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Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 15, 1992/Asadha 24,
1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Judgement of U.S Supreme Court on Abductions

+
*101. SHRI CHINMAYANAND
SWAMI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent pronouncement by the Supreme Court of the U.S. upholding right of the U.S. Government to carry out abductions abroad and try them in U.S. courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government regard the legal
implications flowing out of this judgment as

inconsistent with established norms of
international law.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter and is inconsistent with the international laws. The USA on the basis of this judgment wants to establish its supremacy over the rest of the world. The reply given by the Government in this connection shows that the Government of India is not concerned about it. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether the Government of India has filed a petition in the International Court of Justice against the judgment of the Supreme Court of USA? If not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, we will appreciate that this is a decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding their domestic jurisdiction. I may say here for the information of the hon. Member that regarding this decision, this is not for the first time that the Supreme Court of the United States is deciding on this matter in this manner, namely, that the manner in which the accused is brought before the Court by kidnapping or otherwise. That is irrelevant. Once the Court has jurisdiction to try the particular offence. This has been the jurisprudence of the American Supreme Court for more than a century. The leading case, I recall, is the Kerr Versus Illinois of 1886. At least, since 1886, that is, for more than a century, in a series of decisions, the Supreme Court of the United States has been taking the view that kidnapping, however abhorrent this decision may be is in conformity with the domestic law. Chief Justice REHNQUIST of the

Supreme Court mentioned in this particular case of Dr. Humberto Alvarez-Machain Versus United States that however this decision may be abhorrent to the international law, as far as the domestic law is concerned, it is in conformity with the domestic law. That is where the matter ends. I may like to add here to just take away the concerns of the hon. Member that it is reported in the Washington Post that soon after the decision, President Bush got in touch with the Mexican President to say that the United States Administration will not, in any manner, connive or abet in such kidnappings. I would also like to add that by about the same time, that is the beginning of July, Mr. Baker, Secretary of State, got in touch with this counterpart in Mexico and now they are working on amendments to the U.S. Mexican Extradition Treaty to make such kidnapping itself extradited.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Government of India has lodged a protest against such a verdict at the diplomatic level? If not, it is very unfortunate. The law came into effect from 1986 and they can abduct anybody from anywhere in the world including India. Under the circumstances, has the Government of India lodged any protest and if not, the reasons for the delay?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Our position is clear that this decision, as far as our law is concerned, violates the territorial sovereignty of Mexico, violates the individual freedom of the accused Alvarez and it is not in accordance with the international law where a person can be taken from a country to another for trial only in the specific term of existing extradition law for such arrangements.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister:

(a) the names of the countries, which in the knowledge of the Government, have such laws?

(b) whether there is any extradition treaty between the Governments of India and the USA? If so, what will be the impact of US Supreme Court's Verdict on it?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is an Extradition Treaty between us and the United States. It is, in fact, a Treaty which is a reiteration of the British Treaty which existed in 1931 in the U.K. and the U.S. This was applied to India before India's Independence and ratified after Independence by us.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to part (a) of my question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You can get it in writing. He has to check it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not an ordinary question. The point is what will be the impact of the stand being taken by the USA on the world. A few days back the President of Panama was kidnapped and taken to USA and sentenced to 40 years imprisonment there. Will the Government of India make efforts at the international level to challenge the concept of new world order of the USA.

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We have already said about kidnapping while dealing with this question. The hon. Member can take whatever implications he can like. But kidnapping in our view is against the international law. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will you raise this matter in the international forum?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If the question arises.

to terrorism, what are the consequence of such a pronouncement by the US Supreme Court?

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States is an outrageous one which interferes with the sovereignty of other countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India have any Extradition Treaty with the United States under which.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have said, whether in reply to this question or any other question, that we are very firm on our view that this position of the Supreme Court of the United States is not in conformity with the international law, is not in conformity with the Indian law. Therefore, it is not accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that question.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the USA which will influence the international law, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister will take up the matter with the NAM or in the UNO so that the matter can be discussed there full-fledgedly?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am coming to that. The United States extradites a person who commits a crime in that country. I would like to know whether the Government of India could also extradite a person, a citizen of America when he commits such a crime in India. What happened in the matter of Bhopal gas tragedy where the Indian court has already issued a summon and also the extradition proper to bring the man who is responsible and accused in this regard. I would like to know what is the position of the Government of India in the light of the Supreme Court order in the United States.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the verdict of the USA Supreme Court is not a violation of the civil rights enumerated in the United Nations Charter. If it is a violation, then whether...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: With due respect, I may say that it has no relevance to this question. We are dealing with a specific case.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will not ask the Minister for a judgment or an opinion. It is there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State suggested that this is a domestic matter of the United States of America inasmuch as it is an enunciation of the philosophy of jurisprudence of that country. Of course, it is a domestic matter. But its ramifications are international and not merely domestic. Would, therefore, the hon. Minister of State be so good as to answer how he considers this a domestic matter when the ramifications of kidnapping themselves are international? Secondly, now a question about the Extradition Treaty is asked and my point is. As there exists an Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and India particularly in reference

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I would like to know whether the Government of India would like to take up this matter in the United Nations for the purpose of getting the rights. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: One important question has remained unanswered. I would like to know whether in order to arrest Mr. Anderson in the Case of

Bhopal gas tragedy we would also send our commandos to America to get him here.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the view of the House.

Fertiliser Subsidy

+
*102. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
• SHRIGAYAPRASAD KORI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the fertiliser subsidy policy of the Government during the last one year;

(b) its impact on various categories of farmers; and

(c) the details of the present policy of the Government in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

(a) During the last one year controlled fertilizers continued to be sold at subsidised prices to farmers. However, the consumer prices of fertilizers were increased by 40 per cent on an average w.e.f. 25.7.1991, but the increase was reduced to 30 per cent on an average w.e.f. 14.8. 1991. Some low analysis fertilizers were also de-controlled w.e.f. 25.7.1991. Further, on subsidy payable per tonne of Single Superphosphate (SSP) fertilizer, a ceiling was imposed w.e.f. 25.7.1991.

(b). While farmers continued to get fertilizers (excepting low analysis fertilizers) below cost, they had to pay higher prices in 1991-92 than in the previous year. However, a separate subsidy scheme

for the small and marginal farmers to compensate them for the price increase was implemented during the year 1991-92.

The consumption of fertilizers in 1991-92 showed an increase over the consumption in 1990-91 despite the increase in price.

(c) No changes have been made in the subsidy policy in the current year (1992-93). A Parliamentary Committee is currently looking into various aspects of fertilizer pricing and subsidy.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House does not present the complete picture before us. The question was about eliciting information about the impact of concessions given as subsidy on fertilizers on various categories of farmers, the small and the marginal farmers, in the last Budget?

It is not enough to say that fertiliser consumption has increased in the country. It must also be made clear as to what has been the impact of subsidy concession on production.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply a case for further reduction in subsidy is being considered by the Government. However, it will be difficult for the House to arrive at a conclusion till the figures of production and detailed report of the impact the subsidy concession had on small and the marginal farmers are not available.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, the production of fertilisers has gone up by 8 per cent and the consumption of fertilisers has also gone up by 3.5 per cent. With regard to small and marginal farmers, we had given about Rs. 405 crores last year. It was distributed to different States. The States like Uttar Pradesh, they have distributed this money, per head Rs. 200/- to small and

marginal farmers; and States like Tamil Nadu, they have distributed it very correctly and said that the Government of India has given this to the small and marginal farmers because of the hike in the prices of fertilisers in the previous Budget. When the amount was distributed, more or less, the marginal farmers are very happy. Though the fertiliser prices have gone up, the consumption has also gone up and we have not received any report from any State saying that the farmers are very unhappy with the price increase.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subsidy policy on fertilisers is not only in operation in India but it is also prevalent in other countries. There is a lot of dispute on it in the European Economic Community. As the Chairman of the Planning Commission, will the Hon. Prime Minister tell us whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is in favour of de-controlling fertiliser? Has the Government considered this aspect?

A Parliamentary Committee has been constituted to take a decision on it. Will the Hon. Prime Minister give an assurance that recommendations of the Committee would be accorded first priority by the Government over the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no such recommendations. At the moment I cannot say as to which will be our primary and which will be our secondary concern. I know the importance of a Parliamentary Committee and promise that it will be maintained.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difficulty is that the Hon. Prime Minister knows a lot while we do not.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: As and when the report of the Committee comes it will be laid in the House. Then you will come to know what importance has it got.

SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether the subsidy on fertilisers given to farmers in Uttar Pradesh is being increased?

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, this amount was distributed long back. The amount was also distributed to the small and marginal farmers by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I would like to point out that a subsidy of Rs. 650 crore on food and Rs. 505 crore on fertiliser was given during 1980-81; and since then this subsidy scheme is continuing. During 1991-92 Rs. 1800 crore on food and Rs. 4500 crore on fertiliser was given as subsidy; but on the one hand you have given subsidy, whereas on the other hand you have taken it back. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the excise duty on naphtha at that time. Freight prices, power prices, sales tax etc. have all gone up so high after 1980, that the increase in subsidy has become meaningless. I would also like to be informed as to what were the prices of other commodities during 1980 and 1991? My second question is that what is the districtwise details of the subsidy. I would also like to know whether you are going to pay the difference amount to those farmers who have purchased fertiliser on high rates.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: All the prices have gone up except that of fertilizer. The Subsidy scheme was started in the month of November 1977, with an amount of Rs. 25 crores. Today approximately it has gone up to Rs. 7500 crores. The Government is paying nearly Rs. 25 crores per day for the farmers through the subsidy scheme. He said the raw material cost and the cost of so many things have gone up; it is true. As the Parliamentary Committee is examining it,

soon after getting the report of the Committee the Government will definitely consider their recommendations.

Committee is currently looking into various aspects of fertilizer pricing and subsidy. That means last year's subsidy is continuing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated in his reply that the present fertiliser policy of the Government has pleased the marginal farmers much. It was also said that last year Rs. 405 crores were distributed as subsidy among small and medium farmers and that this sent a wave of happiness among the farmers. This provision has been withdrawn in the present year budget and not a single penny has been allocated as subsidy to the small and medium farmers. Does the hon. Minister feel that this will please the farmers more? A provision of subsidy for small and marginal farmers was made last year. A satisfaction has been expressed that the subsidy amount was properly distributed in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Will this withdrawal enable the small and medium farmers to utilize the fertilizers? And will it not affect the production of foodgrains? In this state of affairs, what is the attitude of the Government regarding the subsidy on fertilizers?

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that cut in subsidy and the revision in subsidy that was made later on for marginal and poor farmers have led to an increase in the consumption of the fertilizers and it is based in the data. The hon. Minister gives the data of consumption by the farmers as a whole. The cut in subsidy has affected the marginal and poor farmers. So far as I know the benefit of it has gone to big farmers. Will the hon. Minister state whether the consumption of fertilizer by the marginal and poor farmers has gone up consequent upon the new policy of subsidy and if not, whether the Government would change that policy and would stop subsidy completely?

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: In the Budget we have already allocated Rs. 5000 crores. We have not reduced the subsidy amount. When compared to last year's budget, in this year's budget it has gone up. I cannot talk about the future policies; it all depends on the Parliamentary Committee's report.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, I have the general information of fertiliser consumption which has gone up by 3.5 per cent. But, about the small and marginal farmers, about the minute details, it is difficult to give at present. I will get the reports from the different States and give it the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will you please state as to what is the reaction on the withdrawal of subsidy for small and marginal farmers?

SHRI SOBHANANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: The hon. Minister has stated that in spite of the increase in the prices, the consumption has not come down. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the percentage growth rate of consumption of fertilizers has come down in 1991-92, when compared to the previous years. The hon. Prime Minister as well as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers who are coming from Andhra Pradesh are aware that even a small percentage of small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh did not avail this opportunity of the past prices of the fertilizers given to them, that is the sum subsidy of Rs. 400 crores which was given in the last year's Budget. Since the small percentage of small and marginal farmers did not get it, I would

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: No changes have been made in the subsidy policy in the current year. A Parliamentary

like to know from the Hon Prime Minister whether he will take suitable steps to see that the small and marginal farmers' interests are adequately protected relating to the State of Andhra Pradesh and I would also like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether this Government will restrain itself from increasing further the prices of fertilisers in view of the fact the already our per hectare consumption of fertiliser is the lowest; the amount of fertiliser used is quite high when compared even with our neighbors like Pakistan and Bangladesh; and to meet our foodgrain targets by the year 2000 A.D. So, will the Government restrain itself from further enhancing the prices?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If any of the small and marginal farmers who ought to have got the subsidy amount last year in any part of the State, have not got it, then, it is a matter of fact, we will look into it. About the other things, it is too early to say. I think, let the Parliamentary Committee submit its report. (Interruptions)

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, the farmers never cherish the idea of asking for subsidy day in and day out. The Parliament and the Government are talking for the past so many years about keeping agriculture on par with the industry. Taking into consideration the cost of all inputs, the cost of land, the cost of fertilisers and the cost of the farmers' bullocks, bullock carts, etc. etc. and deciding the cost of the agricultural produce, if that sort of a rationale is fixed and if the cost of the agricultural produce is also fixed up, the farmers will not just crave for agricultural subsidy or fertilisers subsidy. Will the Government consider seriously, fixing up of remunerative prices for the agricultural produce?

