials of the Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) No, Sir. The Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) does not sell bitumen to State Governments' agencies at a concessional rate.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Based on press reports, regarding alleged bitumen scandal in Bihar, IOC has started internal enquiry in the matter.

Sanitation Problem

2284. SHRI K.S.R. MURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the magnitude of the problem of sanitation in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds required to solve this problem; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Attached Statement I and II indicate the State/UT-wise population, covered with sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas respectively. The balance population, i.e. 49.74% in urban areas and 81.53% in rural areas in the country do not have the facility.

(b) and (c). A group was set up by the Government with Secretary (Health) as Convenor in 1994 to develop a Comprehensive National Programme on Sanitation and Environmental Hygiene. The Group has made detailed estimate of the overall development requirement upto 2025 AD. These are to be examined before a final view is taken on this issue.

STATEMENT-I

Urban Population Served with Sanitation Facilities as on 31.3.93

(Popln. in '000)

S. No.	State/UT	popln. covered with sewerage system	popln. covered with low-cost sanitation	Total popln. covered	%Age to urban popln.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Total A.P.	1765	2370	4135	26.95
	Andhra Pr. - Phed	465	1481	1946	16.07
	Hyderabad City	1300	889	2189	67.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh n	67	44	111	100.00
3.	Assam @ n	258	110	368	14.19
4.	Bihar	550	6364	6914	58.13
5.	Delhi n	4500	3000	7500	72.81
6.	Goa	130	105	235	46.44
7.	Gujarat	8868	5006	13874	91.71
8.	Haryana	1382	922	2304	59.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	104	19	123	25.62
10.	J and K	185	15	200	9.85
11.	Total-Karnataka	7456	1785	9241	71.27
	Karnataka-URB. BD.	3640	1560	5200	54.45
	Bangalore	3816	225	4041	90
12.	Kerala	195	5266	5461	66.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	965	435	1400	8.83
14.	Total-Maharashtra	16090	8424	24514	76.33
	Maharashtra-Urban	8740	6219	14959	69.20
	Bombay n	7350	2205	9555	91
15.	Manipur	0	68	68	12.40
16.	Meghalaya	20	108	128	42.38
17.	Mizoram	0	11	11	6.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	0	9	9	4.34
19.	Orissa	747	1190	1937	44.71
20.	Punjab	1890	746	2636	42.39
21.	Rajasthan	650	6455	7105	65.39
22.	Sikkim	35	68	103	52.82
23.	Total-Tamil Nadu	6752	974	7726	33.67
	Tamil Nadu-Twad n	3190	622	3812	20.03
	Madras City	3562	352	3914	100.00
24.	Tripura n	0	39	39	11.33
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5935	3957	9892	33.56
26.	Total W. Bengal	5322	2524	7846	40.41
	West Bengal	392	943	1335	17.77
	Calcutta-CMDA	4930	1581	6511	54.71
Total States		63866	50014	113880	50.06
Union Territories					
1.	A and N Islands n	0	77	77	85.55
2.	Chandigarh	617	0	617	100
3.	D and N Haveli	0	8	8	57.14
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	14	14	48.27
6.	Pondicherry	200	186	386	74.66
Total U.Ts		817	285	1102	85.16
Grand Total		64683	50299	1149882	50.26

n - The Information of these States are of previous Years- viz. Arunachal Pr-1990, Bombay-1991, TWAD Bd.-1991, Tripura-1986, A and N Islands-1991.

@ - The figures for Assam State is less than those furnished in 1985. In regard to Sanitation, Director, MPL.ADMN.DEPT., Govt. of Assam has been requested to furnish the data.

Source : CPHEEO, Department of Urban Development.

STATEMENT-II

Rural Population Covered with Sanitation upto 1995-96

(Popln. in '000)

S.No.	State/UT	Through Government Programmes		Through Private Initiatives		Total	
		Popln. Covered	%age to rural popln.	Popln. Covered	%age to rural popln.	Popln. Covered	%age to rural popln.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3163.70	6.51	6195.90	12.74	9359.60	19.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.60	5.38	576.60	76.49	617.20	81.87
3.	Assam	205.90	1.03	11303.60	56.73	11509.50	57.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	2043.00	2.72	5519.90	7.36	7562.90	10.08
5.	Goa	58.60	8.49	278.20	40.32	336.80	48.81
6.	Gujarat	1095.10	4.05	5145.80	19.01	6240.90	23.06
7.	Haryana	1362.90	10.98	1769.30	14.26	3132.20	25.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1477.50	31.29	1550.60	32.84	3028.10	64.13
9.	J and K	236.20	4.02	1191.70	20.27	1427.90	24.29
10.	Karnataka	941.10	3.03	2729.50	8.79	3670.60	11.82
11.	Kerala	1150.70	5.37	10976.00	51.25	12126.70	56.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1890.40	3.72	3194.00	6.28	5084.40	10.00
13.	Maharashtra	1046.70	2.16	3792.30	7.84	4839.00	10.00
14.	Manipur	95.00	7.14	1259.30	94.58	1354.30	101.72
15.	Meghalaya	81.30	5.63	342.70	23.72	424.00	29.35
16.	Mizoram	33.00	8.89	357.30	96.09	390.30	104.98
17.	Nagaland	76.20	7.61	64.80	6.47	141.00	14.08
18.	Orissa	877.50	3.20	1631.50	5.95	2509.00	9.15
19.	Punjab	486.10	3.40	1550.50	10.85	2036.60	14.25
20.	Rajasthan	1486.90	4.38	4241.60	12.50	5728.50	16.88
21.	Sikkim	72.70	19.66	194.30	52.59	267.00	72.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	2579.80	7.01	3252.60	8.84	5832.40	15.85
23.	Tripura	87.20	3.73	1911.90	81.86	1999.10	85.59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5176.30	4.64	11784.00	10.57	16960.30	15.21
25.	West Bengal	1363.90	2.76	6336.40	12.83	7700.30	15.59
26.	A and N Islands	24.70	12.02	67.10	32.64	91.80	44.66
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.06	5.00	7.50	5.00	7.56
28.	D and N Haveli	4.80	3.80	23.00	18.11	27.80	21.91
29.	Daman and Diu	1.50	2.81	7.40	13.68	8.90	16.49
30.	Delhi	45.90	4.83	20.70	2.18	66.60	7.01
31.	Lakshadweep	11.20	49.58	13.30	58.71	24.50	108.29
32.	Pondicherry	22.40	7.70	37.30	12.83	59.70	20.53
33.	CAPART	878.90		681.40		1560.30	
Total		28117.70	4.47	88005.50	14.00	116123.20	18.47

NB : The above figures relate to population covered with Sanitary latrine facility.

Source : Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Department of Rural Development.

National Wasteland Development Board

2285. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to merge National Wastelands Development Board with the Ministry of Environment and Forests due to duplicity of efforts of afforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Wastelands Development Board in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment and National Afforestation and Eco-development Board in the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been given separate mandates as indicated in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Mandate Given to National Wasteland Development Board

The National Wastelands Development Board will be mainly responsible for development of Wastelands in non-forest areas aimed at checking land degradation.

putting such wastelands in the country to sustainable use and increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder. The Board will adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science and technology for the planning and implementation of Wastelands Development. To this end, it will —

- (a) formulate, in collaboration with the National Land-Use and Conservation Board, a perspective plan for the management and development of wastelands in the non-forest areas in the country in a sustainable manner;
- (b) identify such wastelands, create a reliable data base and collaborate with the concerned Central and State Departments/Agencies, Local Bodies, Voluntary Agencies and other Non-Governmental Organisations to mobilise the resources and support required for development of wastelands in non-forest areas;
- (c) evolve mechanisms for integrated development of such wastelands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost-effective manner, specially to meet the need of the people in the rural areas in respect of fuelwood and fodder.
- (d) raise fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest and private Wastelands in order to reduce the pressure on the forest areas and to meet the needs of industry and market;
- (e) sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and appropriate technologies for wastelands development.
- (f) create general awareness and help foster a people's movement for wastelands development in non-forest areas with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Non-Government Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other, and promote participatory and sustainable management of community/public lands and other similar degraded common property resources;
- (g) coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for activities related to such wastelands in order to upgrade land quality in a systematic and cost-effective manner; and
- (h) undertake all other measures necessary for promoting wastelands development in non-forest areas in the country.

Note : The reference to non-forest areas denotes such of those areas as are not being dealt with by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.

Mandate Given to National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board

The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board will be responsible for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country. Special attention will be given to the regeneration of degraded forest areas and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas as well as the ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallies, Western Ghats etc. In drawing up the plans for afforestation and eco-development, the Board will ensure the following :

- (a) Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementation in a cost effective manner;
- (b) Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention the forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities;
- (c) Restore fuelwood, fodder, timber and other forest produce on the degraded forest and adjoining lands in order to meet the demands for these items;
- (d) Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- (e) Create general awareness and help foster people's movement for promoting afforestation and eco-development with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Others and promote participatory and sustainable management of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- (f) Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development; and
- (g) Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country.

Conversion of Property

2286. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding insufficient concessions given to property owners under the revised scheme of conversion of leasehold property to freehold property;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to further lower the conversion rates so as to make the scheme more attractive to property owners;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (d). Representations received has been considered, but keeping in view the concessions already announced, no further liberalisation of the scheme is considered necessary.

Allotment of Kerosene

2287. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Union Government started allotting kerosene to the State on uniform basis from April 1995 for every month;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that due to their practice, the allotment for winter and monsoon seasons falls short by almost 20 to 30 per cent;

(c) whether the Government is further aware that the Government of Maharashtra have sought increase in the allocation by 20 percent; and

(d) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). Kerosene allocation to all the States/UTs except Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, has been made on a uniform basis with effect from April, 1995. During 1996-97, kerosene allocation to Rajasthan is also being made on a uniform basis. In the uniform monthly kerosene allocation is kept uniform throughout the year irrespective of the seasons. This has been done to ensure timely release of quota to districts, wholesalers and retailers and to prevent diversion of kerosene.

(c) and (d). Requests are received from State Governments for additional allocation of kerosene from time to time. Request was received from the Government of Maharashtra also. However, on account of constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the full demand of the States. Nevertheless, a three percent increase was given in the allocation of kerosene for the country as a whole during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 over the previous years, wherein more additional quantity was allocated to States/UTs having less per capita consumption and vice versa to reduce the inter-State disparity. For the year 1996-97, an additional quantity of 15275 MTs of kerosene has been provided for the State of Maharashtra.

Development of Towns in Karnataka

2288. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small and medium towns recommended by the Karnataka Government for being developed under I.D.S.M.T. Scheme;

(b) the number out of them which were taken up during 1995-96;

(c) the number of towns which are proposed to be taken under this scheme in the State during 1996-97; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Under the existing guidelines of the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), the Government of Karnataka has recommended 16 priority towns for development.

(b) As against the priority list of 16 towns, 6 towns have been covered under the IDSMT Scheme during 1995-96.

(c) and (d). The allocation of number of towns for coverage under IDSMT during 1996-97 will depend on the availability of State share for already sanctioned projects and new projects, submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier, implementation of the already sanctioned projects as per the Scheme guidelines, etc. In this regard, certain checklist information has been solicited from the Government of Karnataka. The same is awaited.

Power Generation in Delhi

2289. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM :

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the over all requirement of power for Delhi by the year 2000 AD;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate a new plan in order to meet the above requirement;

(c) if so, the features of this plan;

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred therein; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to become operative in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per 14th Report of the Power Survey Committee of the Government of India,

the projected demand of DESU System in Delhi by the year 2000 A.D., would be 3179 MW.

(b) to (e). DESU has prepared an Action Plan (1995-2000) A.D.) for fiscal and functional improvements, which envisages structural re-organisation and revamping of various wings of DESU so as to turn it into a more efficient body and it inter-alia includes new capacity addition, maximising generation from existing units, strengthening T and D system in Delhi, adoption of better demand management and energy conservation measures.

ENRON

2290. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- the estimated cost announced by ENRON Company for ENRON Project in Maharashtra;
- percentage of work completed till date;
- whether the production of power in this project has been started; and
- if so, the details of power produced till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The Capital cost of the 2450 MW renegotiated Dabhol Power Project as agreed by the Dabhol Power Company (DPC) with the Government of Maharashtra is US \$ 2501.2 million with regasification).

(b) Dabhol Power Company started work on the Phase I of the project after achieving financial closure on 1.3.1995. However on the directive of Government of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) issued a letter on 7.8.1995 to Dabhol Power Company to stop work at Dabhol site with immediate effect and the work was stopped by DPC.

- No, Sir.
- Does not arise.

Agreement with Private Entrepreneurs

2291. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the agreements made with private entrepreneurs in power sector in India during the Eighth Five Year Plan period alongwith their names including foreign companies;

(b) the details of power projects undertaken and completed during the plan period project-wise and state-wise; and

(c) the details of ongoing projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) According to information available in the Ministry of Power, as on date, 23 private entrepreneurs have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) with State Electricity Boards for sale of power generated by their stations. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the Eighth Plan period, till date the following power projects have been undertaken and completed in the private sector :

- Trombay Gas Turbine (Unit-I) (100 MW), Maharashtra
- Dahanu Thermal Power Station (Stage-I) (250 MW), Maharashtra
- Dahanu Thermal Power Station (Stage-II), (250 MW), Maharashtra
- Trombay Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (ST-I) (60 MW), Maharashtra
- Bhira Pumped Storage Scheme (150 MW), Maharashtra

(c) According to information available, details of power projects in the private sector presently under various stages of construction are given in enclosed Statement - II.

STATEMENT-I

Details of private power projects with signed PPAs

S.No.	Name of the Project	I.C. (MW)	Date of PPA	Name of Company
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>				
1.	Godavari	208	13/7/94	Spectrum tech/USA/Jaya Foods and NTPC
2.	Jegurupadu GBPP	216	4/7/94	GVK Industries Ltd. USA
3.	Krishna Patnam 'A' TPS	500	23/11/94	GVK Industries Ltd. USA
4.	Krishnapatnam 'B' TPS	500	24/11/94	Besicorp Int. Power

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Ramagundam	500	31/10/94	BPL Group
6.	Visakhapatnam TPS	1000	9/12/94	Ashok Leyland (National Power U.K.)
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>				
7.	Kharsang GBPP	48	31/3/94	Inter Corp/Snowy Mountain Engg. Australia
<i>Assam</i>				
8.	Amguri GBPP	280	22/11/94	Assam Power Partners
<i>Gujarat</i>				
9.	Hazira CCPP	515		ESSAR Group
10.	Pagutham GBPP	655	3/2/94	Gujarat Torrent Energy Corpn. Ltd.
<i>Karnataka</i>				
11.	Mangalore TPS	1000	30/9/94	Cogentrix Inc., USA
<i>Maharashtra</i>				
12.	Bhadravati TPS	1072		Ispat Alloys Ltd./ECGD, U.K/ EDF. France
13.	Dabhol CCGT	2015	8/11/93	Enron Development Corpn. GE and Bechtel, USA
14.	Nagathone GBPP	410		Reliance Power
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				
15.	Bandar Dual Fuel TPS	330		Essar Investment Ltd. Bombay
16.	Korba East TPS	1000	15/9/95	Daewoo Copn. South Korea
17.	Korba West Extension	420	18/4/94	Mukand Limited
18.	Maheswar HEP	400	11/11/94	S. Kumars/Bechtel, USA
<i>Orissa</i>				
19.	Duburi TPS	500	10/7/93	Kalinga Power Corpn. (NE) Power, USA
20.	IB Valley TPS	420	5/1/95	A.E.S. Corpn. Ltd.
21.	Lapanga TPS	500	14/1/94	Pioneer and Panda Engg. USA
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>				
22.	Pillaiperumalnallur	320	22/10/94	Dyna Vision of Reddy Group
23.	Zero Unit (NLC)	250	28/9/94	Power System Inc.

STATEMENT-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2291 for 31.7.1996 regarding agreement with private entrepreneurs.

Private Power projects under Construction

S.No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Promoter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jegurupadu	Andhra pradesh	216	GVK
2.	Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	208	Spectrum Tech.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Dabhol	Maharashtra	715	Enron
4.	Baspa HEP	Himachal Pradesh	300	JP Industries
5.	Hazira	Gujarat	515	Essar
6.	Paguthan	Gujarat	655	Torrent
7.	Maheshwar HEP	Madhya Pradesh	400	S.Kumars
8.	Tawa HEP	Madhya Pradesh	12	HEG
9.	Jojobera	Bihar	200	Jamshedpur Power Co.
10.	Gipcl Baroda	Gujarat	160	GIPCL
11.	Shivpur HEPT	Karnataka	18	Bhoruka Power Co.
12.	Maniyar HEP	Kerala	12	Carborundum Universal
13.	Adamtilla	Assam	9	DLF
14.	Bansakandi	Assam	15.5	DLF

Petroleum Production

2292. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present actual production of petroleum at the various refineries annually in the country;

(b) the estimated requirement in respect of this item in the country per year; and

(c) the percentage of refining capacity presently being utilised and the steps are being taken to ensure optimum utilisation of capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). The details of production of petroleum products of all the refineries, capacity utilisation and demand of petroleum products during 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given below :

	(Quantity in (MMT))	
	1994-95	1995-96 (Provisional)
Actual Crude thrupt	56.53	58.58
Capacity utilisation	105.9%	103.9%
Demand of Petroleum products	65.49	72.54

Power Shortage in Kerala

2293. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption and annual power generating capacity of the Kerala State;

(b) total extra requirements of power needed by the State;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up some new power projects in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). As on 31.3.1996, Kerala had a installed generating capacity of 1491.50 MW. During the year 1995-96, the State's net requirement of energy was 10835 million units out of which only 9288 million units could be met from its own sources as well as from its share from the Central Sector. Thus the State required 1547 million of extra energy.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to add the following capacity in Kerala during 1996-97 :

Project	Capacity (MW)
Lower Periyar (Hydro)	60x3 = 180
Brahmapuram DGPS (Th)	5x20 = 100

Employment Assurance Scheme

2294. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of allocation, expenditure and beneficiaries of Employment Assurance Scheme during 1995-96 State-wise;

(b) the agencies entrusted to register the names of the potential beneficiaries; and

(c) the number of unemployed in Uttar Pradesh, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The details of Central and State releases and expenditure may please be seen in the Statement - I attached. There is no fixed allocation under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) as this is a demand driven scheme. The details of beneficiaries of the scheme is not maintained. However, State-wise mandays generated under the scheme may please be seen in the Statement - II attached.

(b) The potential beneficiaries are required to get themselves registered with the local Panchayats for seeking employment.

(c) A Statement showing the number of job seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh at the end of 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996, may please be seen in the Statement - III attached. District-wise information is not maintained.

STATEMENT-I

Financial Performance under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1995-96

		(Rs. in lakhs)					(Provisional)	
							(As on 09-07-96)	
S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Unspent funds as on 1-4-95	Centre Release	State Matching share	Total (C+S)	Total Available funds	Expenditure	%Age Exp. to Total Avail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1134.30	14550.00	3637.50	18187.50	19321.80	12249.54	63.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	501.02	1859.00	466.75	2323.75	2824.77	1956.55	69.26
3.	Assam	3299.10	8020.00	2005.00	10025.00	13324.10	9822.98	73.72
4.	Bihar	7627.10	16230.00	4057.50	20287.50	27914.60	12901.12	46.22
5.	Gujarat	3125.07	6970.00	1742.50	8712.50	11837.57	5751.65	48.59
7.	Haryana	1354.62	3320.00	830.00	4150.00	5504.62	3814.72	69.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	551.26	450.00	112.50	562.50	1113.76	455.55	40.90
7.	J and K	2258.95	6740.00	1685.00	8425.00	10683.95	6715.49	62.86
8.	Karnataka	3009.86	10970.00	2742.50	13712.50	16722.36	12144.91	72.63
9.	Kerala	352.42	1850.00	462.50	2312.50	2664.92	2241.90	84.13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4826.25	22940.00	5735.00	28675.00	33501.25	22951.66	68.51
11.	Maharashtra	4286.64	11460.00	2865.00	14325.00	18611.64	10295.49	55.32
12.	Manipur	618.09	900.00	225.00	1125.00	1743.09	1337.11	76.71
13.	Meghalaya	934.12	250.00	62.50	312.50	1246.62	499.80	40.09
14.	Mizoram	72.66	1200.00	300.00	1500.00	1572.66	2023.87	128.69
15.	Nagaland	349.98	2080.00	520.00	2600.00	2949.98	1470.39	49.84
16.	Orissa	2253.71	11460.00	2865.00	14325.00	16578.71	13133.80	79.22
17.	Rajasthan	5146.69	14030.00	3507.50	17537.50	22684.19	14770.06	65.11
18.	Sikkim	81.69	330.00	82.50	412.50	494.19	778.31	157.49
19.	Tamil Nadu	1517.43	8410.00	2102.50	10512.50	12029.93	7581.23	63.02
20.	Tripura	0.00	1560.00	390.00	1950.00	1950.00	1321.03	67.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7689.35	15560.00	3890.00	19450.00	27139.35	16731.98	61.65
22.	West Bengal	2849.53	9240.00	2310.00	11550.00	14399.53	9929.64	68.96
23.	A and N Islands	5.48	40.00	0.00	40.00	45.48	10.28	22.60
24.	D and N Haveli	20.33	30.00	0.00	30.00	50.33	20.17	40.08
25.	Daman and Diu	1.54	20.00	0.00	20.00	21.54	13.05	60.58
26.	Lakshadweep	114.06	100.00	0.00	100.00	214.06	44.33	20.71
All - India		53981.25	170569.00	42594.75	213163.75	267145.00	170966.61	64.00

STATEMENT-II

Physical Performance under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1995-96

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	(Lakh Mandays)					(As on 09-07-96)		
		Mandays Generated					No. of works		
		SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	Landless	Completed	in Progress
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.52	55.37	107.53	252.41	97.84	NR	1822	8614
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	50.67	0.00	50.67	15.89	0.00	1329	940
3.	Assam	32.64	61.08	88.13	181.85	17.69	90.34	2455	2584
4.	Bihar	79.10	86.38	88.96	254.44	153.36	157.16	7451	8558
6.	Gujarat	14.22	41.33	36.90	92.45	25.75	35.40	3146	3853
7.	Haryana	35.81	0.00	16.30	52.11	12.15	49.30	7779	841
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.37	2.95	1.54	6.86	0.90	0.00	471	754
9.	J and K	NR	NR	NR	129.96	NR	NR	7405	4865
10.	Karnataka	69.56	26.26	172.92	268.74	70.38	109.82	17586	6901
11.	Kerala	8.79	4.50	19.18	32.47	11.14	2.14	1171	987
12.	Madhya Pradesh	86.03	187.39	114.60	388.02	151.89	127.08	8230	11054
13.	Maharashtra	74.31	73.65	145.27	293.23	93.38	109.89	13475	12777
14.	Manipur	0.00	31.21	0.00	31.21	NR	NR	495	874
15.	Meghalaya	0.02	8.27	0.01	8.30	0.78	1.59	1140	182
16.	Mizoram	0.00	40.91	0.00	40.91	13.75	0.00	NR	NR
17.	Nagaland	0.00	34.46	0.00	34.46	11.11	0.00	236	221
18.	Orissa	74.11	157.45	79.50	311.06	97.72	70.31	13067	11439
20.	Rajasthan	95.44	70.00	122.58	288.02	116.08	51.70	5237	7659
21.	Sikkim	1.75	4.87	9.39	16.01	3.51	0.00	1057	18
22.	Tamil Nadu	95.08	21.49	94.78	211.35	72.92	176.30	20115	4759
23.	Tripura	4.84	13.95	9.24	28.03	9.33	13.17	1736	1658
24.	Uttar Pradesh	151.91	5.30	161.02	318.23	73.43	68.90	7485	13854
25.	West Bengal	52.04	29.03	62.01	143.08	41.54	88.01	1546	3673
26.	A and N Islands	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.01	0	1
27.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.00	5	10
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.36	0.01	0.00	6	2
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.26	0.00	993	726
	All-India	967.54	1007.87	1330.23	3435.59	1090.98	1151.12	125438	107804

NR - Not Reported.

STATEMENT-III

Numer of Job-seekers on the live Register of
Employment Exchange in Uttar Pradesh

(In thousands)

Year (at the end of)	Number on Live Register
1993	2379.6
1994	2356.6
1995	2514.5
1996 (31st March)	2496.0

Note : Job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Development of NCR

2295. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sub-group on National Capital Region (NCR) has submitted its report for developing the NCR during 1995-2005;

(b) if so, the details of the projects included and the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far for the development of the NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A Sub-Group on NCR Issues was constituted under the Working Group on Urban Development including Urban Transport set up by the Planning Commission for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Sub-Group, while formulating its proposals about various development projects and related investments, for implementation during the Ninth Plan period, has also made detailed estimates on the overall development requirements for NCR during 1995-2005. These are to be examined before a final view is taken on this issue.

(c) Upto May, 1996 a total of 46 development projects have been completed; while, another 43 projects are in various stages of implementation in the towns of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Countermagnet Areas located in Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior), Rajasthan (Kota), Punjab (Patiala) and Uttar Pradesh (Bareilly).

[Translation]

Recognition to Unions

2296. DR. BALIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have laid down 35% as criteria for providing recognition to the Unions under the Ministry of Communications;

(b) if so, whether some Unions are already recognised in the Ministry of Communications;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministries are abiding this decision of the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c). In terms of rule 5 (d) (i) of the Central Civil Services Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993, Service Associations seeking recognition under these Rules should have minimum 35% membership. It also provides that where one Association in a particular category have 35% or more membership another Association with second highest membership subject to a minimum membership of 15% can be recognised. These Rules are applicable to all Service Associations in various Ministries/Departments excluding the Industrial employees of Ministry of

Railways and workers employed in Defence installations of Ministry of Defence. List of Associations under Ministry of Communication recognised before notification of the said Rules on 5.11.93 is enclosed as Statement - I and II.

(d) and (e). No case has come to notice of Government in which any Ministry/Department have not abided by the relevant decision.

STATEMENT-I

List of recognised staff federation/staff union service associations in the Deptt. of Telecom.

1. Staff Federations

- (i) National Federation of Telecom Employees.
- (ii) Federation of National Telecom Organisation.
- (iii) Bhartiya Telecom Employees Federation.

2. Staff Union Affiliated To N.F.T.E.:

- (i) All India Telecom Employees Union Class - III.
- (ii) All India Telecom Engineering Employees Union Line Staff & Group D.
- (iii) All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union Class-III.
- (iv) All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union Class-IV, CHQ.
- (v) All India Telecom. Administrative Offices Employees Union Class-III.

3. Staff Unions Affiliated to F.N.T.O.:

- (i) All India Telegraph Traffic Ministerial Employees Union.
- (ii) National Union of Telegraph Traffic Employees Group 'D'.
- (iii) National Union of Telegraph Engineering Employees Line Staff and Group 'D'.
- (iv) All India P&T Administrative Offices Association.
- (v) National Union of Telegraph Engineering Employees Class-III.
- (vi) Junior Telecommunication Officer's Association. (India).
- (vii) National Union of Telegraph Traffic Employees Class-III.
- (viii) All India Telegraph Assistant Superintendent Association.
- (ix) All India Telephone Traffic Employees Association.
- (x) All India P & T Civil Wing Non-Gazetted Employees Union.

4. Staff Unions Affiliated to B.T.E.F.:

- (i) Bhartiya Telecom Administrative Offices Employees Union Class-III and IV.
- (ii) Bhartiya Telegraph Traffic Employees Union Class-IV.
- (iii) Bharatiya Telephone Employees Union Class-III.
- (iv) Bhartiya Telephones Employees Union on Line staff and Class-IV.
- (v) Bhartiya Telecom. Technician Union.

5. Other Union/Associations:

- (i) P&T Mazdoor Union.
- (ii) All India P&T Industrial Worker's Union.
- (iii) Telephone Worker's Union (Distt. & Workshop).
- (iv) Indian Telecommunication Service Association.
- (v) Telegraph Traffic Officer's Association.
- (vi) Telecommunication Engineering Service Association (India).
- (vii) All India P&T Accounts and Finance Service Association.
- (viii) P&T Accounts & Finance (Gr. A) Direct Recruits Association.
- (ix) TRC Scientific Officers (Cl.I) Association.
- (x) Telecom. Factories Engineers Association.
- (xi) All India Junior Engineer (Civil) Association. P&T Civil Wing.
- (xii) P&T Civil Wing Direct Recruit Engineers Association S.W.(C).
- (xiii) All India P&T Engineers Association Class-II.
- (xiv) P&T Direct Recruits Electrical Engineers Association.
- (xv) Electrical Engineers Association P&T Civil Wing (I).
- (xvi) All India P&T Architects Association.
- (xvii) WPC & Monitoring Non-Gazetted (Technical) Staff Union.

STATEMENT-II

List of federations/associations/unions recognised by department of posts before Notification of CCS (R&CS) Rule, 1993 on 5.11.93

1. National Federation of Postal Employees.
2. All India Postal Employees Union Class-III.

3. All India Postal Employees Union Postmen & Class-IV.
4. All India RMS & MMS Employees Union Class-III.
5. All India RMS & MMS Employees Union Mailguards
6. All India Postal Administrative Offices Employees Union (Group C&D).
7. Federation of National Postal Organisations.
8. National Union of Extra Departmental Agents.
9. National Union of Postal Employees Class-III.
10. National Union of Postal Employees Postmen & Cl. IV.
11. National Union of RMS & MMS Employees Class-III.
12. National Union of RMS Employees Mailguards & Class-IV.
13. All India Postal Administrative Offices Association.
14. Bhartiya Postal Employees Federation.
15. Bhartiya Postal Employees Union Class-III.
16. Bhartiya Postal Administrative Offices Employees Union Group C&D.
17. Bhartiya Postal Employees Union Postmen & Class-IV.
18. Bhartiya Extra-Departmental Employees Union.
19. Bhartiya RMS & MMS Employees Union Mailguards & Cl.IV.
20. Bhartiya RMS & MMS Employees Union Class-III.
21. All India Postal & RMS Accountants Association.
22. All India Association of Inspectors & ASPOs.
23. All India Savings Bank Control Employees Union.
24. All India Association of Postal Supervisors (General Line).
25. All India Postal Accounts Employees Association.
26. All India RMS Asstt. Supdts. & Inspectors Association.
27. Indian Postal Service Association.
28. Postal Officers Association (India).
29. All India Association Postmasters (Gazetted & HSG).
30. All India Postal Officers (Accounts) Association.

I.R.D.P. Assistance

2297. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRDP assistance is given to identified Rural poor families to enable them to cross the poverty line;

(b) if so, the number of people received this assistance in different States, particularly in Kerala during each of the last three years, till date; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Union Government for identifying these rural poor families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of people who have received IRDP assistance in different States is given in the enclosed Statement. However, in Kerala, assistance was provided to 53698 families in 1993-94, 46294 families in 1994-95 and 43357 families in 1995-96.

(c) The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having annual income below Rs.11000 defined as poverty line for the Eighth Plan. The list of such people living below poverty line is prepared through a Below Poverty Line Survey carried out on the eve of each Five Year Plan and the list is duly approved by the Gram Sabha. From out of this list, the beneficiaries are selected in Gram Sabha meetings in the presence of State Government officials, bankers and people's representatives.

STATEMENT

States/UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	259697	159908	122863
Arunachal Pradesh	15207	11756	14381
Assam	63381	61861	59030
Bihar	335908	224736	265525
Goa	3452	2137	2448
Gujarat	79725	76498	55686
Haryana	34026	28285	29771
Himachal Pradesh	9128	7355	6750
Jammu & Kashmir	7408	13545	13176
Karnataka	132861	125810	119685
Kerala	53698	46294	43357
Madhya Pradesh	242673	210629	210692
Maharashtra	217681	196677	181597
Manipur	6333	7658	6077
Meghalaya	2635	6020	4534

	1	2	3	4
Mizoram		4684	2006	5085
Nagaland		5489	1220	2104
Orissa	160000	139837	120669	
Punjab	33736	22701	11786	
Rajasthan	116567	107799	92818	
Sikkim	1218	1281	2843	
Tamil Nadu	214888	201221	183895	
Tripura	16297	2361	14657	
Uttar Pradesh	445403	369725	355916	
West Bengal	73818	159722	161724	
Andaman & Nicobar	1171	445	832	
D & N Haveli	372	302	274	
Daman and Diu	507	136	89	
Lakshadweep	81	100	18	
Pondicherry	1407	1221	1563	
All India	2539441	2189246	2089845	

Expenditure on Social Services in Uttar Pradesh

2298. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 861 given on 7th March, 1996 and state :

(a) the details of the overall position of resource availability during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 and the details of expenditure incurred headwise indicating the details of priority that were attached to heads other than social services;

(b) whether the Government propose to accord priority to Social Services in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K.ALAGH) : (a) The actual resources available during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 stood at Rs. 3054.80 crores, Rs. 2545.76 crores and Rs. 4491.71 crores (pre-actuals) respectively. The resource availability during 1995-96 has been assessed at Rs. 4858.66 crores (latest estimates). The details of expenditure incurred, sectorwise are indicated in the statement enclosed. Eighth Plan accorded first priority to Energy followed by Social Services, Irrigation & Flood Control and Transport.

(b) and (c). The revised approved outlay for 1995-96 indicate that Social Services has been accorded first priority. The revised approved outlay for Social Services during 1995-96 stands at Rs.116527 lakhs which is 28.9% of the approved outlay.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1995-96 (Uttar Pradesh)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads of Development	Annual Plans			
	1992-93 Actual Expend.	1993-94 Actual Expend.	1994-95 Actual Expend.	1995-96 Actual
I. Agri. & Allied Activities	30041	31113	34887	36718
II. Rural Development	28758	35196	44266	43742
III. Special Area Programmes	4267	5597	5982	6600
IV. Irri. & Flood Control	37905	38417	39577	42848
V. Energy	162408	101701	102629	93971
VI. Industry & Minerals	15847	9722	8673	6720
VII. Transport	34769	32957	46990	46499
VIII. Communications	0	0	0	0
IX. Science, Tech. & Environment	273	622	577	843
X. General Economic Services	1128	1395	7205	6232
XI. Social Services	54896	66668	95495	116527
XII. General Services	1228	1570	750	2040
Grand Total	371520	324958	387031	402740

Unauthorised Construction

2299. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether builders are constructing unauthorised construction in J.J. Colony Satya Niketan and Mochi Village in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against these builders; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such unauthorised construction in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Employment for local candidates in Sikkim

2300. SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government employ local candidates in Class III and IV in their offices situated in Sikkim;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not holding examination, and interviews at Gangtok?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c). Article 16(2) of the Constitution provides that no citizen shall be discriminated, inter-alia, on grounds of place of birth or place of residence in respect of any employment or office under the State. However, as per the policy of the govt., recruitment to Group C and Group D posts is done on a decentralised basis through Employment Exchanges or other permissible channels in which local candidates get adequate consideration. The Staff Selection Commission which makes recruitment for technical Group C posts has a centre at Gangtok for most of its written examinations.

B-2 Status to Jammu City

2301. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many organisations including those of the Government employees have been pressing for grant of B-2 status to the capital city of Jammu; and

(b) the criterion fixed for grant of such a status and reasons for depriving Jammu from such a status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government Employee's Union as well as the Central Government Employee's Union, based in Jammu City, have been demanding the grant of B2 status to the capital city of Jammu.