MR. SPEAKER: It is in the terms of reference of the Committee. Question No. 103, Shri Ram Badan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have it for the whole day

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let there be half an hour discussion on it. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a notice, we will see.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If every body wants let there be half an hour discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat, such shouts serve no purpose.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are so interested let you give a notice.

[English]

We will take up half-an-hour discussion but not like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to help you. Now if you are interested, we can have a discussion on it. But you cannot have one question discussed for the entire hour.

I have already said, give the notice. I will allow the discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand. If you do not follow the rules and just shout, that does not help you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that we will have a discussion on it, if you wish.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not understanding, You can have the benefit of rules but you are speaking again and again even after being stopped by me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: it is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings In Uttar Pradesh

*103 SHRIRAMBADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public sector undertakings functioning in Uttar Pradesh with locations thereof;

(b) the investment made in each of them so far; and

(c) the details of the profits and losses incurred by these undertakings during each of the last three years?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): SHRI P.K. THUNGON (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The names, of location and investment in terms of paid-up equity capital and loans (net of subsidiary companies in the Central Public Sector enterprises having their registered offices in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3.91 and their net profit/loss during 1990-91 1989-90 and 1988-89 are given below

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Net Profit/Loss			Location
			1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	1480	-233	-166	-193	Kanpur
2.	Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corpn.	1071	-20	0	0	Bulandshahar
3.	Bharat Leather Corpn	806	-141	-82	-51	Agra
4.	Bharata Pumps & Com- pressors Ltd.	5912	-259	-919	-2616	Allahabad
5.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	683	0	1	1	Allahabad
6.	British India Corpn.	1937	-1566	-1566	-180	Kanpur
7.	Brushware Ltd.	3	-2	-2	0	Kanpur
8.	Cawnpure Textiles Ltd.	1681	-452	-362	-505	Kanpur
9.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	8889	-3537	-3062	-1307	Kanpur

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)			Net Profit/Loss		Location
		3	4	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	7
10.	Indian Medicines Pharm. Corp. Ltd.	85	14	10	17		Mohan (Distt. Almora)
11.	National Handlooms Dev. Corp. Ltd.	871	137	129	23		Lucknow
12.	NTC (UP) Ltd.	25221	3287	-2948	-3048		Kanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Lucknow, Allahabad & Raibareilly.
13.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	701925	104830	162384	160158		Dehradun
14.	Scooters (I) Ltd.	11665	-4825	-4289	-3721		Lucknow
15.	Tannery & Footwear Corp. of India Ltd.	6595	-1870	-1610	-1404		Kanpur
16.	Triveni Structuralis Ltd.	2965	-361	-442	-282		Naini (Allahabad)
17.	U. P. Drugs & Pharm. Company Ltd.	99	-129	-128	147		Lucknow.

SHRI RAM BADAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of the 17 public sector undertakings opened in Uttar Pradesh except two all the rest are in loss. Despite the easy availability of raw material and cheap labour in Eastern Uttar Pradesh nor even a single public sector undertaking has been opened there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any public sector undertaking would be set up in eastern Uttar Pradesh which is considered backward?

Secondly, whether effective steps would be taken to ameliorate the plight of weavers engaged in the Banarsi Saree Industry in Azamgarh and Mhow districts, who are on the verge of starvation?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, so far as the number of profit making units is concerned, it is not two, but it is three.

As regards the setting up of new units is concerned, when public sector units are established in backward areas, certainly the regional imbalances are kept in mind. But at the same time, the public sector units have to see these two aspects in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BADAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why the Banarasi Saree handloom industry area particularly, Azamgarh, Mhow, Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur have been considered untouchable and no public sector undertaking has been set up there despite availability of cheap raw material and cheap labour. I want to know why the entire eastern belt has been ignored and these undertakings have been set up only in 7-8 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Seven undertakings have been set up in Kanpur alone whereas all of them except two or three are in loss. I would like to know whether facilities would be provided to eastern Uttar Pradesh and steps would be taken to improve the plight of weavers, artisans and people engaged in handloom industry.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, so far as the interests of certain regions are concerned, I have already stated about the Government policy. Now whenever the honorable Member wants to know about specific units or specific areas, he can write to me. I will certainly look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, in reply to this question the hon. Minister has laid a statement on the Table of the House. The statement shows that Bharat Immunological & Biological Corporation, Bushware Ltd., Tannery and Footware Corporation of India Ltd. and U.P. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Company Ltd. had earned a profit. The Bharat Immunological Corporation had earned a profit of Rs. 20 lakhs but in 1988-89 the profit was nil. Similarly Bushware Ltd. earned a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs but in 1988-89 the profit was nil. The National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd. had earned a profit of Rs. 137 lakhs in 1991, Rs. 129 lakhs in 1990 and only Rs. 23 lakhs in 1988-89. These are the details. I would like to know why the profit has been on decline in 1989-90 and 1990-91. Is it because of inefficient management, exploitation and obsession of employees or handicap in the supply of raw material to these industries? Secondly, I would like to ask that all these companies have been set up in Bulandshahar, Allahabad and Kanpur whereas 24-25 districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh like Almorah, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh have been ignored. Why is it so? I would like to know whether units of these companies would be set up in these districts also.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, so far as loss making, profit making or sickness are concerned, the list keeps on differing from year to year, as per the performance of the individual companies in that particular financial year. The figures which I have shown here are the figures against each PSU in UP. In UP, we have 17 PSUs out of

which, there PSUs are profit making, thirteen PSUs are loss -making and one PSU is neither profit - making nor loss making. Out of the 13 PSUs, nine PSUs are sick and out of these nine, we have referred seven to the BIFR and two are yet to go to the BIFR. We have referred them to the BIFR to see how best we can try to revive those unit and revitalise the unite by getting recommendations from it. Sir, we are not leaving it at that stage. The Government has set up a special Tripartite Committee under the Chairmanship of the labour Minister and that Tripartite Committee is looking into the causes of sickness of units, etc. And we want a sort of consensus in this matter, that is, how best we can revive those sick units. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I think, I have already replied to it. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: What are the reasons for losses. I would also like to know the reasons of regular losses? (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have stopped him from replying. You have given us the right to ask two supplementaries. The reply to the first supplementary was incomplete. I would like to know what happened to the second supplementary?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I have already replied to the second supplementary.

[English]

Sir, I would like to repeat it once again. The Government policy to set up new units in certain regions is based on the techno-economic feasibility. At the same time, Government certainly keeps in view the regional imbalance in particular areas where public sector units are going to come up.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you as to why the Scooters India Ltd. which manufactures two wheelers and three wheelers scooters is running in loss whereas

other scooter manufacturing companies are earning profits. What are the reasons for regular losses and whether there is a proposal to hand over the company to a private entrepreneur or professional? What steps are being taken so that this industry earns profit?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: The hon. Member would be glad to know that compared to last year's level of performance, the Scooters India Limited have improved their performance twofold. That means, whatever they could produce or sell during last year, has been doubled this year. As regards privatisation, as I have already stated, we have gone to the BIFR. The BIFR is going into the details of all these aspects. Certainly, we will not like to lose the infrastructure that the nation has created there. The question as to how best it can be utilised either by privatisation or by allowing it to continue in the public sector, is being gone into by the BIFR.

Proposals from NRIs/ Multinationals

*104. SHRI PRAKSH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit Japanese industrialists to establish separate townships to promote educational and cultural activities along with their industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received similar proposals from other multinational companies and NRIs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Indo-Japanese Study Committee, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is

conducting a feasibility study for the establishment of a Japanese Industrial Model Town in India. This would, *inter alia*, include industries to be set up by Japanese industrialists along with support activities namely, hospital, school, shopping Centre, etc.

(c) and (d). There is no other similar proposal.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: All of us would like to congratulate you.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Thank you very much. (Interruptions)

ANHON. MEMBER: At least you should speak in Hindi.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Have patience, I will give the reply in Hindi itself.

SHRIPRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to which countries have proposed to set up Industrial Model township; and what action has been taken in this regard. Which industrial sectors are prepared for collaboration with Japan and which are the areas that have been selected for the purpose by that country.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main purpose of the hon. Member is to know whether the Government of India propose to set up Industrial model township in collaboration with Japan; his question is related to model township. Second question related to it concerns the promotion of the cultural and educational programmes.

In this regard I would like to tell the hon. Member that Japan had made the proposal of setting up model township before the Indo-Japan Study committee. Indo-Japan study Committee have constituted an Industrial Model Town Constitution Committee to discuss the various aspects of establishment of this township.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: What is the outcome of the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Japan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Let me reply, since it happens to be my visit. In terms of Japanese investment and also collaboration, particularly in areas of science - not technology, but basic sciences - I must say that the result of my visit has been very encouraging. Even without much of a planning there were some spontaneous calls on me by very important company chairmen and other executives and the number of scientists who came and talked to me on various possibilities of collaboration in scientific research along with the universities and other institutions of India like the CSIR, etc., is very encouraging. We will give details later, when they actually fructify after negotiations. A very good beginning has been made.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government propose to invite N.R.I. industrialists to set up industries in India in stead of promoting multi-national companies in the country. I would like to know is particular whether the N.R.I.'s have offered to invest in agriculture industry, tourism or Highway project. Recently the Hon. Prime Minister was on tour to Japan; did he exchange views with the Prime Minister of Japan on the scope of inclusion of India in any industrial sector; this would enable to save enough money?

[English]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have had talks with the persons connected with all these fields. Now, the starting point is there. Their counterparts have to talk. We have a 20 years long plan of roads and highways in this country. Some NRIs also have come with some offers. All these are being examined.

DR. B.G. JAWALI: Mr Speaker, Sir, the establishment of city townships appears almost a sort of neo-colonial establishment. As you read in the papers, it appears that these townships are exclusively for the Japanese nationals and all the activities are totally reserved for that particular country. It is quite likely that the rest of the countries elsewhere in the world also may like to enter in the Indian land.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, whether these townships are accessible to the Indian citizens or it is going to be a foreign country on an Indian land.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I cannot imagine even in my wildest dreams a township coming up on Indian soil which is not accessible to Indian citizens. On that I can give an assurance, Sir. The details have not been worked out. There is nothing finalised. There is no picture about which we could have an opinion. The idea is that there has to be a township where from both countries enterprise, art, craft and all these things could come together and flourish. How that is going to be conceptualised; how that is going to be materialised, remains to be seen. But, I can assure you there is nothing going to be out of bounds to an Indian citizen.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, have the Government identified the industries to be included in the Industrial Model Township being set up by Japan? Besides, have the States been Chosen where these industries will be set up?

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I said, these matters are being examined and we can give you some rough Picture only after the exercise goes ahead a little.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether he feels that the decision to

invite Japan for setting up Industrial Model Township in India is against the dignity and honour of the country. If he feels so, would he invite the other G-7 countries also for setting up the same tranship India? Part (b) will the Municipality Corporation Act be applicable to it or not?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not. Part (b) is not related to it.

[*English*]

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims

*105 PROF. MALINI BHATT-
ACHARAYA:
SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA
WASNIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since issued guidelines on compensation to Bhopal gas victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) the stage at which the matter of compensation stands at present and the time by which the process is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government have received objections against the guidelines so issued; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS:(DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a)
to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the
Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Para 11(2) of the Bhopal Gas Leak

Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985, provides that the Central government may determine the total amount of compensation to be apportioned for each category of claims and the quantum of compensation payable, in general, in relation to each type of injury or loss. Government of India has constituted a Group of Ministers, including a Minister from Government of Madhya Pradesh to oversee

all Bhopal gas leak disaster related matters. The group of Ministers had decided that broad indicative guidelines should be framed and issued. Accordingly, certain guidelines were sent to the Welfare Commissioner.