(b) B-2 status is granted to a city if its population crosses 4.00 lacs. There was no census conducted in J&K state in 1991. Hence, the accurate population could not be ascertained. The Finance Ministry (Govt. of India), therefore, did not agree to the grant of B-2 status to Jammu city.

LPG Bottling Plant

2302. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per day capacity of the LPG filling plant of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation set up in Kundai Industrial Estate of Ponda Taluka in South Goa;

(b) the direct employment generated by this plant;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an additional LPG filling plant in Goa, either by HPC or BPC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., has one bottling plant in the State of Goa in Kundaim Industrial Estate of India. The Installed capacity of the bottling plant is 22 TMTPA in two shifts. The plant is currently operating in one shift with a capacity of 11 TMTPA. The plant has the capacity to bottle 3600 cylinders per shift. The plant has a direct employment of 35 employees.

(c) and (d). Government has recently approved setting up of two new LPG bottling plants in Goa as per details below:

Oil Company	Capacity in TMTPA
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,	12
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.,	10

Expenses on Training to Panchayats

2303. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation sought by the Government of Kerala during 1995-96 for meeting expenses for training to be imparted to Panchayat and Municipal functionaries;

(b) the amount allocated by the Centre for this purpose during the 1995-96;

(c) whether any foreign funds had been made available for the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from Government of Kerala for meeting expenses of training to be imparted to Panchayat and Municipal functionaries during 1995-96. However, a proposal from Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) for sanction of Rs.17.6 lakhs for training of Municipal representatives was received in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, but no allocation was made for the purpose, during 1995-96.

The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment had released Rs.15 lakhs for recurring expenses and Rs. 9,76,800/- for non-recurring expenses of Extension Training Centres in Kerala, during 1995-96.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum of Understanding

2304. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Memorandum of Understanding have been signed by various State Governments for power generation with private firms upto 1995; and

(b) the number out of them have been finalised and cleared by Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has accorded techno-economic clearance to 18 out of 106 proposals for setting up of power projects in the private sector costing above Rs.100 crores, for which Memorandum of Understanding/Letter of Intent etc. were signed by various States before 18th February, 1995.

Expansion of IOC Refinery

2305. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal under consideration of the Government for expansion of Indian Oil Corporation at Noon Mati and Digboi, Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). At present, there is no proposal for expansion of Guwahati Refinery at Noonmati, Assam. Digboi Refinery Modernisation Project has been mechanically completed in March, 1996 and is under stabilisation. The project envisaged a capacity of 0.65 MMTPA against existing refinery capacity of 0.50 MMTPA.

Directorate of Marketing

2306. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to being Directorate of Marketing and Inspections from Department of Rural Development to in Agriculture Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A decision in the matter will be taken shortly.
 (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employment in Bihar

2307. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of employment schemes implemented in urban areas of Bihar State; and

(b) the details of employment generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Two centrally sponsored employment schemes viz. (i) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), and (ii) Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP), are being implemented in the State of Bihar.

(b) The details of employment generated are as under :-

N.R.Y.

	Achievements (as on 30.6.96)
(i) Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up micro enterprises.	21764
(ii) Number of mandays of work generated under wage employment	41.16 lakhs
(iii) Number of mandays of work generated under shelter upgradation.	3.78 lakhs

PMIUPEP

The programme has been launched in November, 1995. It is still largely in a preparatory stage, involving conduct of surveys, preparation of town-wise project reports, etc.

[English]

Housing Projects in Assam

2308. DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some housing projects have been implemented in Assam with foreign assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which this assistance is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) No. Sir. Government of India have not secured any foreign

assistance for urban housing programme in the State of Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Power Generation in Delhi

2309. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total power-generation capacity of the Thermal Power Projects of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) the details of thermal power projects approved by the Union Government so far;

(c) the number of Indian and Foreign firms making investments in these projects;

(d) the projects for which applications have been received from the Delhi State Government; and

(e) the number of projects which have been accorded approval during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The power generation capacity of Thermal Power Stations of DESU in the National Capital Territory of Delhi is indicated below :

S. No.	Name of Power Station	Capacity (MW)
1.	I.P. Station (Thermal)	273 (derated)
2.	Rajghat (Thermal)	135
3.	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Station	180
4.	Waste Heat Recovery Units at Gas Turbine Station (under stabilisation)	102

Badarpur TPS (720 MW) also located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi is managed by NTPC.

(b) to (e). No generation projects has been finally sanctioned though expressions of interest have been received for two private power projects (i) Bawana Gas Combined Cycle Power Project (400/450 MW) and the (ii) New Delhi Thermal Power Project (300 MW).

[English]

Land to Group Housing Societies

2310. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies to whom Greater NOIDA Development Authority has allocated land which is under development;

(b) the cost of development per square metre proposed to be charged and the time by which development work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether certain such Group Housing Societies are still waiting for allotment of land;

(d) if so, the time by which land will be allotted to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) As reported by the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority, 16 Co-operative Group Housing Societies which have purchased land in the area notified as part of Greater Noida before creation of the Authority, have been allotted residential plots on the basis of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between the Authority and those societies. The names of those societies are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) As per the Memoranda of Understanding executed by the authority with these societies the initial basic rate of development charges was Rs.640 per square metre, which was subsequently revised to Rs.850/- per square metre with effect from 1.7.95, based on increased cost of development. The development work is likely to be completed by March, 1997.

(c) to (e). MOU has not been signed with 10 co-operative Housing Societies. In addition, there are two Co-operative Societies whose allotment letters have not been issued and one Society where allocation is partially incomplete. The Greater Noida Authority has, after reviewing the matter, decided not to enter into any fresh Memoranda of Understanding with such Societies for the allotment of individual plots to their members for the following main reasons:-

- (i) Failure of Co-operative Societies to establish clear title over land proposed to be given to Authority in lieu of plots;
- (ii) Legal bar due to ceiling laws operative on many societies on account of the societies having acquired land in excess of 12.5 acres;
- (iii) Authority's development plans not reaching upto the land belonging to Societies, thus precluding use in the near future.

STATEMENT

Names of the Societies to whom land has been allotted.

1. Shri Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
2. Jai Santoshi Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
3. Pusp Enclave Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
4. Alkananda Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.

5. Sachidanand Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
6. Gomukh Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
7. Aditya Vihar Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
8. Shrivani Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
9. Devalaya Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
10. Sandeep Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
11. Uma Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
12. Uttaranchal Jan Kalayan Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
13. Rajya Avas Kendriya Karmachari Co-operative Housing Society Ltd.
14. Himani Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
15. Chitragupta Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.
16. Vishnu Garden Sekhari Avas Samiti Ltd.

[Translation]

Power Project in Bihar

2311. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a 1000 MW power project in Bihar;

(b) if so, the extent of the amount proposed to be incurred on the said project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). A proposal to set up Maithon Right Bank Thermal Power Station of 4x250 MW capacity in the central Sector in Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs.3353.16 Crores has been received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for according Techno Economic clearance. Besides the techno-economic clearance from the CEA, the project authority is required to obtain requisite statutory and other clearances from the sanctioning agencies at the Centre and in the State.

(d) The commissioning of the project can be anticipated only after all the necessary clearances and financial package has been tied up by the project authorities.

[English]

DDA Allotment

2312. SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications in Delhi pending before DDA for housing allotment;

(b) the details thereof category-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). DDA has reported that at present 63394 registrants are awaiting allotment under three Housing Schemes as per details given below :-

Category	NPRS '79	AAV '89	JHRS '96
MIG	12919	5461	-
LIG	18285	6729	-
JANTA	-	-	20000

(c) Keeping in view the constraints in availability of land and provision of services by other agencies, DDA has planned that all the awaiting registrants under NPRS '79 and AAV '89 will be allotted flats in a period of about two years. Under the Janta Housing Registration Scheme (JHRS), which was opened in February, 1996, 10000 applicants are to be allotted flats in 2-3 year in the first phase. Out of these 10000, about 4000 flats are to be allotted in the current year itself.

Supply of Gas

2313. SHRI SANTOSH KUAMR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal for setting up a gas distribution system to feed hundreds of small industries in Kanpur, Ferozabad, Agra, Kurja, Ghazibad and Noida areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the gas distribution system is likely to become operative; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) 0.23 MMSCMD of natural gas has been allocated to industrial units around Ghaziabad. An allocation of 0.6 MMSCMD has been made for industrial units in Agra-Ferozabad area.

(b) Allocated units in Ghazibad are already being supplied gas. Gas supplies to the industries in Agra and Ferozabad are expected to commence in 1997.

(c) No allocations have been made in Kanpur, Kurja and NOIDA areas as the gas available is fully allocated.

[Translation]

Depletion of Agricultural land

2314. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural land in the country especially in the metropolition cities is depleting;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check this depletion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Urban Development is a State subject. The patterns and changes in urban land use vary between States and towns and between points of time. Due to this, data on changes in urban land use are not maintained at the national level. Conversions of agrcultural land use to residential, commercial and industrial purposes to cope with the demand of economic development and urbanisation are the main reasons for the depletion of agricultural land, and they vary from city to city and from time to time. To check this depletion, integration of urban and rural planning is essential. In this regard, the Constitution (74th) Amendment Act, 1992 has made it mandatory for the States to constitute district and Metropolitan Committees at the District and metropolitan levels respectively.

Power Generation

2315. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched several schemes in 1995-96 to increase power production in the country;

(b) if so, whether sufficient funds were allocated for the implementation of these schemes;

(c) the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(d) whether 75% of funds allocated for power sector remained unutilised;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of total funds actually utilised during 1995-96; and

(f) the reasons for non-utilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). Improvement to power production in the country is a continuing exercise. For the year 1995-96, the approved outlays for different schemes in the Central and State Sector (including Union Territories) for the power sector are as follows :

	Approved Outlay (Rs. Crores)
Generation Scheme	11073.78
Renovation and Modernisation	488.46
Transmission & Distribution	6025.23
Miscellaneous	856.07
Rural Electrification	1193.90
Total	19637.44

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The year-wise expenditure as available upto 1994-95 vis-a-vis the approved outlay in the Eighth Plan is as follows :

	Rs. Crores	
	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure
1992-93	14943.90	12157.37
1993-94	16419.91	14773.08
1994-95	18455.45	15671.81 (RE)

Nathapa Jhakkodi Power Project

2316. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cement manufacturers from whom purchases are being made for Nathapa-Jhakkodi (NJPC) project;

(b) the names of firms to whom contracts have been awarded for the construction of residential quarters from its employees;

(c) the number and types of quarters being constructed and expenditure to be incurred therein; and

(d) whether any advance payment has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Purchases from the following cement manufacturers are being made by Nathapa Jhakkodi Power Corporation (NJPC) for Nathapa Jhakkodi Hydroelectric Project :

1. M/s. H.P. Civil Supplies Corporation, Shimla (H.P.)
2. M/s. Cement Corporation of India, Chandigarh;
3. M/S. Renuka Cements Ltd., Paonta Sahib (H.P.);
4. M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cement, Chandigarh, and
5. M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd., Unit Vikram Cement, Chandigarh.

(b) to (d). The details of the number, types of quarters, expenditure to be incurred therein and the firms to whom contracts have been awarded by NJPC for construction of residential quarters for its employees are given below:

Type of quarters	No. of quarters	Expenditure involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
Type-A	276	}
Type-B	54	

1	2	3
Type-C	92	}
Type-D	8	
Non-family (Type A, B, C&D)	306	
Shelter Huts	144	221.00
Labour Sheds	20	13.00

Names of firms :

1. M/s. Utility Engineering (India) Limited, New Delhi;
2. M/s. Astra Construction Private Limited, New Delhi;
3. M/s. United Enterprises, New Delhi;
4. M/s. Hythro Power Corporation, New Delhi;
5. M/s. Timber Trail Construction Private Limited, Parwanoo;
6. M/s. Chander Shekar & Company, Camp Jhakkodi;
7. M/s. S.R. Mahajan, Government Contractor, Nairchouk, District Mandi (H.P.);
8. M/s. Kundan Lal Hari Ram and Company, Camp Jhakkodi;
9. M/s. Ashok Kumar Bhutt, Government Contractor, Camp Jhakkodi;
10. M/s. Roshan Lal Pandit, Government Contractor, Camp Jhakkodi;
11. M/s. Shri O.P. Mehara, Government Contractor, Camp Jhakkodi;
12. M/s. Shykka Cooperative Limited and Construction Society, Shimla.
13. M/s. Shri Ajay Sood, Government Contractor, Shimla;
14. M/s. Shri Mohinder Lal, Government Contractor, Camp Jhakkodi; and
15. M/s. P.K. Construction Company, Camp Jhakkodi.

Advance payment in the form of mobilisation advance as stipulated in the contract has been paid to these contractors.

[English]

Making Inventory of Property of Kashmiri Migrants

2317. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government has taken some steps from making an inventory of

properties left behind in the Kashmir valley by the Kashmiri people who had to migrate to other parts of the country due to terrorist activities there:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work of making inventory is likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect these properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (d). With the aim of verification of the properties of migrants, prevention of frauds and manipulation by militants or any other vested interests, the process of making an inventory of properties of migrants was started. A proforma was devised and migrants were asked to furnish details of their immovable property in the prescribed format. After initial scrutiny, the claims received from migrants have been sent to Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir for further verification. These claims are under investigation by the respective Deputy Commissioners and a Special Cell has been set up under the Relief Commissioner, Jammu to monitor progress of verification of claims. In addition to the general strengthening of area security, local police and Revenue authorities also keep a close watch on immovable properties of the migrants.

Indira Awas Yojana

2318. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA :
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of allocation, expenditure,

achievements of different States under Indira Awas Yojana during the last three years, Year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the estimate for constructing every unit of house under Indira Awas Yojana;

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(d) number of proposals received from the each State under the scheme, accepted out of them, and amount provided, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The details of allocation, expenditure, achievements under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) State-wise during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The ceiling on assistance for construction of houses of various elements of a single IAY house have been enhanced and will come into effect from 1.8.1996. The revised assistance per dwelling unit is as follows :-

	Plain Area	Hill/Difficult Area
(i) Construction of houses Including sanitary latrine & smokeless chulha.	Rs. 17,500	Rs. 19,500
(ii) Cost of providing infra-structure and common facilities.	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,500
Total	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 22,000

(d) No proposals are invited from the States Indira Awas Yojana. However, funds for IAY are allocated on year to year basis in the ratio of 80:20 between Centre and States. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 142460.58 lakhs (inclusive of State's share) has been allocated among the States/UTs for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana.

STATEMENT

Resources Allocated, utilised and Houses constructed under IAY

S. No.	State/UT's	Allocation			Utilisation			Houses Constructed		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
		(Rs. lakhs)			Units : Nos.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2462.01	3334.38	10955.26	5956.77	6610.08	6317.95	44897	57483	69086
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.25	32.25	99.64	26.88	26.16	56.00	120	219	420
3.	Assam	810.49	892.12	3194.94	573.08	934.47	3381.70	4304	6862	24871
4.	Bihar	4829.14	7038.69	21349.01	13664.86	7121.09	19168.71	88960	59216	114506
5.	Goa	34.85	34.85	107.65	32.22	30.07	31.51	358	329	967

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Gujarat	903.75	1383.54	4312.61	937.63	1137.37	3669.26	7117	7895	31770
7.	Haryana	217.09	238.96	1355.79	217.55	507.68	1233.81	1552	3536	9024
8.	Himachal Pradesh	110.73	110.73	342.06	84.37	126.24	244.55	629	853	1727
9.	J&K	157.17	310.38	1320.09	45.02	245.74	374.84	390	1697	2900
10.	Karnataka	1653.13	2291.14	6516.66	1221.87	2060.40	5812.80	8820	13831	37460
11.	Kerala	623.83	662.01	2370.85	2349.73	2687.74	4864.14	16999	18549	29368
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3119.72	4958.34	14172.99	2931.17	3246.09	11807.75	48108	48967	125757
13.	Maharashtra	2683.93	3976.02	11330.08	3189.84	3219.14	10606.35	18870	22812	66348
14.	Manipur	41.34	41.34	127.70	24.15	32.13	141.18	208	197	784
15.	Meghalaya	48.36	48.37	149.43	44.20	39.59	30.01	353	283	207
16.	Mizoram	20.38	20.38	62.95	33.21	48.01	61.98	240	368	470
17.	Nagaland	51.85	51.85	160.16	222.72	141.41	74.26	1536	895	470
18.	Orissa	1997.26	2912.82	7873.25	1434.83	1942.02	7494.88	10588	13297	51033
19.	Punjab	163.43	169.93	608.56	704.33	527.34	96.50	2739	3849	1121
20.	Rajasthan	1296.13	1883.57	6359.36	2287.96	2989.27	4701.44	19958	28934	41756
21.	Sikkim	18.88	18.88	208.31	20.37	19.81	163.76	142	108	1065
22.	Tamil Nadu	2225.62	2775.29	9335.91	4526.95	7619.52	14398.41	33758	33176	56885
23.	Tripura	53.69	53.69	165.86	108.42	95.65	144.77	636	567	1348
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5999.84	7437.68	25500.18	5585.68	6412.97	17039.77	47722	50908	159073
25.	West Bengal	2206.32	3041.05	8697.34	1843.68	2170.54	4468.87	13389	15526	34278
26.	A&N Islands	15.27	15.27	47.17	15.57	15.98	15.98	21	21	21
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
28.	D&N Haveli	8.29	8.29	25.61	8.60	8.64	1.19	60	59	13
29.	Daman & Diu	4.88	4.88	15.08	1.64	5.06	9.25	13	45	62
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	7.66	7.66	23.65	0.00	0.00	5.18	0	0	10
32.	Pondicherry	14.95	14.95	46.18	6.65	18.17	25.74	48	0	36
Total		31812.24	43769.31	136834.33	48099.95	50038.38	116442.54	372535	390482	862836

Allocation for drinking Water

2319. SHRI R.B. RAI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds to different states for drinking water schemes in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the funds actually released and utilised for the

purpose by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). The State-wise details of allocation release and expenditure under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during the last three years given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs in crores)

State/UT	(1993-94)			(1994-95)			(1995-96)		
	Allo- cation	Release	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Release	Expen- diture	Allocation	Release	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	41.240	46.240	41.240	46.440	46.440	40.650	60.27	63.80	48.22
Arunachal Pradesh	7.460	7.460	5.176	8.420	8.420	8.081	10.92	10.92	6.98
Assam	13.700	13.700	18.120	14.220	19.492	20.000	18.45	22.45	18.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	48.560	48560	22.217	54.690	28.045	38.403	70.99	35.50	22.74
Goa	0.840	1.340	0.837	1.290	1.290	2.061	1.70	2.55	0.85
Gujarat	26.560	29.560	18.584	30.390	30.390	41.048	35.35	37.35	29.76
Haryana	16.520	18.310	15.817	20.080	20.398	21.113	13.22	15.22	12.40
Himachal Pradesh	8.330	10.330	8.041	9.420	9.585	11.262	11.87	16.33	16.94
J&K	23.030	18.888	28.686	25.990	36.390	39.408	33.26	38.15	27.17
Karnataka	35.120	37.120	34.791	42.720	44.077	40.584	55.44	65.44	58.79
Kerala	19.280	21.270	13.165	21.720	21.720	10.864	28.19	29.19	31.83
Madhya Pradesh	45.640	48.000	49.730	51.420	50.335	49.460	66.73	66.73	40.86
Maharashtra	54.880	54.880	43.741	61.820	61.820	59.434	80.23	74.75	588.81
Manipur	3.080	3.080	2.962	3.090	3.090	3.745	4.01	4.01	3.31
Meghalaya	4.200	4.200	5.787	4.200	5.328	4.126	4.30	2.21	5.59
Mizoram	2.100	2.100	2.100	2.360	2.464	2.361	3.07	3.40	3.09
Nagaland	4.220	3.890	0.909	4.220	0.000	0.237	4.22	2.11	1.80
Orissa	21.600	23.600	21.625	24.340	24.832	27.709	31.59	33.76	32.48
Punjab	6.880	8.880	11.306	7.750	8.750	9.624	10.06	15.06	9.49
Rajasthan	68.860	71.290	84.738	82.220	82.310	83.753	66.08	69.08	73.72
Sikkim	3.720	3.720	3.720	3.720	4.650	3.720	3.72	5.72	5.71
Tamil Nadu	32.680	34.700	30.908	36.820	42.356	37.191	47.79	52.62	33.74
Tripura	3.500	3.500	3.944	3.500	8.990	7.662	3.80	7.60	10.20
Uttar Pradesh	76.480	76.472	69.652	86.160	86.160	74.060	111.82	113.34	109.44
West Bengal	29.520	29.520	22.344	33.260	28.245	37.817	43.17	34.96	34.95
A&N Island	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.380	0.000	0.000	0.44		0.00
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.25		
D&N Haveli	0.200	0.300	0.000	0.220	0.250	0.000	0.15		
Delhi	0.220	0.197	0.117	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.29		
Lakshadweep	0.100	0.400	0.350	0.100	0.000	0.006	0.12		
Pondicherry	0.400	0.260	0.260	0.260	0.130	0.190	0.30		0.10
Daman & Diu	0.950	0.965	1.093	0.130	0.000	0.000		0.60	0.40
Total	600.270	622.732	543.960	681.600	675.957	674.566	821.80	822.85	697.79

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

2320. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission issued a circular on operation and maintenance of water supply schemes in rural areas recommending comprehensive arrangements for this purpose involving panchayats and committees of users;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these arrangements have been made in Assam;

(d) if so, the achievements thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major thrust of the circular was on operation and maintenance of the rural water supply schemes, clean surroundings around drinking water sources (handpumps/stand posts), conversion of the existing sources to the desired standard. The circular also spells out the institutional arrangements at the habitation/panchayat/block/district/state level for ensuring proper operation and maintenance of handpumps and standposts.

(c) to (e). The Public Health Engineering Department of the State has already initiated steps for

the formation of village level committees for operation and maintenance of hand pumps and stand posts.

Report on Power Situation

2312. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted recently by the Tata Energy Research Institute and Candian Energy Reasearch Institute regarding existing power system in the country;

(b) if so, whether it has been mentioned in their study report that 6.29% power can be saved in the year 1996-97 itself by improving power system;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the effective measures taken by the Government in this reagard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Systems improvement of the power sector is a continuing process. A number of schemes/programmes have been taken up inter-alia on Overhaul and Maintenance (O&M) of boilers, optimal operation of regional grids, increasing Plant Load Factor (PLF), Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) of thermal power stations, uprating of Hydel projects, Installation of amorphous Core distribution transformers, LT Switched Capacitors, efficient energy meters, Load Management, rectification of agricultural pumpsets, energy audit of theremal power stations and transmission and distribution system etc.

[Translation]

Reply to Petitioners

2322. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reply of the petitions are supposed to be sent to every petitioner as per the rules of the Government;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the said rules have not been followed during the 1st three months in the Personnel Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) The relevant instructions relating to treatment of represent ations/petitions from

Government servants on service matters, as contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs OM No. 25/34/68-Estt. (A) dated 20th December, 1968 are enclosed as stement-I and statement-II.

(b) and (c). Representations/Petitions received in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on different subjects are disposed off at various levels. Information in this regard is not centrally monitored.

STATEMENT-I

Office Memorandum

Subject:- Representations from Government servants on service matters - Treatment of.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 113/52-Ests. dated the 30th April, 1952 on the subject mentioned above (copy enclosed for ready reference). It has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs that undue delay occurs very often in the disposal of representations from Government service rights or conditions which causes hardship to the individuals concerned.

2. The representations from Government servants on service matters may be broadly classified as follows:-

- (1) Representations/complaints regarding non-payment of Salary/allowances or other dues;
- (2) Representations on other sarvice matters;
- (3) Representations against the orders of the immediate superior authority; and
- (4) Appeals and petitions under statutory rules and orders (e.g. Classification, Control and Appeal Rules and the petition Instructions).

3. In regard to representations of the type mentioned at (1) and (2) above, if the individual has not received a reply thereto within a month of its submission, he could address, or ask for an interview with the next highter officer for redress of his grievances. Such superior officer should immediately send for the papers and take such action as may be called for, without delay.

4. Représentations of the type mentioned at (3) above, would be made generally only in cases where there is no provision under the statutory rules or orders for making appeals or petitions. Such representations also should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible. The provisions of the preceeding paragraph would apply to such representations also, but not to later representations made by the same Government servant on the same subject after his earlier representation has been disposed off appropriately.

5. In regard to the representations of the type mentioned at (4) above, although the relevant rules, or orders do not prescribe a time limit for disposing of appeals and petitions by the competent authority, it

should be ensured that all such appeals and petitions receive prompt attention and are disposed within a reasonable time. If it is anticipated that an appeal or a petition cannot be disposed of within a month of its submission, an acknowledgement or an interim reply should be sent to the individual within a month.

6. The instructions contained in paragraph 2 of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 113/52-Ests. dated the 30th April, 1952, will be modified to the extent indicated in the paragraphs 3.4 and 5 above.

Sd/-

(P.S. Ventateswaran)

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India etc. with usual number of spare copies.

STATEMENT-II

Subject:- Representations from Government servants on service matters - advance copies.

Reference are frequently received in this Ministry enquiring whether the submission of advance copies of representations to higher authorities is permissible and as to the treatment that should be accorded to such copies. The matter has been carefully considered and the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned.

2. Whenever, in any matter connected with his service rights or conditions, a Government servant wishes to press a claim or to seek redress of a grievance, the proper course for him is to address his immediate official superior, or the Head of his office, or such other authority at the lowest level as he is competent to deal with the matter. An appeal or representation to a higher authority must not be made unless the appropriate lower authority has already rejected the claim or refused relief or ignored or unduly delayed the disposal of the case. Representations to still higher authorities (e.g. those addressed to the President of the Government or to Hon. Ministers) must be submitted through the proper channel (i.e. the Head of Office, etc. concerned). There will be no objection at that stage, but only at that stage to an advance copy of the representation being sent direct.

3. The treatment by the higher authorities of advance copies of representations so received should be governed by the following general principles-

- (a) If the advance copy does not clearly show that all means of securing attention or redress from lower authorities have been duly tried and exhausted, the representation should be ignored or rejected summarily on that ground, the reasons being communicated briefly to the Government servants. If the Government servant persists in thus prematurely

addressing the higher authorities, suitable disciplinary action should be taken against him.

- (b) If the advance copy shows clearly that all appropriate lower authorities have been duly addressed and exhausted, it should be examined to ascertain whether on the facts as stated some grounds for interference or for further consideration appear *prime facie* to exist. Where no such grounds appear, the representation may be ignored or summarily rejected, the reasons being communicated briefly to the Government servant.
- (c) Even where some grounds for interference or further consideration appear to exist, the appropriate lower authority should be asked, within a reasonable time, to forward the original representation, with its report and comments on the points urged. There is ordinarily no justification for the passing of any orders on any representation without thus ascertaining the comments of the appropriate lower authority.

4. Some Government servants are in the habit of sending copies of their representations also to outside authorities, i.e. authorities who are not directly concerned with the consideration thereof (e.g. other Honourable Minister, Secretary, Members of Parliament, etc.) This is a most objectionable practice, contrary to official propriety and subversive of good discipline and all Government servants are expected scrupulously to eschew it.

5. Separate instructions exist in respect of officers of the All India Services and these instructions do not apply to those officers.

6. It is requested that the above instructions may be brought to the notice of all Government servants.

[English]

Housing Problems in Gujarat

2323. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken/under consideration to solve the housing problems in Gujarat particularly in Saurashtra-Kutch region of Gujarat;

(b) the details of schemes completed;

(c) the details of schemes chalked out for Saurashtra-Kutch region; and

(d) the amount earmarked for each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). As on 31.5.96, HUDCO has sanctioned 1007 housing

schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs.570.93 crores for construction/upgradation of 5000127 dwelling units. Out of these, 202 schemes pertain to the Saurashtra-Kutch region of the State, for which loan assistance of Rs.104.89 crores has been sanctioned for construction of 94,338 dwelling units. Out of these 202 schemes,

138 schemes have since been completed. Details of these schemes are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). One rural housing scheme pertaining to Saurashtra-Kutch region of the State is in the pipeline of HUDCO. This pertains to Rajkot district, for which loan assistance of Rs. 1.98 crores has been sought.

STATEMENT

Details of Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO for Kutch and Saurashtra Region

S.No.	Name of District/ City	No. of Schemes	Project cost (Rs. in Crores)	Loan Amount	Dwelling Units	Schemes Completed
1.	Junagadh	14	9.91	6.98	2,498	10
2.	Junagadh District	16	11.45	4.81	22,241	6
3.	Jam Nagar	24	35.65	21.10	4,641	17
4.	Jam Nagar District	1	0.50	0.25	1,000	4
5.	Bhav Nagar	42	35.83	25.26	7,861	27
6.	Bhav Nagar District	17	8.75	3.35	14,916	12
7.	Kutch District	6	3.62	1.42	2,925	1
8.	Rajkot	42	70.74	29.90	9,722	31
9.	Rajkot District	11	6.54	3.11	11,852	8
10.	Amerli	5	4.81	3.50	1,006	1
11.	Amreli District	9	2.35	1.08	5,725	9
12.	Surendr Nagar	7	2.99	2.09	1,307	6
13.	Surender Nagar District	8	4.38	2.04	8,644	6
Total		202	197.52	104.89	94,338	138

[Translation]

Transmission and Distribution

2324. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the loss of power during transmission and distribution during a year;

(b) if so, the estimated power loss during 1995-96;

(c) whether the power loss has been on the rise with every passing year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a significant part of the transmission and distribution losses are due to pilferage; and

(f) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken throughout the country to check these transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The energy losses that occurred in the process of transmission and distribution of power in GWH and as a percentage of energy available for supply in the country during the years 1989-90 to 1994-95 were as under :

Year	Transmission & Distribution Losses (GWH)	(%)	Reduction in losses as Compared to previous year (Percentage point)
1989-90	53260	23.28	
1990-91	56521	22.89	0.39
1991-92	61439	22.83	0.06
1992-93	61565	21.80	1.03
1993-94	65010	21.41	0.39
1994-95	68729	20.85	0.56
		(Provisional)	

(b) The data required for working out T&D losses in the country for the year 1995-96 has not yet been received from all the SEBs/EDs.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. A reduction of about 2% in the T&D losses has been achieved during the first 3 years of the VIII Plan.

(e) The Commercial Component of losses which occur on account of theft of energy, metering related errors, unmetered supply etc. is not being worked out separately by the utilities.

(f) Power distribution falls within the purview of State Governments and SEBs/EDs are responsible to take necessary steps for reduction of losses. However, the Government has advised the utilities to improve their T&D system through a variety of short term & long term measures, install capacitors for reactive compensation, carry out energy audits to pinpoint system-elements responsible for high losses, control theft and take suitable other measures for reduction of T&D losses. Theft of energy has also been made a cognizable offence under the amended provisions of Section 39 of I.E. Act, 1910 and utilities advised to make maximum use of the amended provisions of the Act.

[English]

CM Conference

2325. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers' conference held recently in Delhi on Rural Development and some decisions were also taken:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to implement these decisions;

(d) the amount expected to be incurred thereon;

(e) the reaction of the Public, Press, States and the Government thereon;

(f) the names of the participating States; and

(g) the details of the suggestions made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (g) The Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment had convened a Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services in New Delhi on 4-5th July, 1996. All the States/UTs except Lakshadweep, and the concerned Union Ministries/Departments actively participated in the Conference. The deliberations of the conference were widely covered by the media. After discussion on Basic Minimum Services, the Conference adopted a set of recommendations. The major recommendations of the conference are given in the attached Statement. The

concerned Union Ministries/Departments and all the State/UT Governments have been requested to process these recommendations expeditiously. The State/UT Governments have also been requested to identify a nodal Department for processing these recommendations so that the Department of Programme Implementation in the Union Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation could correspond with them.

STATEMENT

Major Recommendations Adopted by the Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services held in New Delhi on 4th-5th July, 1996

The Conference congratulated the Prime Minister on taking the initiative to organise this discussion on Basic Minimum Services, which is a subject of national importance and high priority.

2. The Conference endorsed the seven basic Services enumerated in the Agenda as of paramount importance in securing a better quality of life for our people, especially those residing in rural areas. It would be in the best interests of the country, if time bound action plans are formulated to secure full coverage of the country with these seven Basic Services by 2000 A.D.

3. Such a time-bound and result oriented achievement was essential for the rapid growth of the economy and for social justice. These Basic Services should constitute the core of our social sector and Minimum Needs programmes. The priorities in these sectors and programmes should be revised to reflect the imperative need to concentrate our efforts and resources on these services.

4. The Conference noted that the two issues of (a) redefining Centre State relationships and (b) review of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, both of which find prominent mention in the Common Minimum Programme would be taken up in the forthcoming meetings of National Development Council, Inter-State Council etc. and decisions would be taken in consultation with the Chief Ministers.

5. The Conference recommended the adoption of the following objectives with an all out effort for their attainment by 2000 A.D.

- (i) 100% Coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.
- (ii) 100% coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.
- (iii) Universalisation of primary education.
- (iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.
- (v) Extension of Mid-day-Meal programme in primary schools, to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.

- (vi) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.
- (vii) Streamline the Public Distribution System with focus upon the poor.

6. Within these broad objectives agreed upon between the Centre and the State, the transfer of the Central share of funds be done with flexibilities given to the states in implementation, suiting local conditions and emphasis on involvement of people through elected Panchayats and municipalities.

7. Centrally Sponsored Schemes have proliferated in various Ministries. These schemes reflect the initiatives these Ministries have taken to focus on certain areas of national concern. Some are big while some schemes have small provision. There is considerable centralisation, rigidity, delay and inequity in the administration of these schemes. In order to reflect appropriately the national priorities and to concentrate our efforts and resources on these priorities, the Conference suggested the streamlining of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

8. All Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to the Seven Basic Minimum Services mentioned in Para 5 above, should be continued. Within these Basic Minimum Services, an all out effort should be made to secure (a) 100% coverage in provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas, (b) 100% coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas and (c) universalisation of primary education, within the next 2-3 years. However, States which have achieved satisfactory results in these areas can choose for their priority attention other components of these seven Basic Minimum Services suited to their requirements for full coverage in the next 2-3 years.

9. In the determination of allocations for these basic Minimum Services by the States and the Centre, the special needs of the States below national average may be taken into consideration.

10. In addition, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Area of Urban and rural poverty alleviation and employment, development of desert & drought-prone areas, nutrition, and for the welfare of SCs/STs/minorities and disabled persons of our society, should be continued as such and States be given greater involvement, freedom and flexibility in the implementation of these programmes.

11. Provisions available under Centrally Sponsored Schemes other than those mentioned in Para 8 and Para 10 above, should be pooled and basic State entitlement ratios should be worked out on the basis of allocations made to the States in 1995-96. The States should be free to select for implementation, from the list of these Centrally Sponsored Schemes circulated by the Centre, suiting their needs for using their annual entitlement.

12. The States annual entitlement under all Centrally sponsored Schemes should be increased by 15-20% every year.

13. The Department of Programme Implementation in the Union Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation would work out the details of these revisions in the guidelines and procedures in consultation with the relevant Central Ministries and a group of Chief Ministers. This exercise may be complete within one month, so that the revisions and changes would be available during this year itself.