The guidelines, *inter alia*, indicate the range of compensation for certain categories as follows:-

Category	Range/Celling (Rs.)
Deaths	Rs. 1-3 lakhs
Permanent total or partial disability	Rs. 50, 000 to 2 lakhs
Temporary total or partial disability	Rs. 25, 000 to 1 lakh.
Injuries of utmost severity	Upto Rs. 4 lakhs
Claims for minor injuries	Upto Rs. 20, 000
Loss of belonging	Upto Rs. 15, 000
Loss of livestock	Upto Rs. 10, 000

In respect of categories not covered by these guidelines, the Welfare Commissioner has been requested to fix the range of compensation, bearing in mind various provisions of the Scheme.

The Welfare Commissioner, will be also guided by the provisions of para 11 (4) of the Scheme, which indicates various factors to be reckoned in determining the quantum of compensation payable to the claimants.

(c) The Welfare Commissioner, who is a sitting Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is in position. 17 Deputy Commissioners and 5 Additional Commissioners have started functioning. The process of adjudication to determine the compensation amount has commenced. The Welfare Commissioner is seized of the need for expeditious completion of the process of disbursement of compensation.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, Press reports expressing views on guidelines have

appeared. The guidelines were examined in detail before issue.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: Sir, in February, 1989, the Supreme Court settled an amount of \$ 470 million as the full and final compensation for the Bhopal Gas victims. The Government of India has accepted this, in spite of the fact that initially as the sole petitioner for the victims much larger amount had been demanded and only 15 per cent of the original amount was later accepted. The logic of this itself is questionable.

However, Sir, now, we find that in the guidelines it is indicated that the range of compensation for a number of categories is fixed at face value so that the amounts earmarked for the seven categories of compensation claims in 1992 is the same as what was set forth by the Supreme Court in 1989. This does not take into account the devaluation of the Rupee in relation to the dollar which has taken place in these three or

four years. As a result of this devaluation, Sir, the face value gives us a totally distorted picture. For instance, under the category of deaths, the range of compensation is Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs. The value of this in dollars in 1989 would be Dollars 6666 to Dollars 20,000. The value in dollars in 1992 Sir, is Dollars 3333 to Dollars 10,000. The value has become half. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question. Let her ask. You need not give details, please.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: This devaluation of Rupee has not been taken into account in the guidelines and as a result of that, we find that not only the verdict of the Supreme Court is being flouted but it seems that a deliberate fraud is being perpetrated on the victims.

So far as the interest is concerned, what about the interest of the money which has been accumulating in the RBI? Is the Government paying that interest to the victims as well?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member is very valid. The Government of India has given the guidelines after the Supreme Court judgement. In the month of March, we have given the guidelines to the Welfare Commissioner of Bhopal Gas victims. The Welfare Commissioner is a sitting Judge of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. We can give the guidelines. It all depends upon the Welfare Commissioner. He can take any decision. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: The Government is the sole petitioner in this. Sir, may I ask my other question?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Are you satisfied with his answer?

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: No. I am not at all satisfied with the answer. I think the Government is abdicating its responsibility.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What are you going to do after devaluation?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked an important question since the Minister has taken over of late, the Hon. Prime Minister should assist him. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: I have another question and I hope that the answer to that also will not be as unsatisfactory as the first one. I want to know whether or not it is true that the guidelines specified only seven categories of damages while under the Bhopal Gas Leak Scheme, 1985, fifteen categories had been specified. Does that mean that some of the possible claims are being excluded already outright and at the same time, I would like to ask, when the Supreme Court has given its verdict for \$ 470 million. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I if you make it brief, you will have a pointed reply.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: Sir 470 dollars were to be disbursed amongst 2,05,000 victims. However, that quantification was not correct. But the actual number of victims is many more. It is close to five lakhs.

Are you going to exclude a large section of the victims or on the other hand, if you are going to include nearly five lakh victims, does that mean that these 417 million dollars which are to be disbursed among 2,05,000 victims are now going to be disbursed among 5,00,000 victims; and that also means that you are going away from your duty.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: It is a very elaborate question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is elaborate but a good question you can say that.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The amount of

Rs. 1400 crores is laying in the Reserve Bank. The Supreme Court had given guidelines when they gave their judgement to include 36 wards in Bhopal. After that, some objections have come; and they want 56 wards in Bhopal to be included in this compensation list.

Yesterday also, the Supreme Court had given guidelines to include, apart from 5,0,0000 victims, one more lakh victims in this list; and we are examining it.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA:
The share of each victim is going down.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We are very seriously concerned about these victims. Recently, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has asked us to give more powers to the Welfare Commissioner of Bhopal gas victims. We are going to introduce a Bill. Maybe today; if not today, on Monday it is likely to come. When the House passes the Bill, definitely all the powers will go to the Welfare Commissioner. This Welfare Commissioner is a Judge of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. He has got all the powers; and he will take all the decisions. We have given specific guidelines to the Welfare Commissioner; and it is for him to decide.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA:
That is not an answer. I seek protection of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Minister to discuss this matter with you outside the House.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA:
No, Sir. This is not a personal matter between me and him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question. But, probably, the details are to be discussed a little more elaborately.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
Eight years have passed since the disaster took place in Bhopal. Guidelines have been issued by the Government now; and though guidelines have been issued, they seem to

be so faulty that there is a tremendous resentment among the Bhopal gas victims. One is regarding medical categorisation where also 6,39,000 victims have filed their claims and only 3,58,712 could be medically examined and 2,78,000 could not be medically examined till date. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government will revise the guidelines to drop medical categorisation as one of the criteria for the payment of compensation, because after eight years of the disaster to provide evidence regarding this has become very difficult. Secondly, I would like to know from the Government by which time frame the Government will be able to pay the compensation in this regard?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We are examining the revision of these guidelines; we have not yet finalised them.

Regarding compensation by what time it will be disbursed, I can assure the House that it will be done as soon as possible.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It is a serious human problem. They have taken so much time to examine the guidelines.

MR. SPEAKER: On guidelines, he said, it is under consideration. On examination, he said, it is a legal matter to be decided by the court.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all know that this incident took place on Dec 3, 1984, and now almost half of 1992 is over. In this manner period of more than eight years has passed. Compensation announced for the victims is not justified in accordance to that period. No clear directions have been issued to include those about one and a half lakh people who were deprived of compensation. The number of the deceased persons is 2850, out of which the cases of about 2000 persons have already been cleared. Through you, I would like to know that procedure will be applied and how long it will take to pay the compensation to those who have been

identified or whose claims have been cleared?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In the accepted claims, how soon will the payment be made?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Very soon. They have started the adjudication process.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker Sir, which is the method or medium or agency through which it will be paid?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The hon. Minister has not done his home-work.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Actually the Welfare Commissioner is looking after all these things. We have given them enough guidelines. We are also trying to revive them because the Supreme Court has come forward and given its judgment yesterday. We are examining it. The amount is available there. We have given all the infrastructure. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh is also cooperating with us. The Welfare Commissioner has appointed more than one thousand people to start the work, as early as possible. We will try to see that they give the compensation as early as possible.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Shri Wasnik has raised a very serious matter. He has said that 'more than two lakh victims have not been medically examined so far, and there is no response from the Government even on this issue'. Is it a fact that more than two lakh victims have not been medically examined so far? If this is true, it is something serious and, Mr. Speaker, you should take notice of such a question. Parliament should not be treated so slightly in these matters. Because, if the question would not have been asked, no matter. If the question is asked and the hon. Minister, I do not know what information he has got - says, "We are examining it, we are trying to do it." Is it possible to say that they

do not know whether the people have been medically examined and not one or two, more than lakh people? And if it is so is the Government of India going to take some steps that least those people are medically examined within a month or two?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would like to point out here that this has been going on not as one problem, but a series of groups, one after the other coming. It is not as if all the five lakhs or four lakhs or three lakhs came at one go and they have been examined. It is a continuous process that is going on. I am sure, that if there are others who have not been examined, they will have to be examined, I have no doubt on that. I do not have the exact numbers now. I can certainly find out about the numbers. But I cannot guarantee that more will not come. This appears to be a kind of a continuous thing. It is possible that they did not know about it. Suddenly they have come to know that something is being done for them and then they come. All these things are possible. Some area was first said to have been affected. Now it transpires that more areas are affected. So, this has been going on not as a final figure or a final magnitude of the problem at a given moment. But this is going on and on. Therefore, it is not possible to give a final definitive answer in regard to any particular moment.

The Commissioner is there. He has got the powers. There is some flexibility I have seen to it that the guidelines are only guidelines. The guidelines are not so inflexible, that he cannot go one inch this side or that side. The guidelines are of a general nature. Keeping those guidelines in view, if he thinks that instead of three lakhs in some case four lakhs has to be given, he has the power to do so. Someone on the spot has to be given that discretion and that has been done.

[Translation]

SHRI DIGVIYAYA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said in this reply that the persons who fixed the guidelines included a group of Ministers; the Members

of Madhya Pradesh Cabinets fixed these guidelines I would like to ask the hon. Minister the Members of Madhya Pradesh Cabinet fixed these guidelines. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the guidelines were really fixed by the group of Ministers which included, the Ministers of Madhya Pradesh. Secondly, in regard to the objection raised to the objection raised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh through newspapers, I would like to know whether they have raised objection to these guidelines in writing?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has already said that the Madhya Pradesh Government is cooperating. (Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I have put the question to the Minister and not to Mr. Naik. (Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: There is a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister, in which the H.R.D Minister is a member and also a Minister from the Madhya Pradesh Government is there. The guidelines were prepared. For preparing these guidelines we have taken into account Section 11 Clause 4 of the Bhopal Gas Scheme. There are a number of things to read. I can send it to the hon. Member. Depending on these, we had prepared the guidelines. (Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Have they given in writing? (Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We have not received anything from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Rocket Technology

106. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia propose to suspend the execution of the agreement signed with India for supply of rocket technology;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to make India self-reliant in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) Russia has reassured India their continued cooperation on the cryogenic engine technology transfer. The work is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As a culmination of its study and pre-project efforts, Indian Space Research Organisation tested successfully a one tonne thrust cryogenic engine using liquid oxygen and gaseous hydrogen in 1988-89. A project report for 12-tonne thrust cryostage was also prepared subsequently. The technology transfer agreement with Russia is a process of acceleration of this complex technology and is to reduce the developmental risks. The agreement, in addition to supply of two

flight engines from Russia, envisages realisation of cryo-stage in India from the third unit onwards. The infrastructures are geared up accordingly.

[English]

Visit of President of Turkmenistan

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

(a) whether the President of Turkmenistan had visited India recently;

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral issues that figured in his talks with the Indian leaders and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement have been signed during the visits and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The President of Turkmenistan visited India from 18-20 April 1992.

(b) to (d). Various bilateral and multilateral issues were discussed during the visit, and the following six agreements were signed;

(i) Declaration on Principles and Directions of Cooperation;

(ii) Agreement on Cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Tourism, Sports and Mass Media;

(iii) Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation;

(iv) Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme to the Ministry of External Affairs;

(v) Protocol on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations; and

(vi) Protocol on the Establishment of Consular Relations.

Indo-Israeli Relations

*108. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the improvements made in the India Israeli relations since the setting up of diplomatic relations with that country, particularly in economic and political spheres; and

(b) the efforts made by the two countries for mutual understanding on various global issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Since the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel on January 29, 1992, Embassies have been set up both countries and ambassadors are expected to be in position soon. Improvements in relations are expected in tourism, with an increased level of tourist traffic between the two countries, and in civil aviation, where there is possibility of commercial flights connecting India and Israel. There is expectation that trade levels will be higher. It is too early to specify concrete results or achievements.

Diplomatic interaction is taking place and this is further marked by India's participation in the multilateral phase of the Middle East peace process.

Labour Ministers Conference

*109. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI N. DENNISH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Labour Ministers

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Conference was held in New Delhi on June 1, 1992;

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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Five new units of nuclear power reactors; Kakrapar - I & II, Kaiga-I & II and Rajasthan -III, each having a capacity of 220 MWe, with a total capacity of 1100 MWe are expected to be operational during the VIII th Five Year Plan period.

(b) if so, the subjects deiscussed in the Conference;

(c) the details of the decisions arrived at; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The 40th Labour Ministers Conference held on 6.2.1992 decided to constitute a Group of Labour Ministers of five States under the charimanship of the Union Minister of State for Coal and Labour to further consider the recommendations of the Bipartirte Committee on industrial relations legislation which was headed by Shri G. Ramanujam. The Group of Labour Ministers in their meeting held on 1st June, 1992 discussed some issues relating to the amendment to Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Group of Ministers will be meeting shortly to finalise their report.