14. The Conference recommended regular Central and State joint monitoring and reviews of these programmes.

15. The Conference endorsed that the funds allocated for these basic Minimum Needs in the State and the Central plan should not be diverted and these funds should be made available in two instalments to the implementing agencies in consultation with State Governments. The first instalment would automatically be released to the implementing agencies in the first week of April and the Second instalment will be conditional to at least 50% expenditure of available funds and upon furnishing utilisation details/certificates.

[Translation]

Killing of Bihari Labourers

2326. SHRI CHUN CHUN PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the killing of the Bihari labourers in the terrorist attacks of Jammu and Kashmir militants; and

(b) if so, the number of labourers killed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIAN) : (a) and (b). 11 labourers hailing from district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, and not from Bihar were killed on the night of 6-7 July, 1996 by the militants at Batkote near Handwara in Kupwara district of Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

Housing Problem in Delhi

2327. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Capital facing acute housing shortage" appearing in the "Statesman" dated June 9, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No scientific estimate has been made in regard to the existing housing shortage in Delhi. However, according to one estimate made by National Institute of Urban Affairs for 1991, the housing shortage in Delhi was estimated to be of the order of 2.39 lakh dwelling units. In so far as DDA is concerned, it has allotted approximately 2.55 lakh flats under various housing schemes launched by it from time to time. At present there is a backlog of 63,394 registrants who are yet to be allotted flats. The details in this regard are as under :-

Scheme	No. of waiting registrants
(i) New Pattern Residential Scheme 1979	31,204
(ii) Ambedkar Awas Yojana 1989	12,190
(iii) Janta Housing Residential Scheme 1996	20,000
Total	63,394

DDA plans to allot flats to wait listed registrants under New pattern Residential Scheme 1979 and Ambedkar Awas Yajona 1989 in the next two years subject to availability of land, infrastructure and civic amenities. Under the Janta Housing Registration Scheme 1996, 4,000 flats are to be offered in the current year, 6000 flats are to be allotted in next two to three years and remaining 10,000 flats will be allotted from 1998 onwards.

DDA also plans to allot 400 plots in Dwarka and Narela to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies for the construction of 33,000 dwelling units. In addition, about 15,000 wait listed registrants under Rohini Residential Scheme are also expected to be allotted plots by the end of 1998.

Space Technology

2328. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where indigenisation has been achieved in different fields of space technology;

(b) the percentage of import component in case of satellites and launch vehicles and the areas where the import restriction are levied; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to establish linkage with the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Substantial indigenisation has been achieved in all areas of space science, technology and applications including design, development, fabrication and testing of satellites, launch vehicles, associated ground systems as well as in space applications.

(b) Components and materials imported are about 50 per cent for satellites and 25 percent for launch vehicles, in terms of the total value.

Areas where there are import restrictions relate to certain special materials, chemicals, certain special quality electronic components and test equipment which are considered to be of "dual use".

(c) Government has, since the inception of the space programme, established and promoted a strong linkage with the Indian industries through technology transfer, provision of technology consultancy and placement of contracts for production and supply of components, systems and services to meet the needs of the space programme on a continuous basis. More than 500 large, medium and small scale industries, both in public and private sectors, are participating in the space programme.

Marriages Under Duress

2329. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint that the foreign mercenaries are performing marriages under duress in militancy hit Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the actions taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have informed that no specific instances of this nature have come to notice.

Drought Proofing Plan

2330. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided to States under Medium Term Drought Proofing Plan during 1995-96, State-wise;

- (b) whether any review of the activities conducted;
 (c) if so, the details thereof; and
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) There is no scheme named as Medium Term Drought Proofing Plan being financed and administered by this Ministry. However, there are two programmes namely, Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) financed and administered by the Ministry with the objective of drought proofing in the long run. State-wise Central assistance provided during 1995-96 for these programmes is given in the attached Statement.

(b) to (d). Both DPAP and DDP were reviewed in their totality by a Technical Committee headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao During 1993-94. The committee submitted its report to the Government of India in April, 1994.

Major recommendations of the Committee were as under :-

- (1) Modification of Criteria for identification of Blocks and districts for inclusion under the programme.
- (2) Area Development on the watershed basis only. A watershed project should be of about 500 hectares and as far as possible should cover a village.
- (3) Treatment plans for a watershed should include all categories of lands, namely, private, village commons, revenue and degraded forest lands.
- (4) Integration of related programmes at the stage of planning at the appropriate sanctioning level, namely district Rural Development Agency (DRDA).
- (5) In order to cover all the areas in the watershed, subsidy on programme works should be given to all the beneficiaries irrespective of the size of holdings of their lands.
- (6) The components of the watershed project should not be predetermined. There should be total flexibility in this regard and actual choice of components should emerge from watershed plans prepared by implementing agencies including beneficiaries.
- (7) Harmonious management, development and utilisation of land, water and vegetation resources on watershed basis and the creation of complementary opportunities for processing and marketing of value added

goods produced in such areas should be the essence of these area development programmes.

- (8) Watershed programme should be implemented with the total participation of the beneficiaries from the state of planning to its implementation. They should also be involved in the maintenance of assets after watershed projects are completed.
- (9) Training at various levels for preparation of watershed development plans and implementation of projects.
- (10) If watershed base development are taken up on priority basis for implementation under JRY-2nd stream and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), substantial expansion of coverage under watersheds for treatment and development can easily be achieved.
- (11) Encouragement to volunteerism in evolving and implementation of the programme.

STATEMENT

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of the State	Amount released during 1995-96	
1	2	
Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	2106.55	
2. Bihar	724.71	
3. Gujarat	1013.96	
4. Himachal Pradesh	66.50	
5. Jammu & Kashmir	260.29	
6. Karnataka	1159.04	
7. Madhya Pradesh	1938.704	
8. Maharashtra	1721.31	
9. Orissa	403.84	
10. Rajasthan	643.77	
11. Tamil Nadu	532.49	
12. Uttar Pradesh	1093.16	
13. West Bengal	230.33	
14. Haryana	15.41	
Total	11910.064	

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

1. Andhra Pradesh	405.00
2. Gujarat	1860.88
3. Haryana	449.76

1	2
4. Himachal Pradesh	636.43
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1000.00
6. Rajasthan	5358.00
7. Karnataka	389.93
Total	10100.00

Drinking Water

2331. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for Allahabad district blockwise for drinking water in 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(b) the amount utilised in each of the above years; and

(c) the number of habitations/villages where drinking water facilities have been available in Allahabad district in the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). The Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam reported that allocation of funds for drinking water supply is made districtwise only. The relevant information in respect of Allahabad district is under:-

Year	Amount Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of villages/ habitations covered with drinking water supply
1994-95	284.00	206.92	208
1995-96	414.03	397.33	354
1996-97	653.28	202.50	Not Reported.

(upto June, 1996)

Cooking Gas

2332. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether LPG is being supplied to the cosumers through pipelines in the country;

(b) if so, the places having this facility;

(c) whether this facility is being provided in bangalore and Mysore in Karnataka; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is to be provided to these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Presently there are no plans for providing this fcility in Bangalore and Mysore in Karnataka.

World Bank Assistance

2333. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has deputed any mission to evaluate the ongoing reforms and restructuring of the various State Electricity Boards (SEBs);

(b) whether the grants of loans and other assistance to SEBs by the World Bank is inter-linked with this evaluation;

(c) if so, the terms of reference of the World Bank missions; and

(d) the present status of the evaluation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). World Bank has been assisting the Government of India in reforming/restructuring the SEBs. From time to time, it has been sending missions to the country and various SEBs. Assistance vide "Project Preparation Facility" has been granted by the World Bank for carrying out diagnostic studies of SEBs in states of Orissa, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Orissa has also sanctioned a loan of US\$ 350 million for carrying out "Orissa Power Sector Restructuring Project". Requests of the State Governments where diagnostic studies have been carried out are under discussion with the World Bank.

Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline

2334. LT. GEN. SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to hook up the Kandla-Bhatinda and the Mathura-Ambala-Jalandhar pipelines;

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

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). IOC propose to hook up Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline to Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jalandhar Pipeline by laying a 12 Km. pipeline and allied facilities at Panipat. The project is nearing completion at a cost of Rs.17.49 crores.

The hook up of the pipelines will provide flexibility of operations as also augment inputs of high volume products, like, HSD and SKO into Ambala and Jalandhar terminals from Kandla.

Launching of P.S.L.V.D.-3

2335. DR. SAHEBRAO SUKRAM BAGUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign exchange is likely to be earned by launching polar satellite launching vehicle P.S.L.V.D.-3; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance

2336. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation has sought finance Ministry's approval for raising \$ one billion as loan from World banks and ADB;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has also sought Government approval for raising Rs. 25 crores through tax free bonds but also through external commercial borrowings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The preliminary proposals received from Power Finance Corporation for raising US\$ 500 million each from the World Bank and ADB as loan have been recommended to the Ministry of Finance for taking up with the World Bank and ADB.

(b) and (c). The proposal for raising Rs. 250 crores as tax-free Bonds has been received from PFC. The allocation of Tax-free Bonds does not form a part of the Plan allocation of PFC for the year 1996-97. No formal proposal for raising funds through external commercial borrowings has been received by Government from the Corporation.

[Translation]

Registration Act

2337. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been received to delete Section 30(2) and amend Section 28 of the Registration Act;

(b) if so, the action being taken in this regard; and
(c) the time by which the above Sections are proposed to be deleted/amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c). The Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1994 to provide inter-alia for the deletion of Section 30(2) and amendment of Section 28 of the Registration Act, 1908 was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in May, 1994 and assent of the President to the said Bill has already been accorded on the 16th September, 1994.

[English]

Power Project in India

2338. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any assurance from the Government of Canada to set up various power projects in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). A draft Memorandum of Understanding has been received recently from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for an Energy Infrastructure Services Project in Kerala. There is no commitment at this stage about giving any financial or other assistance.

[Translation]

Thermal Power Stations

2339. DR. BALIRAM :

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up thermal power plants at Doharighat of Mao and Jaloun districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these stations are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Gas based Power Project

2340. SHRI GIRDHARIL LAL BHARGAVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocation has been made for 160 MW gas based power project at Ramgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). An allocation of 0.55 MMSCMD (Metric Million Standard Cubic Metre pery day) of gas has been made for one unit of 35.5 MW Gas Turbine (GT) out of a total of 4 units (3x35.5 MW GT + 1x53.5 MW ST) of 160MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Project planned at Ramgarh.

One Gas Turbine of 35.5 MW has been commissioned on 12.1.1996 using H.S.D. due to non-availability of gas. Rajasthan State Electricity Board has informed that gas supply from OIL's wells has commenced with effect from 5.7.1996 but it has not been possible to operate G.T. due to low calorific value of the gas on account of high nitrogen and other inert gas contents.

(c) Installation of two GT units of 35.5 MW capacity each and one steam turbine unit of 53.5 MW will depend upon the additional allocation of gas, techno-economic clearance of the Project by Central Electricity Authority and Investment sanction by the Planning Commission.

Construction of Bridge over Ravi

2341. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dire need for construction of a bridge at Ravi in Basohli area of Jammu & Kashmir keeping in view the construction of Ranjit Sagar Dam at the River Ravi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to take up the project;

(c) the estimated cost and the time schedule for completion of this proposed project; and

(d) the acres of land of Basohli areas (both agricultural and non-agricultural) likely to be submerged under water and the compensation paid to the families which are going to be dislocated by the Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam Project and the number of cases still pending for disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A preliminary Project report for construction of cable stayed bridge costing Rs.6100 Lacs has been prepared and is being examined by the Government of J&K.

(d) The Revenue Department of the Govt. of J&K is collecting the details of the information.

Encroachment on Government Land

2342. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the photograph of a building appearing in the "Times of India" dated July 17, 1996 under construction on Vikas Marg in east Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the building has been encroached upon public land as had been alleged in the newspapers and if so, the reasons for not checking the encroachment of the Government land and the steps taken by the Government to get its land vacated;

(c) whether Government land has also been encroached in a big way in Sainik Farms; and

(d) if so, the action the Government propose to take to clear the encroachments from the Government land as well as from the agricultural land in Sainik Farms indicating the number of such unauthorised buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Municipal Corporation of Delhi had reported that there is no encroachment on right of way of roads maintained by it. However, as and when such encroachments are detected, action is taken to remove them. As regards unauthorised construction in Sainik Farm, since 1.1.1996, 22 cases of unauthorised constructions have been booked by Municipal Corporation of Delhi for taking action under the DMC Act.

Petrol Pumps

2343. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total number of petrol pumps operating within the State of Goa;

(b) the number of petrol pumps which have been given licence under SC/ST quota and also their place of operations;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant more licences for petrol pumps in Goa during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). As on 1.4.1996, 69 retail outlet dealerships were operating in Goa. Out of the above, 4 dealerships pertain to 'SC' and one to 'ST'.

(c) and (d). Seven new retail outlets have been included in the RO marketing Plan 1993-96 for Goa as per details given below :

Locations	Districts
1. Kundain	N.Goa
2. Tiviam	N.Goa
3. Councolim	S.Goa
4. Fradilem	S.Goa
5. Margao	S.Goa
6. Nuvem	S.Goa
7. Padi	S.Goa

Advance by HUDCO

2344. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO has advanced any amount by way of loan to Periyaram Medical College at Cannanore, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of amount sought by the Medical College and the amount sanctioned by HUDCO;

(c) the details of terms/conditions of the sanctioned amount;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala had given any undertaking/guarantee for such loan;

(e) whether the present Government of Kerala has withdrawn the guarantee; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs.50 Crores to Kerala State Cooperative Hospital Complex & Centre for Advanced Medical Services Ltd., Pariyaram, Kannur for the construction of a Medical College and Super Speciality Hospital Complex (Phase I) at Pariyaram, Kannur, Kerala. The agency had initially sought loan assistance of Rs.100 crores for this project.

(c) The terms and conditions of the loan sanction were as under :

(i) Rate of interest - 19% with rebate of 0.5% for prompt repayment of principle and interest.

(ii) The loan would be covered by State Government guarantee.

(iii) Period of repayment of loan -10 years.

(d) to (f). The Government of Kerala had initially agreed to extend Government guarantee to secure the loans, but subsequently withdrew the same without assigning any reason. However, on the request of the

agency, HUDCO has permitted it to mortgage the land and property on it as security.

Water Scarcity

2345. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to Gujarat by Centre to overcome water-shortage in villages and towns in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) latest reported number of no source villages in Gujarat after this scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). The amount released to the State Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1996-97 is Rs. 1451.50 lakhs. No amount has been released in the current year for drinking water supply in towns.

(c) As on 31.5.1996 there were 697 'Not Covered' habitations/villages in Gujarat.

Poverty Eradication Programmes

2346. DR. ARUN KUMR SARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of poverty eradication programmes in which target fixed were achieved by the Government of Assam during the last two years;

(b) the targets fixed for these programmes during the current financial year;

(c) whether on the spot review of these programmes have been conducted so far; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The major poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in Assam are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), and the Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). The targets and achievements for these programmes during the last two years (i.e. 1994-95 and 1995-96) are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The targets fixed for these poverty eradication programmes during the current financial year (i.e. 1996-97) are given in the attached statement-II.

(c) and (d). Two high level on the spot reviews of rural development programmes in North Eastern States including Assam have been done in January, 1994 and October, 1994. Some of the major decisions taken in

this meeting include (i) giving special thrust on monitoring and evaluation of programmes through more active involvement of north eastern regional centre of NIRD, (ii) holding of workshops on strategies for development in the North East and effecting improvement in the design and implementation of the programmes and (iii) to consider suitable relaxation on the programme guidelines keeping in view the special problems in the area. Pursuant to these reviews, a high level Inter-Ministerial team was set up under the Chairmanship of the then Additional Secretary (Rural Development) to examine various aspects related to credit flow in the North Eastern Region. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment has decided to release the central share in one instalment to North Eastern States including Assam so that funds may not be a constraint in the implementation of rural development programmes. Further, the ceiling of expenditure on IRDP infrastructure was raised from 10% to 25% in the North Eastern States.

Other recommendations/suggestions include exploring alternate credit arrangements to mitigate credit related problems, providing revolving funds to DRDAs atleast equal to subsidy for lending to IRDP beneficiaries through village level bodies and increased emphasis be given to primary sector activities. Similar relaxations in the guidelines were also made for the JRY to make the programme more effective. The major urban poverty alleviation programme namely the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) is reviewed through field visits by officers of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment in different States including Assam. During such visits, discrepancies/Shortcomings noticed are brought to the notice of the State Government for taking suitable remedial action. The performance under the UBSP programme is reviewed in the periodical review meetings and identified shortcomings are brought to the notice for the State Government so that they can necessary remedial measures.

STATEMENT-I

Targets and Achievements for major rural poverty alleviation programmes during the last two years (i.e. 1994-95 and 1995-96)

Assam

Programmes	Unit	1994-95		1995-96	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. IRDP	(No. of families)	54938	61861	\$	58547
	(Credit disbursed (Rs. Lakhs)	\$	3562.54	4389.60	4117.79
2. JRY	(lakh Mandays)	211.97	263.29	178.63	179.08
3. EAS	(lakh mandays)	*	95.50	*	181.85

\$ Physical targets discontinued under the IRDP from 1995-96; and instead targets are fixed for credit disbursement.

* No target is assigned for EAS as it is a demand driven programme.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

Physical Targets and Achievements

Programmes	1994-95		1995-96	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro enterprises under SUME	1320	675	1278	1842
2. Mandays of work generated under SUME (in lakhs)	1.46	1.37	1.13	1.36
3. No. of dwelling units upgraded/ in progress under SHASU	2828	Nil	-	-

Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP) : Cumulative achievement on salient parameters of UBSP as on 31.3.1996.

1. No. of towns selected	4
2. No. of slum pockets selected for coverage	40
3. No. of beneficiaries covered in these slum pockets (in lakh)	1.74
4. No. of Resident community Volunteers selected	6463
5. No. of Neighbourhood Committees constited	40
6. No. of Community Development Societies formed	40

STATEMENT-II

The targets fixed under poverty eradication programme during the current financial year (i.e. 1996-97) are given below:-

Programme	Unit	Target
IRDP (Credit disbursed Rs. lakhs)		4389.60
JRY (lakh mandays)		98.77
NRY		
(i) SUME (No. of beneficiaries)		1278
(ii) SUWE (lakh mandays)		1.13
(iii) SHASU (No. of dwelling units)		2875

SUME : Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises

SUWE : Scheme of Urban Wage-Employment

SHASU : Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation

EAS : No target is assigned for EAS as it is a demand driven Scheme.

UBSP : This scheme is a need based programme for the urban poor. It is being implemented with community participation for filling up gaps in the basic services being provided by the sectoral programmes. No state-wise targets are fixed under this scheme.

[Translation]

Rural Development

2347. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has demanded more funds for the completion of its rural development projects;

(b) if so, the amount of additional funds allotted to Delhi during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the achievements made under the rural development projects during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). In the National Capital Territory of Delhi the Rural Development Schemes like (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (ii) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and (iv) Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme (DPAP & DDP) are not being implemented in rural areas of Delhi. However under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme the details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years and current

year to National Capital Territory of Delhi are as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Central Sector (ARWSP)			State Sector (MNP)	
	Allocation	Released	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure
1993-94	22.0	19.7	10.82	450.0	493.63
1994-95	25.0	0.0*	0.00	400.0	485.05
1995-96	29.0	0.0*	0.00	500.00	581.39
1996-97	30.0	—*	-	500.00	-

* Due to no proposal received from Government of Delhi for release of funds.

Expenditure Incurred on MPLADS

2348. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated for the implementation of developmental schemes on the recommendation of members of Tenth Lok Sabha under member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) the Parliamentary Constituency-wise expenditure incurred in each constituency against the allocation made;

(c) the Parliamentary constituency-wise amount still remaining unutilised under the above head;

(d) the works undertaken and under progress in the above head in various districts of Bihar so far on the recommendation of members of the Tenth Lok Sabha; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) During the financial years 1993-94 to 1995-96, a sum of Rs.1086.35 crores was released to District Collectors for implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the country in respect of members of Parliament of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c). From the information received from majority of the Collectors, the parliamentary constituency-wise expenditure incurred and amount still remaining to be utilised has been compiled and is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). As per the latest information received from the State Government of Bihar, a total number of 8828 works have been taken up in various districts in the State of Bihar on the recommendation of Members of Tenth Lok Sabha, out of which 5540 works are in progress.

STATEMENT

State : Andhra Pradesh (LS)

S. No.	Constituency	1993-94 to 1995-96		
		Release by G.O.I (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. lakhs)	Amount remaining Unutilised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nandyal	205.0	164.0	41.0
2.	Nurnool	200.0	146.9	53.1
3.	Nizamabad	205.0	107.0	98.0
4.	Tirupathi (SC)	205.0	203.0	2.0
5.	Visakhapatnam	205.0	36.5	168.5
6.	Hyderabad	205.0	170.1	34.9
7.	Nellore (SC)	205.0	165.6	39.4
8.	Guntur	205.0	125.4	79.6
9.	Karimnagar	205.0	45.8	159.2
10.	Khammam	205.0	92.9	112.1
11.	Machilipatnam	205.0	205.0	0.0
12.	Miryalguda	205.0	189.0	16.0
13.	Secunderabad	205.0	141.9	63.1
14.	Hanamkonda	205.0	182.2	22.8
15.	Bapatla	205.0	11.3	193.7
16.	Hindupur	205.0	32.7	172.3
17.	Rajahmundry	205.0	94.2	110.8
18.	Srikakulam	205.0	24.3	180.7
19.	Bhadrachalam (ST)	205.0	44.8	160.2
20.	Bobbili	205.0	185.7	19.3
21.	Eluru	205.0	108.1	96.9
22.	Amalapuram (SC)	205.0	111.6	93.4
23.	Mahaboobnagar	205.5	102.5	102.5
24.	Ongole	155.0	5.0	150.0
25.	Kakinada	205.0	115.1	89.9
26.	Ankapalli	205.0	56.9	148.1
27.	Anantapur	205.0	33.2	171.8
28.	Medak	205.0	204.1	0.9
29.	Chittoor	205.0	139.7	65.3
30.	Narasarapet	205.0	183.9	21.1
31.	Adilabad	205.0	203.9	1.1
32.	Warangal	205.0	166.5	38.5
33.	Rajampet	205.0	133.6	71.4
34.	Parvathipuram (ST)	205.0	21.7	183.3
35.	Tenali	205.0	201.8	3.2

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Nalgonda	205.0	199.0	6.0
37.	Peddapalli (SC)	205.0	98.5	106.5
38.	Vijayawada	205.0	205.0	0.0
39.	Siddipet (SC)	205.0	181.5	23.5
40.	Nagarkurnool (SC)	205.0	140.4	64.6
41.	Cudappah	205.0	151.9	53.1
42.	Narsapur	105.0	96.1	8.9
State Total		8455.0	5228.3	3226.7

State: Arunachal Pradesh (LS)

1.	Arunachal West	205.0	9.9	195.1
2.	Arunachal East	205.0	73.0	132.0
State Total		410.0	82.9	327.1

State : Assam (LS)

1.	Autonomous District (ST)	205.0	79.6	125.4
2.	Karimaganj (SC)	205.0	121.0	84.0
3.	Silchar	205.0	79.3	125.7
4.	Dhurbi	205.0	92.8	112.2
5.	Kokrajhar (ST)	205.0	13.4	191.6
6.	Barpeta	205.0	39.1	165.9
7.	Mangaldai	205.0	56.2	148.8
8.	Tezpur	205.0	113.5	91.5
9.	Nowgong	205.0	78.7	126.3
10.	Jorhat	205.0	172.3	32.7
11.	Lakhimpur	205.0	88.1	116.9
12.	Guwahati	205.0	85.1	119.9
13.	Kaliabor	205.0	22.3	182.7
14.	Dibrugarh	205.0	144.5	60.5
State Total :		2870.0	1185.9	1684.1

State : Bihar (LS)

1.	Hajipur (SC)	205.0	157.9	47.1
2.	Vaishali	200.0	144.7	55.3
3.	Singhbhum (ST)	205.0	156.7	48.3
4.	Lohardaga (ST)	205.0	137.7	67.3
5.	Jahanabad	205.0	117.0	88.0
6.	Maharajganj	205.0	143.1	61.9
7.	Sitamarhi	205.0	150.7	54.3
8.	Patna	205.0	144.9	60.1
9.	Kishanganj	205.0	94.8	110.2
10.	Bagaha (SC)	205.0	155.3	49.7

1	2	3	4	5
11. Rosera (SC)		205.0	139.7	65.3
12. Monghyr		205.0	84.3	120.7
13. Muzffarpur		205.0	97.6	107.4
14. Madhubani		205.0	80.9	124.1
15. Palamau (SC)		205.0	105.5	99.5
16. Jamshedpur		205.0	135.8	69.2
17. Samastipur		205.0	106.2	98.8
18. Rajmahal (ST)		205.0	91.4	113.6
19. Gopalganj		205.0	113.6	91.4
20. Khunti (ST)		205.0	140.7	64.3
21. Hazaribagh		205.0	96.7	108.3
22. Sasaram (SC)		205.0	124.0	81.0
23. Araria (SC)		205.0	99.0	106.0
24. Banka		205.0	187.0	18.0
25. Nawada (SC)		205.0	71.1	133.9
26. Arrah		205.0	122.5	82.5
27. Nalanda		205.0	134.0	71.0
28. Dhanbad		205.0	95.1	109.9
29. Ranchi		205.0	105.9	99.1
30. Sheohar		205.0	134.0	71.0
31. Begusarai		205.0	155.1	49.9
32. Motihari		205.0	183.2	21.8
33. Bikramganj		205.0	109.8	95.5
34. Balia		205.0	113.1	91.9
35. Buxar		205.0	178.4	26.6
36. Dumka (ST)		205.0	74.5	130.5
37. Bettiah		205.0	136.0	69.0
38. Kodarma		205.0	71.4	133.6
39. Chatra		205.0	118.8	86.2
40. Bhagalpur		205.0	97.0	108.0
41. Jhanjharpur		205.0	154.9	50.1
42. Khagaria		205.0	119.8	85.2
43. Saharsa		205.0	75.8	129.2
44. Katihar		205.0	72.6	132.4
45. Siwan		205.0	104.4	100.6
46. Chapra		205.0	140.2	64.8
47. Darbhanga		205.0	154.8	50.2
48. Aurangabad		205.0	83.6	121.4
49. Godda		205.0	72.4	132.6
50. Madhepura		205.0	59.2	145.8
51. Barh		205.0	88.8	116.2
52. Gaya (SC)		205.0	176.5	28.5
53. Giridih		205.0	102.5	102.5

1	2	3	4	5
54. Purnea		100.0	53.6	46.4
55. Ranchi		100.1	20.1	79.9
State Total		11060.0	6384.3	4675.7

State : Goa (LS)

1. Panaji		205.0	71.6	133.4
2. Mormugao		205.0	83.0	122.0
State Total		410.0	154.6	255.4

State : Gujarat (LS)

1. Dohad (ST)		205.0	52.8	152.2
2. Mandvi (ST)		205.0	59.8	145.2
3. Mehsana		205.0	94.0	111.0
4. Godhra		205.0	94.0	111.0
5. Baroda		205.0	150.8	54.2
6. Jamnagar		205.0	41.1	163.9
7. Kaira		205.0	52.0	153.0
8. Patan (SC)		205.0	121.3	83.7
9. Bharuch		205.0	86.8	118.5
10. Amreli		205.0	181.4	23.6
11. Porbandar		205.0	20.4	184.6
12. Bulsar (ST)		205.0	68.8	136.2
13. Sreendranagar		205.0	28.6	176.4
14. Sabarkantha		205.0	41.7	163.3
15. Anand		205.0	76.8	128.2
16. Ahmedabad		205.0	58.4	146.6
17. Surat		205.0	31.5	173.5
18. Chhota Udaipur (ST)		205.0	131.9	73.1
19. Banaskantha		205.0	62.3	142.7
20. Kapadvanj		205.0	45.4	159.6
21. Gandhinagar		205.0	50.0	155.0
22. Dhandhuka (SC)		205.0	49.1	155.9
23. Rajkot		205.0	30.6	174.4
24. Junagadh		205.0	8.1	196.9
25. Bhavnagar		205.0	41.5	163.5
26. Kutch		205.0	43.6	161.4
State Total :		5330.0	1722.4	3607.6

State : Haryana (LS)

1. Bhiwani		205.0	106.9	98.1
2. Karnal		205.0	160.5	44.5
3. Mahendragarh		205.0	131.3	73.7
4. Sirsa (SC)		205.0	99.8	105.7
5. Faridabad		205.0	152.2	52.8
6. Hissar		205.0	111.7	93.3

1	2	3	4	5
7. Sonepat		205.0	140.9	65.0
8. Kurukshetra		205.0	142.9	62.6
9. Rohtak		205.0	142.4	62.6
10. Ambala		5.0	1.6	3.4
State Total		1850.0	1189.3	660.7

State : Himachal Pradesh (LS)

1. Shimla (SC)		205.0	8.5	196.5
2. Mandi		205.0	0.0	205.0
3. Hamirpur		205.0	34.0	171.0
4. Kangra		205.0	158.4	46.6
State Total		820.0	200.9	619.1

State : Karnataka (LS)

1. Belgaum		205.0	106.5	98.5
2. Bellary		205.0	191.0	14.0
3. Tumkur		205.0	100.0	105.0
4. Shimoga		205.0	38.0	167.0
5. Udipi		205.0	86.3	118.7
6. Bangalore North		205.0	151.2	53.8
7. Dharwar North		205.0	75.5	129.5
8. Kanara		205.0	128.0	77.0
9. Mangalore		205.0	78.4	126.6
10. Chikballapur		205.0	21.9	183.1
11. Chikkodi (SC)		205.0	67.7	137.3
12. Chamarajanagar (SC)		205.0	92.5	112.5
13. Mysore		205.0	105.1	99.9
14. Raichur		205.0	83.6	121.4
15. Kanakapura		205.0	54.5	150.5
16. Bijapur		205.0	152.6	52.4
17. Bangalore South		205.0	116.9	88.1
18. Gulabaraga		205.0	0.8	204.2
19. Mandya		205.0	84.5	120.5
20. Chitradurga		205.0	127.6	77.4
21. Bagalkot		205.0	173.6	31.4
22. Chikmagalur		205.0	126.6	78.4
23. Kolar (SC)		205.0	154.6	50.4
24. Hassan		105.0	65.0	40.0
25. Bidar (SC)		205.0	166.9	38.1
26. Koppal		205.0	110.9	94.1
27. Davangere		205.0	84.6	120.4
28. Dharwar South		205.0	86.2	118.8
State Total		5640.0	2831.0	2809.0

1	2	3	4	5
State : Kerala (LS)				
1. Ottapalam (SC)		205.0	50.8	154.2
2. Thrissoor (Trichur)		205.0	46.8	158.2
3. Ponnani		205.0	59.2	145.8
4. Chirayinkil		205.0	106.1	98.9
5. Tirvandrum		205.0	62.1	142.9
6. Quilon (Kollam)		205.0	94.1	110.9
7. Mavelikara		205.0	90.1	114.3
8. Alappuzha		205.0	87.7	117.3
9. Channanore (Kannur)		205.0	42.9	162.1
10. Manjeri		205.0	66.1	138.9
11. Ernakulam		205.0	73.3	131.7
12. Badagara		205.0	21.9	183.1
13. Kottayam		205.0	67.9	137.1
14. Adoor (SC)		205.0	62.4	142.6
15. Mukundapuram		205.0	73.9	131.1
16. Idukki		205.0	84.9	120.1
17. Calicut (Kozhikode)		205.0	30.8	174.2
18. Kasaragod		205.0	65.4	139.6
19. Muvattupuzha		205.0	56.2	148.8
20. Palakkad		205.0	112.0	93.0
State Total		4100.0	1355.2	2744.8

State : Madhya Pradesh (LS)

1. Rajgarh		200.0	171.8	28.2
2. Sarangarh (SC)		205.0	153.3	51.7
3. Jhabua (ST)		205.0	122.2	82.8
4. Chindwara		205.0	193.0	12.0
5. Mandla (ST)		205.0	181.2	23.8
6. Kanker (ST)		205.0	93.6	111.4
7. Gwalior		205.0	96.0	109.0
8. Baster (ST)		205.0	86.2	118.8
9. Guna		205.0	201.7	3.3
10. Raipur		205.0	114.9	90.1
11. Betul		205.0	104.4	100.6
12. Morena (SC)		205.0	115.0	90.0
13. Bhind		205.0	94.2	110.8
14. Rajanadgaon		205.0	205.0	0.0
15. Bilaspur (SC)		205.0	150.9	54.1
16. Ujjain(SC)		205.0	103.2	101.8
17. Janjgir		205.0	113.9	91.1

1	2	3	4	5
18. Durg		105.0	104.2	0.8
19. Damoh		205.0	170.4	34.6
20. Indore		205.0	11.0	194.0
21. Balaghat		205.0	151.9	53.1
22. Mandsaur		205.0	164.3	40.7
23. Jabalpur		205.0	131.8	73.2
24. Seoni		205.0	167.6	37.4
25. Khargaon		205.0	116.4	88.6
26. Sarguja (ST)		205.0	142.0	63.0
27. Raigarh(ST)		205.0	161.0	44.0
28. Hoshangabad		205.0	142.0	63.0
29. Sagar (SC)		205.0	68.0	137.0
30. Rewa		205.0	146.0	59.0
31. Sidhi (ST)		205.0	67.7	137.3
32. Satna		205.0	130.5	74.5
33. Dhar (ST)		205.0	135.6	69.4
34. Khandwa		205.0	156.6	48.4
35. Khajuraho		205.0	95.7	109.3
36. Bhopal		205.0	156.6	48.4
37. Shajapur(SC)		205.0	122.6	82.4
38. Mahasamund		205.0	203.2	1.8
39. Vidisha		205.0	121.6	83.4
40. Shahdol (ST)		205.0	109.8	95.2
State Total		8095.0	5277.0	2818.0

State : Maharashtra (LS)

1. Baramati		200.0	16.2	183.8
2. Ahmad Nagar		200.0	180.8	19.2
3. Satara		205.0	71.3	133.7
4. Dhule (ST)		205.0	65.4	139.6
5. Karad		205.0	69.4	135.6
6. Rajapur		205.0	32.6	172.4
7. Mombay South		205.0	204.5	0.5
8. Bombay North West		205.0	7.0	198.0
9. Pune		205.0	13.2	191.8
10. Kolhapur		205.0	91.7	113.3
11. Nandurbar (ST)		205.0	138.6	66.4
12. Osmanabad (SC)		205.0	205.0	0.0
13. Jalgaon		205.0	66.1	138.9
14. Ichalkaranji		205.0	69.6	135.4
15. Ramtek		105.0	101.5	3.5

1	2	3	4	5
16. Sangli		205.0	65.1	139.9
17. Latur		205.0	60.0	145.0
18. Yavatmal		205.0	23.2	181.8
19. Chandrapur		205.0	0.0	205.0
20. Hingoli		205.0	106.6	98.4
21. Wardha		205.0	112.7	92.3
22. Dahanu (ST)		205.0	142.0	63.0
23. Pandharpur (SC)		205.0	57.6	147.4
24. Kopargaon		205.0	189.0	16.0
25. Nagpur		205.0	205.0	0.0
26. Nanded		205.0	149.6	55.4
27. Nasik		205.0	116.7	88.3
28. Kolaba		205.0	204.0	1.0
29. Khed		205.0	20.9	184.1
30. Bhandara		205.0	157.0	48.0
31. Jalna		205.0	128.2	76.8
32. Washim		205.0	180.7	24.3
33. Parbhani		205.0	146.9	58.1
34. Amravati		205.0	65.1	139.9
35. Bombay North Central		205.0	201.0	4.0
36. Buldhana (SC)		205.0	129.7	75.3
37. Thane		205.0	83.0	122.0
38. Malegaon (ST)		205.0	59.4	145.6
39. Bombay North East		205.0	42.3	162.7
40. Sholapur		205.0	74.4	130.6
41. Bombay North		205.0	200.0	5.0
42. Ratnagiri		205.0	70.0	135.0
43. Erandol		205.0	193.9	11.1
44. Akola		205.0	198.9	6.1
45. Aurangabad		205.0	122.0	83.0
46. Chimur		205.0	10.0	195.0
47. Bombay South Central		205.0	200.0	5.0
48. Beed		205.0	61.1	143.9
State Total :		9730.0	5108.9	4621.1

State : Manipur (LS)

1. Outer Manipur (ST)		205.0	151.9	53.1
2. Inner Manipur		205.0	143.5	61.5
State Total :		410.0	295.4	114.6

1	2	3	4	5
State : Meghalaya (LS)				
1 Tura		205.0	108.3	96.7
2. Shillong		205.0	0.0	205.0
State Total :		410.0	108.3	301.7

State : Mizoram (LS)				
1. Mizoram		205.0	120.0	85.0
State Total :		205.0	120.0	85.0

State : Nagaland (LS)				
1 Nagaland		205.0	105.0	100.0
State Total		205.0	105.0	100.0

State: Orissa (LS)				
1. Keonjhar (ST)		205.0	205.0	0.0
2. Mayurbhanj (ST)		200.0	131.4	68.6
3. Jajpur (SC)		205.0	75.3	129.7
4. Koraput (ST)		205.0	99.8	105.2
5. Nauarangpur (ST)		205.0	20.3	184.7
6. Kalahandi		205.0	0.0	205.0
7. Jagatsinghpur		205.0	9.9	195.1
8. Samabalapur		205.0	165.0	40.0
9. Cuttack		205.0	63.3	141.7
10. Balasore		205.0	146.0	59.0
11. Bolangir		205.0	33.3	171.7
12. Berhampur		205.0	204.8	0.2
13. Phulbani (SC)		205.0	27.2	177.8
14. Deogarh		205.0	0.0	205.0
15. Bhubaneswar		205.0	45.7	159.7
16. Puri		205.0	13.3	191.7
17. Aska		205.0	205.0	0.0
18. Sundargarh (ST)		205.0	61.5	143.5
19. Kendrapara		205.0	68.5	136.5
20. Denkanal		205.0	116.3	88.7
21. Bhadark (SC)		105.0	68.7	36.3
State Total :		4200.0	1760.3	2439.7

State : Punjab (LS)				
1. Julandhar		205.0	190.7	14.3
2. Amritsar		205.0	199.9	5.1
3. Taran Taran		205.0	205.0	0.0
4. Sangrur		205.0	91.3	113.7
5. Gurdaspur		205.0	205.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
6. Faridkot		205.0	204.5	0.5
7. Bhatinda		205.0	152.8	52.2
8. Ludhiana		205.0	153.2	51.8
9. Ferozepur		205.0	205.0	0.0
10. Phillaur (SC)		205.0	174.5	30.5
11. Hoshiarpur		205.0	103.8	101.2
12. Ropar (SC)		205.0	101.2	103.8
13. Patiala		205.0	29.3	175.70
State Total :		2665.0	2016.2	648.8

State : Rajasthan (LS)				
1. Jodhpur		205.0	70.8	134.2
2. Ganganagar (SC)		205.0	169.4	35.6
3. Jaipur		205.0	41.3	163.7
4. Sikar		205.0	62.8	142.2
5. Jahunjhunu		205.0	96.6	108.4
6. Banswara (ST)		205.0	97.2	107.8
7. Bayana (SC)		205.0	60.3	144.7
8. Kota		205.0	103.6	101.4
9. Barmer		205.0	104.0	101.0
10. Udaipur		205.0	131.5	73.5
11. Sawai Madhopur (ST)		205.0	60.5	144.5
12. Pali		205.0	107.7	97.3
13. Salumber (ST)		205.0	73.0	132.0
14. Jalore (SC)		205.0	118.8	86.2
15. Nagaur		205.0	115.6	89.4
16. Dausa		205.0	34.6	170.4
17. Tonk (SC)		205.0	127.2	77.9
18. Jhalawar		205.0	94.7	110.3
19. Ajmer		205.0	132.8	72.2
20. Churu		205.0	117.9	87.1
21. Bikaner		205.0	152.0	53.0
22. Alwar		205.0	132.0	72.2
23. Chittoragarh		205.0	76.2	128.8
24. Bharatpur		205.0	130.6	74.4
25. Bhilwara		205.0	126.5	78.5
State Total:		5125.0	2538.3	2586.7

State : Sikkim (LS)				
1. Sikkim		205.0	155.5	49.5
State Total :		205.0	155.5	49.5

1	2	3	4	5
State : Tamil Nadu (LS)				
1. Vellore	205.0	111.5	93.5	
2. Palani	205.0	76.4	128.6	
3. Tiruchirapalli	205.0	80.3	124.7	
4. Tenkasi (SC)	205.0	41.3	163.7	
5. Vandavasi	205.0	113.7	91.3	
6. Sri Porumbuddur (SC)	205.0	90.9	114.1	
7. Sivaganga	205.0	119.6	85.4	
8. Nagarcoil	205.0	174.4	30.6	
9. Rasipuram (SC)	205.0	100.0	105.0	
10. Tirunelveli	205.0	137.7	67.3	
11. Tirupattur	205.0	88.2	116.8	
12. Arakkonam	205.0	109.6	95.4	
13. Salem	205.0	100.0	105.4	
14. Coimbatore	205.0	153.6	51.4	
15. Nilgiris	205.0	108.6	96.4	
16. Ramanathapuram	205.0	46.3	158.7	
17. Krishnagiri	205.0	102.5	102.5	
18. Thanjavur	205.0	64.3	140.7	
19. Karur	205.0	70.0	135.0	
20. Chidambaram (SC)	205.0	54.1	150.9	
21. Cuddalore	205.0	48.6	156.4	
22. Madras South	205.0	143.0	62.0	
23. Tiruchendur	205.0	31.5	173.5	
24. Madras Central	205.0	0.0	205.0	
25. Perambalur (SC)	205.0	78.1	126.9	
26. Chengalpattu	205.0	116.4	88.6	
27. Tindivanam	205.0	105.9	99.1	
28. Sivakasi	205.0	154.0	51.0	
29. Cobichettipalayam	205.0	175.3	29.7	
30. Tiruchengode	205.0	184.5	20.5	
31. Madras North	205.0	48.9	156.1	
32. Madurai	205.0	106.3	98.7	
33. Dharampuri	205.0	28.7	176.3	
34. Nagapathinam (SC)	205.0	105.0	100.0	
35. Dindigul	205.0	26.0	179.0	
36. Pollachi (SC)	205.0	146.5	58.5	
37. Pudukkottai	5.0	5.0	0.0	
38. Periyakulam	205.0	115.5	89.5	
39. Mayiladuturai	205.0	94.0	111.0	
40. Madras Central	100.0	0.0	100.0	
States Total :	7895.0	3656.2	4238.8	

1	2	3	4	5
State : Tirpura (LS)				
1. Tripura East (ST)	205.0	60.9	144.1	
2. Tripura West	205.0	56.6	148.4	
State Total :	410.0	117.5	292.5	
State : Uttar Pradesh (LS)				
1. Rampur	205.0	98.1	106.9	
2. Moradabad	205.0	111.2	93.8	
3. Lalganj	205.0	89.6	115.6	
4. Meerut	200.0	169.4	30.6	
5. Sitapur	205.0	93.2	111.8	
6. Gonda	205.0	128.7	76.3	
7. Tehri Garhwal	205.0	56.4	148.6	
8. Rae Bareli	155.0	100.5	54.5	
9. Bahraich	205.0	104.4	100.6	
10. Banasgaon (SC)	205.0	146.9	58.1	
11. Bilhaur	205.0	162.7	42.3	
12. Deoria	205.0	89.7	115.3	
13. Phulpur	205.0	151.9	53.1	
14. Khalilabad	205.0	66.7	138.3	
15. Garhwal	205.0	78.2	126.8	
16. Pratapgarh	205.0	162.7	42.3	
17. Almora	205.3	161.6	43.3	
18. Mathura	205.0	186.8	18.2	
19. Khiri/Lakhimpur	205.0	124.4	80.6	
20. Aligarh	205.0	168.7	36.3	
21. Ghosi	205.0	104.9	100.1	
22. Fatehpur	105.0	77.2	27.8	
23. Budaun	205.0	174.2	30.8	
24. Saharanpur	205.0	162.4	42.6	
25. Baghpat	205.0	184.0	21.0	
26. Muzzaffarnagar	205.0	110.0	95.0	
27. Amethi	205.0	116.6	88.4	
28. Gorakhpur	205.0	173.8	31.2	
29. Jhansi	205.0	135.6	69.4	
30. Agra	205.0	170.8	34.2	
31. Unnao	205.0	137.6	67.4	
32. Pdrauna	205.0	62.0	143.0	
33. Mirzapur	205.0	132.4	72.6	
34. Khurja (SC)	205.0	77.1	127.9	
35. Farrukhabad	205.0	131.6	73.4	
36. Jalaun (SC)	105.0	44.2	60.8	
37. Ballia	205.0	127.5	77.5	

1	2	3	4	5
38. Kaiserganj		205.0	93.1	111.9
39. Jaunpur		205.0	97.4	107.6
40. Pilibhit		205.0	170.9	34.1
41. Bareilly		205.0	204.3	0.7
42. Amroha		205.0	118.5	86.5
43. Salempur		205.0	114.2	90.8
44. Ghazipur		205.0	95.0	110.0
45. Hardwar (SC)		205.0	156.1	48.9
46. Ghatampur (SC)		205.0	156.5	48.5
47. Balrampur		205.0	142.7	62.3
48. Etah		205.0	87.2	117.8
49. Lucknow		205.0	140.4	64.6
50. Bijnore (SC)		205.0	143.8	61.2
51. Allahabad		205.0	153.1	51.9
52. Nainital		205.0	169.1	35.9
53. Misrikh (SC)		205.0	113.9	91.1
54. Aonla		205.0	204.4	0.6
55. Chail (SC)		205.0	124.8	80.2
56. Azamgarh		205.0	87.7	117.3
57. Sultanpur		205.0	138.5	66.5
58. Barabanki (SC)		205.0	64.6	140.4
59. Banda		205.0	115.3	89.7
60. MohanlalGanj (SC)		205.0	159.7	45.3
61. Varanasi		205.0	205.0	0.0
62. Machhlishahr		205.0	132.2	72.8
63. Shajahanpur		205.0	177.8	27.2
64. Mainpuri		205.0	149.4	55.6
65. Basti (SC)		205.0	67.9	137.1
66. Robertsganj (SC)		205.0	164.6	40.4
67. Kanpur		205.0	110.1	94.9
68. Firozabad (SC)		205.0	142.6	62.4
69. Domariaganj		205.0	87.5	117.5
70. Hapur		205.0	111.9	93.1
71. Kannauj		205.0	141.3	63.7
72. Faizabad		205.0	106.2	98.8
73. Sambhal		205.0	125.4	79.6
74. Saidpur (SC)		205.0	51.7	153.3
75. Kairana		205.0	105.6	99.4
76. Chandauli		205.0	205.0	0.0
77. Akbarpur (SC)		205.0	116.5	88.5
78. Hardoi (SC)		205.0	78.7	126.3
79. Hamir Pur		205.0	55.9	149.1
80. Jalesar		205.0	92.0	113.0
81. Hathras (SC)		205.0	181.7	23.3
82. Shahabad		205.0	103.6	101.4

1	2	3	4	5
83. Maha Rajganj		205.0	135.4	69.6
84. Bulandshehr		205.0	115.1	89.9
85. Etawa		205.0	137.5	67.5
State Total :		17170.0	10725.5	6444.5

State : West Bengal (LS)

1. Behrampur		205.0	107.5	97.5
2. Balurghat (SC)		205.0	166.7	38.3
3. Bankura		205.0	32.4	172.6
4. Arambagh		205.0	21.9	183.1
5. Malda		205.0	84.3	120.7
6. Katwa		205.0	50.5	154.4
7. Diamond Harbour		205.0	66.9	138.1
8. Midnapore		205.0	139.8	65.2
9. Jahargram (ST)		205.0	119.8	85.2
10. Murshidabad		205.0	76.9	128.1
11. Joynagar (SC)		205.0	96.9	108.1
12. Tamluk		205.0	114.8	90.2
13. Ulberia		205.0	65.7	139.3
14. Panskura		205.0	141.2	63.8
15. Calcutta N.E.		205.0	0.0	205.0
16. Cooch Behar (SC)		205.0	63.3	141.7
17. Burdwan		205.0	65.8	139.2
18. Jalpaiguri		205.0	120.8	84.2
19. Alipurduars (ST)		205.0	115.0	90.0
20. Raiganj		205.0	181.0	24.0
21. Jangipur		205.0	78.2	126.8
22. Barasat		205.0	195.2	9.8
23. Bolpur		205.0	122.2	82.8
24. Dum Dum		205.0	172.0	33.0
25. Nabadwip (SC)		205.0	0.0	205.0
26. Jadavpur		205.0	85.5	199.5
27. Howrah		205.0	103.5	101.5
28. Calcutta South		205.0	0.0	205.0
29. Birbhum (SC)		205.0	87.6	117.4
30. Contai		205.0	120.9	84.1
31. Darjeeling		205.0	160.0	45.0
32. Vishnupur (SC)		205.0	101.8	103.2
33. Krishnagar		205.0	0.0	205.0
34. Hooghly (W.B.)		205.0	40.8	164.2
35. Calcutta N.W.		200.0	0.0	200.0
36. Mathurapur (SC)		205.0	100.2	104.8
37. Serampore		205.0	73.8	131.2
38. Asansol		205.0	17.3	187.7

1	2	3	4	5
39. Basirhat		205.0	146.9	58.1
40. Barrackpore		205.0	135.3	69.7
41. Durgapur (SC)		205.0	40.5	164.5
42. Purulia		205.0	45.3	159.7
43. Calcutta South		100.0	0.0	100.0
State Total:		8705.0	3658.2	5046.8

State : A&N Islands (LS)

1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	205.0	103.3	101.7
State Total :		205.0	103.3

State : Chandigarh (LS)

1. Chandigarh	205.0	109.2	95.8
State Total :		205.0	109.2

State : D&N Haveli (LS)

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	205.0	67.7	137.3
State Total :		205.0	67.7

State : Daman & Diu (LS)

S. No.	Constituency	1993-94 to 1995-96		
		Release by G.O.I	Expenditure Incurred	Amount remaining Unutilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Daman & Diu	205.0	95.0	110.0
State Total :		205.0	95.0	110.0

State : Delhi (LS)

1. East Delhi	205.0	32.4	172.6
2. Karol Bagh (SC)	205.0	70.9	134.1
3. Delhi Sadar	205.0	24.2	180.8
4. Outer Delhi	205.0	105.0	100.0
5. New Delhi	205.0	0.0	205.0
6. South Delhi	5.0	0.0	5.0
State Total :		1030.0	232.5

State : Lakshadweep (LS)

1. Lakshadweep (ST)	205.0	2.1	202.9
State Total :		205.0	2.1

1	2	3	4	5
State : Pondicherry (LS)				
1. Pondicherry		205.0	4.7	200.3
State Total :		205.0	4.7	200.3

[English]

Employment Opportunities

2349. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new employment opportunities envisaged to be created during 1993-94 and 1994-95 under the new economic policy and actual number of employment created during this period;

(b) whether these figures match with the projections; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to achieve the target in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c). The employment strategy of the eighth Plan envisaged creation of additional employment opportunities of the order of 8.5 million per annum, on an average, through faster growth or sectors and sub-sectors with high employment intensity.

Estimates of employment and unemployment are made on the basis of the quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by NSSO. The latest survey relates to the year 1993-94 and estimates based on this are yet to be finalised. Annual estimates for the years between successive quinquennial surveys and projection for 1994-95 have been made on the basis of certain forecasting methodology. However, it is felt that, while useful for forecasting, these estimates are not sufficiently reliable for assessing the actual progress in employment generation for a past period.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power in Delhi

2350. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
SHRI PINAKI MISRA :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated demand of Power in Delhi during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 year-wise and the quantum of power likely to be generated in Delhi till the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number and names of sanctioned projects for Government and non-Government sectors of power projects pertaining to Delhi are under consideration of the Government and the cost-escalation in each project;

(c) the names of the places identified for the establishment of Hydro-Power projects in Delhi;

(d) the estimated cost thereof and the likely profit as a result thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to overcome the Power crisis in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The requirement and availability of power in Delhi for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 (April to June, 1996) was as follows :

	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)
1994-95	12205	12076
1995-96	13280	13145
1996-97 (April to June, 96)	3585	3508

(b) No generation project has been finally sanctioned, though expressions of interest have been received for two private power projects (i) Bawana Gas Combined Cycle Power Project (400/450 MW) and the (ii) New Delhi Thermal Power Project (300 MW).

(c) There is no proposal for setting up a hydro power project in Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To improve the power supply position in Delhi, DESU has been advised to maximise power generation at its stations, strengthen its T and D System, check pilferage, reduce T and D losses, have better demand/loan management and observe and enforce energy conservation measures. Additional allocation of power from Central Power Generating stations has also been made to Delhi for meeting its increased load demand in the summer months.

[English]

Compact CPWD Enquiry Office

2351. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for construction of a compact CPWD Enquiry Office building in North Avenue, New Delhi so that the Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers and other responsible persons of Civil, Furniture and Electrical wings can be contacted under one roof by the Members of Parliament residing in North Avenue and adjoining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) of the question is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (d). The CPWD are formulating a proposal for a compact CPWD Enquiry Office and quarters for essential maintenance staff at North Avenue. The proposal has not yet been submitted for consideration of the Government.

The existing guidelines covering Lutyen's Bungalow Zone within which North Avenue falls, do not permit any new construction in the Zone. Relaxation of the guidelines would be required if the proposal, on which the CPWD is working, is to be sanctioned. It is not possible to indicate, at this stage, the time within which a decision would be taken.

Modern Food Industry Limited

2352. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry had been conducted by C.B.I. in respect of Modern Food Industry Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the amount involved therein;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the said report; and

(d) if so, the names of officials involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) to (d). The C.B.I. had registered a case and, after investigation, had recommended initiation of departmental proceedings against an officer of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited for allegedly taking a bribe of Rs. 5,000. The charge levelled against the officer was established in the inquiry and consequently, he was dismissed from service by the competent authority.

[Translation]

Diesel Outlets

2353. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licences issued retail diesel outlets in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh from 1st April, 1995 till date;

(b) the persons among general and Scheduled Castes Category to whom these licences have been issued, respectively;

(c) whether licences have been issued as per the quota fixed for Scheduled Castes;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which licences quota will be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Only one Letter of Intent has been issued by the oil company for opening of a retail outlet dealership in Fatehpur District of Uttar Pradesh from April, 1995 till date. This is under 'Open' category.

(d) to (e). Reservation quota for different sections of the society is maintained on State oasis.

[English]

Waiving Rent Arrears

2354. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have waived rent arrears of some of the VIPs residing in Government Bungalows;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof;

(c) the amount of rent arrears outstanding against VIPs in Delhi as on 1st June, 1996; and

(d) by when the outstanding arrears of amount would be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). The relevant information for the last one year is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The amount of the rent arrears outstanding against VIPs as on 30th June, 1996 is Rs. 1.7 crores.

(d) Demand letters to the VIPs against whom the rent arrears are outstanding are issued from time to time. Recovery proceedings have been/are being initiated against the defaulters for recovery of dues under the PP Act.

STATEMENT

Cases of Rent waivers of VIPs residing in Government Bungalows

S. No.	Name and Accommodation No.	Reasons and justification for waiver of rent
1	2	3
1.	Sh. B.N. Pandey 1, Lodi Estate	Allotment of the Bungalow No. 1, Lodi Estate w.e.f. 24.12.94 has been regularised on payment of normal licence fee instead of damages charges, since

1	2	3
		Shri Pandey is a freedom fighter and does not own a house in Delhi.
2.	Sh. D.N. Dwivedi 1-B, Maulana Azad Road	Shri Dwivedi after demitting the office as Addl. Solicitor Genl. of India could not vacate the accommodation during the stipulated period due to his personal problems. He has been allowed to retain the accommodation beyond the stipulated period on the recommendations of former Prime Minister.
3.	Pt. Ravi Shankar 95, Lodi Estate	Pt. Ravi Shankar ceased to be MP (RS) on 11.5.92. He was required to vacate the accommodation by 11.6.92. He requested for retention of the accommodation in his capacity as an eminent artist. Competent Authority allowed to retain the accommodation w.e.f. 11.6.92 to 6.10.95 on payment of normal licence fee instead of damages charges.
4.	Dr. (Mrs.) R.K. Vajpayee, DI/17, Bharti Nagar	Accommodation has been regularised for her life time in her capacity as a freedom fighter.

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund

2355. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) has recently advanced a loan to the Government of India for system improvement projects and small hydro-power systems in various States;

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

(c) the terms and conditions thereof;

(d) whether the Government of India and the Rural Electrification Corporation have charged enhanced rate of interest from the beneficiary States/agencies in relation to the OECF interest; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). Government of India, which has to absorb the foreign exchange risk has made available the earlier OECF loan for the first such project of REC at a rate of interest of 12% per annum repayable in 15 years including a moratorium period of 5 years.

Apart from the OECF loan, REC provides funds to State Electricity Boards and Cooperative Societies for implementation of various RE programmes under Cooperative, Dalit Bastis, Village Electrification and Pumpset Energisation. The lending for these programmes is based on varying rates of interest involving cross-subsidisation, as a result of which REC operates on very low margins. Moreover, the risk of recoveries of loans by REC is high as repayment period have a long spread without any effective guarantee for timely repayment.

Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project

2356. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign assistance was made available for Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project in West Bengal;

(b) total cost of project as on January 1, 1990 and the revised estimate cost at present; and

(c) the name of the consultancy group attached to Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan have agreed to provide a total loan assistance of 35.728 Million yen (27,069 Million Yen for Unit 1 and 2 and 8659 Million Yen for unit 3) to finance the construction of Units 1, 2 and 3 (3x210 MW) of Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project.

(b) The Bakreshwar Project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in July, 1993, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3052.53 crores with the project consisting of 5x210 MW units. The latest estimated costs for Units 1, 2 and 3 are Rs. 2754.55 crores and Rs. 911.32 crores respectively.

(c) M/s Development Consultants Ltd., Calcutta, India and M/s EPDC International, Japan, are, respectively, the Indian Consultants and the review consultants for Units 1, 2 and 3 of this Project.

Petroleum Gas Bottling Plants

2357. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has decided to set up four liquefied petroleum gas bottling plants in Southern States;

(b) if so, the total cost involved therein;

(c) the places where these plants are likely to be set up; and

(d) by what time the work on these plants are to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). The details of the LPG bottling plants being set up by Indian Oil Corporation in the Southern States are as under. The project cost of these plants is estimated at about Rs. 163.55 crores.

State	Location	Date by which the work Started/will start
Andhra Pradesh	1. Cuddapah	Aug., 1994
Andhra Pradesh	2. Cherlapally (Secunderabad)	April, 1996
Kerala	3. Quilon	Feb., 1995
Tamil Nadu	4. Madras (Ennore)	30 months from Land Takeover/Board Approval.
Tamil Nadu	5. Madurai	April, 1996
Tamil Nadu	6. Trichi	Feb., 1994
Tamil Nadu	7. Mayiladuthurai	July, 1996

Clearance to Power Project

2358. SHRI PINAKI MISRA :
SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI :
SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM :
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects pending with the Union Government for clearance, State-wise and Project-wise;

(b) the number out of them, are State-owned, Centrally-assisted and joint ventures;

(c) the number out of them proposed with foreign collaboration;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the reasons for the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). Detailed Project Reports for 14 Private Sector Projects and 15 State and Central Sector projects have been received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for accord of Techno Economic Clearance. The details of these projects are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e). For according the techno-economic clearance to these projects, CEA has sought details of other clearances/inputs. These include statutory and other clearances from the State and Central agencies, additional information on project costs and financial packages, fuel and other linkages, environment clearance etc.

STATEMENT

List of Power Projects under examination by the Central Electricity Authority for accord of techno-economic clearance.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
<i>State/Central Sector Schemes (as on 30.6.1996)</i>		
Hydro		
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	New Ganderbal HEP	3x15
2.	Parkhachik Panikhar St. I and St. II HEP	5x12
3.	Uri HEP St. II (Ph. I) (PDC. J and K Govt.)	4x70
Maharashtra		
1.	Chikaldara HEP (Pumped Storage Scheme)	2x200
Orissa		
1.	Sindol HEP	320
Thermal		
Gujarat		
1.	Ghoga Lignite TPS (GPCL)	2x120
2.	Pipavav GTPP (GPCL)	615
3.	Coastal TPS (GPCL)	1000
Maharashtra		
1.	Uran GTPP Extn. (MSEB)	400
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Simhadri TPS (NTPC)	2x500
2.	Hyderabad Metro CCGT St. I (NTPC)	650
Karnataka		
1.	Yelanka DGPP Extn. (KEB)	2x23.4
Eastern Region		
1.	Maithon R/B TPS (DVC)	4x250
2.	Mejia TPS - II (DVC)	2x210
3.	Talchar STPP-II (NTPC)	4x500

1	2	3
<i>Private Sector Schemes (for which DPR have been received) (as on 30.06.1996)</i>		
Hydro		
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Karcham Wangtoo HEP (M/s. Jai Prakash India Ltd.)	4x250
2.	Malana HEP (M/s. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mill)	2x43
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Vishnuprayag HEP (M/s. DIL)	4x100
2.	Srinagar HEP (M/s. Duncans India Ltd.)	5x66
Thermal		
Haryana		
1.	Yamunanagar TPS (M/s. Yamunanagar Power Co. Ltd.) (Foreign participation)	2x350
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Rosa TPP (Ph. I) (M/s. Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.)	2x250
Gujarat		
1.	Jamnagar (Near Sikka) TPP Ph-I (M/s. Reliance Power Ltd.)	2x250
2.	Surat Lignite TPP (M/s. GIPCL)	2x125
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Korba (West) TPP Extn. (M/s. India Thermal Power Ltd. promoted by M/s. MUKAND Ltd.)	2x210
2.	Korba (East) TPS (M/s. Daewoo Power (India Ltd.) (Foreign participation)	2x525
Maharashtra		
1.	Patalganga CCPP (M/s. Reliance Patalganga Power Pvt. Ltd.)	410
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Vizag TPS (Hinduja National Power Corpn. Ltd. promoted by M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd. India and M/s. National Power BLC U.K.) (Joint venture)	2x520
2.	Ramagundam Extn. (M/s. BPL Power Project (A.P. Ltd.)	2x260
Orissa		
1.	Dubri TPP (M/s. Kalina Power Corpn. Ltd.) (Joint Venture)	2x250

Production of Meat

2359. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of meat is increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the quantum of beef/veal, kine, mutton and chevon for the last three years;

(c) the age group of each species of animals being slaughtered/killed;

(d) the percentage of their slaughter as compared to world average; and

(e) the ratio of animals required in relation to human being for ecological balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b). As per Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), estimates of different types of meat production for the year 1992 to 1994 are given in the Statement- I enclosed.

(c) The age of slaughter of animals is governed by the Animal Preservation Act of different States.

(d) Based on the Food and Agriculture Organisation's estimates, the percentage of slaughter of animals India and World average is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

(e) As per the available information there are no fixed norms for the ration of animals in relation to human beings for ecological balance.

STATEMENT-I

Quantum of Meat produced category-wise during the last 3 years (1992-94).

Category of Meat	Quantity in 1000 MT		
	1992	1993	1994
Beef	1216	1276	1292
Buffalo meat	1182	1182	1204
Mutton and Lamb	167	169	171
Goat Meat	456	466	470
Pig Meat	160	149	166
Poultry Meat	382	406	440

Source : FAO Yearbook - Production Vol. 48 (1994).

STATEMENT-II

Percentage of Slaughter of Animals in India and World Average.

Species	Slaughter percentage	
	India	World Average
1	2	3
Cattle	6.50	18.52
Buffaloes	11.07	12.42

1	2	3
Sheep	31.80	42.42
Goat	39.72	41.52
Pigs	98.90	115.74

Source : FAO Year book - Production Vol. 48 (1994).

[Translation]

Piling up of Debris

2360. DR. BALIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for piling up of debris by the contractors of the Central Public Works Department/ employees in the Central Government Colonies particularly in Laxmibai Nagar;

(b) whether the outstanding bills of the concerned contractors are being passed without ensuring that the heaps of debris have been cleared;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for not clearing the heaps of debris till now; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the contractors and of officers of the Central Public Works Department responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The CPWD have reported that the malba generated on account of works of repair/maintenance entrusted to a contractor is got removed through the same contractor after completion of works. They have further reported that there is no piling up of debris by the CPWD contractors in Government colonies in Delhi, particularly in Laxmibai Nagar.

(b) The outstanding bills of the contractors are passed only after the contractor clears the debris from the site and a certificate to that effect is recorded by the Engineer-in-Charge in the Bill.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

[English]

MOU between Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan

2361. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a MOU was signed between the Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan for exploration of mutual benefit of Hydro potential in the river basins in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the share of each State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh was reached in September 1981 for mutual benefit of hydel potential in the river basins in Himachal Pradesh. In 1984, an agreement was signed between the two State Governments for investigation and execution of Kol Dam Hydel Project, which inter-alia provided for share of investment and benefits of each State as under :

	Capital	Benefits
Rajasthan	75%	63%
Himachal Pradesh	25%	37%

According to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the agreement fell through due to lack of response from Rajasthan with regard to firm availability of resources from their side. The Kol Dam Hydel Project is now intended to be executed in the private sector by Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Killing and Abduction in Doda

2362. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed/injured and abducted by the terrorists in Doda district during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 particularly in the month of June, 1996;

(b) the number of militants, civilians and personnels of security forces out of them;

(c) the number of times attacks and counter-attacks took place in the region during the period;

(d) the value of public and private property destroyed/looted and set on fire during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(e) whether the issue of these brutalities have been taken up with Human Rights Bodies;

(f) the response thereto;

(g) whether the Government propose to declare Doda as a disturbed district; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). As per information made available by the Government of Jammu and

Kashmir, the number of persons killed/injured/abducted in Doda district are indicated below :

	Killed			
	1993	1994	1995	1996 (upto June)
Militants	46	74	82	44
Civilians	84	109	129	85
Security force personnel	21	30	28	10

	Injured			
Civilians	88	112	24	87
Security force personnel	56	61	27	19

No. of persons abducted

	79	101	99	55
--	----	-----	----	----

13 civilians were killed and 5 abducted during the month of June, 1996.

(c) The total number of incidents of terrorist violence during the period is indicated below :

	1993	1994	1995	1996 (upto June)
	386	663	398	217

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) and (f). Efforts have been made on a continuing basis to expose the brutalities being committed by terrorists including foreign nationals/mercenaries, through diplomatic and other channels. These efforts have helped in creating better awareness of the situation in the State in various fora, including the manner in which externally sponsored terrorism is being used to spawn secessionist violence and stabilisation in the State.

(g) and (h). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government since such a measure is not considered to be warranted at this juncture.

Kerosene Allotment

2363. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quota of kerosene allotted to the State of Goa per month;

(b) the portion of this quota sold through fair price shops and the portion sold in the free market; and

(c) the rate fixed by Government for sale of Kerosene in fair price shops and open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) The monthly quota of kerosene for the State of Goa during 1996-7 is 2306 MTs.

(b) The Central Government makes bulk allocation of kerosene to States/UTs. Its retail distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The kerosene allocated by the Central Government is not meant for sale in the open market.

(c) The State Government fixes the prices of kerosene to be sold through fair price shops and to industries. The storage prices of domestic and industrial kerosene charged by oil companies exclusive of excise duty as on date are as under :

Domestic Kerosene	-	Rs. 2001.40 per KL.
Industrial Kerosene	-	Rs. 6518.63 per KL.

Under the Parallel Marketing Scheme, private parties are allowed to import and market kerosene at market-determined prices.

Encroachment

2364. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to the reply to Unstarred Question NO. 236 given on February 28, 1996 and state :

(a) whether the builders have encroached into colony developed by the house building societies on the land allotted by the DDA under lease programme;

(b) whether the builders in these areas have violated all norms of building bye-laws in connivance with MCD;

(c) if so, whether any complaints have been received by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and the survey made by the authorities so far; and

(e) the remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such violation of building bye-laws and of lease deed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (e). Complaints received for violation of building bye-laws are dealt with under the appropriate sections of DDA Act, 1957. During January to July'96, 90 cases were reported to DDA against the violation of building bye-laws in residential areas. Out of these, in 83 cases show-cause notices were issued and 18 cases have been disposed of as rectification has been done by the owners of the plots.

In 46 cases sealing/demolition orders have been passed and remaining cases are under process as per DDA Act, 1957.

Non-Implementation of Schemes

2365. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of the schemes recommended by Hon'ble Members of Parliament under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme have been assigned to the concerned District Magistrates;

(b) the person held responsible for not implementing in time the recommended works by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under the scheme and as a result of which there is cost escalation;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Member of Tenth Lok Sabha from the Palamau parliamentary constituency of Bihar had submitted the schemes for implementation to the District administration of Palamau and Garhwa alongwith the details of schemes, the amount and dates of recommendations;

(d) the reasons for not implementing the various schemes as recommended by the Hon'ble Member mentioned in 'C' above even before the election code of conduct came into effect; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b). As per the guidelines on MPLADS, each Member of Parliament can give a choice of works to the concerned District Collector who is to get them implemented through Government agencies in the district by following the established procedure. The District Collectors and the implementing agencies are accountable for the successful implementation of the works and also for proper use of funds under the scheme.

(c) Shri Ram Dev Ram, Member of Parliament of the 10th Lok Sabha from Palamau Parliamentary constituency had recommended schemes for implementation in the districts of Palamau and Garhwa. A total of Rs. 205 lakhs was released in respect of the Member of Parliament to the District Collector, Palamau district, out of which Rs. 65 lakhs were transferred to the District Collector, Garhwa on the recommendations of the MP, leaving the balance of Rs. 140 lakhs with Palamau district for implementation of the works recommended by the MP. The number of works recommended by the MP in the two districts alongwith

the dates of recommendation are given below :

Name of district	No. of works recommended	Date
Palamau	77	Prior to 28.1.96
	62	28.1.96
	2	30.1.96
	2	15.3.96
	5	14.1.95
Garhwa	1	27.1.95
	2	9.8.95
	1	10.9.95
	2	28.12.95
	24	10.1.96
	1	14.1.96
	1	24.1.96
	5	27.1.96
	1	23.2.96

The District Collector of Palamau district has reported that of the 77 schemes recommended prior to 28.1.96, 76 schemes were sanctioned and executed. One scheme could not be sanctioned as it was found to be not permissible under the guidelines. The 66 schemes recommended after 28.1.96 were also processed but further action could not be taken up due to imposition of Model Code of Conduct.