Installation of Atomic Reactors

*110 SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic reactors proposed to be installed in different parts of the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the expected generation of power through these new reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

[Translation]

Dealership of Public Sector Undertakings to SCs/STs

*111. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since considered the issue of providing reservation to SDs/STs in dealership/distributionship of various public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the percentage of reservation likely to be provided in these sectors and the time by which it would be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). So far 25% dealerships and distributorships in fertilizer and petroleum products including cooking gas in the Public Sector have been reserved for persons belonging to SCs/STs. The Department of Heavy Industry is currently carrying on an exercise to examine

reservation of any other dealership/distributorship in various Public Sector Undertakings to SCs/STs.

National Labour Commission

*112. PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Labour Commission during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Social Security Schemes

*114. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the social security schemes in a big way; particularly for the tea garden Labourers in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The tea garden labourers in Assam are covered for social security benefits under the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund (and Pension Fund) (and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund)

Scheme Act, 1955, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. The Government of Assam is proposing to further amend the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and pension Fund) (and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Scheme Act to *inter alia* provide for enhancement of wage ceiling for coverage from Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 3500/- per month and to extend the provisions of the Act to any tea factory manufacturing tea where 10 or more persons are employed.

[Translation]

Unemployed Persons

115. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the various employment exchanges at present;

(b) whether the number of unemployed persons has increased during 1991-92;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to launch new schemes to provide employment to the unemployed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the target fixed for providing employment during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (f). The number of persons, not all of whom were necessarily

unemployed, registered with the various employment exchanges in the country were 363 lakhs as on 31st December, 1991. The number of persons on the live register of the employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1991 has registered on increase of 4.8% over the corresponding figures of 31st December, 1990. The increase is primarily due to the fact that the registration are more than the placements.

The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages a strategy of faster expansion of employment opportunities through the growth process, with a view to achieving a near full-employment over a period of ten years. The strategy of the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages creation of additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million every year, on an average.

Kendriya Bhandars

*116. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of setting up of Kendriya Bhandars and the details of the main goods sold through them;

(b) whether the prices of several items in Kendriya Bhandar are higher than the prices in the market;

(c) whether a number of Members of Parliament have drawn attention of the Government towards the irregularities being committed in Kendriya Bhandras; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The Kendriya Bhandar was set up to make available to its customers, who are essentially Central Government employees, commodities and other consumer goods at reasonable prices. In furtherance if this objective, Kendriya

Bhandar sells ration, grocery, consumer goods, stationery and other items of office use to customers, including Government Departments.

2. The comparative prices of essential items are published on a weekly basis in Hindi and English in leading newspapers in Delhi. It would be evident, therefrom, that the prices of goods sold by the Kendriya Bhandar are invariably lower than the prices in the market.

3. Parliament Questions and references from Members of Parliament have been received from time to time claiming procedural and other irregularities. The complaints have been looked into at the appropriate levels and corrective action taken where called for. To prevent recurrence of such complaints the following steps have also been taken:-

- (i) Price lists are displayed prominently in the stores. Prices of essential items are also displayed prominently on a Notice Board kept outside the store.
- (ii) All the branch stores are regularly inspected by Senior Officers of Kendriya Bhandar and one of the check points therein is display of prices lists by the stores.
- (iii) Prices of essential items are being published every week in the daily newspapers.
- (iv) A complaint book is maintained in all the stores for lodging complaints about the working of the stores.
- (v) Alpha Numeric Cash Registrex Machines which will show on the Cash Memo full details of the goods sold i.e. name of the items, weight/ quantity, price and the amount, are being installed in a phased manner.

The other major improvements effected recently include streamlining of purchases procedures, strict control of quality of goods, systematic inspection of stores and proper

[English]

Outstanding dues of Subsidy of Fertilizer Industry

*117. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of accumulated outstanding subsidy dues to the fertilizer industry in the country at the end of 1991 and at the end of March, 1992, separately;

(b) the reasons for the accumulation of these dues;

(c) its overall impact on the performance of the fertilizer industry; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d) The accumulated outstanding subsidy dues as per the claims submitted by the fertilizer units were Rs. 461.50 crores at the end of December, 1991 and Rs. 124.18 crores at the end of March, 1992.

The dues were outstanding at the end of December, 1991 due to constraint of funds and non-submission of some essential documents by the units. The dues were outstanding at the end of March, 1992 due to constraint of funds.

The delay in release of subsidy affected the liquidity position of the concerned units. Within the available budgetary allocations, efforts are continuously made to clear the subsidy dues as expeditiously as possible.

Balancing of Dividend outflow by Export Earnings

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

(a) whether the Government have

announced immediate withdrawal of the condition that foreign investors have to balance their dividend outflow by export earnings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to withdraw the condition of 'Dividend Balancing' in all foreign investment approvals excepts for specified industries in the consumer goods sector.

(c) This has been done as a part of the Government's continuing economic liberalisation and to further stimulate foreign investment into the country.

Sale of Shares of Maruti Udyog Limited to Suzuki

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

(a) whether some shares of the Maruti Udyog Limited have recently been sold to Suzuki of Japan;

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

(c) the price at which these shares have been sold to Suzuki; and

(d) how the prices of shares of the Maruti Udyog Limited have been fixed and the authority who fixed these prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). 22,04,860 equity shares of the face value of Rs. 100 each were allotted to Suzuki Motor Corporation,

(c) These shares were allotted to Suzuki Motor Corporation at the price of Rs. 269/- per share.

(d) The price of the shares was fixed at a meeting of the Board of Director of Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) and approved at a shareholder's meeting of the company. Before these meetings, the Government had accorded its approval to this price, based on the Controller of Capital Issues' guidelines.

Modernisation of Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) has urged the Union Government to create a special fund from the money raised through sale of equity of the public sector undertakings to utilise it for modernisation of public sector undertakings;

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

(c) the steps proposed in this regard, if any; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) has suggested in one of their Board meeting held on 19.8.1991 that the funds generated by disinvestment of public sector undertakings equity should be used specifically for revamping, upgradation and

modernisation of public sector undertakings and should not be used to cover the budgetary deficits. Government have noted the suggestions of the SCOPE. As per the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 1992-93, Rs. 1,000/- crores raised by way of further sale of shares of Public Sector Undertakings during 1992-93 are proposed to be contributed towards National Renewal Funds which will be used for retraining, redeployment, rehabilitation etc. of the affected workers as a result of modernisation and rationalisation.

[Translation]

Criteria for allotment of Fair Price Shops in Delhi

*121. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Fair Price Shops under the Public Distribution System in Delhi is inadequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for allotment of these Fair Price Shops;

(d) whether they have been allotted in Delhi in pursuance to the criteria laid down; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). There are 3,546 Fair Price Shops in the Union Territory of Delhi (as on 30.6.1992). These are considered

adequate; however, a new shop is opened in an area as and when it is warranted.

2. For allotment of new/vacant shops, a public notice is given. The following eligibility criteria have been prescribed for applicants:

- (i) Applicants should have valid possession of a suitable premises in the area where the vacancy is notified;
- (ii) The premises should be centrally located, accessible to heavy vehicular traffic, should be of certain minimum area, should have only one door and not adjacent to an *atta chakki*;
- (iii) Applicant should be financially sound, should be reasonably educated and should not have been convicted under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. He should not be a licence for selling food grains/edible oil on own account. He should not also be a proprietor/partner of any cancelled Fair Price Shop/Kerosene oil Depot or partner/proprietor of any other running Fair Price Shop/Coal/Kerosene oil Depot;
- (iv) Other things being equal, preference is given to the physically handicapped, Ex-Servicemen, Cooperative Societies and unemployed graduates.

3. Delhi Administration has reported that Fair Price Shops are being allotted in Delhi in pursuance of these criteria.

[English]

Growth of Industrial Production and Export

1064. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of industrial production and exports registered during January to

June 1992 and the comparative figures during the preceding period of July to December and January to June, 1991;

(b) the areas of industry which registered a negative growth and those registered increase in growth;

(c) the main reasons for negative growth, if any, in industrial production and exports, area-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Statement I and Statement II are enclosed. (Latest figures are available upto March, 1992).

(c) The main reasons for decline in industrial production include stringent import restrictions, shortage of critical raw materials and credit squeeze.

(d) Following measures have been taken:-

1. Implementation of new Industrial Policy announced on 24th July, 1991, which inter alia provides for substantial deregulation of the industrial sector and promotion of foreign investment in high priority areas.
2. Implementation of changes in the Trade Policy introduced since July, 1991. The new Export & Import Policy, 1992-97, provides for elimination of import licensing except for a small Negative List of items.
3. Initiatives taken in the Union Budget 1992-93 such as reduction of duties, reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio, reduction in interest rates, etc.

STATEMENT-I

Growth Rates of Index of Industrial Production
(Base: 1980-81-1000)

Code Group	Industry Group	Weight	% Change			
			Jan-Jun 1991/1990	Jul-Dec 1991/1990	Jan-Dec 1991-92/1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
20-21	Food Products	5.327	5.1	1.8	2.0	
22	Bverage, tobacco & Products	1.571	8.3	8.0	-12.9	
23	Cotton Textilse	12.309	6.9	1.2	-0.2	
25	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	1.999	-4.1	2.9	-3.2	
26	Textile Products	0.817	-18.3	-6.4	-12.6	
27.	Wood & wood Pdtis. & furnt.	0.448	6.9	-4.4	-19.7	
28	Paper & Paper Projects	3.235	9.8	4.2	-0.3	
29	Leather & fur products	0.489	-1.1	-6.6	-11.3	
30	Rubber, Plastic, Patroleum	4.000	-4/3	1.8	0.0	
31.	Chem. & Chem. Products	12.513	0.7	0.8	6.0	

Code Group	Industry Group	Weight	% Change							
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
						Jan-Jun 1991/1990	Jul-Dec 1991/1990	Jan-Dec 1991-92/1990-91		
32.	Non-metallic mineral	2.999			1.5	8.7	3.5			
33	Basic metals & alloy industries	9.802			11.5	5.2	-0.5			
34	Metal Producte & Parts	2.288			-7.7	-7.2	-6.1			
35.	Meachinary, Machine tools & part	6.240			2.0	-6.7	-5.8			
36	Electrical machenery	5.779			-2.2	-13.0	2.6			
37	Transport Equipmment & pats	6.386			-4.1	-4.2	-2.8			
38.	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.905			-15.5	-15.9	-10.5			
Div.	2-3 Manufacturing	77.107			1.0	-2.3	0.6			
Div	I Mining & Quarrying	11.464			3.8	2.2	2.5			
	4 Electricity	11.429			8.2	10.1	6.9			
	Overall	100.000			2.2	-0.2	1.6			

STATEMENT-II*Percentage Rates of Growth of Exports of Principal Commodities from India*

		1	2	3	4	5
		January to June 1991/1990		July to December 1991/1990		January to March 1992/1991
I.	Plantation Crops	-11.87		-9.40		53.86
II.	Agriculture and Allied Products	29.85		58.64		65.01
III.	Marine Products	30.44		48.03		26.10
IV.	Ores and Minerals	24.17		39.59		23.87
V.	Leather and Manufactures	8.78		29.25		17.73
VI.	Gems and Jewellery	6.37		47.04		20.89
VII.	Sports Goods	13.21		9.58		27.16
VIII.	Chemicals and Related Products	23.25		61.51		53.34
IX.	Engineering Goods	4.85		33.85		54.37
X.	Electronics and Computer Software	-25.91		92.34		150.69
XI.	Project Goods	-3.18		-77.91		-55.93

		January to June 1991/1990	July to December 1991/1990	January to March 1992/1991
1	2	3	4	5
XII.	Textiles	22.57	39.17	32.76
XIII.	Handicrafts	-13.88	26.18	76.10
XIV.	Carpets	21.02	60.52	89.79
XV.	Petroleum, Crude and Products	7.06	-9.81	58.03
XVI.	Other Exports	-30.59	11.07	15./23
XVII.	Grand Total	11.95	38.04	39.88

Note: Provisional figures based on monthly data.

Source: DGC&S, Calcutta.

Visit by Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan

1065. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had extended invitation to the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan to visit India for the improvement in bilateral relations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan to the invitation and the time by which this visit is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). The proposal to invite the Pak Chief of Army Staff to visit India was conveyed to the Pak Foreign Office. There was, however, no official response from the Government of Pakistan.

[English]

Alleged Negligence by Sri ram Foods and Fertilizers Ltd.

1066. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Ram Foods and Fertilizers have been found guilty of negligence in 1985 for oleum gas leakage in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter of compensation to victims and the action against the management stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter of compensation to the persons, affected by the leakage of oleum in

M/s. Sri Ram Food and Fertilizers Industries (SFFI) in December, 1985 had been entrusted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to Shri R.C. Chopra, Addl. Distt. & Session Judge, New Delhi, as a special court to hear and decide these claims.

As per the information collected on 6.7.92, 4741 claims were received by the court, out of which 3897 claims have been settled and an amount of about Rs. 50 lakhs has been paid by the National Insurance Co. on behalf of M/s. SFFI, New Delhi.

Remaining 844 claims are under process of the said court and these claims are likely to be decided by 31.12.1992.

Development projects for West Bengal

1067. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent Development Projects to Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) to (c). No project submitted by Government of West Bengal is pending in Planning Commission for investment approval.

Ration Cards in Delhi

1068. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more number of persons are drawing ration than the population of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether food cards are required for purposes of establishing identity in the matter of obtaining LPG connection, passport, telephone, etc.;

(d) if so, the reasons for the rationing offices not bifurcating the ration cards in the names of sons/daughters residing at the same premises; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). As per 1991 Census, the population of Union Territory of Delhi was 93,70,475 and the number of persons borne on ration cards as on 31.5.1992 was about 126 lakhs.

(c) For obtaining LPG connection, Passport, Telephone, proof of residence is sought by the concerned agencies. In case of applications for issue of passport, the applicant is required to attach a copy of ration card for establishing the proof of residence.

(d) and (e). Delhi Administration issues ration cards basically for obtaining specified

food articles and other items under the Public Distribution System. However, bifurcation of cards is allowed by the UT Administration in the name of sons/daughters, subject to their having separate kitchens.

Public Sector Undertakings In Goa

1069. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the profits or loss of the public sector undertakings in Goa during the last three years;

(b) the workers employed in each of these undertakings;

(c) the production, turnover and export by each undertaking during the last three years; and

(d) the plans for further development/ expansion of each these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There was only one Central Public Sector undertaking in Goa namely, Goa Shipyard Limited as on 31.3.1991. Net profit/loss, value of production/turnover, exports and number of employees during last 3 years are as under:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>		
	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
Net Profit/loss	757	542	304
Value of production	6882	5343	3931
Turnover	4763	1276	2303
Export of services	4		
No. of employees (other than casual)	2287	2242	2237

(d) Proposal for expansion/modernisation of existing projects are based on the techno-economic feasibility and availability of resources.

**Simplification of Registration
Procedure for Small Scale Units**

1070. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some requests to simplify the registration procedure and the enhance the capacity of small scale industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some suggestions have also been received by the Government to improve the performance of small scale industrial units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken on these requests/suggestions by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) and (c). The Government receives from time to time suggestions/requests from various Chambers of Commerce, SSI Associations and others on matters pertaining to small scale industries including simplification of procedure, improvement of performance of small scale industrial units.

(b) and (d). The suggestion cover registration procedure, simplification of Labour Laws, credit facilities, policy measures, etc.

(e) All these suggestions are taken into

account while taking decision.

[*Translation*]

**Investment in Public Sector
Undertakings of Bihar**

1071. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in each public sector undertaking in Bihar till April, 1992;

(b) the annual production/profit/loss of each of these undertakings and the number of workers employed in each undertaking; and

(c) the details of those central projects in Bihar in which the Union Government propose to increase its investment and the names of such Central Projects under implementation and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). As on 31.3.1991, upto which period only information is available, there were 15 Central public sector enterprises having their registered offices in the State of Bihar. Investment in terms of equity and loans, value of production, net profit/loss and number of employees in these enterprises as on 31.3.1991 are given in the attached statement.

(c) Investment proposals in new projects or expansion/modernisation of existing projects are based on techno-economic feasibility and availability of resources. The details of major projects under construction/implementation under Central PSEs are given in Volume-I (Page-44) of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 which was placed before the Parliament on 5.3.1992.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment in terms of equity & loans as on 31-3-1991	Value of Production	Net profit/loss	No. of employees (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	206454	139373	(-) 9627	162423
2.	Bharat Refractories Limited	9850	4268	(-) 1159	3196
3.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Limited	1519	2171	79	2037
4.	Central Coalfields Limited	136982	118383	526	98789
5.	Central Mine Planning & Design Research Institute	1904	6620	147	4284
6.	Engg. Projects (I) Ltd.	23612	10537	(-) 5387	991
7.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	539	3006	569	845
8.	Heavy Engg. copn.	46253	24875	(-) 9951	18824
9.	Indian Fire Bricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	1436	2026	(-) 87	1235

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment in terms of equity & loans as on 31-3-1991	Value of Production	Net profit/loss	No. of employees (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Metalurgical & Engg. Cons. (I) Ltd.	202	10451	37	3817
11.	Mica Trading Corpn.	2036	1838	(-) 492	1407
12.	Project & Development India Ltd.	6587	4633	(-) 1786	3274
13.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	10222	27965	20	2703
14.	Ranchi Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	170	49	(-) 5	58
15.	Uranium Corpn. of India Ltd.	6989	2881	143	3810

Sick units in Orissa

1072. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major, medium and small industrial units fallen sick as on June 30, 1992 in Orissa;

(b) the reasons for their sickness; and

(c) the steps taken for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India compiles data regarding sick industrial units assisted by the banks. According to the latest Reserve Bank of India's report, 6,505 units in the small scale sector and 33 units in non-small scale sector were sick in the State of Orissa as at the end of September, 1990.

(b) The major causes for sickness as reported by banks relate to marketing, technical, labour and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) Some of the important steps taken by the Government for revival of sick industrial units are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government of India for the revival of Sick Industrial Units

- (1) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as

The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

- (2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- (3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- (4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.
- (5) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.
- (6) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a

project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

- (7) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000/-.
- (8) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A Separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Projects for approval

1073. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects pending with the Union Government for approval sector-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay, in according approval to these projects; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be accorded approval particularly in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

List of State Projects in the Planning Commission

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the State	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4
	(a) Power		
1.	Maheshwar Hydro Project	Madhya Pradesh	There is no delay. The project was received in the planning Commission on 30.6.1992 only.
	(b) Irrigation and Flood Control		
1.	Construction of Retirement from 8th to 13th km. of Bhuragam retirement of Brahmaputra dyke.	Assam	Not delay. The State Govt. asked for further information.
2.	Construction of retirement of Brahmaputra Dyke from Bhojai-Khati to Sonerigaon retirement from ch. 2.99 km. of Brahmaputra Dyke to 1.16 Km. of Sonerigaon retirement.	Assam	-do-
3.	Construction of retirement from 5.70 Km. of Bhojai-khati retirement to 12th Km. of Dhing to Jatlabari retirement.	Assam	-do-
4.	Mukteshwar Irrigation project.	Gujarat	Scrutiny in progress in consultation with the State Government.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the State	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4
5.	Karanja	Karnataka	Scrutiny in progress in consultation with the State Government.
6.	Deogad Medium Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	—do—
7.	Anaimadavi Reservoir project.	Tamil Nadu	—do—
8.	Upper Ganga Canal Modernisation project.	Uttar Pradesh	No delay
9.	Pahrai	Uttar Pradesh	No delay

The approval of the projects depends on the State Government complying with the observations.

Preparation of Passports

1074. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether passports are not prepared without the help of agents at Worli Passport Office, Bombay;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Problems of Rural Industries

1075. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the problems of rural industries;

(b) whether the Government are making efforts to remove the bottlenecks responsible for the growth of industries in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the schemes sponsored/incentives provided so far to promote the growth of rural industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) to (d). Promotion of industries in rural sector primarily falls within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments in solving the problems of this sector by way of measures like provision of cheap and easily available finance, transfer of technology, assisting in the provision of scarce and critical raw material and creation of institutional infrastructure at the all India level.

In order to disperse industries in rural and semi-urban areas and to provide all the services and support to small entrepreneurs, 422 District Industries Centres have been set up covering all facilities under a single roof. The DICs facilitate setting up of industries in rural areas and ensure close linkages with agencies engaged in rural development. During the 8th Five Year Plan, the Government proposes to give maximum emphasis on development of rural industries. Continuous efforts are being made to mobilise increased bank finance to rural industries sector through financial institutions.

Revision of Rural Sanitation Programme

1076. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Sanitation Programme has been revised recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated under the revised policy and the earlier policy during the last

three years and the details of the targets and achievements made in this regard State-wise and Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.
PATEL): (a) The guidelines of implementation
of Central Rural Sanitation Programme
(CRSP) were revised in March, 1991.

(b) The revised guidelines provide for
creation of felt need for individual household
sanitary latrines through health education,
awareness camps, training of motivators,
masons etc. For this purpose, 10% of funds
released under the Programme are allowed

to be utilised for such activities including the
expenditure on Information, Education and
Communication components. 5% of the funds
are allowed to be used for administrative
cost, Sanitation Cell etc. Emphasis has been
given on involvement of the local people/
beneficiaries/panchayats. The scheme also
provides for beneficiary contribution. In the
case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes, the contribution can be in the form of
cash or kind or labour. The matching
contribution by the State/Union Territories
under the Minimum Needs Programme has
also been reduced.

(c) The Statewise and yearwise funds
allocated during the last three years and the
details of the targets and achievements are
given in the Statements I and II.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Allocation for CRSP for				
		1989-90	1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102.60	102.60	205.14		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.09	3.09	6.15		
3.	Assam	37.20	37.20	71.13		
4.	Bihar	181.35	181.35	362.73		
5.	Goa	1.47	1.47	5.00		
6.	Gujarat	49.80	49.80	99.54		
7.	Haryana	15.95	16.95	33.99		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.35	16.35	33.03		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.10	20.10	40.41		
10.	Karnataka	81.90	81.90	164.13		
11.	Kerala	73.95	73.95	148.44		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	121.20	121.20	242.64		

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Allocation for CRSP for				
		1989-90	1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
13.	Maharashtra	131.85	131.85	264.18		
14.	Manipur	4.20	4.20	8.49		
15.	Meghalaya	5.40	5.40	10.80		
16.	Mizoram	1.95	1.95	5.00		
17.	Nagaland	3.90	3.90	7.74		
18.	Orissa	63.00	63.00	126.06		
19.	Punjab	18.45	18.45	36.90		
20.	Rajasthan	66.60	66.60	133.02		
21.	Sikkim	1.65	1.65	5.00		
22.	Tamil Nadu	111.15	111.15	222.90		
23.	Tripura	8.25	8.25	16.56		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	265.05	265.05	530.40		

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Allocation for CRSP for				
		1989-90	1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	5	
25.	West Bengal	109.35	109.35	218.67	218.67	
26.	A&N Island	0.30	0.30	5.00	5.00	
27.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.03	5.00	5.00	
28.	D&N Haveli	0.75	0.75	5.00	5.00	
29.	Delhi	0.63	0.63	5.00	5.00	
30.	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.30	5.00	5.00	
31.	Pondicherry	1.20	1.20	5.00	5.00	
32.	Daman & Diu	0.03	0.03	5.00	5.00	
Total:		1500.00	1500.00**	3033.05**	3033.05**	

** — Reduced to Rs. 5 crores due to economy cut.

** — Reduced to Rs. 3.99 crore due to economy cut.

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	No. of Sanitary Latrines							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Target Achievement 1989-90		Target Achievement 1990-91		Target Achievement 1991-92			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1176	1590	2565	58	10257	NR		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	40	78	NR	308	NR		
3.	Assam	1587	NR	930	NR	3557	NR		
4.	Bihar	2509	48	4534	1355	18137	NR		
5.	Goa	21	NR	37	366	250	NR		
6.	Gujarat	502	NR	1245	NR	4977	NR		
7.	Haryana	173	889	424	300	1700	NR		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	236	658	409	NR	1652	NR		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	278	NR	503	NR	2021	NR		
10.	Karnataka	1133	807	2048	106	8207	152		
11.	Kerala	1023	73	1849	NR	7422	NR		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	882	NR	3030	NR	12132	NR		

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	No. of Sanitary Latrines									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Target Achievement 1989-90						Target Achievement 1990-91		Target Achievement 1991-92	
13.	Maharashtra	1730	NR	NR	3296	0	13209	NR			
14.	Manipur	43	727		105	55	425	32			
15.	Meghalaya	75	1140		135	0	540	0			
16.	Mizoram	27	0		49	0	250	0			
17.	Nagaland	54	NR		98	NR	387	NR			
18.	Orissa	872	966		1575	1532	6303	1169			
19.	Punjab	213	0		461	NR	1845	660			
20.	Rajasthan	1453	5659		1665	NR	6651	NR			
21.	Sikkim	274	1000		41	0	250	1205			
22.	Tamil Nadu	1211	7456		2779	11409	11145	NR			
23.	Tripura	329	0		206	0	828	0			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3526	6058		6626	5411	26520	2678			
25.	West Bengal	1513	0		2734	1237	10934	NR			

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	No. of Sanitary Latrines							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Target Achievement 1989-90		Target Achievement 1990-91		Target Achievement 1991-92			
26.	A&N Island			4	0	8	NR	250	NR
27.	Chandigarh			0	NR	1	NR	250	NR
28.	D&N Haveli			10	0	19	NR	250	125
29.	Delhi			9	0	16	NR	250	NR
30.	Lakshadweep			86	64	8	NR	250	NR
31.	Pondicherry			121	759	30	NR	250	NR
32.	Daman & Diu			0	NR	1	NR	250	NR
Total:				21082	27934	37500	21870	151657	6021

(a) NR means no report received.