(d) The District Collector of Garhwa district reported that out of the 43 schemes submitted by the MP, 13 schemes have been implemented and the rest 29 schemes were processed but could not be implemented due to coming into force of the Model Code of Conduct for elections. The recommendations for one of the schemes was stopped by the MP himself.

(e) In view of the circumstances indicated above, there does not prima facie appear to be any cause for taking action.

[Translation]

Enhancement in Power Tariff

2366. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several State Electricity Boards have hiked the electricity charges in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such states and the percentage of hike announced by each board separately;

(c) whether this hike has been made in order to gain 3% dividend on the amount of capital investment made in the power sector;

(d) if so, whether these boards may not succeed to gain 3% dividend in future because of the prevailing corruption and their inefficiency; and

(e) if not, whether the plant load factor is 30% less as compared to 40% of power is lost because of transmission and distribution losses and thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating the percentage increase in the average cost of electricity in respect of various states in the country where electricity charges have been revised during 1995-96, is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The objective of the tariff revision, inter-alia, is to achieve 3% Rate of Return (ROR) after meeting all operating expenses, payment of interest on loan and depreciation provision. However, the extent of revision of tariff may not be sufficient in some of the Boards to achieve 3% ROR.

(d) No, Sir. The main reasons for Boards not achieving the prescribed 3% ROR, are due to inadequate revision of tariff, non-payment of Agriculture subsidy by State Governments of low tariff in agriculture, high T and D losses and low PLF due to ageing and inadequate maintenance of the plant.

(e) The names of State Electricity Boards which have PLF 30% less as compared to 76% PLF of NTPC during the year 1995-96 is given in Statement - II. The transmission and Distribution losses in the country for utilities were of the order of 20.85% during the year 1995-96. The States having Transmission and Distribution losses above 40% are J and K (42.9%) and Arunachal Pradesh (41%).

STATEMENT-I

Statement of Percentage increase in rates due to revision of tariff during 1995-96.

S.No.	Name of the States	Date of Revision of Tariff	Domestic	Commercial	Agriculture	Small Industries	Large Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.08.1995	21.98	25.18	(-) 75.25	18.91	19.64
2.	Himachal	1.11.1995	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1.07.1995	Nil	19.66	33.32	27.59	13.10
4.	Orissa	5.11.1995	Nil	13.51	Nil	16.94	18.14
5.	Punjab	20.8.1995	Nil	0.94	Nil	1.23	1.06
6.	Rajasthan	1.10.1995	Nil	4.49	Nil	9.89	9.91
7.	Goa	1.04.1995	Nil	26.25	Nil	Nil	4.44
8.	Nagaland	1.12.1995	81.82	100.00	36.36	108.33	Nil
9.	Sikkim	1.04.1995	6.67	63.16	28.46	33.29	22.97

STATEMENT-II

Name of SEBs/utilities which have PLF 30% less as compared to 76% PLF of NTPC.

Boards	PLF (%) during 1995-96
HSEB	42.8
UPSEB	47.4
BSEB	17.4
OSEB	21.2
WBSEB	34.5
D.P.L.	26.5
ASEB	28.6
All SEBs Average	58.1

[English]

Drinking Water

2367. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :
SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision of 40 litres of water per capita per day within a distance of 1.6 km in every habitation in the country particularly in Assam has been fulfilled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LPG Connections

2368. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had introduced a novel

scheme for allotment of cooking gas connections immediately to consumers on a deposit of Rs. 4000/-;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such cooking gas connections released upto March 31, 1996 under the scheme in each State/Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has introduced a scheme to release LPG connection on demand (Tatkal LPG connection). LPG connections are released to the following categories of applicants on demand (Tatkal) :

1. Physically handicapped persons.
2. Doctors under medical profession.
3. NRIs.
4. Staff of foreign nationality serving in embassies, consulates, trade commissioners.
5. Foreign nationals residing in India under valid visa.
6. Persons returning to India on transfer of residence basis.
7. Retired defence personnels within one year of their retirement.
8. Professionals namely, lawyers, doctors, Chartered Accountants, Chartered Engineers, Cost Accountants and Architects.
9. Any person who has booked his LPG connections more than one year ago.

A Tatkal connection shall be released against one-time payment of non-refundable lump-sum amount of Rs. 4000/-. The consumers under this scheme also shall pay normal/applicable security deposit for loaned equipment as is applicable for other doestic consumers. All Tatkal connections are issue in the name of individuals only. Tatkal connections are released with DBC facility.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

*Release of LPG connections under Tatkal Scheme
an on 31.3.1996.*

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of Connections released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2991
2.	Assam	6
3.	Bihar	63
4.	Goa	312
5.	Gujarat	6700
6.	Haryana	154
7.	Karnataka	2000
8.	Kerala	15940
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2866
10.	Maharashtra	8949
11.	Orissa	7
12.	Punjab	1813
13.	Rajasthan	3176
14.	Tamilnadu	7820
15.	Uttar Pradesh	192
16.	West Bengal	3057
Union Territories		
1.	Chandigarh	82
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
3.	Daman and Diu	2
4.	Delhi	460
5.	Pondicherry	180
Total		56771

Animal Husbandry

2369. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had provided/allocated funds to the Government of Bihar under integrated rural development programme for promotion of animal husbandry;

(b) if so, the allocation made during the last three years;

(c) the proper utilisation of these funds is monitored by the Government;

(d) whether the Government had received any complaints about the mismanagement and misappropriation of funds in the Animal Husbandry Department of Bihar;

(e) if so, whether the Government instituted any investigation; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programme with the objective to enable selected families in rural areas to cross poverty line. The programme aims at providing productive assets and inputs to the target group. The assets which could be in primary, secondary and tertiary sector are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit advanced by financial institutions. Thus, the programme covers a large no. of activities including those in the Animal Husbandry & Dairying Sector. The funds under IRDP are released to DRDAs directly, not to the State Government or any particular Department. Further, no separate allocation of funds is provided for promotion of Animal Husbandry under IRDP.

(b) to (f) Question does not arise in view of facts stated above.

[Translation]

Rural Development Schemes in Delhi

2370. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in National Capital Territory of Delhi included under the Rozgar Guarantee Yojana, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, Integrated Rural Development Programme and various such other schemes sponsored by the Union Government;

(b) the details of the allocated and actually utilised funds for implementation of these schemes and achievements in the matter of creating assets;

(c) the number of employment opportunities generated by it and benefits accrued so far and

(d) the number of proposals lying pending as on date and the reasons for their rejection/keeping them pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are the major employment programmes being implemented by the Centre in various States except National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP) and the scheme of Computerization of Land Records are being implemented in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Although Rs.29 lakhs and Rs.5 lakhs were allocated under ARWSP and RSP respectively during 1995-96 but the amount allocated was not released as there was not demand from the State

Government under the scheme of computerisation of Land Records, there was no allocation of funds during 1995-96. ARWSP, RSP and the scheme of computerisation of Land Records are not employment generation schemes. No proposal is pending for any of the schemes.

Use of Hindi in UPSC Examinations

2371. SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which relaxation to gives answer in Hindi is likely to be given in regard to two question papers in the limited Departmental competition examinations being organised by UPSC for promotion to the post of Section Officer from Assistant; and

(b) the rationale behind continuing English as a medium for the above examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) and (b). The option to answer three out of five question papers in the departmental examination either in Hindi or in English is already available. It has been further decided in consultation with the concerned Ministries and UPSC to allow all the candidates, except those of the Ministry of external affairs, the option to answer one more paper, namely, Nothing, Drafting and Precis writing, either in English or in Hindi. It has not been found feasible to allow the option to the candidates of Ministry of External Affairs because half of the total number of post of Section Officers of the Ministry of External Affairs are located in Missions abroad and ability to communicate in English is an important pre-requisite for them. As far the remaining paper on General Financial and Service Rules, it has not been found feasible to give the option to answer it in Hindi as some of the related reference books are not available in Hindi.

[English]

LPG Agency

2372. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any ceiling for supply of LPG by the distributor agency;

(b) whether LPG agencies are working and making supply of LPG more than the allotted number of consumers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more outlets in order to ease the situation and to avoid malpractices by the agencies; and

(e) if so, the details of programme chalked out in this regard in the Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

(a) The present Refill sale ceiling for LPG distributors in different cities/towns is as given below:

Towns/cities with population (based on 1991 census)	Revised Ceiling Per month
1. Bombay	10,000
2. Delhi	9,000
3. Madras/Calcutta and towns having population of over 40 lakhs.	8,000
4. Towns with 20 to 40 lacs	7,000
5. Towns with 10 to 20 lacs	6,000
6. Towns upto 10 lakhs	5,000

(b) to (c). There are a few distributors who are operating above the ceiling limit fixed for different markets. Such markets are restructured and efforts are made to set up more LPG distributorships in these markets subject to availability of product. Government has approved LPG Marketing Plan 1994-95 containing 1191 LPG distributorships all over the country, including 64 distributorship proposals for Gujarat.

Growth Rate

2373. SHRI SANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had fixed the growth target for industrial and agricultural sector in the country particularly in the State of Gujarat for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) if so, the achievements made in this regard;

(c) the target fixed for growth rate for industrial and agricultural sector in the year 1996-97; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d). The Targets of sectoral growth rates consistent with the output targets for the economy are fixed by the Planning Commission for the country as a whole and as an average for the five year period of the Plan and not State-wise or year-wise. The projected growth rates for the Eighth Plan period (1992-97) for Agriculture sector, measured in terms of the gross value added is 3.1 per cent per annum. The same for "Industry" sector comprising (i) Mining and Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing (iii) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and

(iv) Construction is 7.0 per cent per annum. Gross value added in Agriculture increased by 4.9 per cent in 1994-95 as per the Quick Estimates and 2.4 per cent in 1995-96 as per Revised Advance Estimates. The corresponding figures for the "Industry" sector are 8.3 per cent and 11.7 per cent respectively.

International Finance Corporation

2374. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Houston Energy will set up a \$95 million power plant in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plan was finalised with the International Finance Corporation to provide long term financing;

(d) if so, the time by which work on this project is likely to be started; and

(e) the annual estimated production of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

LGP Connections

2375. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections released during the last three years in Banda and Fatehpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the cases of under weight gas in cylinders and black marketing of cylinders have been registered in these districts during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The number of LPG connections released during the last three years in Banda and Fatehpur districts of Uttar Pradesh is as below:

District	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Banda	684	2519	560
Fatehpur	600	871	203

(b) to (d). There are clearly laid down procedures to ensure correctness of the weight of LPG cylinders at the bottling plants. All LPG dealers are also under instructions to ensure checking of each and every cylinder for correct weight prior to delivery to the customers premises. As per records maintained by the LPG Marketing Companies, No Complaints regarding under-weight cylinders and black marketing of LPG cylinders has been received by them from these districts during the period. As and when specific complaints are received, they are investigated by the LPG marketing companies and if the complaint is established, appropriate action is taken against the distributor under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

[English]

Methane Gas

2376. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has found coal bed methane gas at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

R.D. Schemes

2377. SHRI BANAWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI T. GOVINDAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of rural development schemes/projects submitted by the Governments of Maharashtra and Kerala for approval;

(b) the details of schemes/projects approved by the Union Government so far;

(c) the time by which the remaining schemes/projects are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the details of assistance provided by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d). The status of the projects/schemes received and action taken in respect of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for Kerala and Maharashtra is given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Details of Projects received from State Governments of Kerala and Maharashtra in respect of JRY and ARWSP

S.No.	Name of the Projects	Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Status of the Project/Assistance provided
JRY :			
A. KERALA			
1.	Drought proofing, wasteland development and soil conservation measures on Priyadarshini Tea Estate of Wayanad district.	81.85	Sanctioned whole of the Central approval share of Rs. 23.70 lakhs have been released.
2.	Development of two model paddy fields in Haripad blocks of Allapuzha districts	87.86	Sanctioned. 1st instalment of Central assistance amounting to Rs. 35.15 lakhs have been released.
3.	Pampa-Manimala link canal project in Pathananthitta district.	273.88	Under Examination.
B. MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Deepening of Bodies of Paddy farmers for improved fish farming in Saddurolli district.	300.00	Sanctioned and whole of Central assistance of Rs. 240.00 lakhs has been released.
2.	Bio-diversity conservation in Pune district.	21.56	Sanctioned and 1st instalment of Rs. 5.75 lakhs have been released.
3.	Sericulture project in Bhandara district	17.50	Sanctioned and Rs. 175 lakhs have been released.
ARWSP :			
A. KERALA			
1.	Rural Water Supply Scheme for habitations affected with salinity Trissur district.	400.00	Proposal examined and views communicated to the State Govt. for modification of project.
2.	Rural Water Supply Scheme for habitation affected with brackishness in Trissur district.	308.0	-do-
3.	Rural Water Supply Scheme for fluoride affected habitations in Palakkad district. (two schemes)	273.0 182.50	-do-
4.	Rural Water Supply to Vypeen Island Ernakulam district).	21.11	Examined, Additional information is sought from the State.
B. MAHARASHTRA			
		Nil	

Safe Drinking Water

2378. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals from Andhra Pradesh for safe drinking water have been revised and decided to implement in two phases, are still pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement showing the details of project proposal received from the State Government and the status of action taken thereon is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Status of action taken on the projects received from Andhra Pradesh

State : ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	Name of Project	No. of Schemes	No. of Habitations	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Rate of Receipt	Status of Project as on Date
1.	Project proposal for providing water supply to 30 habitations in Kunavarama area in Khammam district.	1 No. (CPWS)	30	239.00	12/95	Sub-Mission Programme Proposal is being placed before Screening, Sanctioning and Review committee.
2.	Project proposal for providing water supply to 11 habitations in Naligonda area in Khammam District	1 No. (CPWS)	11	298.00	12/95	Sub-Mission Programme Proposal is being placed before Screening, Sanctioning and Review Committee.
3.	Project proposal for providing water supply to 450 habitations in Mahaboobnagar district.	1 No. (CPWS)	450	24600.00 7.68 lakh	10/95	Proposal discussed with Principal Secretary, PRED, and CE, PRED on 20.11.95 and requested to modify the project as the per capita way very high (Rs. 3000/-) and details health survey and water quality were not available. Sub-Mission Programme Revised/modified project is yet to be received.
4.	Project proposal for providing water supply to 274 habitations in Kanigiri and Kondepi area of Prakasham district.	274	7100.00		12/95	Proposal under scrutiny. The State Government has been requested to revise the proposal. The revised proposal is yet to be received from the State Government.

Drinking Water Proposals

2379. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes for Water Supply in rural areas of Orissa State are pending with the Government;

(b) the time by which these schemes are proposed to be cleared;

(c) the amount involved in the schemes;

(d) whether the World Bank or International Monetary Fund sanctioned some schemes in Orissa for Rural Areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No scheme for

rural water supply in Orissa is pending with the Union Government.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indian Oil Corporation

2380. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

LT. GEN. PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation propose to revamp its administrative set up to make it more vibrant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the revamping is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b). In order to strengthen the Administrative set-up in the Corporation to further enhance its competitive abilities, the following measures have been initiated by the IOC :

- (i) Delegation and decentralisation of powers in order to empower the operating levels to respond proactively to the demands of the market and customers.
- (ii) Rationalisation of manpower by redeploying existing employees to new projects/facilities.
- (iii) Empowerment of Divisional offices to reduce response time for improving customer satisfaction.

(c) Improvement in policies, systems and procedures is a continuous process and all possible steps are taken to make the organisation more efficient and competitive.

Allocation to Madhya Pradesh

2381. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the year 1994-95 and 1995-96, separately, to Madhya Pradesh by the Planning Commission for the annual plan of the State;

(b) the amount provided during the above period;

(c) whether the year-wise amount given to Madhya Pradesh is less than the sanctioned one and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has not followed the terms of sanctioned annual plan and if so, the terms which have not been followed; and

(e) the percentage of implementation of sanctioned annual plan of the above two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The amount sanctioned for the Annual Plans 1994-95 and 1995-96 to Madhya Pradesh by the Planning Commission stood at Rs. 2751 crores and Rs. 2901 crores respectively.

(b) The resources provided during 1994-95 and 1995-96 as per pre-actuals and latest estimates are Rs. 2578.26 crores and Rs. 2098.21 crores respectively.

(c) In the absence of information on actual resources for 1994-95 and 1995-96, the sanctioned amount cannot be compared with amount provided.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The percentage of expenditure to outlay during 1994-95 stood at 97.1 for 1995-96, it has been estimated at 88.7.

[English]

Price of Petroleum Products

2382. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
DR. SAHEBRAO SUKRAM BAGUL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times and extent of increase in the prices of Diesel, Petrol, Kerosene and the LPG during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, date-wise; and

(b) the reasons for the frequent increase made in the price of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The prices of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and LPG have been increased only once during the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97. The prices of these products were increased effective mid-night of July 2/3, 1996. The percentage increase in the price of Diesel was reduced by half effective mid-night of July 6/7, 1996. The percentage increase in price of these products is as under :

Product	Percentage Increase
Diesel (w.e.f. 7/7/96)	15%
Petrol (w.e.f. 3/7/96)	25%
Kerosene (PDS)	Nil
Kerosene (industrial) (w.e.f. 3/7/96)	30%
LPG-Packed (Domestic) (w.e.f. 3/7/96)	30%

(b) The price increase has been necessitated to contain the deficit in the oil pool account and thus enable the oil companies to maintain uninterrupted supply of petroleum products in the county.

Specific Programme for Rural Development

2383. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of States where election to the local bodies have not so far been held;

(b) the steps taken to ensure the elections in the local bodies in due time;

(c) whether the Union Government are proposing to have a high level meeting of Chief Ministers' and Panchayati Raj Ministers to chalk out a specific programme for rural development; and

(d) if so, by what time the meeting is likely to be called?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Elections to Panchayats have not been held in Bihar and Tamil Nadu. In Orissa Panchayats have been dissolved and fresh elections are to be held to constitute Panchayats. In Uttar Pradesh elections in the hill districts have not been held so far. Panchayats have also to be constituted at the Zila Parishad level in Manipur and Goa. Among the Union Territories, Panchayat elections are due in Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

(b) Holding of elections to Panchayats is the responsibility of the State Government/State Election Commission concerned. They are required to complete the election process in respect of panchayats within such time as is absolutely necessary for completing the same. However, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is also pursuing the matter with the concerned State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.01 hrs.

[English]

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1996-97

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Details Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 206/96]

Detailed Demands for Grant of the Parliament President and Vice-President Secretariats and Ministry of Finance for 1996-97.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands of Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 207/96]

- (2) A copy of the detailer Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) or the Ministry of Finance for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 208/96]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Mines for 1996-97

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Mines for the year.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 209/96]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1996-97

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 210/96]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for 1996-97 etc. and Review by the Government of the working and Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited New Delhi for 1994-95 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 211/96]

- (2) A copy of the Details Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 212/96]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 213/96]

- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 214/96]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 215/96]

(6) A copy of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 216/96]

Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Power for 1996-97

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Power for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 217/96]

Notifications under Sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 and 1952 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) section 3 of the All India Services Act 1995:-

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulation, 1995 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1996.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 232 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1996.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1996 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 234 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1996.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R.235 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1996.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 218/96]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1952:-

(i) G.S.R. 204 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1996 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 77(E) dated the 5th February, 1996

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 219/96]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Union Public Service Commission for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 220/96]

(4) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1996 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 206 in Gazette for India dated the 18th May, 1996, under article 320(5) of the Constitution.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 221/96]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1996-97.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 222/96]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1996-97 and Review by the Government of the working and Annual Report of the Oil India Ltd., Dibrugarh, for 1994-95 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BALLU) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 223/96]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the Working of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 1994-95.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 1994-95 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT 224/96]

12.03½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1996, agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1996, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1996."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on 30th July, 1996, agreed without any amendment to the Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1996, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1996."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) No.2 Bill, 1996 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1996 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House

has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1996 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1996 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have a list of 35 names, I will try to call them one by one.

SHRIMATI SUBHAWATI DEVI (Banshgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my husband was killed, along with fourteen others, during elections while he was in a crowd of ten thousand. Fifty others were also wounded. On 27th when I went to my house some miscreants entered into my house. When out block Pramukh informed the Police Station, he was also killed. One of his Companion and one party worker were also killed by the miscreants. No one listens to our complaints. Even D.I.G. and I.G. do not listen to us. My life as also the lives our children is under constant threat ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, It is a serious matter. There is threat to her life. We must get full details of the cases. No one know who the killers are and in which district they are operating?... (Interruptions)

SHRI. RAMSAGAR (Barabanki) : Deputy Speaker, Sir. The law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh has been deteriorating. Smt. Subhawati Devi has informed that her husband, who had been thrice elected as M.L.A. from that constituency and has also been a block Pramukh, was killed when he was addressing a meeting in which ten thousand persons were present. Fourteen other were also killed and hundreds were wounded. Only two persons were apprehended in connection with that incident and no one has been convicted till today

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When did it happen?

SHRI RAM SAGAR : When the Hon. Member won the election and went to see the D.I.G. and asked as to why the assailants have not been apprehended to that day and that she felt a threat to the lives of her family members, the officer replied that there can be a threat

to her life also...*(Interruptions)* I may submit that some persons entered into her house with an intention to eliminate her family. As soon as Hon. Member come to know of it she sent a person named Arjun Nishad, who is a Block Pramukh also, to inform the police. No sooner did he go out of the house, and he has hardly give 50 steps away where he was sprayed with bullets in which 2 persons were killed and Arjun Nishad was wounded. Since then he is laying in the hospital.

My submission is that even after the killing of her family members and some other persons, the concerned I.G. and D.I.G. have not been able to apprehend the Culprits. It is a very serious matter. What can be more humiliating for a Member of Paliament them this. I urge upon the Govt. to make an announcement in the House that the culprits shall be apprehended without any further delay. Govt should also announce that the concerned I.G. and D.I.G. would be transferred immediately. Since that case involves on M.P. the investigation should be handed over to C.B.I. Specially in view of the fact that a number of persons have been killed, others are being made targets and the family of the Member is threatened.

The Prime Minister and Shri Jenaji are present in the House. We met the Home Minister and the Governor in this conection. The incident of 27th could have been arrested had the concerned officials been tranferred and a prompt action been taken by the Administration. The Governor has not taken any action in this care. No action has so far been taken on the directions issued by the Centre. Therefore, all the members of the Socialist Party have decided to raise this issue in the House. We urge upon the Prime Minister and the Government to enlighten us as to what they propose to do in this matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. You have made your point.

SHRI RAMSAGAR : Govt. should state clearly ...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, through you we went the Govt. to clarify its position as to what action they propose to take in Gorakhpur incident.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not report what has already been said. Have you something new to say?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN TIWARI (Dumariaganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAMSAGAR : ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On the one hand you are demanding an inquiring into it....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

* Not recorded.

12.09 hrs.

(At this stage, Shrimati Subhawati Devi came and set in the floor near the Table)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will the allow you to sit on the floor of the House. The matter is being discussed.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur) : House is being put to reason...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. You should listen to others also. Shri Jena, would you like to say some thing about this metter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

12.10 hrs.

(At this stage Shrimati Subhawati Devi went back to her seat)

[Translation]

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. Indeed a number of gangs of gundas have been operating in Gorakhpur for the last 25-30 year. The whole district has continuously witnessing the incidents of dacoities and murders for he last 30 years...*(Interruptions)*

The President of Students Union, Shri Revindra Singh was also shot at there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you got something to all in the matter under discussion?

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Sir, her husband and fourteen others were killed just before the elections. Thereafter Hon. Member informed that she apprehended threat to her life and she should be given protection. She has a young son and he was also shot at. Protection is not being provided to her family members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has already been mentioned. What new information you want to add.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : I demand that this case should be inquired into seriously and Prime Minister should give an assurance...*(Interruptions)* Action should be taken in this case...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA DEV SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) Sir, when the life of a Member of Parliament is allowed to be under threat than this issue taken precedence over everything else. The Hon. Minister of Home should come and make a statement on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to ask the Hon. Minister to say something on this

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is also referring to the same incident. It is a serious matter. I will have to hear all the Hon. Members.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the incident which took place in Gorakhpur ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You already have your say. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[Translation]

You have already spoken. It is a serious matter I therefore, want to continue with the discussion on the issue. I will then ask the Govt. as to what action they have taken in this regard?

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Centre is directly responsible, for the incidents taking place in Uttar Pradesh. I wish to bring it to your notice that killing of any individual should be condemned. She is an Hon. Member of the House. She should be provided adequate security by the Govt. I would welcome such an assurance from this Govt. Govt is responsible for the security of every Member. Now this responsibility falls directly on the Centre. I want to state certain facts. Who are the persons responsible for the incidents taking place in Uttar Pradesh? Who are supporting them, who are giving them political protection..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SAGAR : These may be your persons.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : The way Mafia gangs have grown stronger and people are being killed ...*(Interruptions)* It has a criminal history. Hundreds of innocent people were killed. They have exploited these people...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please listen to him.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : We are stating the facts ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Karol Bagh - Delhi) : It should be announced that she would be given full protection. It is a matter of shame for the House and the whole country...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, a statement from the hon. Minister of Home is not sufficient. What has been seen on the ground is that, for some reason or the other, the IAS and the IPS officers do not want to listen to the Members of Parliament irrespective of party affiliations. I feel, there is a very bad erosion in their discharging the responsibilities. This is an incident where the husband of the hon. Member of Parliament had been killed.

She is a candidate. I request that the Hon. Speaker should call the DIG, SP and DC before the House Committee and they should say what is happening and why it has happened. Sometimes because of the political interference, we cannot take any decision. Let us also hear the Administration about it. Only statement will not do.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jena, would you like to say something.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):
(a) Govt. will make a Statement on this issue.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When will the Statement be made.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Today or Tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The matter is over now. Do not raise the issue again. I will give you opportunity afterwards.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a concern was voiced just now about the safety and security of a sitting Member of Parliament, a concern that has been shared by every section of the House. On earlier occasion, we did mention similar things. If the Members of Parliament continue to receive this kind of threats, then it becomes an issue that certainly the House must be seized of.

I go from the questions of Members of Parliament to a much larger question that arises because of recent statements made by two very responsible, two very senior Members of the Union Cabinet. One of them, the hon. Defence Minister is reported to have said in a language that cannot be described as temperate and

which contained messages of threats to the press and media, to judiciary as also to the executive. We then had information of another Member of the Union Cabinet who, in fact, deals with Information and Broadcasting, speaking of the need to muzzle the press, of having a kind of defamation bill so that the bill becomes and kind of curb on the freedom of expression which the press represents as pious. If these organs of the Republic, the judiciary, the executive and the fourth estate, the press, are attempted to be intimidated by statements from very senior and responsible Ministers of the Union Cabinet, then the discourse of democracy, instead of being a discourses, will become intimidatory, threatening and these institutions which support, grow out of Parliament, will in themselves be enfeebled. I think this is a very serious issue. I do not have to point out to some very dear friends of mine who today adorn the treasury benches, who have been personal victims during the infamous emergency of precisely this kind of throttling of the organs of the Republic. Their conscience would now trouble them. Perhaps their conscience would make them speak because when two senior Members of the Union Cabinet speak publicly, speak repeatedly, do not contradict what they have said and speak in a language that is intimidatory, threatening of the judiciary; the executive and of the press, then, I think it is time that the Prime Minister got up and explain to the House where the Government stand on this essential component of free functioning of democracy. This is a very serious issue and the Government owes the Parliament and people and the entire nation, an explanation on this account.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It is a serious matter ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. You will be given chance.

DR. MURLI MANOHER JOSHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen such incidents in Uttar Pradesh. There had been attacks an the Houses of Editors ...*(Interruptions)* News papers vendors had been assaulted.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not hard of hearing. Please sit down.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, What Shri Jaswant Singh has just now said...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : The court room of the Chief Justice of Allahabad High court has been ransacked. The army had to be called to save the High Court.

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : When did it happen?

DR. MURLI MONOHAR JOSHI : When the present Defence Minister was his Chief Minister there ...*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Joshi ji, please sit down, I have called Mr. Sukdeo Paswan.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, The matter is very serious. We have seen that High Court was attacked, news papers offices were attacked and Executive was attacked. The present Union Minister for Defence was Chief Minister at that time. He makes such a statement as Defence Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Joshiji, please sit down.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Shri Sukdeo Paswan to speak

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Yadav, you try to behave. You are doing it repeatedly. Please be seated. I have called him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Shri Kalyan Singh was the Chief Minister at that time. What did he do? He filed an affidavit before the High Court and assured that he would take all steps to protect the Babri Masjid. But he failed to honour that commitment ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : He was the Chief Minister at that time in Uttar Pradesh. The High Court was attacked. The Army was called to protect the Chief Justice...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If any Member, other than who has been called speaks, it shall not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Shri Sukdeo Paswan to speak. Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, the hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh has referred to the Defamation Bill. The Government again reiterates that about the freedom of the Press, the Government is committed and there is no propsoal as such of any Defamation Bill. Let me clarify this position ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : What about the threats issued to the Press, the Judiciary and the Executive?...*(Interruptions)* Will you give an assurance here?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : About what?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : You should give an assurance that the statement is retracted. Your Defence Minister has said something.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : If something is published in newspapers and we refer to it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I have clarified Govt's stand about Defamation Bill.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It has not only appear in newspapers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : He is misleading the House.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Please let us know what you have to say about the statement of the Defence Minister...*(Interruptions)* I welcome Hon. Minister's statement that Govt do not propose to bring Defamation Bill. But what does he wants to say on the statement of Defence Minister. Will be continue to threaten press, judiciary and executive in public?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I have called Shri Sukdeo Paswan, have else.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...***

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Arariya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Members are aware of the situation is Uttar Pradesh...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you speaking in the issue under discussion.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Scheduled Castes people are being subjected to extreme atrocities is Haridwar and other places. Their women were stripped of clothes and put to humiliation. I would like the House to consider the situation seriously and Govt. should make a statement as to what action is proposed to be taken to stop recurrence of such incidents in future...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai - North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir M.Ps' Local Area Development Scheme has been a non-starter. Rs. one crore is being given to

each M.P. But now orders have been issued to proceed with schemes approved earlier. Only two days before, two circulars have been issued which state that the amount earmarked for these schemes, which have been sanctioned but have not been executed yet, would lapse. When this schemes was sanctioned it was made clear that the sanctioned amount of the schemes would not lapse. The scheme was framed by the formers Speaker Shri Shivraj Patil. I urge upon the Govt. that the amount sanctioned earlier should not lapse and above two circulars should be withdrawn. Beside additional amount should be sanctioned so that the ongoing schemes could be continued.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were told that a booklet containing guidelines would be issued to the Member, the same has not been issued so far. Therefore no work could be undertaken. I request the Govt. that the Prime Minister should make on statement as to what he propose to do with this schemes. Finance Minister has during the course of his speech in Budget stated that he would discuss this with the speaker as to whether additional funds could be provided for this scheme. The scheme has been in doldrums I therefore urge upon the Govt. to make a statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have got a list of members who have given notices. But the subject is move important. Those who have not given notices, I am sorry.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jena, would you like to say some thing in the regard.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him say.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : He has yielded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be seated.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Hon. Member Shri Ram Naik has raised the issue of H.P. Local Area Development Scheme, we have also read the two circulars issued recently by the Govt. There circulator have covered the inactive on the part of district administration. We were under the impression that the amount earmarked for schemes which have already been sanctioned would not be lapsed. The work on these schemes was temporary held up on account of the directives from the Election Commission. It was hoped the work would be resumed later on. District Administration is accountable for not executing those schemes which had been recommended by us, estimates for which had been duly prepared and people were duly informed about those schemes. Now since work could not be started on these schemes these schemes have been held up. we would like to see the Planning

* Not recorded.

Minister in this connection and in case our grievance are not resolved we would like see the Hon. Speaker who is the highest appellate authority. We did not want to disturb the Speaker because the Elections were very close and every one of us was busy. We decided to explain our position later on. Now the elections are over and former Speaker Shri Shivraj Patil is present here in the House. He may enlighten the House that this scheme was initiated on demand from M.Ps. Now persons in new dispensation do not want that this scheme should continue on the recommendations of M.P. We suggest that this schemes be dropped so that we may not be accused for its failure. And in case the scheme is to be continued it should not divide from the original idea with which it was conceived. An eight point computer format was supplied to us in this connection. The question asked was on what date the scheme was recommended, when the technical sanction was issued, when was administrative approval taken, when the work on the scheme was started, what was the target date of completion and the present position of the scheme etc. A quarterly report was to be sent by the District Megistrate. We were told that we could get up-to-date position of any scheme on the computer installed at the push of a button. The present position is that we are completely in dark as to the progress of these schemes. Now the new circular states that these scheme on which the work could not start would simply be dropped. Some action should be taken on negligence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I clearly remember a complaint made by Smt. Rita Verma. A privilege motion was admitted in that case. It was also provided that any negligence on the part of the official would be dealt with severely. This New circular negetor all this. We can not make any complaint. Now it says that all these schemes where implementation has not started would be dropped and the amount alloted would lapse. It is a strange situation. The Govt. should clarify the position and a permanent mechninery should be evolved to remove such inaction in future. We have already suggested that a joint standing committee of the House should be constituted to look into all in grivances in this connection and to suggest measures to deal with them effectively...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : The scheme was framed on demand from Shri Naik and other Hon. Members of this House. The Antulay Committee had recommended Rs. 2 crores for this scheme for each M.P. but subsequently one crore was granted. The Govt. had stated at that time that the money would be spent by the collector at the instance of the Member. If for same reasons a Member submits scheme works Rs. 50 Lakhs only in a particular year instead of Rs.1 crore the remaining 50 lakhs would be carried over for the next

year. It was made very clear that the funds under this scheme are non-lapsable. It was also made clear that the new Members elected after the election would be entitled to use the remaining amount not utilised earlier and the funds would not lapse after the elections. Rules were also framed in the respect so as to define whether the funds could lapse or not. It was else mentioned not the Plan implementation Ministry would see to it if the scheme was being implemented properly. If there decisions or conclusions made earlier are to be changed or modified these could be done only after consultation with the Speaker. It was also pointed out that no modification was made in the scheme without cousuling the speaker during the last three four years. Hon. Member used to approach me in connection with this scheme if their suggestion were worthwhile we accepted them. If they would not, we told them that we can not accept their suggestion. I feel that this scheme has come as a great relief to Hon. Member of various parts of our country. Therefore the scheme should be continued in its present form. If Govt. considers that certain changes are necessary in this scheme these can be incorporated only after consultation with the Speaker and other Hon. Members. As regard the issue whether the funds would lapse, the Govt. have itself stated that the funds would not lapse. It there are funds which had not been spent under this scheme, the newly elected Member should be entitled to spend this amount...*(Interruptions)* If there is some confusion it could be sorted out in consultation with the Hon. Speaker, Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Finance Minister. But the final decision should vest with the speaker. Is the provisions of the scheme require some change that can only be done with the conspect of this House. In may view the schem does not require any change.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : As per the suggestion of the former Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil, a meeting can be convened with the Speaker before any decision can be taken.

[English]

Then the Government would come before the House.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What have you got to say in connection with the circulars issued.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : A meeting can be called in which the Planning Minister and Finance Minister should be present alongwith other leaders, The matter can be sorted out there...*(Interruptions)*

MANY HON. MEMBER :... Shri Shivraj Patil should be invited in that meeting...*(Interruptions)* Shri Ram Naik... should also be invited in the meeting...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The decision has been accepted...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : But that circular must be withdrawn first...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Aska) : I request the hon. Minister that the circular should be withdrawn. The former Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil Had projected the entire idea and the scheme was prepared by him, under his aegis. the scheme should be implemented ...*(Interruptions)* The House should go into it and then the new circular should come...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL REHMAN ANTULAY : Sir, a High-Powered Committee was constituted by the then hon. Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil, in consultation with the Government, in which all the top leaders of all the parties were the Members.

The Committee gave an Interim Report wherein, as hon. Shivraj ji just now mentioned, Rs. 2 crore was recommended. The Government instead agreed for Rs.1 crore. Inflation has its cruel hand every sphere of life. Therefore, I would say that the amount should be increased to the 2 crores. All the Members of the Committee applied their mind and gave a unanimous Report. These recommendations were made with a view to make the MPs better functional and more effective. This is not meant as some sort of perks or privileges of the members or any such additional facility. What the committee has recommended was for the purpose of making the Members more effective and functional so that they can discharge duties in a better way and at the same time remain in touch with constituency by doing service as MP's. Various recommendations were made keeping all these things in view. Had that Interim Report been accepted at that time, we would have surely, thereafter final Report. Unfortunately, the Interim Report has not been accepted fully, as even though it recommended Rs.2 crore but only Rs.1 crore was given and that is the end of it. No other recommendation was accepted. Even so, a lot of criticism was made. I think this all informed criticism should not have been made. Criticism was mainly made if it was for special perks for Members of committee including me. But no benefit has been given to any Member so far. I am for his Constituency aggrieved. I had almost told the then Speaker in anguish, "I was tired. The Government is not doing anything. I am very sorry about it and, the best and honourable course for me was to quit." It is high time that this Government accepts the recommendations of the committee *in-toto*. The committee comprised of all the top leaders as I said. Mr. Justice Lodha was also there. No Party was left out. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was also there. Shri Indrajit Gupta was also as Member. All the Parties were represented in that Committee and it gave a unanimous report. What more is required taking the advantage of today's opportunity when I am asked by many Hon. members to interfare. I would urge upon the Government to accept the recommendations, in toto, made in the interim Report. Till the Interim Report is not accepted, the question of final Report does not arise.

[Transation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just wait for a moment. Shri Antulay please do not tender your resignation from the Committee. There is no reason to get angry. You should continue in the Committee. Second point is that this matter would be sorted out in a meeting in consultation with Mr. Speaker, Leaders of various parties, Minister of Planning and others as has been mentioned by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shivraj Patil would also be there. They will sort out the matter.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL REHMAN ANTULAY : No, further avoidable and unnecessary delay occur in this matter. Further discussion means, I may humbly suggest further delay... The Interim Report be please accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be done as early as possible. It is better if we can have a discussion during this week itself.

SHRI ABDUL REHMAN ANTULAY : Sir, my information is, that the hon. Speaker and the hon. Deputy Speaker are going to accept it. I had discussed it with the hon. Speaker and he said that this would be done as per the rules. Modalities will be worked out to do whatever is permissible within the rules. Whatever needs to be brought through legislation before Parliament, I mean in the form of a legislation, this should be done, all this should be over within the next two weeks.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, and of the House, to a very important matter ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wait for a minute. You have been pressing for a long time. Have you given something in writing. Your name is not there in the list. I am sorry. When you give a notice I will consider it.

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : The important matter that I would like to raise - and draw the attention of the Government - is that it is the duty of the Government, especially of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. To maintain harmony between the Engineering and the programme staff of the Doordarshan and the All India Radio. Otherwise, programmes cannot be conducted properly and the messages cannot be conveyed to the people through this important media. Unfortunately, the Programme Staff Association is compelled to go on an indefinite strike from today onwards. They are sitting on 'dharna'

in front of the Doordarshan and Akashvani Bhavan. The staff will be on strike for an indefinite period, all over India.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let them strike.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Please listen to me. There is no question of saying, 'Let them strike'. Let us try to understand the problem. Even the TV operators that are there cannot perform and no programme can be conducted without either the engineering or the programme staff.

Responding to a court decision, the hon. Minister raised the pay scale of engineering staff from Rs.1400 to Rs.2000, and ignored the claim of the programming staff who has been at par with the engineering staff. The Government referred the matter to the Fifth pay Commission on the plea that they will look into it. Very recently the Fifth Pay Commission have categorically communicated to the Government that they would not look into the past anomalies as they do not fall in their terms of reference. Now where would the Programming staff go? They are as competent as the engineering staff. They are also involved in the job of sound-recording. There is total demoralisation in the programming staff through out the country since yesterday. The quality of programming will deteriorate now. the hon. Minister is not listening to them. If he does not intervene in the matter and decide quickly to restore the anomalies, the entire administration of doordarshan and All India Radio will go to dogs. It will have serious repercussions on the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I appeal to the Government to see that the programming staff do not resort to going on a strike for indefinite period. I appeal to the Government to intervene into this immediately.

We all welcome the rise in the pay scale of the engineering staff. They are also equally required by Doordarsahan. They do a quiet and competent job in the studios of Doordarshan and the All India Radio, but the programming staff is also equilly important. They should not be given step motherly treatment. They should be taken into confidence and their anomalies should be sorted out immediately. Otherwise, the demoralisation in the programming staff will cost the Government dearly. If this is allowed to continue, a situation might develop in which we will find the TV on without any programme to watch.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a serious question. The programming staff of AIR and Doordarshan are deprived of the benefit given to others. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the administrative Ministry, did not care to look into the issue. The matter should immediately be referred to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Finance should agree to it. If it is not done, these people will be severly adversely affected, as the Fifth Pay

Commission report is going to be presented very soon. It is the duty of the Government, and particularly the Ministry of Finance, to respond favourably to the demands of these people.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I fully aware that programme artists are the soul of the programmes telecast by All India Radio and Doordarshan. If they go on strike no programmes can be telecast from A.I.R. and Doordarshan. But step-motherly treatment has been meted out to them. They have not been given the pay-scale entitled. Therefore, they have decided to go on strike on all the stations throughout the country. If the electronic media of our country becomes standstill it would send wrong signals to the world. It is regrettable that the Information and Broadcasting Minister is not prepared to listen to their grievances. He is neither prepared to meet their representatives nor is prepared to raise their pay-scales. Sir through you, I urge upon the Govt. that they should invite their representatives and look into their grievances. Their genuine demands should be accepted so that they may not resort to strike.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join voice with my colleagues who have spoken on the subject. Being in the Consultative's Committee on Information and Broadcasting for a long time, we know about the situation. It is really a blatant injustice that has been done to the programming staff. If immediate intervention is not made, our doordarshan will not be watched by anybody. Only foreign television channels will be watched and not ours.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also support the point raised by hon. Shri Dasmunshi.

A peculiar situation has arisen in the affairs of Doordarshan. It is good of the Government that they have raised the salaries of engineering staff but at the same time they should not have ignored the legitimate claims of Programme staff, news staff, etc. Now, an imbalance has been created which should be corrected immediately. Otherwise as stated earlier by the hon. Members, an unpleasant situation may arise. In addition to this, I would urge upon the Government to appreciate my another point. Hundreds of LPTs have been set up but they are not functioning. They should be made functional by deploying adequate staff. There is a lot of discontentment among the people in various areas. There is some lack of coordination between the administrative Ministry viz., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Finance. I request the Government to sort out this problem by taking necessary steps to fill up the vacancies in all the LPTs and make them functional.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DEV DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I wish to bring it to the notice of Govt. that more than 15 businessmen from Rajasthan have been murdered in New-York, Bangkok, Hongkong and in Brazil during recent year. The police in these countries have failed to apprehend the kidnappers or murderers.

On 12th June a 42 year jeweller Shri Padm Chand Kala from Jaipur was kidnapped from Rio city of Brazil. The incident was reported to the police within two hours. It is alleged that the kidnappers have asked 85 lakhs as ransom for return of the jewellers.

I regret to state that Govt. of India has failed to protect the lives of and to secure justice for Indians in foreign countries.

Wife and brother of the kidnapped jeweller have been staying in Rio. They have not received any assistance from Indian Embassy or Govt. of Brazil. Sir, through you I urge upon the Minister to impress upon the Indians Embassy that they should make efforts to trace Padam Chand Kala, dead or alive and hand him over to the member of the family so that his last rites could be performed.

If Govt of India and their embassies abroad can not extend any help and protection to the Indians settled abroad then what is the use of maintaining their embassies in these countries. Govt should take upon themselves the responsibility of protecting the lives of Indian in foreign countries...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.
*(Interruptions)**

SHRI A.C. JOS (Idukki) : Sir, a very serious situation have arisen in Kerala due to recent declaration in the Budget that import duty on rubber and edible oils will be cut. Because of this, the price of rubber has gone up. there will be a loss to the extent of nearly Rs. 250 crore for the rubber growers of Kerala...*(Interruptions)* Kerala is rich as far as production of cocount is concerned. Due to cut in the import duty, the prices of coconut, rubber, cordamam, paper, etc., have been slashed down. The Budget is an anti-Kerala Budget if may say so. Because of this, the coconut growers, the cardamom growers, the papper growers, the rubber growers and others have been put to a great difficulty. The economy of the State of Kerala will be totally shattered. It is a very serious situation.

The duty on captalactum has also been slashed, with the result the export duty on these items will also go. The hon. Prime Minister, who claims that he is also

representing Kerala, is not here, Till now he was here. Sir, a very serious situation has arisen. The rubber growers and growers of the all cash crops, including coconut are indifficulty in Kerala. Something will have to be done for them in the Budget. That is my humble submission.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government and the whole House regarding an important issue which is going to hit his sentiments of the Sikh Community.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a calander with me in which a photo of Harminder Sahib has been displayed. This is an advertisement of laila Majnee bidi by Dulian Trading Company. The celander hurts the stentiments of Sikh Community. Earlier also such mischiefs had been made during the times of Rajiv Gandhi under Congress rule. Cow-tails had been placed in Hindu temple and birds were thrown in Gurudwaras. It is a matter of concern. Through you sir I wish to urge upon the Govt. that such persons who hurt the sentiments of Sikh Community should be dealt with severely. Action should be taken against Dulian Trading Company and M/s B.Lal manufacturers.

Sir, I would like to show the above celender hon. Member of the House...*(Interruptions)* It is an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have shown it earlier.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, All P.C.S. Officers of Uttar Pradesh have decided to take mess casual leave on 2nd August. The reason for resorting to such an action is that former Governor Shri Motilal Vohra had given P.C.S. offices, whoses number is 1257, an assurance that their grievances would be looked into. But the new Govt. had been indifferent to their problems. The President and General Secretary of the above association have reiterated that may would be forced to bycolt the forth coming election if their demands are not met. I am afraid there is an underlying conspiracy is all thas. Govt at the Centre went to postpone the elections and therefore they are creating dissatisfaction among the officers by not according to their demands.

Sir, I may also like to point out that there is wide pressed resentment against I.A.S. officers also. This resentment is breeding corruptions amongst the officers which in turn is responsible for the nexus between senior Political leader and senior I.A.S. bureaucrats. Junior I.A.S. officer are aggrieved because they are not being given proper placements. Now they are meeting on 4th August to select three most corrupt I.A.S. officers. Modalities decided are that the one who is voted by at least 100 persons would be crowned as must senior and most corrupt officer.

* Not Recorded.

Sir, 340 I.A.S. Officer would participate in the Selection. A senior I.A.S. officer has resigned from the association over this issue. What I want to emphasise is that corrupt politician and senior I.A.S. officer have formed a nexus. In the context I would like to refer the name of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. He had, during a meeting in the secretariat directed that officers should abide by his wishes and there who would not act according to his directions would not be given proper placement and they would have to face penal action. Besides this, the workers of socialist party have been demanding money for their party funds from these officers ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Shri Mulayam Singh has exhorted party workers to take up sticks and dandas...*(Interruptions)* In this way the officers in Uttar Pradesh are being pressurised to follow his directions...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rawatji, please conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : In this way a reign of terror is being perpetrated in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Government has recommended deletion of 80,627 members of the Gram Panchayat from the electoral college for the elections to Legislative Council. This is a retrograde step and against the document of the U.F. which has reiterated its standing to give grass-root democracy to the Gram Panchayat members.

To total number of members who are involved are the Zilla Panchayat members; members of the Corporation and the council; Taluk Panchayat Members and Gram Panchayat members.

I beg to submit that in Uttar Pradesh, members of the Shetriya panchayat have been included. This retrograde step of the Karnataka Government deletes 80,627 members of 5,640 Gram Panchayats.

I further submit that the total number of voters will be reduced to 8,319. There are 17,918 SCs, 7,575 STs and 28,000 women. So, I hope that this step will be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 14.00 hrs.

13.01 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up matters under rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to check erosion caused by Ratmau river at Rajputana village in Haridwar district, U.P.**

SHRI HARPAL SINGH SATHI (Haridwar) : There has been exclusive erosion by Rotmau rivers near Rajputana village in Badhi in the district of Roorkee-Bahadurabad under district Haridwar. This erosion has erected a serious threat to the bridge as also to the main road. The road may be breached at any time. This may result in overflowing more than 50 village of that area and may result in extensive damage to lives and property. Haridwar would be cut off and route to Haridwar Rishikesh would be closed.

I therefore, urge upon the Govt to initiate prompt action to stop further erosion by the river and to construct a dam on that river so that the imminent loss to lives and property could be saved.

- (ii) **Need to bring the Scheduled areas within the ambit of article 243 of the Constitution**

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Sir, the Parliament passed the Seventy-third and the Seventy-fourth Amendments to the constitution in December, 1992 for the Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Institutions to have a uniform system throughout the country and to hold regular elections for them. Article 243(M) prevents the States to extend these Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Laws to the Scheduled areas mentioned in Article 244(2). But the Constitution authorities the Parliament to extend this provision to the Scheduled areas noted above by law in the Parliament with simple majority. Though three-and-a-half years have passed, the Parliament has not so far extended this provisions as per Article 243(4)(b) with some additions and alterations.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government of India to bring a Bill without loss of time to extend this Article 243 to the Scheduled Areas mentioned in Article 244(1) and 244(2) to enable the States to hold election according to the constitution.

(iii) Need to Revive Haldibari-Chilahati Railway line for smooth running of exports to Bangladesh and to ease Road congestion in Coochbehar District, West Bengal

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Sir, I like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that export to Bangladesh by road passing through Bhotpatti and Chandgrabandha in the district of Coochbehar has created much trouble in the area. Hundreds of trucks carrying export materials remain standing, thus blocking the road for months together causing untold trouble in the normal life of the people of the area. The Government have to find out the alternative ways and means.

In this regard, I would request the Government to revive the Haldibari-Chilahati existing Railway line which would also make the road free from congestion. Thank you.

(iv) Need to bifurcate the Palakkad division of Southern Railway into Palakkad and Coimbatore divisions

SHRI V.P. SHANMUGA SUNDARAM (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, more than 18,000 employees are working in the Palakkad Division of the Southern railway whether normally in each and every Divisions the figure should not exceed 18,000. In view of this, I request that this Palakkad Division should be bifurcated.

Secondly, from Arkkonam to Coimbatore, more than 400 kilometres are in Tamil Nadu whereas not more than 60 kilometres are in Palakkad. Because of this people of Katpadi who want to get reservation have to necessarily get permission from Palakkad Division.

Thirdly, most of the employees who are working in Palakkad Division are Tamilians.

Lastly, if a person wants to set up a tea shop in a railway station, he has to seek permission from the Palakkad Division wants to get reservation, he has to necessarily seek the permission from the Palakkad Division.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to bifurcate the Palakkad Division into Palakkad and Coimbatore Division and help us. Thank You.

[Translation]

(v) Need to provide stoppage of Varuna Express at Heidergarh Railway Station in Barabanki district, U.P.

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Varuna Express starts from Banaras and passes through two station in Jaunpur and after crossing the boundary of Barabanki district it terminates at Lucknow. It stops at every district except in the district of Barabanki where it does not stop. Heidergarh Station

in district Barabanki is not only a Tehsil headquarter but also a big business centre of that area. A number of petitions have been submitted to Railway Ministry to provide a stoppage of the train at Heidergarh. Dharnas were also staged to stop the Train in that line in which M.P. and M.L.As of that area have participated. But Railway Ministry has not acceded to our request so far.

It is a matter of public importance. I, therefore, urge upon the Govt. to provide stoppage of Varuna Express at Heidergarh Railway Station.

(vi) Need to clear Juhar Ghat Water Supply Project of Madhya Pradesh.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute scarcity of water in Damoh town in my constituency during May and July. There is hardly any water even to drink. This year also we are getting water after a gap of five days. A water supply project at Juhar Ghat on river Vyarya was planned which has been pending for last many years. The only source of Water supply for Damoh is Rajvapara lake. This lake covers an area of about four thousand acre out of which about one thousand are under illegal Cultivation. About 1200 acres is covered with the wild growth of Ipomia which has resulted in silting of the lake. The lake which constructed during British rule needs immediate desilting, widening and deepening in order to store more water.

I urge upon the Union Government to impress upon the administration to take prompt action for desilting and deepening the lake and to remove illegal encroachment on the lake with a view to solve the drinking Water problem of Damoh.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time of the Zero Hour, certain rules are not being followed. Yesterday and today also, after the balloting, my name was listed under serial number six. I wanted to raise an issue concerning the strike in All India Radio and Doordarshan. I have raised my hand minimum twenty times. As I was not able to shout, I could not catch either your attention or your ears. This is a very unfortunate affair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the Zero Hour is concerned, it is over.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am not raising that matter again. I know the rules.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Sir, I have given the notice four times in regard to the sinking of Taj Mahal. That is also one of the most important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The issue concerning Taj Mahal is an important one. But there are far more important issues and I have to decide their priority.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Sir, tomorrow, during the Zero Hour, at least, you give me some time to raise this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may not be in the Chair tomorrow. The hon. Speaker may come and occupy the Chair.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, my name was there in the list and I wanted to raise the matter concerning the strike in All India Radio and Doordarshan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the subject.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : When the names were balloted, my name was listed under serial number one. I am not complaining, but with grave sorrow and anguish I am putting forth my view. I cannot shout.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not shout. When others stop shouting, you will get your chance easily.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : That is not the thing, Sir. I am now raising a matter of public importance under Rule 377.

[English]

(vii) Need to make Sambalpur a full-fledged Railway Division and also to provide adequate funds for Sambalpur, Talcher Rail way line

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : The State of Orissa is neglected in the field of Railway. Rail facilities available for Western Orissa are far from satisfaction. A separate Railway Division was created for Western Orissa with a view to expand the railway network and to expedite the completion of ongoing railway projects in that region. But it is regrettable that the Railway Division at Sambalpur has not been made a full-fledged one till now. The construction of the office buildings of the Sambalpur Railway Division has not been completed. Most of the staff recruited in that Division are outsiders. Local youth have not been given priority in employment. Even the class IV and class III posts are being filled up by candidates from outside the Sambalpur District.

The Sambalpur-Talcher Railway Project has not been completed so far. The inordinate delay in the completion of the project is mainly due to the inadequate fund allocation made for the project. This Railway project, once completed, will connect the State headquarters, Bhubaneswar, and other coastal areas touching the Talcher coal fields with the hinterland of Sambalpur. Thus, the new line will create an emotional integration between the Western and coastal Orissa. It will also generate employment substantially in Western Orissa and will go a long way by providing direct rail connection between Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur.

As such, I urge upon the Government to provide adequate funds for Sambalpur-Talcher rail line in 1996-

97 and also to complete all the formalities so that Sambalpur Railway Division functions as a full-fledged Railway Division.

(viii) Need to Investigate Volcanic Activity in Village Sirukinar in Kangayam Taluk, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S.K. KARVENDHAN (Palani) : Kangayam is one of the Assembly segments in Palani Parliamentary Constituency. In Kangayam Taluk, there is a village called Sirukinar. There was a volcanic activity on the 5th June in the above land. As a result, the land was divided into a number of pieces. Huge black coloured articles came out from the holes. An oily liquid came out and spread near the area and trees were burnt. An electric post nearby was also damaged. Through the nearby hand pump/water pump also this hot oily water had come. The land owner reported that matter to the Uthiyur Police immediately on the same day. The matter was also communicated to the Tehsildar, Dharapuram Revenue Division immediately. In the meantime, after seeing the incident many persons, a huge crowd, came to this site and took away all the 'black minerals and particles'.

Even though it is a volcanic activity, no steps were taken to protect the materials which came out from the land to protect the area.

I request the Central Government to look into the matter.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad) : Through you Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter. In Tenth Lok Sabha I requested the Government to declare Basteshwar as a tourists centre. It was approved by the then Government which had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 44 lakhs for that purpose...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief. This is not the Zero Hour.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Since the Hon. Minister is present have I would like to urge upon him to take up the projects which have been pending. This would bring appreciation and aplaud from the people of that area. Basteshwar is only 55 Km from Agra. This should also be declared a tourist centre like Agra. This would not only bring in more revenue to his Central Government but would help accelerate development of that backward area.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : I have received his letter and also discussed this matter with him. Whatever is possible would be done in this matter...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Please make an announcement that it has been declared a tourist centre.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I have received your letter. I will do the needful after discussing it with you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your point is covered in the Minister's reply.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Please make an announcement.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I assure you that the Government would consider your suggestion and take a decision in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. He has already given a reply.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Please make an announcement.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Mr. Katheria is my friend. I have received his letter and I assure you that necessary action would be taken on it.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Please make an announcement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I assure you that action would definitely be taken in this regard...*(Interruptions)* A place can be declared a tourist centre only after obtaining recommendations of the State Government. We have already allotted Rs. 44 lakhs for the purpose. More funds may also be given. As regards the technical problem it can be resolved by discussing the issue with them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you please sit down.

[English]

I cannot revive the Zero Hour now.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of great importance. Earlier there was a threat to Taj Mahal from Mathura Refinery, now Shri Ramnath, who is an authority about Taj Mahal says that Taj Mahal is sinking.

Sir, I would like to say that India is known by Taj Mahal. Taj Mahal is synonymous with India. About 25 lakh tourists visit Taj every year which include foreigners in large number. The maintenance of Taj Mahal is done by the Archaeological Survey of India. They have also confirmed that the Structure is sinking and the mivaretties have tilted. This is a very serious matter. This structure has withstood the on slaught of recurring floods of yamuna for all three years. Now it is unable to withstard this pressure any more. The reports appearing in media as also conclusion reached after research confirm that this movement of love is in danger.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please invite him for a visit of Tajmahal.

SHRI MAHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I urge upon the Minister to make a thorough investigation to see if the structure is sinking and the minerals have really tilted. If that proves correct the Govt. should constitute an autonomous body to look into this problem. This body should have no links with Archaeological Survey of India. A major portion of income from Taj Mahal should be spent on its maintenance. Government should make every effort to protect this monument. It necessary they should construct sluice gates for string move water to develop fishies. Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world and a symbol of prestige for India. I would like Minister to enlighten me as to what action be proposes to take in this respect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have no objection if he wants to say something in this regard.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The maintenance of Taj Mahal is the responsibility of Archeological Survey of India Govt. would do every thing possible to see that the monument is properly protected and these is no threat to that Structure. As regards constituting an autonomous body for this purpose I would this suggestion to the Deputy of Archaeology for their consideration. There is no doubt that about 25 lakh tourists visit Agra every year to see Taj Mahal and if Agra and its surrounding area could be properly maintained the number of tourist could increase even more. This would bring in more revenues. Suggestion have come from outside also to develop a these Park there so that people may learn the background and history of Taj Mahal. Therefore the suggestion of Hon. Member would be considered in Consultation with the Deptt of Archaeological Survey of India and Deptt. of Tourism. Hon. Minister would also be consulted in this issue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : This matter is discussed time and again here but no action is taken.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is true that due attention has not been paid towards maintenance of Taj Mahal. But the present Government would definitely pay attention to it.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, I have got a submission to make. It is not related to the subject...*(Interruptions)*. Please bear with me. There are many important issues that we raise in the House. Not all of them are urgent but very important. On such matters, it is not fair for us to ask the Minister to respond immediately. Unless the issue is urgent as well as important, we should not request the Minister to respond immediately. That was the practice in the past. I, therefore, request you that that practice be followed. The consideration of the condition of Taj Mahal is very important. Earlier, pollution problem was there. That was looked into. It is an important problem but it is not

that urgent in the sense that you have to act on it tomorrow itself. That is not so.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had therefore stated that I will not stop him from expressing this views.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, there is no such rule that the Minister cannot respond to a Member. He has raised a very important issue. The Minister has replied to it. There is no such restriction that the Minister cannot reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Raghubans Prasad Singh to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no revival of Zero Hour now. This is too much. Please listen to him.

14.30 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Sale of Synthetic Milk

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) I seek leave of the House to make a statement regarding the reports about sale of synthetic milk which have appeared in newspapers at different times and mention of which was made by some Hon'ble Members in this House.

Sale of adulterated milk is prohibited and is punishable under the provisions of the Preventing Food Adulteration Act (PFA) and the PFA Rules, 1955. The newspaper reports have alleged adulterating of milk, especially in the northern States, by the adding of vegetable fat, urea, chemical detergents, common salt, etc. in what has come to be called synthetic milk.

The Government of India have taken a serious view of these reports. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued repeated instructions to the State Health Authorities to expand their networks of checks and detect cases of adulteration of milk and resort to prosecuting measures. Consequently the State Health Authorities have intensified their checkings and have launched prosecutions and taken up special drives to detect such adulteration. Central PRA Team also visited the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where the problem had been alleged to be prevalent to discuss the issue with the PRA implementation authorities of these states.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has also asked the Secretaries, Incharge of Dairy

Development Department in all the States Union Territories to be more vigilant in this regard and ensure that the dairy plants in Public, Cooperative and Private Sector do not receive any adulterated/synthetic milk if any such case comes to their notice it should be immediately reported to the State Health Authorities to ensure proper prosecution and destruction of the adulterated milk after following the prescribed procedures. Instruction have also been issued by the Central Registering Authority under the Milk Product Order, 1992 to all registered dairies to strictly adhere to the quality norms and to carry out all tests and prevent entry of synthetic milk into the dairy plants.

The Government convened a conference of State Health Secretaries of northern States on 11th April, 1996 to review the measures taken for preventing use of synthetic milk. The meeting decided to the meeting a training cum workshop was arranged in the National Dairy Institute, Karnal on 11-7-96 for Public Analysts of the State Governments in the matter of detection of synthetic milk.

In Delhi nearly 40% of the total milk supply is effected by the Mother Dairy run by the National Dairy Development Board and the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) run by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Both these dairies had taken early note of the possibility of synthetic milk being offered for processing and have therefore been specially vigilant about testing of the supply received by these dairies. Well equipped laboratories are in place in the Mother Dairy and the DMS and each consignment of milk received by these dairies is subject to elaborate tests.

I can assure this House that the milk supplied by the DMS and the Mother Dairy is absolutely safe and is without any kind of contamination.

I would like to inform this House that the Government is fully seized of the problem of synthetic milk and have taken several measures to contain the problem. The efforts already initiated would be further intensified and Government is determined to eradicate this menace. I assure the House once again that no efforts will be spared in ensuring the quality of milk that is offered to the consumers in this country.

14.35 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) THIRD ORDINANCE

AND

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item Nos. 13 and 14 together. the time allotted is one hour.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) :
Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996 (No. 23 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 28 June, 1996."

[Translation]

I rise to oppose the Ordinance that was promulgated to further amend the Industrial Disputes Act. Merely changing the nomenclature will not serve any purpose. Simply changing the nomenclature as Industrial Finance Corporation, Indian Air Corporation or Natural Gas Commission will neither benefit the labourer nor the industrialist. The procedure adopted by the Industrial Finance Corporation for advancing loans is not correct.

They put the industry in the sick zone and misuse the finance.

There are factories where labourers are sitting idle even after investing crores of rupees on them. Oswal Mill in Hazuri owes crores of rupees to Government but it is not being paid. Similar is the case with D.S.I. Mill in Rajpura. Dalmia Mill in Rajpura has also been closed after declaring it sick. Labourers of this mill are jobless now. Industrial Finance Corporation should be reconstituted in such a way that the funds are used properly.

Today 50 per cent of the industries are involved in labour disputes. The reason is that there is no representative of labour in the Tribunals. There should be a provision to implement the decision of the Tribunal end at the same time labour should be given representation in the Tribunals. New devices employed by the industrialists adversely affect the labour. The labour employed by the contractors one denied bonus, provident fund and even minimum wages. They have two sets of attendance registers. If the Government want to benefit labour they should bring forward an Act which should include provision of bonus, provident fund and also other benefits to the labour.

The Bill is neither going to extend any benefit to the labour nor it is going to boost the industry. It is my submission that amendments and provisions should be included in the Bill so as to benefit the labour class and to enable the industrialists to develop industries.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Third Ordinance 1996 (No. 23 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 20 June, 1996."

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) : I have a point of Order.

The copies of the Bill which have been circulated do not include the statement of Objects and Reasons. It also does not mention the expenditure to be borne by the Government. This is in violation of rule 69. This should be made available to the Members so that they can participate in the debate with full preparations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Thereafter it has come to Lok Sabha.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : It is an established practice that when any amendment is proposed in a Bill it should include objects and reasons of the original Bill and if it entails additional expenditure on the Government it should also be mentioned. I demand that the required information be supplied.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : It is there in the Bill that has been introduced in the House. It is also there in the copy that has been circulated to Members.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : It is not there in the copy circulated to me. I can show you the copy. It is not there in the Hindi version.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is there in the Bill which has been passed by the other House.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : I have got both the Hindi and English versions. It is not there in any of them. If it is there, please let me see.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is there in the Bill passed by Rajya Sabha I do not know which copy has been circulated.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Since it was passed by the Rajya Sabha, it is not there in the copy introduced here.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : I tried to collect a copy and also contacted the Staff concerned for the same. At least it is missing in the copy I have got.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta, South) : In the Financial Memorandum, it is a must... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want your ruling. The Government should give reply to my point. Why are they intervening. The copy of the Bill which I have received does not contain the Statement...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are also speaking like you.

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : I request the Hon. Member to give me a few minutes to explain the matter. This Bill was moved in the Rajya Sabha. I have the original copy of the Bill which was introduced in Rajya Sabha besides the actual Bill, accompanied by the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It has an annexure. It satisfies almost every requirement that the Bill has to satisfy. It has come to Lok Sabha as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Minister, please supply us a copy like the one you have got with you. My copy does not include the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also the financial Memoranda ...(Interruptions)

I have gone through it carefully, it is not there in the copy given to me and if such is the case why it has been circulated.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : As it was introduced in Rajya Sabha that is why it was circulated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The copy with me contained the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It might have been misplaced somewhere in your home...

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. If the copy introduced in the House does not contain objects and reasons, how can we hold a discussion on it.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Please don't take my point of order lightly. I am giving you the copy of the Bill which I have received from this Sectt.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please read it out.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill are very clear. Let me read it.

"The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 *inter alia* provides for the machinery and the procedure

for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947...."

(Interruptions)...Munsiji, please sit down and listen to me...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, you have to only enquire whether the proper Bill has been circulated or not, after introduction, to all the Members including the Financial Memorandum and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and whether the same copy which the hon. Minister is referring to now was made available to all the Members of this House or not. That is the point. If it was done, it can be enquired from the Secretariat and the matter will be all right. If it was not done, then the hon. Member's point is valid...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The copy of the Bill does not contain the information. It is not there in Hindi version also.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The copies of the Bill were circulated to Members of Lok Sabha also when it was first introduced in Rajya Sabha "to all Members of Lok Sabha also" on 16th July.

[Translation]

Whether it has been actually circulated or not?

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : This Bill was circulated both in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and this is the copy of it...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down and listen to the Minister.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, let them circulate the Bill properly to the Members and then, we can start the discussion. Only then we will be satisfied, Sir...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill should be with us also which the Minister is reading in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The List of Papers circulated by Lok Sabha Sectt. on 16th included Appropriation Bill, Industrial Disputes Act to all the Members of Lok Sabha. There cannot be two different sets papers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Please listen to me. It is not my mistake...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) Just listen to us...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : You first listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU : There are two different Bills. One is the Bill to be introduced in Lok Sabha and other is the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : You are an experienced Member. Please listen to us...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : According to you the Bill was circulated on 16th. It was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 22nd. After the Bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha the Bill circulated on 16th lost its importance. Therefore the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha should be circulated along with the Statement of objects and reasons...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen no him Minister is reply. You have made your pint.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will it not create controversy.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The Bill was circulated in both the Houses and has been passed by Rajya Sabha. There was one Bill for both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Bill circulated to the Member is the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. The Annexure to the Bill is the same as was supplied to the Members on 16th itself. There is a confusion that the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha has been circulated. Their has always been the practice ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : We have not been supplied Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. How could we find any new point?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has already been circulated Khalapji would you like to say something.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The Statement of Objects and Reasons, alongwith the Bill was circulated to the Member on 16th itself.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : This was not done.

SHRI ANIL BASU : It seems the Kawadiwala came in between...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon Minister has stated that first time when the Bill was circulated in both the Houses it contained the Statement of Objects and

Reasons. Second time the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha was circulated. All relevant documents of the Bill had been circulated earlier in both the Houses. Therefore they have not been circulated second time. Second time only that portion as passed by Rajya Sabha has been circulated.

[English]

The controvenry ends. Yes, Purohit.

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP : Shall I read it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, he is now speaking on the subject.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : It makes no difference whether the mechnery of Central Govt. deals with the provisions of this Bill or the mechnery of State Government deals with it. However we do not oppose this Bill. There has absolutely not been any improvement in the condition of labour. They face hardship from all sides. The workers do not get justice as it takes 15-20 years for the Govt. to take a decision. It is imperative that there should be a discussion or the condition of working class as also about the part being played by Trade Union movement today. Take the care of Indian Air Lines and Air India. They resort to strikes many times in a year with the result the air services are dislocated and passengers are put to great difficulty. Workers does not get justice even after years of struggle.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Journalists are not given sufficient wages. The report of Bachehawat Commission should be implemented...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : I agree with your point and it should also be discussed. The suggestions given by Dasmunsiji should be discussed in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the wheel of time keeps on moving.

SHRI ANIL BASU : It is symbol of Janata Dal.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, May day is a day of celebrations, a day of solidarity of labourers but what happened this year? Every year a huge rally used to be organised at Lal Chowk in Russia wherein labourers were felicitated. However this year a ban was imposed there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Although the rally was not organised at Lal Chowk but it was organised nearby.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : All right, but we must accept the hard reality and the verdict of changing times.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : Do you accept this change?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : That is why you reached there.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Leave aside Lal Chowk even in Delhi also Shri Sheshan imposed a ban on holding rallies on 1st May. It has nothing to do with elections. Rally of working class should not be mixed up with the election. None of the leaders of any party which are represented in this House protested against this decision of Shri Sheshan. The voice of labour class is not heard and they are being exploited even today. They do not get justice. For the last fifty years the 1.5 lakh labourers in both the States of West Bengal and Maharashtra are on the verge of Starvation.