(b) The shortfall in achievement is mainly due to non-release/less release of funds viz. Nil in 1989-90, Rs. 5 crores in 1990-91 and Nil in 1991-92. The achievement in 1989-90 could be out of funds carried over from previous years.

Implementation of Official Language Policy in N.F.L.

1077. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi language is also being used simultaneously in all the agreements, contracts and tenders etc. being made by National Fertilizers Limited along with English in pursuance of Official Language Policy; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the efforts made in this direction to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). In NFL Hindi is simultaneously being used along with English for Tender enquiries and Purchase Orders. Hindi is, however, generally not being used for contracts and agreements. This is because most of the agreements/contracts are of technical and voluminous in nature and often urgency is also involved in finalising them. Efforts are being made to remedy the situation through Hindi translation of standard contract forms and standard clauses/articles of agreements/contracts. Instructions have been issued by the company for monitoring of all agreements/contracts with a view to encourage the use of Hindi. The company has also written to all its offices/units to adhere strictly to the Official Language policy in regard to use of Hindi while executing contracts and agreements.

[English]

Industries by KVIC in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

1078. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries being sponsored/operated by the Union Government in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) the details of the work done in these districts by the Khadi and Villages Industries Commission during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The following industries under KVIC are implemented in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts of U.P.:

1. Khadi (Woollen)

Village Industries

1. Processing of cereals and Pulses
2. Cottage Leather Industry
3. Cottage Soap Industry
4. Beekeeping
5. Cottage Pottery Industry
6. Fibre Other than Coir
7. Carpentry and Blacksmithy
8. Lime Stone Lime and Other Lime Products Ind.
9. Manufacture of Gums and Resins
10. Ramboo and Cane Work

(b) KVIC is actively engaged in the development of Khadi and Village Industries programme in these districts through Uttar

Pradesh State Khadi & Village Industries Board and directly aided registered institutions. KVIC is also having departmental activities in Chamoli District. KVIC provides financial assistance as per liberalised pattern of assistance formulated for hill border, tribal and weaker sections areas. KVIC has its regional office at Haldwani, Dehradun with sub office at Pithoragarh and Rishikesh to cater to the needs of the hilly districts of U.P. KVIC has its beekeeping area office at Pauri for promoting beekeeping industry in the district. The districtwise information regarding production and employment is not maintained by KVIC.

Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat

1079. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector

undertakings in Gujarat;

(b) the total investment made in each undertaking till date; and

(c) the net profit and loss incurred by each undertaking during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There were two Central Public Sector Enterprises having registered offices in the State of Gujarat as on 31.3.1991 upto which period only the information is available. The total investment in terms of equity and loans as on 31.3.1991 and net profit/loss for last three years of each undertaking are given below:

S. No.	Name of PSE	Investment in terms of equity & loans	Net Profit/Loss during		
			1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1.	Indian Petro-chemicals Ltd.	140168	5725	8124	8956
2.	NIC (Gujarat) Ltd.	20980	(-) 2195	(-) 2788	(-) 3950

[Translation]

National Organisation for providing Training in Rural Development

1080. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAUDHARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of national organisations set up so far with a view to provide training, research and consultative services in the area of rural development; and

(b) the number of members of the General Assembly of the National Institute for Rural Development and the manner in

which these members are elected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India has set up "National Institute of Rural Development" to cater to the needs of Training, Research and to provide consultancy services in the field of Rural Development.

(b) There is no General Assembly for NIRD, Hyderabad. However, General Council of National Institute of Rural Development

consists of 47 members. The Members of the General Council of NIRD are nominated/appointed by the Ministry in a cooordance with the Rules of NIRD.

Beddi Workers covered under Group Insurance Scheme

1081. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Beedi workers covered under Group Insurance Scheme and Provident Fund Scheme during the last two years, year-wise; State-wise.

(b) the steps being taken by Government to extend these benefits to all the Beedi workers; and

(c) the action taken by Government

against owners of those Beedi factories who have violated the provisions of law in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The number of Beedi Workers covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act for last 2 years state-wise is enclosed in the Statement.

A new Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi Workers has been introduced with effect from 1.4.1992. This will cover beedi workers holding identity cards and who are non-subscribers to the E.P.F.

(c) Stringent penal action are taken against the employers who fail to extend the benefits under the Employees' Provident Fund and Misc. provisions Act or commits any other violations.

STATEMENT

<i>Region</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	223044	236932
N.E. Region	628	642
Bihar	2849	2849
Delhi	-	-
Gujarat	418	418
Haryana	-	-
Karnataka	260629	253171
Kerala	95435	99397
Madhya Pradesh	80688	71618
Maharashtra	94598	115896
Orissa	5160	5160

101 <i>Written Answers</i>	ASADHA 24, 1914. (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 102
<i>Region</i>	1989-90	1990-91
Punjab	-	-
Rajasthan	6273	7109
Tamil Nadu	237979	254925
Uttar Pradesh	1450	1450
West Bengal	30833	31833
Total	1044236	1086652

[English]

Growth Centres in Kerala

1083. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question number 4754 on August 28, 1991 and state:

(a) the latest position regarding development of industrial growth centres in Kerala including Alleppey, Vattayar;

(b) the details of the facilities provided in 1991-92 and 1992-93 to each of these centres; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the development of each of these centres in 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): : (a) On the basis of the revised proposal received from the Government of Kerala and keeping in view the difficulties in acquiring land in the State, the two growth centres allotted to the State have been relocated at Alleppey-Pathanamthitta and Kannur-Kozikode-Mallapuram.

(b) and (c). The scheme is being

implemented through the State Government. The Government of Kerala had sent preliminary reports for the two growth centres, based on which a provisional release of Rs. 50 lakhs each to the two growth centres was made during the year 1991-92. Work on the growth centres is taken up only after the project reports are approved by the Central Government.

Research in space Science

1084. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether active research in a number of space science areas is pursued in several universities, research institutions and other organisations in the country through funding support providing by Department of Space; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Apart from directly funding space science research activities at its units, Department of Space (DOS) through its programme called *respond* (Research Sponsored by ISRO) provides financial support for the conduct of space research activities at the universities and academic institutions. About one third of this funding under *Respond* is meant for projects related to investigation in the areas of space sciences. The remaining two thirds are spent for the projects on space technology and applications. During the past 10 years about 80 projects in the various areas of space science have been funded at 50 universities/academic/research institutions distributed all over India. A total amount of about Rs. 3 crores has been spent on these project.

The main areas of space science research activities which have been funded under *Respond* include the following:-

- Meteorological and tropospheric phenomena with emphasis on weather forecasting.
- Middle atmospheric processes including dynamical radiative, chemical and electrodynamical characteristics.
- Earth's near environment including atmospheric pollution and solar ultraviolet radiation.
- Studies related to ionospheric phenomena including Spread-F, equatorial electrojet, plasma instability, ionosphere-magnetosphere interactions etc.
- Magnetospheric process and geomagnetic field variations.
- Theoretical investigation on ion-molecular reactions and collision physics.

- Solar radiation and its variation on earth's surface including the effects due to aerosol contamination.
- Solar and stellar optical astronomy.
- Radio astronomy using the Ooty radio telescope.
- Study of the Halley's Comet by coordinated optical observations.
- Study of the astrophysical plasma and cosmic evolution.

Apart from DOS other Ministries and Government Departments also support space research activities. The major institutions which are funded through these agencies are Raman Research Institute (RRI), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIGM), Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS) and National Physical Laboratory (NPL). Also the University Grants Commission (UGC) funds space research activities through the advanced centres of research at Calcutta, Andhra, Cochin, Osmania and other universities.

Cooperation to I.S.R.O.

1085. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the academic and research institutions, Indian industries, and other Central and State departments which have extended their cooperation to the Indian Space Programme; and

(b) the names of the International Organisations (agencies) which have extended cooperation and shown keen interest in long term technical cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The names of the academic and research institutions, Indian industries and other Central and State Departments which have extended their cooperation to the Indian Space Programme:

(i) Academic & Research Institutions and other Central & State Departments

1. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
3. Indian Institute of Science.
4. Jadavpur University
5. SV University
6. Andhra University.
7. Roorkee University
8. Anna University
9. University Grants Commission
10. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
11. National Physical Laboratory.
12. National Aeronautical Laboratory.
13. Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
14. Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

15. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
16. Indian Institute of Astrophysics
17. Raman Research Institute.
18. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India.
19. National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning.
20. All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation.
21. North Eastern Council.
22. Department of Environment & Forests, Government of India.
23. Forest Survey of India.
24. Central Water Commission.
25. Department of Mines.
26. Geological Survey of India.
27. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
28. Atomic Minerals Division, Department of Atomic Energy.
29. Central Ground Water Board.
30. Coal, Mines, Planning & Development Institute.
31. National Geophysical Research Institute.
32. Department of Ocean Development.
33. National Institute of Oceanography.
34. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

35. Department of Science & Technology.

53. Siddim State Remote Sensing Application Centre.

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|--|---|
| 36. Department of Bio-Technology. | 54. Tripura State Council for Science & Technology. |
| 37. Survey of India. | 55. Uttar Pradesh Remote Sensing Application Centre. |
| 38. Ganga Flood Control Commission. | 56. Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre. |
| 39. Kerala State Land Use Board. | 57. Central Building Research Institute. |
| 40. Gujarat Engg Research Institute. | 58. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute. |
| 41. Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Application Centre. | 59. Central Machine Tool Institute. |
| 42. Assam Remote Sensing Application Centre. | 60. Central Electro Chemical Research Institute. |
| 43. Bihar Remote Sensing Application Centre. | 61. Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory. |
| 44. Haryana Remote Sensing Application Centre. | 62. Gas Turbine Research Establishment. |
| 45. Himachal Pradesh State Remote Sensing Centre. | 63. Government Tool Room and Training Centre, Kamataka. |
| 46. Remote Sensing Ecology & Environment Development, Government of J&K. | 64. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering & Research. |
| 47. Kamataka State Remote Sensing Technology Utilisation Centre. | 65. Department of Telecommunications. |
| 48. MP State Council of Science & Technology. | 66. India Meteorological Department. |
| 49. Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre. | 67. All India Radio |
| 50. State Council of Science & Technology, Manipur. | 68. Doordarshan |
| 51. Mizoram State Remote Sensing Application Centre. | 69. Department of Electronics. |
| 52. Punjab Remote Sensing Centre. | 70. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited. |
| | 71. Directorate General Shipping. |

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|---|--|
| 72. National Airport Authority. | 16. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels, Visakapatnam. |
| 73. Directorate General of Civil Aviation. | 17. Bharat electronics, Bangalore. |
| 74. Ministry of Surface Transport. | 18. Charada Industry, Madras. |
| 75. Ministry of Railways. | 19. Commercialisation Centre, Hyderabad. |
| 76. Department of Education. | 20. Delite Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 77. Department of Rural Development. | 21. Dhatu Nirman Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore. |
| 78. National Productivity Council. | 22. Digitronics, Pune. |
| (ii) <i>Indian Industries:</i> | |
| 1. AK Steel Industries, Ahmedabd. | 23. Echjay Industries, Rajkot. |
| 2. Ajax Engineering, Bangalore. | 24. Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad. |
| 3. Alwar Metal Industries, Trivandrum. | 25. Electronics Testing & Development Centre, Thiruvanathapuram. |
| 4. Ambient Electronics, Ahmedabad. | 26. Elmechs Industries, Baroda. |
| 5. Ambientronics, Ahmedabad. | 27. Electrical Fabrication Works, Ahmedabad. |
| 6. APLAB, Thane. | 28. Electroquip (India), Ahmedabad. |
| 7. Ambica Engineering Works, Ahmedabad. | 29. Electronics Regional Test Laboratory, Bombay. |
| 8. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku. | 30. Ferrodie, Bombay. |
| 9. Asiatic Oxygen, Madras. | 31. Gandhi & Associates, Baroda. |
| 10. Atisha Engineers, Bombay. | 32. Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Cooperation, Baruch. |
| 11. Auro Engineering, Pondicherry. | 33. Godrej & Boyce, Bombay. |
| 12. Automatic Electricals, Thane. | 34. Ghanshyam Engineering Works, Ahmedabad. |
| 13. Automation & Process Control, Bombay. | 35. Golden Iron Steel Works, New Delhi. |
| 14. Bharat Forge, Pune. | |
| 15. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar/ Hyderabad/Bangalore. | |