15.00 hrs.

Sir they have been denied justice. If you go through the list of Jute mill owner in West Bengal you would find that there very groups and houses who controlled them before freedom in 1947 have been controlling them even today. The assets of these houses have multiplied but the condition of the labour has gone worse. No one both about the condition of labourer. What is the reason behind it? A new revolution which swepted Asia has invaded India also. With the introduction of liberation policy the labourer movement has received a big blow. The leader of Trade Union movement have lost their speak. The working class have lost their rights.

15.02 hrs.

(Sh. Chitta Basu in the Chair)

But it is a matter of concern that you are watching all these developments helplessly. We must oppose their policy of liberalisation and the Budget. These are against the interest of working class.

It is regrettable that the Government has supported this policy of liberalisation. Thereby they have become a party to this sinful act...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can only request you to confine your speech to Bill. I have myself gone through the Bill and you are free to comment on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : He is expressing his inner sentiments regarding this Bill.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : I was expressing my views on this Bill but my hon. friend here provoked me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not get provoked. Address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Chairman Sir, it is the responsibility of the House to have a serious discussion on this Bill. There is urgent need to protect the rights of working class. In most cases rights are violated. Labour do not get justice even in courts. We have bitter experience of the reconciliation proceedings which usually go against them. Workers do not have any sag in tripartite talks. The view of the employer prevails there. The executive machinery of

the Govt. is not reliable. Workers have not been able to get justice from them all these years. The same situation prevails even today. We have a better experience in Bombay where the mills were closed. When the starving workers resorted to protests they were fired upon by police. The history of our working class is written with blood. As I stated earlier whether it is Central Govt. as the State Governments, both are inefficient in regard to providing justice to labour class in their respective jurisdictions.

What is needed is to make these agencies make efficient. It is imperative to establish more courts and to appoint more judges to enable the workers to get speedy justice. My experience is that labour courts are most neglected. There are not heard in proper accommodation. This should be looked into.

Secondly, I would also like to know. What purpose would be served by merging L.I.C.? Govt has announced in this House the multinationals would be welcomed in the field of Insurance. Govt. has also stated that other parties are also welcome in this field. What would happen to labour? New technology, new equipments, new machinery and computer are fast replacing the old one. Labourers one worst sufferers in this process. Govt has not done anything to safeguard the interest of labour. Govt has made no arrangements to impart training to the labourers in this new technology before introducing the technology in our industries. This responsibility vests solely on Government.

I am sorry to say that Government has failed miserably in this regard. Workers who have undertaken to work on new equipment have failed miserably because of lack of training. Govt. should seriously look into this.

I agree that workers in O.N.G.C. and certain other Public sector units are well paid but most of the workers in unorganised sector and other factories are being exploited badly. Multinationals are entering in this country because labour is cheap in India. They give assurance that they would give them adequate salary and other benefits. But their intentions are not good. Do we want to repeat the History. First East India Company came here and now foreign companies are coming here. Previous Govt. has invited them and this Government is following their footsteps. Like East India company they want to exploit our country. It is a serious matter.

I am therefore not in a position to support the Bill nor I would oppose the Bill. There is nothing in the Bill to safeguard the interests of the working class...*(Interruptions)*. The policies of the Government would not only harm the country but would go against the interests of working class. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Purohitji, you have already supported this Bill.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : You may take it that I am not opposing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : If the Government had brought a Bill to put an end to exploitation of labour, we would have welcomed and supported it however there is no such clause in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Purohitji, this is not the budget speech. Please confine your speech to the proposed legislation.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : It is not a legislation ...*(Interruptions)*. The Bill only says that a particular company would not come under the jurisdiction of State Government but under Central Govt. What difference it is going to make?

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right you may elaborate this point.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : It was necessary to elaborate the duties of Central Government in relation to this Bill. But this has not been provided in the Bill. I am concluding. The Minister should spell out as to what he is going to offer to the labour class. We will decide only after hearing Minister's reply to this debate ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right - It is not fair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : I may reiterate the B.J.P. manifesto does not support the policy of working multinationals in the field of consumer goods. They should read it more carefully. We will supply a copy of it to them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : We would have welcomed the Bill had they included provision to further the interests of working class. But nothing has been done in this regard. I hope Hon. Minister would consider this and include some provision in the Bill which could safeguard the interests of working class while replying to this Bill.

[English]

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA (Serumpore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, so much discussion can take place on this Bill but the Minister has inserted nominal matters only. I have gone through the Statement of Objects and Reasons which has been circulated to us and I find two important things are missing in that. One is, the number of disputes pending in the conciliation machinery or in the tribunals of the Industrial Finance Corporations of India, Air India and others. Second is, the number of workers involved with these organisations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, nowadays, after the liberalisation of the economic policies, private shareholding is being allowed, particularly in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the workers rights will be protected in

this private arrangement. That assurance is to be given by the hon. Minister when he replies.

Another most important thing is and I thought the hon. Minister will possibly explain in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the participation of the workers in the Management. It would have been better if the hon. Minister, while changing the provisions of this Bill, had assured the workers' participation in management. He could have easily introduced these arrangements there.

Another thing that I would like to mention here is about the contract labourers. I have seen at different airports a large number of contract labourers functioning there. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has any statistics about them. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly take up this issue with the Industrial Finance Corporation and other sectors so that the rights of the contract labourers should be protected. There must be some provision so that they can be permanently absorbed there. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there is a Contract Labour (Abolition) Act and according to that Act if the work is of perennial nature, then all these workmen may be absorbed permanently. This is a very important thing and I hope the hon. Minister will take necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Does it apply to Central Cabinet also?

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : That is your consideration.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you may be aware and as we have been saying for quite some time that the conciliation machinery is not functioning properly so workers usually go to tribunals. But in the tribunals a large number of cases are pending. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any arrangement has been made in this Bill so that the pending cases of these workmen in the tribunals are cleared soon.

Lastly, I request the hon. Minister to introduce a comprehensive Bill as the Industrial Disputes Act is a very old Act and so many changes have taken place in the country after it came into existence in the year 1947-48. There have been changes in the mood of the labour, in the pattern of industries and all these things.

Now, a comprehensive Bill should be introduced in this House as soon as possible. I request the hon. Minister to make it a time-bound programme so that the workers can be protected properly.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Sir, this is a Bill sought to replace the Ordinance promulgated by the President of India when Parliament was not being in Session.

I do not find any point here where there was any expediency in promulgation of this Ordinance. However, some of the companies have since changed their names. The Industrial Finance Corporation has changed itself into the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which was under

the Act of 1959, has changed itself into the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and the jurisdiction of the Act has also been changed. Some of them came under the Companies Act of 1956. Therefore, it is simply a matter of changing the nomenclature. In view of the change in the nomenclature, some qualitative change has taken place, for which the appropriate Government for taking up the industrial disputes concerning those Companies or Corporations become the respective State Governments. Therefore, in this corrective paper, which comes in the form of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1996, there is no point in disputing it.

In the course of the discussion here by which this Bill is sought to be passed and the Ordinance to be repealed, I would like to place one or two points for the consideration of the Government at the earliest.

The Finance Minister has announced in his Budget speech that the Government is thinking of reconstitutions or restructuring the BIFR. I could not follow at that time whether it was reconstitution or restructuring or re-framing or renaming or whether some new Bill would be introduced in respect of the BIFR.

My sad experience is that the number one case registered in the B.I.F.R. was regarding the Titagarh Paper Mill. That was the number one case of the B.I.F.R. and that was settled only in 1995.

The other saddest part of my experience is that it was settled earlier in 1993 and where all the parties agreed before the B.I.F.R. and where there is one financial institution among the parties, that is, I.D.B.I. After everything was done, the judgement was given, which was accepted by all the parties before the Bench. Though more than eighteen months elapsed, the I.D.B.I. did not adhere to any of the provisions of the judgement. The then Government had set up the B.I.F.R. to shirk its own responsibilities and to just debar the workers to get relief from the court of law.

The B.I.F.R. was set up with an ulterior motive of protecting the errant and defaulting entrepreneurs, promoters or owners and to debar the workers even to get relief from the court of law. This was a mechanism to safeguard the vested interests against the plunder over the workers done so long by them. In spite of that the trade unions and the workers participated in the B.I.F.R. Some agreed proposals were accepted, but seriously it was found that the Government owned, Government managed financial institutions, sometimes the Government itself and sometimes the Department of Industry itself did not adhere or did not agree and did not comply with the B.I.F.R. judgement. It may be said that it is a quasi-judicial body. Some of the Secretaries who are working there are on the verge of retirement. These people are entrusted with the task of quasi-judicial functioning in the B.I.F.R. It can be very easily presumed what an enormous influence the Government can wield over these Benches. Despite that, sometimes the dilly-dally tactics of the B.I.F.R. Benches, sometimes even after the judgement given by the B.I.F.R. Benches, the Government Department itself has not complied with

many of the judgements. I can cite a number of examples.

As far as the financial institutions are concerned, it can be said that the I.D.B.I. and such other organisations cared a straw for these B.I.F.R. judgements.

In the course of Questions Hour here during the Tenth Lok Sabha, the Chair directed the Government, specially the Department of Industries, to adhere to the judgement and the proceedings accepted by the parties. The Chair also directed the Ministers to see that the financial institutions treated the public sector undertakings and the private undertakings on an equal basis. What we found in actual practice is that the financial institutions were inclined to sanction amounts to private industries but on the same parameters they were not at all ready to support the public sector undertakings. Even in Parliament, it was raised, it was discussed and the Chair directed the Government, but nothing happened. Rather, things happened contrary to the direction. It is no use opposing this Bill because; everybody is supporting this Bill. I would like to mention such anomalies which we experience in the field of industries in relation to the worker-management relations, in relation to the production relation system of our country. The means of production are changing. The relations of production will have an effect of change on it. There is no doubt about it. The Government, the country, the society, the trade unions and all the sections should live up to that. The old ideas may not help the working class and the people of the country. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill should be framed and the enactment made, maintaining the interests of the overall economy and the workers in general, specially those who are the suffering section in our country, who are at the lowest ebb of our economy.

As the Finance Minister, in his speech, has assured the House and the country that he will be coming up with some new ideas regarding BIFR, my proposition in this respect will be that the BIFR cannot be changed, cannot be altered and cannot be modified because the BIFR was set up by the earlier Government to protect the entrepreneurs, to protect the vested interests against the worker. Therefore, there is no scope of any corrigendum over that.

The entire thing should be thought over under the present situation and the perspective ahead of us.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before coming to the main point, I would like to draw your attention towards another point. There is a definition of 'Badli' worker in industry but now I came to know that this House also has a conversion of 'Badli' Minister. This Bill relates to Ministry of Labour and hon. Minister of Law has come here to reply on behalf of Labour Minister. It means that a provision of 'Badli' Minister has been initiated in this House. It is a good thing... (Interruptions) It is an Industrial Dispute Act. This Bill concerns with the department of labour. Therefore Labour Minister should have been present in the House.

Instead Law Minister is representing the Labour Minister. How could he reply to our queries.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the collective responsibility of the Government.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : I agree Sir. But he cannot answer our question which are being raised here. It is a new thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You leave it to his judgement.

[Translation]

You please continue.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : I do not dispute it. But I have drawn the attention of the Chair to this fact that Law Minister has represented Labour Minister which is a new thing.

There is nothing in this Bill which one should oppose. Two definition of the appropriate Government has been modified in this Bill.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : What is there to support in the Bill.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : If you have either read Industrial Dispute Act or have ever practised thereon or are connected with Trade Union or trade union movement, you must have read the definition of appropriate Govt. in Section 2(A).

This definition has now been amended. I therefore support this Bill as it concern with the interests of working class. I hope all the Hon. Members of their House would also support this Bill.

In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the labour Minister to one or two points. Every word in Industrial Dispute Act has been challenged from the beginning. There has been dispute on the definition of the work 'Industry' and the case went upto Supreme Court. Similarly there was dispute over the definition of the work 'workmen' and the case went to Supreme Court. Even the word 'dispute' is going to be decided by Supreme Court. Even difference in words 'approval' and 'permission' would be decided by Supreme Court. Similarly the words 'settlement' and 'agreement' would also be taken to Supreme Court for final definition. Therefore most of definitions in Industrial Dispute Act are themselves litigents and industrialists have taken full advantage of it.

Most of the dispute in our country relate to Industrial unrest. I come from Bihar and my experience is that most of the dispute relate to the recognition of Trade unions. In Bihar only recognised Trade Unions are authorised to enter into an agreement or settlement. Other unrecognised unions, even though they may have majority of workers, cannot enter into any agreement. This has resulted in prolonged strikes of 100 days, 75 days or 50 days. Then backdoor negotiation take place. The some union which had led the strike enter into backdoor negotiation. But only the recognised union is

authorised to sign the agreement. When the representation of Central Trade Unions met the Prime Minister he ensured them that a Bill would be brought forward to provide that a trade union should be recognised on the basis of secret ballot. There is imperative need to enact a law for the recognition of trade union through secret ballot only.

As per my information the workers having wages upto Rs. 1600 are included in the definition of workmen. Today in many industries even unskilled labour gets more than Rs. 1600/-. When the Government is amending this Act it would be worthwhile to amend the definition of workmen to include those drawing salary upto Rs. 5000/- in the category of workmen.

I want to make one more point. Several authorities have been constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, for instance Conciliation Officer, labour court, Court of inquiry, Tribunals National Tribunal etc. But these authorities have not been vested with any power. What is the power of conciliation officer? He calls both the parties. Employer says he has no time what could he do in such a situation. So far I understand he has no authority to issue a directive and pass an order. Therefore he sends a failure report to the Government infact the whole Act is Toothless. It would be worthwhile to say that the deptt. of labour is helpless.

What is the situation today? Strikes, lockouts and retrenchment are taking place in many industries. But our labour Deptt is helpless, it cannot extend any help and relief to the workers. No body listen to the Labour Deptt in the Centre. It has not been able to put on the Industrialists to open closed factories and to ask them to resume work. Therefore more and more industries are getting sick, worker are not getting their wages, bonus and gratuity. They are not getting any compensation for then retrenchment. In fact our Industrial Disputes Act is spineless and hardly serve any purpose. Even if the Tribunal and labour Court gives an awards in favour of workers the labour deptt. has been unable to implement it... (Interruptions)

Although a separate department has been set up by the name of Labour Department but it is totally useless. There is a lot of slogan shouting like "Bolo Bum" 'Jai Shri Ram', You have become expert in slogan shouting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine your speech to Bill.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : I am coming to the point. I am speaking on the Bill itself so far the issue of reference is concerned, the report of conciliation failure is sent to appropriate Government. But the Act is silent about that time, the appropriate Government would take to refer it further. Therefore there should be a provision in the bill that if a report of the failure of conciliation is received, it should be referred to Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal within a specific time.

What is the state of our labour courts and industrial tribunals? Most of our labour courts and industrial tribunals have no prising officers. The offices of these

courts and tribunals are in bad shape. They have no proper arrangement to keep files and documents. Recently we discussed the facilities to be extended to judges and the whole House favoured it. The courts and tribunals have retired judges as presiding officers we should make adequate arrangements for them.

In most of the labour courts and industrial tribunals there are no Presiding Officers. These posts remain vacant for number of months and sometimes for over a year. As a result the dispute referred to them are not disposed of for year together. Govt should take effective steps in this regard.

There is a provision in the Act for works committees. But usually elections are not conducted for constituting work committee. Even in big industries like steel, BHEL, Indian Oil and fertilizer no elections are held to constitute work committee. Similar is the case of setting up of grievance committees. I would like to know as to why Govt. is unable to implement the provision of the Act.

This is an old Act. Every definition of the Act has been challenged and the cases have gone upto High Court and Supreme Court. The Govt. should call a meeting of workers representatives, industrialists, Central trade unions including Govt. representatives to consider comprehensive amendments to the Act with a view to safeguard the interest of workers.

The workers are not going to be benefited unless the Industrial Dispute Act and other labour laws are framed keeping in view the interests of labour in mind. It is unfortunate that the labour departments in the states or even the Centre are more keen in safeguarding the interest of industrialists than the labour. I would therefore plead with the Govt. that they should formulate a labour policy in consultation with Trade union and political parties.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I supports the views expressed by the previous speaker. In addition I want to know who would be the appropriate authority under section 2(a). The Ordinance was promulgated in 11th October, 1995 and would have retrospective effect irrespective of the fact that three sessions of Lok Sabha were held earlier in December, 1995, Jan, 1996 and March, 1996. Govt should come to the House with a Bill. An Ordinance should be issued in extraordinary circumstances only.

There has been many amendments to Industrial Disputes Act earlier also. The present Railway Minister who was a labour Minister earlier has announced on 16th May, 1990 that Govt proposes to bring forth an Industrial Relations Bill which would replace the present Industrial Dispute Act. But no such Bill has been brought forward till today. I would suggest that the Govt. should bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this regard. This Act covers lakhs of workers in the country. Therefore we should ensure that the workers should get justice. I fully support the contention of the previous speaker that all the workers getting wages upto Rs.5000/- should be included in the definition of workers. Sections 29, Section 33 and Section 330 relate to penalties in respect

of the recoveries for the defaulting companies. In this connection I would suggest that the scope and purview of the Conciliation Officer should be widened.

The industrial history of India could be divided into three parts. The first part relates to preindependent period when our industries were owned by Britishers and Indians were working as their employees and they were exploiting us as our master. Second part covers the period between 1947 to 1990 when a new environment was created for industrial growth and the started public undertakings. The third part covers post 1990 period when liberalisation was introduced and multinational entered in our country. This has changed the industrial scenario of our country marginally.

In 1978 Shri Ravindra Verma was our Labour Minister, he was followed by our present Hon. Speaker Shri P.A. Sangma, as state Minister for Labour. Later Shri Ram Vilas Paswan became Labour Minister. Every one was of the view that provisions of all the related Acts i.e. Factory Act, Trade Union Acts and Industrial Disputes Act should be codified at one place and a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward. Our party would extend full support to such a move.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : They wanted to introduce the Exit Policy in the earlier amendments. Beware of that.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I have already criticised the policy and the practice adopted by the Government in taking recourse to Ordinance. This should be brought forward by the Govt. in extraordinary cases only.

[Translation]

Under Section 2A of the Act, I have a suggestion to make. If a group or an organisation which has many industries and is involved in many diverse functions and the units could be reported, each unit should be treated as a separate industry. In Almora District of Uttar Pradesh there is a P.G.F. Cooperative Organisation which has many industrial units under its control. It has one Soya Bean Factory, one drug factory and one terpentine factory under its management. The organisation runs its own offices and have outlets for distributing sugar. If any worker of a factory participates in an agitation or rally in support of the demands of his fellow workers, he is transferred from the factory to the office and thereby he is deprived of his pay and promotion. Therefore there is need to make some amendment to this provision so that the employees of the factory are not deprived of the benefits to which they are entitled as a factory worker.

My Second point is that there is justification of opposing the Bill brought by the present Government but hon. Minister should give us an assurance. I request that this ordinance should not be introduced time and again in the forthcoming sessions of the Parliament and a detailed discussion should be held on it with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to oppose this Bill But at the same time I want to assert that our experience with the implementation of the present Industrial Disputes Act and its various agencies like Regional Labour Commissioner, Tribunals, Labour Court has not been very favourable either. Time and again the demand has been raised in the House as well as by the Trade Unions that the present Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 should be replaced. A number of sections in the existing Act are no relevant. These sections in the existing Act are not relevant. These sections should be so amended as to make them relevant in the present context in the interest of the workers. We also wanted that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward. The draft which was put up in this respect did not come up to our expectations, therefore we and other Trade Unions did not support the draft. When Govt wanted to convert Public Sector Undertakings like Air India, Indian Airlines, Industrial Finance Corporation and ONGC etc. into public sector limited Companies, we strongly opposed such a move on the part of the Govt.

[English]

It should remain a Public Sector.

[Translation]

But inspite of our strong opposition the bill was passed because Govt. had the majority. The condition prevailing today is the result of our liberalisation policy...*(Interruptions)* We have never supported the policy of liberalisation no matter we sat in the opposition or on the treasury benches...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : You have gained the maximum benefit in West Bengal.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We did not gain any benefit.

The Common Minimum Programme of the United Front mentions that the interests of the workers will be protected. We want that a separate Bill for recognition of union through secret ballot should be brought forward in the House. Earlier when there was National Front Govt. a bill for the workers's participation in the management was drafted. The definition of the workmen in the draft of the Bill contained many flaws and contradiction. While the Bill was under consideration the Govt. fell and the Bill could not be passed. Now we can introduce some improvements in the Bill. The dispute arises when a Union which has been recognised loses its majority gradually and the other union which has gained majority remains unrecognised. The management continues to deal with the minority union. There had been a strike in the textile industry which continued for about a month. The recognised union in that industry is INTUC but it has no majority. The strike call was given by the other union but the management did not negotiate with that Union. The strike continued for about a year and it has created history of a sort in the trade Union movement. We want that a separate Bill be brought forward by the Govt. at the earliest. Disputes

would always arise between the workers and the management. Therefore there is an imprative need of a conciliation machinery. We have a sad experience that in most cases the conciliation machinery proves a failure, and a failure report is submitted to the Government. It often taken months to refer such cases to the Tribunal. Tribunal takes ten to fifteen years to decide a case. We must see to it that the time taken in the process is minimised.

[English]

How can we reduce the delay in the settlement of the cases. The cases of Central Govt. employees are now referred to the Central Administrative Tribunal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would you continue tomorrow.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I will continue tomorrow.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Chinese Nuclear Test and CTBT

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up discussion under rule 193 regarding Chinese nuclear test and CTBT. the hon. Minister of External Affairs is to make a statement on this subject.

16.01 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had addressed this House on the Issue of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty on the 15th July, 1996 setting out Government's Policy on this issue. The discussion that followed reflected the national consensus underlying the Government's policy. I am speaking today because of new developments of which hon. Members are aware: the 46th test conducted by China on the 29th July, 1996.

Several countries have issued statements expressing their varied points of view. Some of the leading ones while regretting or even condemning the Chinese 45th nuclear test have, at the same time, noted that after this test, China may join the other nuclear weapon States in observing a moratorium on nuclear explosive testing. On our part, we are dismayed by the nuclear tests carried out by nuclear weapon States, particularly as the CTBT negotiations are in progress. We have always believed that these tests take the world further way from the goal of universal nuclear disarmament. As this House knows, since 1945, the five nuclear weapon States have carried out 2047 tests. The USA and Russia have conducted 210 tests while China and UK have conducted 45 tests each. These tests have contributed to the nuclear arms race and shown that partial steps do not lead to nuclear disarmament.

India has taken a consistent and principled position on nuclear disarmament. This is why, since 1954 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru called for a ban on nuclear weapon tests we have urged that the CTBT must be seen as a first steps on the road to nuclear disarmament. The approach taken by India in the CTBT negotiations, therefore, calls for a genuinely comprehensive CTBT with a view to ending future development of nuclear weapons and placing the CTBT in the framework of a step-by-step process of nuclear disarmament leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework. On-going testing programmes whether at test sites or in laboratories, are clear indications that the nuclear weapon States are not willing to give up their reliance on their nuclear arsenals and consider the CTBT merely as a non-proliferation measure.

Such testing programmes inevitably give rise to questions relating to India's national security, while we have adopted a policy of restraint after demonstrating our capability, we remain fully conscious of the evolving security situation. We are committed to taking all steps necessary to enable us to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of India.

As hon. Members are aware, I was in Jakarta last week to attend the meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum and the post-Ministerial Conference. There, I also had a number of bilateral meetings with Foreign Ministers from other countries present. Some of them, notably, the US secretary of State Warren Christopher, the Russian Foreign Minister Primakov, Foreign Minister Ideka of Japan, Foreign Minister Downer of Australia and the Canadian Foreign Minister Axworthy discussed with me the CTBT negotiations at Geneva. I elucidated in clear terms the Indian point of view. I also highlighted the consistency in our policy as well as the strength of conviction arising out of the national consensus. During multilateral meetings, this subject also came up. Many of our concerns were shared by other participants. These concerns were most clearly voiced by the Chairman, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Alatas who appreciated India's principled stand about the goal of achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world as well as the need to ensure that the CTBT brings an end to vertical proliferation.

The CTBT negotiations have resumed in Geneva in the Conference on Disarmament day before yesterday, that is on the 29th July, 1996.

Our stand in the negotiations is appreciated by many countries. Several non-aligned countries are in favour of strengthening the provisions relating to "scope" as also the references to nuclear disarmament in the draft Treaty text. They show understanding of our position, and, in particular, they acknowledge that the present formulation on Entry into Force is without precedent in treaty negotiating practice. Yet, these countries find it difficult to accept our proposals to modify the draft treaty text because of the rigid position adopted by a small number of countries. In our statements and in bilateral discussions, we have made it clear that

India cannot sign the Treaty in its present form. We have also made it equally clear that India cannot permit any language in the draft treaty text which will impose an obligation on India, directly or indirectly. If there are attempts to push forward such a text, we will have to oppose such efforts. We continue to remain engaged in the negotiations in Geneva in order that our national interests are fully safeguarded.

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, I have a point of clarification here. The photographs of Shri Gujral and of the Chinese Foreign Minister have appeared. They have been in deep consultation. He has not mentioned about that...*(interruptions)* I would like to know what has happened.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Shri Mahajan, this is not the way.

(Interruptions)

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs had first given a *suo motu* statement on 15th of July about the CTBT. And that was the time when we had asked for a discussion on the subject. The Conference on Disarmament had just ended on 28th of June. It was going to resume on 29th of July. In between, there was of Conference of ASEAN countries which the hon. Minister of External Affairs was attending and in which this subject was also to be discussed. All that is past now. For some reasons, we could not discuss this earlier. Now the Conference has started on 29th July. There are many things that have been stated by the Minister of External Affairs. But there are many things that have not been said by him and also many things that need clarification.

Firstly, the Indian Plan on the Nuclear Disarmament was put through in the United Nations General Assembly on 9th of June, 1988 in which the Action Plan Stated, among other things that, firstly, there should be a binding commitment by all nations to eliminate nuclear weapons in stages by the year 2010 at the latest. It is now 1996. This was said in 1988.

Secondly, all nuclear-weapon States must participate in the process of nuclear disarmament. All other countries must also be a part of this process. Thirdly, "to demonstrate good faith and to build the required confidence, there must be tangible progress at each stage towards the common goal." we do not see any of these anywhere on the nuclear agenda. Instead we have first the NPT and now CTBT. There is no mention of disarmament the way we wanted it.

The United States Defence Secretary and the Chairman of the National Security Council have quite clearly stated that "we need nuclear weapons for the next 50 years and beyond". Just before the commencement of the Conference of disarmament, France carried out tests in quick succession, China carried out tests in quick succession and we know that recently also China has carried out a test in total disregard to what is going on or the direction in which the CTBT is supposed to take us all. So, there is no evidence to suggest that there is any commitment on

disarmament on the part of nuclear weapon countries and you have also come to this conclusion that indeed there is none.

We carried out a test in 1974. In 1968, China had carried out its first test. We should not only look at the total of 45 tests that they have carried out but we should look at the span in which they have been deliberately carrying out tests and they have been carrying out tests in violation and in confrontation with all the norms that the international community has laid down. This is the point that has to be borne in mind. Our neighbour, China is totally uncontrollable in this matter and therefore, not only has our environment nuclearised but it has been nuclearised in the hands of a country that takes no notice of international conventions, international directions or whatever talks are going on. They are active participants of these talks and they have carried out the tests just three days back.

What have we done in these 22 years? We have carried out debates. What were the debates about? What is on our capability? We have already demonstrated those capability. Was it on our financial resources, our viability or the desirability of carrying out these tests? A lot of morality is thrown into this and we are unable to look at this problem in the cold light of reasoning. We think that we are occupying the moral high ground. Is having a bomb immoral? When your neighbours have it, when your neighbours who are uncontrollable have it, is it immoral? Using it as a deterrence immoral? Yes, its first use is immoral, using as a form of coercion is immoral but this is precisely what the nuclear countries are doing at the moment. CTBT is the form of nuclear coercion that they are doing in the conference, giving it good names, a respectable place to talk about but basically, it is a nuclear coercion.

Sir, the only immoral thing is to abdicate our responsibility and the ability to deal with nuclear coercion. The only immoral thing is not to look at our supreme national security interest.

We have lost a lot of ground since 1974. This country of ours ranks among the top five nations in technology attainment and with all that, we are being pushed into wilderness of nuclear have-nots. And we have got to this status because of our escapist and ambiguous nuclear policy. This escapist policy, drift and dithering have encouraged the West to apply pressure on us in one form or the other, whether it is NPT or CTBT.

Later on they may give it another name and call it as Missile Control Technology Treaty. But this pressure is mainly because they find us as escapists and dithering.

Sir, the Statement of the Minister of External Affairs reminded me of an iceberg. It definitely showed something but hid a lot. There is another reason why it reminded me of an iceberg. An iceberg has no locomotion of its own. It has no direction of its own. It is totally subject to the currents and cross-currents of the sea and when it reaches warm water it dissolves. It loses its shape. This is exactly what it has reminded us.

In this Conference, which has just ended, we may say that a number of countries were with us. Just now the hon. Minister of External Affairs said that our stand was appreciated by a number of countries but no country worth the name has backed us. We have no friends in this. Nobody is prepared to vote with us. Nobody is prepared to walk two steps with us. The main reason is that some of them do not themselves want the CTBT. The others want us to sign on the dotted line.

Our great friend Russia had said, they would not let us get ways from this. Pakistan says, "We are in it if India is in it". And, the British Ambassador says, "India is a recalcitrant country wriggling off the hook". Virtually every State is away from us in this. This is a serious thing. We say that we occupy a moral high ground but nobody is with us on this treaty, either they want us to sign or they will be using us to get off the hook themselves by blaming India for destabilising this treaty, of taking it off the rail. This is an amazing situation. Appreciation is not good enough in the world of real politics. Where are the people who are with us on this issue?

Basically, the Nuclear Powers want to perpetuate a family of haves and a family of have nots. Basically the CTBT is an effort in nuclear apartheid. Are we going to accept that? The treaty is all very well in its own place but what about our national security? What about the nuclearisation of our environment? In that, we must look at the capability of a country not its stated intentions. Today, one of our Northern neighbours may say that we are very friendly. They had said it before also and we came to know otherwise. Therefore, we have to go by the capability and the stark truth is that our North has been nuclearised. Our West is fast getting nuclearised and, therefore, we should look at it from the point of view whether we can withstand nuclear coercion, and whether we can give a befitting reply to this nuclear coercion. Only a few days back, on a query in Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister of External Affairs said, "It is not necessary to make the bomb now. Tomorrow, I do not know".

Why is it not necessary now? What parameters will lead us to a decision to make the bomb? Which crises are we waiting for? Has not our environment been nuclearised? Is Pakistan not making a galloping progress? Is China not a nuclear power, and a threat? Every time the Bharatiya Janta Party has asked this question, we have been told that it is not the right time. What is the definition of this 'right time'? I specifically want to read here a part of the statement of the hon. Minister of External Affairs of 15th July.

"We continue to maintain our options so that we are able to take all necessary measures to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of the nation. ...On the basis of recent statements and developments, we have been obliged to conclude that the nuclear weapon States have no intention of giving up their nuclear weapons. This makes it inescapable that our national security

considerations will be the governing factor in our decision-making."

But no bomb!

This is one aspect that knocks the bottom out of our security concern statements. What is our security concern. What other security environments are we looking for? We take a totally mutually contradictory stand now that we want to keep our options, we want to look after our security, but no bomb!

This is a national issue, not a party issue. More so, it is a national security issue. It is a national security issue of a very very long range implication. It is not today or tomorrow that we can decide and get on with it. I feel, and we have been taking for a long time, that we should go in for a bomb. I feel that all these problems, all these negative requirements - to say "No NPT", "I would not sign CTBT" - would go if we had a plan, if we had an option, if we had something which we could say we will also do.

Prof. Cohen, a security specialist on South Asia, has just one sentence to say, "No sovereign country is going to compromise its survival for the sake of a treaty". I think, that is quite sufficient. Our own thinkers have said that for quite some time, but somehow we refuse to gain initiative. We refuse to take initiative and evolve a positive policy that will enable us to have a say in the nuclear matter.

It is reported that our representative in the Conference of Disarmament had said that there was no serious consultation with India. Yet, India is a nuclear threshold State. That is our only power that we have some capability, we have know capability to be able to make a nuclear device, a nuclear weapon, and she say there have been no serious consultations with India. This is her own statement. Can we evolve a policy that would cope with the nuclearisation of our security environment?

Can we evolve a policy that will enable us to cross that *Laxman rekha* from a nuclear-capable State to nuclear weapon State?

There is another important matter about Entry in Force. There are a few specific questions on this. Firstly, do we intend to block this Treaty or do we merely intend to stand aside and let others sign it? If we intend to block it - because if we do not, then this has no meaning - how do we propose to do it? It says:

"India should sign it. In three years' time, if it has not signed it, then there will be another Conference how to accelerate the entry in force."

It really means in a fine language how to put pressure to accelerate our interest? Supposing we do not sign it, and we just stand aside, are we going to allow a smooth passage otherwise? How do we block it from the States' deciding to put India aside, get it ratified by certain countries, send it to U.N. General Assembly, and have it passed by a simple majority? What is our exact policy? We have to have a blue-print, a clear cut blue-print which will see the problem through

in the long range. It is quite clear that the nuclear countries are desperate to get India into sign this Treaty. It is also quite clear that this is important to them. I may compliment the External Affairs Minister that his stand in ASEAN, has been forthright. It has been clear and within the restricted parameters that he has been working. I must compliment him. But these are the questions, on which people, are working to circumvent our moves to put us aside, if required, and thereafter make sure that the Treaty gets ratified and there passed in the U.N. General Assembly. How are we going to block it? We have think long term on this issue. Just now, this morning, I find a softening of our attitude in today's papers. A number of ploys are being tried out to push that CTBT, despite India's stand and at some place India's softened stand at CTBT. Doubts on key provisions may delay CTBT. West may bypass India to push through CTBT. Is there any softening to our attitude? Is there any resiling from our original position? Is there any point where we are going back?

That is the other point, Sir, that we will like a clarification on.

Basically, we have just had a major statement by the Leader of the Opposition in Bangalore which can form a blue-print or what we are talking about. I will just read out some portions before I conclude :

"India should block the draft from attaining a consensus and prevent it from being forwarded to the U.N. General Assembly when the draft comes up for consideration on July 29th in Geneva..."

"...Today our national security is threatened as never before. China and Pakistan, which have committed aggression against us, possess nuclear weapons. It is absolutely necessary that India possesses nuclear weapons and India should also be a nuclear weapon power. Nuclear Weapon States want India to remain nuclear naked. India cannot agree to such an international regime — what he called Apartheid. Draft Treaty was not linked to nuclear disarmament."

We, the BJP, have been demanding that CTBT should be linked to the elimination of nuclear weapons globally within a specified timeframe."

Finally, Sir, all that I want to say is that we have to develop options. We have lost our no options, deliberately, unilaterally and by ourselves. Nobody cares two brass buttons whether we explode or we test or we do not. The biggest example of that is, that China has a nuclear explosion and then unilaterally says that 'it has declared a moratorium.' Everybody is very happy about the moratorium. Nobody is saying the explosion has taken place, it has been done by a country which is taking part in these negotiations and which is an active nuclear power. Nobody cares about it.