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| 36. Gururaja Engg. Works, Medak. | 57. Krishna Textiles, Ahmedabad. |
| 37. Heatex products, Thane. | 58. Kristeel, Bombay. |
| 38. Heries Controls, Ahmedabad. | 59. Larson and Toubro, Bombay. |
| 39. Haresh Engg. Works, Ahmedabad. | 60. Leos Mercantile Corporation, Madras. |
| 40. Hind High Vacuum, Bangalore. | 61. MIDHANI, Hyderabad. |
| 41. Hindustan Aeronautics, Lucknow. | 62. MCBs Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad. |
| 42. Hindustan Aeronautics, Nasik. | 63. Machine Tools, Aids and Reconditioners, Hyderabad. |
| 43. Hindustan Aeronautics, Aircraft Division, Bangalore. | 64. Madras Industrial Linings, Madras. |
| 44. Hindustan Aeronautics, Hyderabad. | 65. Meghana Enterprises, Ahmedabad. |
| 45. Hindustan Machine tools, Bangalore/Kalamassery. | 66. Mather Platt India, Madras. |
| 46. IBP Company Ltd., Nasik. | 67. Modular Systems, Pune. |
| 47. Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. | 68. Micropack, Bangalore. |
| 48. Indotherm, Thane. | 69. Modern Engravers, Bombay. |
| 49. Industrial Engineering, Bombay. | 70. Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Bombay. |
| 50. Intel Micro Electronics Ltd., Ahmedabad. | 71. National Organic and Chemical Industries, Bombay. |
| 51. Jyoti, Baroda. | 72. Nava Bharat Metal Industries, Cochin. |
| 52. Kerala Automobils Limited, Thiruvananthapuram. | 73. ORG System, Baroda. |
| 53. Kannan Industris, Quilon. | 74. Padmatronics, Ahmedabad. |
| 54. Kasco Industries, Pune. | 75. Patterners, Madras. |
| 55. KELTRON, Thiruvananthapuram. | 76. Fermali Wallave Ltd., Bhopal. |
| 56. Kerala Hitech Industries, Thiruvanthapuram. | 77. Prabhakar Products, Madras. |
| | 78. Praveen Reinforced Plastics, New Delhi. |

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| 79. Prayag Electricals, Bombay. | 100. United systems Engineers, Hosur. |
| 80. Procequip Engineers, Ahmedabad. | 101. Vacuum Instruments, New Delhi. |
| 81. PYN Precision Components, Faridabad. | 102. Vijaya Lakshmi Industries, Bangalore. |
| 82. Pyromasters, Madras. | 103. VP Polygon. |
| 83. Ramakrishna Engg. Works, Sriperumbar, Tamil Nadu. | 104. Vulcan Lavel, Bombay. |
| 84. RITES, New Delhi. | 105. Walchandnagar Industries, Walchandnagar. |
| 85. Radiotech, Ahmedabad. | 106. Wedco Products, Ahmedabad. |
| 86. Roopak Enterprises, Ahmedabad. | 107. Welbore Industries, Ahmedabad. |
| 87. Royal Engineering Works, Gujarat. | (b) Names of the International Organisations (Agencies) which have extended cooperation and shown keen interest in long term technical cooperation: |
| 88. Saraswati Dynamics, Roorkee | 1. ARABSAT Organisation. |
| 89. Shakti Industries, Gujarat. | 2. Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (France) |
| 90. Shivang Enterprises, Ahmedabad. | 3. COSPAS-SARSAT System. |
| 91. Sita electronics, Hyderabad. | 4. European Space Agency. |
| 92. SIDCO Tools, Quilon. | 5. German Space Research Organisation. |
| 93. Siva Vasu Electronics Works, Thiruvananthapuram. | 6. International Civil Aviation Organisation. |
| 94. SMP Enterprises, Pune. | 7. International Telecommunication Union. |
| 95. Sri Ram Engineering Industries, Hyderabad. | 8. International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT) |
| 96. Sri Venkateswara Industries, Coimbatore. | 9. National Aeronautical and Space Administration. |
| 97. Super Inducto Castings, Hyderabad. | 10. Space Frequency Coordination Group. |
| 98. Suraj Metal Manufacturing Company, Ahmedabad. | |
| 99. TANSI Tool Room. | |

11. Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation of Australia.
12. International Astronautical Federation.
13. Swedish Board of Space Activities.
14. Russian Academy of Sciences.
15. Committee of Space Research (COSPAR) of international Council of Scientific Union (ICSU).
16. United Nations.

Project on Land use Mapping

1086. SHRI PARASRAMBHARADWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Space is carrying out, for Planning Commission, a nation-wide project on land use/land cover mapping to help in the preparation of operational plans for various agroclimatic zones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Department of Space (DOS) has taken up a major project on land use/land cover mapping using data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites, IRS-1A and IRS-1B. The major objective of this project is to provide information on the current status,

spatial distribution and areal extent of land use categories for the entire country. This project also envisages assessment of the rate and pattern of changes in case of dynamic land uses such as cropped area in each of the kharif and rabi seasons. This information is an important input to the formulation of zonal profiles for all the 15 agro climatic zones of the country.

This project is being carried out in collaboration with Survey of India (SOI), National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), All India Soil and Land Use Survey (AIS&LUS), State Revenue Departments and Land Use Boards of the State Governments and State Remote Sensing Applications Centres (RSACs). The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Space Applications Centre (SAC) and Regional Remote sensing Services Centres (RRSSCs) of DOS are the lead centres for data analysis, interpretation and coordination.

The land use/land cover maps for 407 districts have been completed so far and preparation of maps for rest of the districts is underway. The statistics and maps generated through this project have been supplied to the Planning Commission and Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, for preparation of operational plans for various agroclimatic zones.

[*Translation*]

**Grants for Khadi Gramodyog Board,
Orissa**

1087. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants given by the Union Government to the Khadi Gramodyog Board, Orissa during each of the last three years.

(b) whether the Union Government have increased the amount of the said grant for the year 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF.

P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Union Government provides loans and grants to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the development of KVI Sector in the country. KVIC in turn provides funds to different State/Union territory KVI Boards and few directly aided institutions to implement the KVI Programmes. The funds provided to Orissa State during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows:-

Year	Funds Provided (In Rs. lakhs)	
	Grant	Loan
1988-89	49.40	267.41
1989-90	88.92	391.40
1990-91	43.99	348.10

In view of the severe resources crunch, Union Government propose to retain and financial support given to KVI Sector at last year's level.

[English]

Revision of Gadgil Formula

1088. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have suggested for revision of modified Gadgil Formula;

(b) whether the suggestions in this regard was also made in the NDC meeting;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the regional imbalances among different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The States and their suggestions for reason of modified Gadgil formula for Central assistance are show is the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions of the States and various alternatives were considered by the National Development Council in the meeting held on 23rd and 24th December, 1991 and the formula was revised. The details of revised formula are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) The revised formula given considerable weightage to the criteria of population and per capita income, amounting to 85 per cent, which favour the backward States and which would help in reducing the regional imbalances. The criterion of special problems carrying weightage of 7.5 per cent would also help achieve this objective.

STATEMENT

Suggestions by States for Revision in Modified Gadgil Formula

Sl. No.	State	Suggestions given for change in the formula of Central Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Special allocation of funds should be made for the completion of ongoing irrigation projects.
2.	Assam	The pattern of assistance should be made uniform in respect of all special category states, i.e. 10% loan and 90% grant.
3.	Bihar	Weightage given to economic backwardness under the per capita income criterion of the modified Gadgil Formula should be increase.
4.	Gujarat	Weightage should be given in the formula of Central assistance for projects of national importance.
5.	Haryana	Special assistance should be provided to the State which are backward in social services or human resources development sectors.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	The pattern of assistance should be made uniform in respect of all special category States, i.e. 10% loan and 90% grant.

STATEMENT-II

The formula as approved by the NDC in the meeting held in December, 1991 for distribution of Central Assistance

- (a) Hill Areas;
 (b) Tribal areas;
 (c) Border areas; and
 (d) N.E.C.,
- III. Keeping from the balance 30% for the ten Special Category States; and
- IV. Allocating the balance among the fifteen non-Special Category States as per the following criteria:

- I. From the total Central assistance, setign apart the funds required for externally-aided-schemes, as is now being done;
- II. Providing from the balance, reasonable amounts for Special Area Ppgrammes, vis..

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
I. Population (1971)	60%
II. Per capita income of which:	25%
(a) According to the 'deviation' method covering only the States with per capita SDP below the national average.	20%
(b) According to the 'distance' method-covering all the fifteen States.	5%
III. Performance of which:	7.5%
(a) According to 'Tax effort', as defined in the previous Gadgil formula	2.5%
(b) According to Fiscal Management, as defined in the previous revised formula; and	2.5%
(c) According to progress in respect of national objectives.	2.5%
IV. Special problems	7.5%

Note: 1. Fiscal Management is assessed as the difference between States' own total plan resources estimated at the time of finalising Annual Plans and their actual performance, considering latest five years.

2. Under the criterion of the performance in respect of certain programmes of national priority the approved formula covers four objectives viz., (i) population control; (ii) elimination of illiteracy; (iii) on time completion of externally aided projects; and (iv) success in land reforms.

Investment in Maruti Udyog Limited

1089. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is now a private company;

(b) the total investment made by the Union Government in the Maruti Udyog Limited so far; and the total losses suffered by the Maruti Udyog Limited so far, if any;

(c) the total foreign exchange given by the government so far out of its own reserves for the Maruti Udyog Limited; and

(d) whether the Government propose to stop giving any firing exchange for the Maruti Udyog Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Maruti Udyog Limited is now not a Government Company in terms of the Companies Act.

(b) The present equity-holding of Government of India in Maruti Udyog Limited is Rs. 65,80,18,100. Maruti Udyog Ltd. has not suffered any loss so far in any financial year.

(c) Maruti Udyog Limited utilised Rs. 721.18 crores of free foreign exchange (net of foreign exchange earnings) for importing components till 31.3.1992.

(d) In terms of LERMS, Maruti Udyog Limited will have to purchase foreign exchange from the market, like any other Indian company.

Drinking Water Projects of States

1090. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5685 on April 1, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the information about the Drinking Water Projects, submitted by the State Governments during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government on each of these projects, State-wise; and

(c) if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The information about the drinking water projects has been collected in respect of 11 States and 3 Union Territories.

(b) The details of the drinking water projects for the above States/UTs are given in the statement below.

(c) The information is awaited from 14 States and 4 Union Territories. The matter is being pursued with these States/UTs to expedite the information.

STATEMENT
NO. OF PROJECTS

Sl. No.	State/UT	Received from the State UT Government				Total	Action taken/Cleared by Central Government during				Total	Remarks
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92		
		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10		
1.	Assam	10	-	2	12	9	1	2	12			
2.	Bihar	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	6			
3.	Haryana	2	4	-	6	2	4	(2)	6 (2)			
4.	Gujarat	3	-	-	3	-	3	3	3			
5.	Kerala	11	7	12	30	7 (3)	11 (5)	(5)	18 (6)		The remain- ing 12 projects are under Technical scrutiny.	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	3	2	5	-	3	2	5			
7.	Meghalaya	258	82	118	458	249	91	92	432		The posi- tion in rega- rds to the balance 26 schemes is	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Received from the State UT Government			Action taken/Cleared by Central Government during			Total	Remarks		
		1989-90			1990-91						
		1990-91	1991-92	Total	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	3	The remaining 1 project is under Technical scrutiny.	
11.	West Bengal	33	24	8	65	-	34	(5)	6	42	The remaining 23 projects were approved Central Government in 1992
12.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Daman & Diu	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	The remaining one project i.e. Phase II will be considered after completion of Phase I.
14.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	

N. B. The figures in bracket indicate the no. of projects returned to the State Government for clearance under delegated powers.