I hope, Sir, you will take notice of our concern and develop an option that we have been talking about all these days.

DR. MALLIKARJUN (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before us, we have to statements made by the Minister of External affairs, one on 15th July and another just now. To the extent the Statement is concerned, it may be a satisfactory one, but exactly, the linkage between the CTBT and global disarmament is a time-bound framework. This is a new stand.

As back as 1954, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his vision, had categorically mentioned that total disarmament is essential for the progress and prosperity of the world as a whole and not merely India. Since then, in spite of pursuance of India in various international fora, hundreds of tests were conducted, particularly by the nuclear weapon States, that is the United States and Russia and of course, if not limited, sizeable tests were conducted by China, the United Kingdom and France.

Now the question arises in the context of the national security as a whole. Our objective of CTBT is to achieve international peace and security through total nuclear disarmament. I do not know whether we will be able to achieve it or not.

I am happy that all the Governments till today have been pursuing the path of disarmament. I remember very well that when I was in a High School, when Panditji, in 1954, had enunciated this total disarmament, we had participated in the debate whether total disarmament is suicidal to the nation or not. At that stage, whatever tests or whatever advancement of exploits in the so-called atom, which was discovered by Dalton, and its emergence of energy from the nucleus of atom were there, today after so many experiments, it is very easy to understand it. It is not a big task. When atom was discovered about two thousand years back, it was lying idle. But today's advancement in science and technology is such that it has created a chaos.

No doubt, cold war has ended. But still, persistence of annihilation of mankind remains. If the civilisation is annihilated, what is the validity of the advancement in science and technology and what is the validity of the production of nuclear weapons? For that reason, in 1974 India had conducted a nuclear underground test for peaceful purposes. Since more than twenty years have passed, we have not conducted any more test. But today, what is essentially required is environment. Now, as you know, the position on the five nuclear weapon State is supreme. Of course, Britain and France do not say much because they are allied with the U.S. Now, actually there are only three nuclear weapon States and they are: Russia, U.S. And China.

Sir, I do not know about the various clauses of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. But I can understand that this is not a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We can say it a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty only when there is inclusion of global total disarmament in a time-bounded manner. However, the very interesting fact of reality is this. For example, the main player in the CTBT is U.S. The U.S. can conduct the test.

My second point is that the ban in on the test in laboratories, not only the ban on the test in laboratories

but also on the release of nuclear energy. So, these things are mixed up, camouflaged. But, anyway we have a persistent stand on this Test Ban Treaty or the NPT.

As we know, as far back as 1968, the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had told this august House when the Draft Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was under consideration that the nuclear weapons-States would like to have the right to manufacture their nuclear weapons. But others including India should not manufacture a nuclear weapon. How could it be? How can we support the proliferation of nuclear energy? At that time, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had told this august House, while opposing it, that, "We may have to face difficulties in relation to the assistance and in relation of other help; but we have to make the sacrifice and we have to face the hardship". So, these were the words used by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in this august House in April, 1968.

Sir, now the question arises whether to sign it or not. The Government is very clear about that. Unless and until the promoters of the C.T.B.T. agree for the universal disarmament, there is no question of signing the C.T.B.T. This is the clear stand of the Government of India whether it is the United Front Government or the earlier Congress Government or any other Government including my former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's 13-day Government.

Then a question is posed that India will be isolated. I would like to ask from this august House as to how India will be isolated. As far as 180 countries are concerned, they have already signed the N.P.T. we have no interest in nuclear arsenals. Out of these 61 countries which are meeting now how many of them except eight are interested. We are treated as threshold to nuclear countries including Pakistan, China and Israel.

Sir, if we take the whole context into consideration, India is in a different geographical position. India has got its own adversaries including its neighbours. Is it not known to the U.S. Administration that Pakistan possesses a nuclear weapon? The then Chief of the Army Staff of Pakistan, Shri Aslam Beg had declared that they had a bomb. Is it not known to the U.S. Administration that the former Prime Minister, Shri Nawaz Sharif had declared that there was a nuclear weapon with them? Is it not a fact that the Clinton Administration knew while approving the Hank Brown's amendment that the Pakistan was indulging in sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir? Does it not know? Is it not known to the U.S. Administration that there is an interference in the internal affairs of India by Pakistan? What is that Pakistan is going to lose? Pakistan is like a satellite country to the U.S.A. today.

So, unless India signs it, Pakistan is not going to sign. Now, who is worried about it? The question is that of Israel. You know, Sir, what the relationship between Israel and the USA is. Today, the United States and Israel are developing the Tactical High-energy Laser. When the former Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Prez visited

the United States, there was an agreement between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Perez to the tune of \$100 million. So, what is that they will lose? If tomorrow anything is needed by Israel, the design can be given to it to produce anything and, if necessary, technology also can be given to it. I do not want to put the Government in an embarrassing situation. Our stand is clear. All political parties, whether it is the BJP or the Communist Parties or any other party, have the same stand on CTBT.

You know, Sir, That there are quite a number of controls. Why did these controls come into existence? Who sponsored these controls? All these controls needle towards India. If you take technology, there is a control by the Zangger Committee and there is also the Vassener Accord on Technology control. If you take the nuclear weapons suppliers' group, there is a committee to control it. If you take biological weapons, there is an Australian group to control them. When it comes to missiles, there is a Missiles Technology Control Regime.

If India produces the *Prithvi* missiles indigenously, US wants and everybody else wants to apply MTCR. If M-11 missiles are supplied by China to Pakistan and if those missiles are deployed, then how are we to see our threat perception? When ring magnets are supplied by China to Pakistan, then nobody object. But the U.S. administration says: "Do not deploy the *Prithvi* missiles". How is it justifiable? Either do not have a total control on Pakistan. Their own agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency does not inspect their nuclear plants. So, it is the regional aspect of security that we are worried about.

In the statement, it is very clear that our options are open. Not only in the statement, we too have been mentioning it. But what does 'the options are open' mean? One test was had conducted in 1974. 'Our options are open' means nuclear option. But if you take the security of the country, then whether nuclear weapons are needed or not, is a question mark. India is a peaceful country. India's contention today is of adding global disarmament in the CTBT because we want international peace and security. When there is international peace and security, automatically there is security and peace in India. This is our approach.

So, now the question of nuclear option comes. It is a question of debate. It is not that merely Mallikarjun telling here in this august House that: "You go for nuclear"; No, it is not like that. India's heritage is such and India's background is such that it is a public debate whether we go for the nuclear option or not. It is a debate between the academicians and scientists. Finally, in gross words, 'We must go' is the conclusion by some. That is a different thing. But we are using the word 'option'. But we are not eligible to use the word 'option' unless and until the following four minimum requirements are met. If they are met then we can say that we have an option nuclear of whatever. They are:

1. The capacity to design, fabricate and guarantee the yield of nuclear device within designed specification by nuclear establishment.

Whether we did it or not - as far as my knowledge goes - I do not think so.

2. Design parameters of the device is such that they can be accommodated for delivery by current and proposed delivery vehicles including aircraft, missiles and accepted as such by the Defence Research Department.
3. Reliability and performance of the Device as well as that of the delivery means, both current and proposed, should be sufficient to satisfy the operational requirement of the Armed Forces and command their confidence.
4. Availability of such devices should be sufficient for the Armed Forces to assure the effectiveness of them.

This is what we call as viable nuclear option. So, merely telling about 'option', after conducting one nuclear test, is of no use.

Therefore, if we have to be alert in terms of national security, we have to think very seriously about it. Today hundreds of nuclear warheads have been developed and produced by the U.S.A. and Russia. For China it needs a little more time. But the most effecting factor is the nuclear cooperation between China and Pakistan and technology transfer. Tomorrow even if Pakistan signs the C.T.B.T. it will not lose anything because the U.S.A. keeps the option. What is that option? It can supply technology; it can supply the readymade nuclear bombs to any country which she wants and the only binding thing is you sign the C.T.B.T. If we sign it is only to block our option.

Therefore, in the interest of the national security and in the interest of the threat perception and considering the attitudes of our adversaries like Pakistan and China we should not sign the C.T.B.T. We do not know when they may commit aggression. In spite of knowing all about Pakistan, the Brown Amendment itself was a miraculous thing. Shipment of military equipment has started.

Shortly, it is going to be delivered to Pakistan. We are talking about our options, but what about our preparedness in other things? I do not want to go into the details of the operational requirements of our defence forces and our immediate defence preparedness. I do not want to take much time of this House. We are clear on one point and it is about not signing the CTBT.

I urge upon the hon. Speaker and the Government to cooperate in passing a unanimous resolution in both Houses of Parliament about India's stand on CTBT and, if it fits in, about its options also. I do not want to go into the unnecessary details, but in a nutshell what I want to say is that India should not sign the CTBT. India will face the consequences; India has that will power and conviction to face the consequences and, as had already been mentioned by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we have to face it and we have to sacrifice for tomorrow. Let us not fall into the trap of this CTBT. Let us pass a unanimous

resolution on this. Let all the political parties and the people of India stand in the defence of our national security and in the defence of our motherland.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, through two Statements in this House, besides the replies given to the queries made by the hon. Members in both the Houses, has tried to make clear the stand of the Government vis-a-vis the CTBT.

16.57 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

We are happy to note that the firm stand taken by the Government in the continuing negotiations, so far, reflects the national consensus. Through a rare agreement amongst the political parties of the country, we have come to a decision to ask the Government that India should take such a firm stand. It is a consistent stand. Some people may say that we, the Indians, who have been advocating the cause of world peace since decades are now speaking in a different voice. No, Sir, it is not so.

In a different world today, in the post Cold War era, the stand being taken by some other countries at this point of time is different because of the developments they have achieved in their own area or the progress they have made in nuclear tests and other things. I would like to remind this House that till 1993, the United States had been taking a totally different stand. They have been opposing whatever proposals that were coming towards global disarmament or comprehensive disarmament leading to the goal of nuclear weapons free world.

I am refraining from making any mention at this point of time certain lapses in the recent past because we want to stand united on this issue in spite of differences in our perceptions.

17.00 hrs.

Of course, there had been some dilution in 1993 when the joint declaration was made by our own Government vis-a-vis this issue in the United Nations General Assembly and since then we noticed a different attitude in the United States. There had been confusion. It may be out of context that even in March, some very important MEA official had been delinking our national security perception from our nuclear option. I am not just overemphasising it, but such things had happened and so we are happy to know that this United Front Government which has a commitment in its Common Minimum Programme to take a firm stand vis-a-vis CTBT has continued to reflect the aspirations of our countrymen.

Too much pressure is being brought daily and there is coercion. It has been rightly stated in the Statement made by the hon. Minister today that nowhere in any international treaty such coercion has taken place as we do notice in Article 14 Entry into Force clause. It is unprecedented. It never happened in any international treaty in the past. Such corrections are continuing. This

country is capable of withstanding it, a thing to be appreciated by all of us.

The present draft of the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty is discriminatory, unequal and also inadequate. It does not fulfil the task. It does not lead us to our genuine goal of total disarmament within a timeframe.

So, we are not agreeing to sign. Even the nuclear weapons states have their own differences. China has serious reservations. Even after the latest nuclear test they are saying no it is latest in the series and now they can join. Russia has its reservation because they do not have that computer simulation technology for a blast. Only vertical proliferation will not stop. France and the United States are taking one stand. Russia thinks that they can drag their feet. India is taking a particular stand on that pretext that they can drag their feet. There are 21 countries do have serious differences among themselves. So, there is a concerted move to project India as a spoiler of the treaty. Here lies the crux of the problem. There is no contradiction that India being one of the advocates and champions of world peace is taking a different stand. No. Our failure is there. We are failing to be up to the mark in the new world situation. We are failing to take the diplomatic offensive. Why should we not inform the whole world that there are serious loopholes in the CTBT? That it is not going to serve any purpose. It is a concerted move attempted by a small number of countries to misguide others, to take a pretext so that their one contradiction and conflict may not come to the fore. We have failed in this diplomatic offensive. I am not referring to any particular State, any particular officer or any particular political executive for failure in this regard at any point of time.

I am refraining from making specific observation because this is not the right time to say so. Let us take a united stand. Whatever dilution might have taken place earlier in a certain context, I am desisting from mentioning that. The Government of India has taken a particular stand. We should see that we do not suffer any isolation. Sir, I am happy to note that in the latest statement made by the hon. Minister about the experience in Jakarta, not only Indonesia but some other countries also have been very seriously listening to our view points. We are watching the steps being taken by our Envoys there at the negotiating table, the latest move there is that India is neither disengaging nor blocking the adoption of the Draft of CTBT. Our only demand is that our viewpoint will have to be incorporated. Our opposition is not to CTBT as such. But our objection is to this particular, present form of the draft where we are being neglected and certain particular interests are being upheld. This particular viewpoint, to my mind, is not being adequately projected throughout the world.

Our media has a very important role to play in this regard. I will be happy to find our media play a more effective role to project our view point in the correct perspective. But it is not being done. While I support the stand taken by the Government, I would just, caution this Government on two counts. One is: There may be people who may be trying to take political mileage of

a particular situation. But domestically taking a political mileage of a particular situation does not help the nation. It has happened in the past. I am not mentioning the name of any particular party or a particular group of people taking a particular stand. But trying to take political mileage relating to such sensitive national issues is a dangerous game. No serious political party should play this game.

Secondly, there are countries in the world who are looking forward to India to give the leadership. Here lies our criticism. The U.S. is putting pressure on the question of TRIPS and other things and on the floor of this House, the question was raised some time back that, the Government of India might have received some communication from the Government of the United States saying: "If you do not fulfil such and such conditions vis-a-vis WTO within the timeframe, we shall be compelled to take such steps." What is this? This is simple arm-twisting that if you do not react or act on that sphere, they would take such steps. They are all related to CTBT. CTBT and arm-twisting in relation to Patents are not isolated issues. Such pressures are continuing. But this is a different world. Some people say that it is a unipolar world. We do not think like that. The United States of America cannot do whatever it likes to do today. What happened in Cuba? There have been sanctions. Day before yesterday, we found an account of their economic achievement in spite of the sanctions continuing for years. In the case of China, there have been so many threats saying, "We shall do this thing; we shall do that thing." But within 24 hours, China responded in an appropriate manner. What happened?

The American industrialists in their own interests put pressure on the Clinton Administration saying that it would not do. It is because in this new world scenario, there was nothing to be dismayed if only such a vast country like India can stand up unitedly. Hence it is unique that all the political parties are united and they are saying in one voice not to sign the CTBT. It is a rare sort of a political agreement which is strengthening the position of the Government.

I shall be brief. This is not the time to go into details. There are so many things to be said about what happened to nuclear options, what may happen and the technological and other developments that are taking place daily.

I will conclude with an appeal to the government that the time is short and as early as possible and as effectively as possible, we should have the diplomatic offensive and not defensive, informing the whole world about the lacunae, about the loopholes in the CTBT and convince the world about the genuineness, sincerity and the correctness of the stand taken by the Government of India. The message should go that the Parliament of India has taken such a united stand and such is the national consensus.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the statement which the Minister

laid on the Table of the House on the 15th of July and I have also listened as carefully as possible to the statement he made just now. I do not see that, in substance, there is any difference between the two except that in the second statement, he had given us a little more details as to how many tests different countries had conducted, about the last test which China has made before it took a decision that it will also join the team of not having any more tests.

I think, this is a very trying moment for India, but at the same time, in a way, an ennobling moment. We are a big and a vast country. We have so many inbuilt differences in so many ways. But when it comes to the question of the safety and security of this country, we always have stood as one. It is a good thing that parliament by one voice, has said that we are not going to subscribe to the CTBT as it is now. However, we also need some education, some information. It is one thing the indulge in grave talking and another thing, in preparing ourselves and preparing the country for the situation. I had wished that the Minister of External Affairs had elucidated a number of things that you read in the media about what has been going on in Geneva. In his statement on the 15th, he had this to say, at page 2.

"We have also subsequently indicated that we will be constrained not to associate with the international monitoring system being set up to verify the CTBT."

I would like to know whether this international monitoring system exists even now when nuclear test can be conducted or have been conducted underground or overground. I would like to know whether we have a number of these international monitoring stations in India. How many of them are there? I would like to know whether we are going to remove those international monitoring stations as a first step to register our resentment against this insensitivity of the nuclear weaponed countries and the other countries refusing to link up the CTBT with nuclear disarmament.

If I understood the Minister correctly, he said :

"Even now they do not want to commit themselves that they will do away with the nuclear weapons which they have in their hands which ultimately will mean subsequently disarmament, not to speak of the timeframe."

They do not even say that. I would like this to clarify whether that is the position which means that they would like to continue with the nuclear weaponed hegemony as in the case of the Non-Proliferation Treaty by which they succeeded that the five of them would continue to keep the nuclear weapon and continue to improve the quality of the nuclear weapons in perpetuating and the only people who will be prevented from acquiring these nuclear weapons would be the non-nuclear weaponed States. I would like to know whether they continue with that position today.

The Minister has also spoken of the vertical proliferation of these weapons by which I understand a continuous improvement of the nuclear weapons even after the CTBT has come into force. I would like him to explain how this is to be done. It would be of great help, Mr. Deputy Speaker, because when we support a particular thing, we must do with our eyes open. We must be able to speak to the people of our country with knowledge and authority. We must be able to speak to the world forum with knowledge and authority. It is not good repeating the same thing taking a high moral tone that we are not going to do this. Of course we are not going to do this. I for one would endorse this decision wholeheartedly. But I would like to be able to talk to everybody in the world with some kind of information. The Minister in his statement has said that the treaty as it was drafted till the last session of the conference of disarmament in Geneva concluded has been revised. This Conference has started again from the 29th of this month and a new treaty, a new text has been brought. I would like him to explain the position after all that had been going on in the last Conference for some time and we had reiterated our position in every possible way.

Now, he speaks of the new text being discussed. We would like to know whether there is any kind of a difference between the text as concluded in the last session of the conference and the Text being discussed now. He has said that we will continue with the discussion. On what basis has he said that?

I sometimes feel that it would be a good thing if, instead of a bare broad statement as this and the one he has made just now, he explains to us in simple words - maybe, a kind of a statement - in what different ways can the vertical proliferation take place, even after the CTBT. We hear talks of such things as hydro-dynamics; we here talk of subcritical hydro testing; we here talk of computer simulations; and different kinds of things. These are all very high technical expressions which we do not understand. It would be a good thing if he organises some kind of a meeting with our nuclear scientists who can explain to us how these things are done.

I would ask him to explain in particular this expression: 'national technical means', which the Americans are very keen should be a part of the Treaty. I am told that the Chinese are very sore about it. They are very sore about this because it would mean snooping by the Americans on whatever the Chinese do. It may not be an overground or an underground explosion any more, which could be monitored. But how do the Americans snoop on whatever the Chinese do for vertical proliferation of their weapons, even by these different means? We would like this to be explained to us.

Then, we hear a good deal about provisions relating to the 'entry into force' of this Treaty. We were told that the European Union countries have strong reservations to the provision with regard to the 'entry into force' of this Treaty. We would like to be enlightened on what those provision in this 'entry into force' of the Treaty are

that the European nations have objected to and with what result because I feel that in these kinds of differences, the mistrust that seems to take place between these different countries who are unanimous otherwise on the CTBT, we would be able to drive a wedge or to win friends for us.

I would like the Minister of External Affairs to explain whether these countries have been trying to paint India as a spoiler. There was a time when America took the position and said that this Treaty would be ratified, would be taken to the United Nations General Assembly for ratification and adoption only if the nuclear weapon countries sign it and the nuclear weapon threshold countries also sign it among the nuclear weapon threshold countries, we have Pakistan, India and Israel. They have been reported to say that unless India signs this, well, Britain is not going to sign it, Russia is not going to sign it, China is not going to sign it and the CTBT would be a non-starter. I would like to know whether that position was, at the time, to paint India as a spoiler.

I am finishing. I know that my time is very limited.

Another thing that we hear is that these countries will go ahead with the CTBT regardless of India. The latest position is that America will organise over 100 countries to sign this treaty. And these 100 countries will go to the United Nations Assembly and present it and have a vote taken by the United Nations Assembly in support of the CTBT by which the CTBT will become a document of the United Nations. What stand do we take in a position like that?

Dr. Mallikarajun has said the correct thing that this is not the time to make the bomb. I would support him there. It would be the most stupid thing for us to say that we make the bomb. Nobody makes that kind of an announcement. If we want to do something, do it. We do not have to proclaim to speak it to the wide world. prepare it only when the time comes. You speak it with action. We are speaking of keeping our option in view of our security concern and so on and so forth. Nobody disturbs you on that. But we would like some action. At the same time, we should prepare the people of this country of the consequences. America will not take it just lying down. The most important foreign policy of the American administration and of President Clinton - this is the election year for President Clinton - is to see that this non-proliferation and that CTBT are there. And, therefore, we should be prepared for the Americans. Now they have the Russians as their allies and they have the European Union as their allies. we should be prepared for stringent action.

What form of "stringent action", I do not know. We have heard of such expressions as 'nuclear castration'. See that our nuclear preparation is castrated right at the beginning. Is such a measure possible? In what way can it be possible? We should even prepare for some kind of sanctions which will have a more dangerous fallout on the economy of this country and we should prepare our people for that. These are the few things that they would like to pose to the hon. Minister. There

is no use just reiterating the same thing: "We agree on it. We agree on it. We agree on it."

Let us understand it. Let us be able to speak with some intelligence. Let us tell our people what it means. Let us prepare then for that situation.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Sir, I do not want to make a speech. I do have five or six queries without any preamble. I would pose them to the hon. Minister. I will request him that when he comes to replying, it would be so good as to answer them.

The first one I would really repeat what my colleague Lt. General Prakash Mani Tripathi has said. I would request the hon. Minister to explain as to how he reconciles both his statement that nuclear weapons are not necessary for the country's defence and yet base the entire argument, that we are putting forward in the Conference on Disarmament and on CTBT, on this very basis that we need it for our security.

The second query is: Are we or are we not blocking? and if we are blocking, how are we doing it?

Thirdly, what exactly is it that the Government intends to block? Are you blocking the Test Ban Treaty? Are you interested only in blocking its Entry into Force? I would thereafter wish to know from the hon. Minister that if we fail to block, then what have you thought out as to what the policy would be?

From this, a logical question which arises is this. If he succeeds to block, is that the end of our policy or only a beginning of our policy? Please elucidate on this point. I would be grateful if the hon. Minister also explains as to whether it is possible for this Test Ban Treaty to enter into force even without an endorsement by the Conference on Disarmament from which the next question that arises is: Can the UN General Assembly endorse that which the Conference on Disarmament has rejected? What is the Government doing to ensure that does not happen?

The final clarification that I wish to seek is this. From all this, I find that it is really the Conference on Disarmament that is the venue at which the Government has to pro-actively take whatever action that it has to. Would the hon. Minister share with us what they intend doing now in the Conference on Disarmament, no simply in the Test Ban Treaty and what does the Government intend doing to ensure that an UN General Assembly vote - a straight and simply vote on this particular matter - is prevented and how will your attempt to achieve it?

Thank you, Sir, for calling my name. I had no intention to participate but since you called my name, I asked for certain clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is there in the list.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Minister of External Affairs has clarified India's position very clearly on two occasions in the Lok

Sabha and also while speaking when he was abroad in Jakarta in the ASEAN forum. He has clarified in the House the unanimous stand taken by the present Minister of External Affairs and the previous Government that India will not sign the CTBT in its present form, that is, as long as there is no credible and firm linkage between CTBT and complete nuclear disarmament, as long as its scope is truly comprehensive and non-discriminatory, as long as non-explosive testing is not banned. On both these issues, nuclear weapon States have not relented. The position of the US in particular is very hypocritical. The US has all along resisted any attempt of test ban treaty but in the 1990s, there was an about-turn in the policy of US due to the changed strategic environment in the world and because of the sufficient test data that US had gathered in more than 1000 nuclear tests, its progress in computer simulation technology stockpiles of nearly 10,000 nuclear weapons.

Sir, while the US position is as it is, there are two misconceptions which are being bandied about. The first is that CTBT is a complete nuclear disarmament measure. Sir, it is not because the present Treaty as it is drafted will allow new qualitative research to take place and it will also allow weapons to be built based on old technology. So, it will definitely lead us to nuclear disarmament by itself. Secondly, absence of nuclear testing itself does not prevent development of new weapons because sub-critical test as planned by the US and advance computer simulation technology will allow the US particularly and France to develop new weapons even based on newer technology.

Our demand that there should be a positive and a firm linkage between complete nuclear disarmament and CTBT is not likely to be accepted by the United States. The United States has no intention of giving up their nuclear capability. They are only interested in maintaining the *status quo*. The US Defence Secretary has very clearly stated before the Senate Committee that the United States will require to maintain the nuclear deterrence for at least 50 years or perhaps more. The second thing is about no testing at all, even zero-yield testing, that is computer simulation testing against which India has very clearly taken a stand. The stand of the nuclear weapon States is, verification of such testing will be impossible as computer simulation can be done in any environment, in any laboratory. No verification system will be able to detect it. Therefore, it is impossible to include such a thing in the Treaty.

Therefore, the most likely scenario is, we will have to go into the next phase, that is, the entry into forced state, as to without our concerns being addressed to, the Treaty will have to be signed. India has taken a very clear stand, that it will not sign the Treaty in its present form and the present form is not likely to be changed. Therefore, the whole issue now comes down to the area of coming into force. When does the Treaty come into force? There are various situations here. The position of the United Kingdom, Russia, China and Pakistan is, unless the five nuclear weapon States and three threshold States sign the Treaty, it will not come into

force. But there are various new formulae being worked out, particularly in view of the India stand. India is in a position to block the Treaty because being a threshold State if it does not sign, the Treaty may not come into force - as per the stand of the three or four major nations. But the so called waiver or provisional EIF, if India does not sign the Treaty, would come into force is now being talked about.

The Chairman's draft as of 20th June, is definitely based on the combination of the Members of the Conference on Disarmament and the nuclear capability of the State. Two other concepts that have been floated around are, the positive conference to be held three years after the Treaty is open for signature and the annual review after that. This positive conference will keep on furthering the progress of ratification of the States which have already ratified and wait till all the States required signed the Treaty or ratified the Treaty. Only then will it come into force.

India will have to be very careful because the negotiations now are entirely hinging on the forced requirement. We have to see that our interests are not jeopardized. We will not sign the Treaty but also see, as the Pakistani delegates has proposed, it should come into force with a simple vote in the Security Council hinting indirectly that the Security Council should also impose certain economic sanctions against India if India try to block the Treaty. India also has made it very clear that it will withdraw from the seismic international monitoring system if its views are not adhered to and that is the stand which we will have to maintain.

I would like to mention two points in this connection. Perhaps it is already late now. I personally wonder as to why in the actual negotiations the Government of India did not support the Chinese stand on the peaceful nuclear explosions. Unfortunately, China has now dropped the PNE requirement and has accepted the zero-yield CTBT, but it wants NPT to be mentioned in the draft, and to be taken up in a review conference. Perhaps if India had supported the Chinese stands, China would not have dropped the requirement of peaceful nuclear explosions, and India could have maintained its right to develop nuclear weapons under the pretext of peaceful nuclear explosions, because what we carried out at Pokaran was PNE. This is one area which somehow India opposed.

The second clause which India could have brought is - I do not know if it is possible to bring it now - is about prohibition against transfer of technology in any form, whether it is equipment, machinery, or weapons grade fissile material, from nuclear weapon States down to non-nuclear weapons States. It could have addressed the problem faced by India when China was supposed to have given to Pakistan nuclear technology, equipment, and centrifugals which are used for producing weapon grade fissile material. But perhaps to bring these new issues at this late stage will be difficult, if the treaty gets over soon. If it does not, these two new points should be brought in.

Finally, it boils down to India retaining its nuclear option. We want to retain the nuclear option because of two of our close neighbours, one is already a nuclear weapon State and the other is at threshold State which has declared that it has a stockpile of nuclear weapons. So, it is imperative that India maintains its nuclear option. But, actually going in for nuclear option, creating a credible stockpile of nuclear weapons, delivery systems, whether they are missile-based, or airborne delivery systems, or submarine based delivery systems, are going to be very expensive options. There are among us people who advocate that India should immediately take to the nuclear option and go in for making nuclear bombs. But, apparently, it is an option which is going to be very expensive. Perhaps, at this stage of our development going in for a fullfledged nuclear weapon capability may not be advisable. What would be required is that India retain its nuclear energy programme in its full swing, fund the nuclear research totally, even increasing the allocation substantially, particularly the new programmes like the fast-breeder test reactor programme, and develop its technology in the area of computer simulation, hydro-dynamic testing, subcritical low yield testing and thereafter, when required, if the political situation changes, go in for the actual nuclear weapon programme.

If we do not sign the CTBT, as planned, there is a possibility that the States such as Russia, UK, and China which, perhaps, do not want it do come into existence are going to blame India and single out India as a country which blocked the treaty. We have to launch a diplomatic offensive and tell the world, beginning with the non-aligned countries, the G-21 countries and the rest of the developing world about India's stand on this discriminatory treaty, and as to why India really should have singled out not as a nuclear capable state but as a nuclear weapon State, because we have already demonstrated our nuclear weapon capability by Pokhrap PNE.

But in spite of that, Sir, there would be a possibility of serious arm-twisting, perhaps, indirectly as we have seen in the case of action at WTO, or maybe even more directly by some sanctions voted in the Security Council and the India will have to tighten its belt that country of continental proportions cannot be threatened, its arms cannot be twisted by people whose policy has all along been totally hypocritic.

This House should send a clear message that on this issue of CTBT, the entire country across the political party lines is united and behind the stand taken by the Government of India, the Foreign Ministry that the CTBT in its present context will not be signed by India no matter what consequences are.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Dumariaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that India is the originator of the Test Ban Treaty which is under discussion. It was India who conceived that there should be a ban on the production, use and proliferation of

nuclear weapons. But the present Test Ban Treaty is totally different from then one we originally conceived. The basic concept was not based on selfish motives, but there is a definite motive behind the text of the present treaty. Through this treaty the five nuclear states want to maintain their supremacy in this domain while at the same time they want to dominate under developed countries and 'nuclear threshold' countries. Therefore, India would not be party to this CTBT treaty. Our External Affairs Minister, who was in Jakarta recently had clearly told state of secretary of U.S.A. Mr. Kristofer that India would not approve the Treaty in its present form. It is also important that his view has been expressed after consultation with all the political parties in the country. The same view has been expressed in this House also that India is not going to sign this Treaty in its present form. There are two reasons for it. Firstly we want to stop proliferation of nuclear weapons. Secondly, we wish there should be a time bound programme for disarmament. That programme should be transparent. We have seen that even after passing Nuclear Proliferation Treaty all kinds of nuclear related technology and nuclear armaments had been transferred or smuggled. These countries have failed to stop nuclear test and China has made nuclear tests country. All this supports India's view that this treaty has failed on both counts. While the Treaty puts a ban and Nuclear tests it does not stop nuclear countries from proliferation. It also does not stop from doing research and making qualitative improvement in the nuclear arsenal. So long we are not sincere to achieve disarmament no purpose would be served by CTBT.

Sir, I would say that what we could not achieve through MBT we are trying to achieve through CTBT. What is the state of affairs in the world today. The G-7 countries which have 1/10 of the total population of the world are exercising control over 60 per cent resources of the world. India is not going to accept this situation. India is a democratic country. Besides India all the democratic countries of the world who have been struggling to retain their freedom are not going to ratify a treaty which is discriminatory.

Perhaps due to the soft attitude of the previous Govt. the five nuclear countries may have been under the impression that ultimately they would be able to prevail upon India to ratify this treaty. This impression may have been reinforced on account of our liberalisation policy because of which our economic dependence on the developed countries have increased manifold. Therefore they would be able to persuade or coerce India to sign this treaty. In the previous Govt. it was the Ministry of Finance which was dictating the policies of our Govt. But this chapter has been virtually closed by our Govt. and specially by our External Affairs Minister. I commend the efforts made by our Govt. in these directions as it reflects our commitment to non-interference to our policies, national freedom, self respect and security of our country. These ideals have inspired us that come what may India was not going to ratify this treaty. The hon. Minister of External Affairs

has done a good thing by reiterating his concept of National Security Council. He has also said that he is going to strengthen it further. Hon. Members should not have any doubt in their mind that our Govt. is going to sign this treaty in its present form. I fully support my hon. friend who said that Govt. must make it clear that the amendment which they propose to move or the steps they propose to take should not in any way go against the spirit of the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, We could understand the purpose of Non Proliferation Treaty. It was an attempt on the part of nuclear weapon states to continue their hegemony and put a ban on other states to manufacture them. But I cannot understand the nuclear CTBT. Because there is nothing comprehensive about it. Nuclear-weapon states not only want to retain their arsenal of nuclear weapons, they want to continue their production and also to perpetuate their right to use them. It would be wrong to assert that we have conceived this treaty. Our stand has been to completely eliminate the atom bomb and to have a nuclear free world. India has always advocated in various fora of the world to usher in an era of nuclear free world for the last 40 to 50 years.

What is the biggest objection to this treaty. In fact we all know this. However, the House should know the policy of U.S.A. in this regard. In his address to joint session of both the Houses of U.S. Parliament, President Clinton on July 1994 has said, I quote :

[English]

"We will retain strategic nuclear forces sufficient to deter any future hostile foreign leadership with access to strategic nuclear forces from acting against our vital interests and to convince it..."

That is, that leadership.

"... that seeking nuclear advantage would be a futile. Therefore, we will continue to maintain nuclear forces of sufficient size and capability to hold at risk..."

[Translation]

Here is a threat.

[English]

"... a broad range of assets valued by such political and military leaders."

[Translation]

U.S.A. is not in any way concerned with the security of India. Our security is closely linked with our relation with our neighbouring countries.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two hours had been allotted for this subject. I have got eight names more of hon. Members who want to speak on this subject. Should

we increase the time by two hours. If it is finished before that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : The business will continue till the discussion is over...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, you want to say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two suggestion have come.

Discussion can be continued today or it can be postponed for tomorrow. What do you want?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (I.K. GUJRAL) : We can discuss it tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, please continue it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes you may continue tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

18.01 hrs.

MOTION RE : CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE BY
A PERSON FROM THE PUBLIC GALLERY

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As the House is aware, at about 1155 hours today, a visitor calling himself Hansa Dutt Joshi, son of Shri Purnanand Joshi attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. The Security Officers took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement and expressed regrets for his action.

I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Hansa Dutt Joshi, son of Shri Purnanand Joshi who attempted to shout slogans at about 1155 hours today and whom the Security Officers took into custody

immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Hansa Dutt Joshi, son of Shri Purnanand Joshi who attempted to shout slogans at about 1155 hours today and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

DR. ASIM BALA (Navadwip) : How did he get the Visitor's Pass? We want to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about it...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the motion moved by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I think this punishment is enough. Let us hope such incidents would not take place in future...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Hansa Dutt Joshi, son of Shri Purnanand Joshi who attempted to shout slogans at about 1155 hours today and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House stands adjourned to meet again on August 1, 1996.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 1, 1996/Sravana 10, 1918 (Saka).