Retrenchment of Labourers in ECL

1091. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers retrenched by E.C.L. during 1988-89 till March, 1992 Mine-wise;

(b) the number of harijan and adivasis out of them.

(c) whether these labourers are not the verge of starvation;

(d) whether the Government propose to reinstate these harijan/adivasi labourers; and

(e) If so, the number of labourers reinstated and the fate of the remaining labourers thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No labourer has been retrenched by Eastern Coalfields Limited during 1988-89 till March, 1992.

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

[*English*]

Emigration of Indian Labourers

1092. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the trend noticed in emigration of Indian labourers to Middle East and European Economic Countries during the current year.

(b) whether emigration of Indian labourers have become difficult to those countries.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). There has been an upward trend in deployment of Indian workers in the Middle East during the current year. The persons going to European countries for employment are not required to obtain emigration clearance w.e.f. 22.7.1991 and as such the figure of employment secured by Indian workers in these countries is not readily available.

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

Digging of wells in drought stricken Regions

1093. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to dig wells in the drought stricken regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether the export teams have visited the drought affected States to carry out detailed investigations as to how a large number of fresh wells have gone dry;

(c) if so, the places visited by them and the findings thereof; and

(d) the other measures the Government propose to take to help the drought affected areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Digging of open wells is generally

not taken up for supply of drinking water under the normal plan programmes or as part of drought relief measures. Such wells are, however, dug for irrigation purposes both under drought and as part of Million Well, Scheme (MWS), a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, applicable to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers.

(b) No expert teams have visited drought affected states to carry out detailed investigations into drying of wells.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The various measures for drinking water supply and other sectors in drought affected areas are:- drilling of 100 mm/150 mm bores with hand/power pumps; tanker supply, rejuvenation of piped water supply schemes, tubewells, deepening of wells, procurement of rigs and equipments; spraying of water retardants in reservoirs; advance quarterly release of assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, advance release of Central share of Calamity Relief fund for 1992-93, additional allocation of foodgrains, advance

release of instalment of JRY funds depending upon the pace of expenditure by the State Governments.

Drinking water proposals from Gujarat

1094. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals, plans and representations received from Government of Gujarat for supply of drinking water to various villages of Jamnagar district as well as other districts of Gujarat during January 1, 1989 to June 30, 1992;

(b) the action taken so far on each of them separately; and

(c) the expenditure incurred during the above period for supply of drinking water in the villages of Jamnagar and other districts of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statements I, II, and III.

STATEMENT-I
DETAILS OF SCHEMES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

Period	Jamnagar		District		Other districts of Gujarat		
	Villages	Amount	Villages	Amount	Villages	Amount	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.1.89 to 31.3.89	28	76.91	425				981.26
1989-90	168	310.00	332				1318.47
1990-91			28				296.18
1991-92			248				560.11
1.4.92 to 30.6.92	196	386.91	1033				3156.02

STATEMENT-II

DETAILS OF SANCTION GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Period	Jamnagar Villages	District Amount*	Other district Villages	(Amount Rs. in lakhs) Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.1.89 to 31.3.89	27	75.35	166	290.96
1989-90	169	308.23	310	1216.45
1990-91	-	-	178	396.19
1991-92	-	-	49	64.32
1.4.92 to 30.6.92	-	-	-	-
	196	383.58	703	1967.92

Scheme for 247 villages were returned as these were of repeat villages or within the delegated powers of the State Government Scheme of 69 villages in Dangs and Dharmpur Talukas are under consideration. Schemes for 14 villages for Kachch district were returned for technical clarifications.

*Expenditure incurred in**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Jamnagar District</i>	<i>Other districts</i>
1.1.89 to 31.3.89	179.74	193.26
1989-90	685.51	4755.76
1990-91	760.46	4654.54
1991-92	756.43	4915.81
1.4.92 to 30.6.92	.	.

*Accounts are under compilation.

Shortage of Drugs

1095. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many drugs in the market are in short supply and prices of some of the drugs have gone up during the past few days;

(b) whether a number of drugs are not available in the market as the costs of raw material have increased following the Budget;

(c) if so, the details regarding the drugs which are in short supply in the market; and

(d) the steps taken to make them available at reasonable prices for the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). Shortages of some branded formulations have come to notice. These shortages are mostly of localised nature and

in most of the cases, the same medicine was available in other brands. In many cases of reported shortages, therapeutic equivalents were available.

Some shortages have arisen because of some dislocation/uncertainty due to changes in EXIM Policy whereby imports in drug sector were required to be done on the market determined exchange rate. Government has recently reduced duties on several bulk drugs and intermediates in order to avoid price increases in medicines. This measure, among others, is expected to tackle the above situation substantially.

[Translation]

Nuclear Power Plant in Bihar

1096. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any nuclear power plant in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether this plant is proposed to be set up in North Bihar; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to availability of coal reserve in Eastern Electricity Region of which Bihar is a part, the priority for setting up of nuclear power plant is relatively low.

[English]

Public sector undertakings in Punjab

1097. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in Punjab and the total amount invested in each Undertaking so far; and

(b) the net profit and loss by each Undertaking during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Semi Conductor Complex Limited is the only Central public sector undertaking that has its registered office in the State of Punjab. It has an investment of Rs. 6208 lakhs in terms of equity and loans as on 31.3.1991. It earned net profits of Rs. 212 lakhs and Rs. 176 lakhs

during the year 1990-91 and 1989-90 respectively and it suffered a loss of Rs. 235 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Industrial disputes in Delhi

1098. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes pending in the Tribunals of Delhi for the last 10 years with details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by the government for the speedy disposal of the cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to Delhi Administration 426 industrial disputes were pending for more than 10 years as on 30.4.1992 in the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts set up by them. One industrial dispute was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Delhi for over 10 years as on the same date.

(b) The Presiding Officers of the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts have been asked to accord priority to the disposal of long pending cases.

[Translation]

Cars running on Cooking Gas

1099. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether scooters, cars and buses can be successfully run on LPG;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have also examined any such proposal, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant permission to such proposals on mass scale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The techno-economic feasibility of using LPG as automotive fuel commercially has not yet been established.

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

[*English*]

Petro-Chemical Projects

1100. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared any projects in the Petro-chemical Sector during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Government have accorded investment approvals for the following petrochemical projects in public sector during the last 3 months.

(i) Expansion of Ethylene capacity at Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, Nagothane of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) from 3 lakh tonnes per annum to 4 lakhs tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 177.58 crores.

(ii) Establishment of High Density

Polyethylene plant at Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, Nagothane of Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited at an estimated cost of Rs. 158.78 crores.

(iii) Setting up of a joint venture by IPCL with GE Plastics, Wetherland for manufacture of advanced engineering plastics at an estimated cost of Rs. 125.62 crores.

(iv) Establishment of an aromatic complex for the manufacture of paraxylene, Ortho-xylene, Benzene and purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) by National Aromatics and Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1725 crores at Manali near Madras.

[*Translation*]

Recognition of SCs/STs Associations

1101. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for recognition of SC/ST Government Employees Association;

(b) the number of SC/ST Government Employees Associations recognised during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any request for recognition of such associations has been received from any Government Department/Association during 1991 and 1992; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). As a policy, no association of employees based on caste,

creed, religion etc. is recognised.

(c) and (d). Request for recognition of such associations are to be examined by the Ministries/Departments concerned and are not being monitored centrally.

Cold storage in Andhra Pradesh

1102. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the proposal of the Government for Andhra Pradesh for setting up of cold storage in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI II. PATEL): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

Speedy disposal of cases in Tribunals

1103. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of conducting the appraisal of working of various specialised Tribunals set up in the country particularly those where the writ jurisdiction of the High Court has been excluded;

(b) if so, the Government's perspective thereon;

(c) whether a number of asses have started piling up in such Tribunals; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure speedy disposal of cases in the Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to conduct any joint appraisal of working of the various Tribunals as these Tribunals are working under various Ministries of Government of India and the State Governments.

(c) No centralised figures of arrears for the various Tribunals are available in this Ministry. However, the position of institution, disposal and pendency of cases during the last three years in the Central Administrative Tribunal which is monitored by this Ministry is as under:-

	<i>Instituted</i>	<i>Disposed of</i>	<i>Pending</i>
Upto 31.12.1989	83170	51586	31584
Upto 31.12.1990	101120	65663	35457
Upto 31.12.1991	122971	83241	39730

(d) Various measures to speed up the disposal of cases, are under consideration of the Central Government including increasing

the number of benches of the Tribunal monitoring tendency of cases and filling up the vacant posts of Vice-Chairman and Members at the earliest.

Restructure of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

1104. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Restructuring of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) into a Tariff Commission is proposed with a view to evolve a more transparent institutional mechanism for fixing tariffs and domestic prices in sectors where there may still be need for protecting Indian industry against foreign competition and for determination of administered prices, particularly in the area of public utilities.

Contributory pension to Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

1105. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals of some Public Sector Undertakings for payment of contributory pension to their employees have not been considered by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of these undertakings have already collected funds from their employees; and

(d) if so, the names of such Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government has decided that in respect of retirement benefits, Public Sector Enterprises should continue with the contributory Provident Fund Scheme. Individual Public Sector Enterprises may, if they so desire, work out a suitable Annuity Scheme through the Life Insurance Corporation of India based on voluntary contribution by the employees, through a fund outside the Public Sector Enterprise and without any liability on the Public Sector Enterprises/Government.

(c) and (d). Some companies for example, Indian Oil Corporation, Gas Authority of India, Cochin Refineries Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Limited, etc., have already introduced Pension Scheme for their employees.

Setting up of Rural Courts

1106. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up rural courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where such courts are to be set up; and

(d) the stage at which the matter of setting up such courts stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up rural courts in the country;

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

1107. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any steps for the inclusion of Hindi among the languages used by the United Nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). The Government has considered the matter on a number of occasions in the past. The introduction of a language as one of the official languages of the United Nations requires approval of the General Assembly to amend rule 51 of the Procedures. Such a proposal has to be approved by a majority in the UN General Assembly. Informal consultations held by the Government in the past and a number of related factors such as the financial crisis faced by the United Nations indicate that this is not an appropriate time to make such a proposal in the United Nations. However, there is no bar to the use of Hindi or any other languages in the UN General Assembly or its Committees, subject to the concerned delegation making the necessary arrangements for interpretation. We have availed ourselves of this facility when required.

D.A. to Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

1108. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.A. Committee appointed by the Government to revive the formula for payment of Dearness Allowance to the employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings have since submitted its report.

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in submitting the report by the Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Tripartite DA Committee whose term is upto 31st July, 1992, is considering the matter.

Demand to Increase the Reservation Quota for Employment Purposes

1109. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Convention of SC/ST Parliament Members and Legislators have demanded the increase in the reservation quota for employment purposes as per the population; and

(b) whether the Government are considering this demand and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALYA): (a) and (b). The reservation of quota for employment purposes is linked with the percentage of SC/ST population to the total population in the country. The quota is thus reviewed periodically based on the population structure as reflected in the 10-yearly census.

Scheme for Famine Prone Areas of Rajasthan

1110. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of Rs. 194 crores has been sent to Union Government by the Government of Rajasthan for implementation in famine prone areas;

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

(c) whether a Central Team has conducted any survey in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Consular Treaty Between India and China

1111. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China have ratified the Consular Treaty between the two countries on establishing consulate at Bombay and Sanghai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government have received any information in this regard from China; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). The Agreement between the Governments of India and China on the re-establishment of Consulates-General at Bombay and Shanghai entered into force on the date of its signature, i.e. 13, December, 1991, and is not subject to any ratification procedure. The Consular Convention, which is a separate agreement signed by the two Governments on 13 December, 1991, is subject to ratification. The ratification procedure has been completed on the Indian side. At a recent meeting of the standing Committee of the National People's Conferences of China, this Consular Convention was ratified by the Chinese side.

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

Bio-Gas Plants

1112. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from various States and particularly from Gujarat for setting up of bio-gas plants and smokeless Chulhas in rural and urban areas during the last three years;

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

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Physical targets for setting up of family type biogas plants under the National Project for Biogas Development and Improved Chulhas under the National Programme on Improved Chulha were fixed on annual basis in consultation with State Governments and programme implementing agencies. Site specific project proposals were being received from State Governments and programme implementing agencies for setting up of community and institutional biogas plants under a separate programme.

(b) State-wise information on number of family type biogas plants, improved chulha and community & institutional biogas plants set up during the years 1989-90 to 1991-92 is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 173.06 crores, Rs. 7.87 crores and Rs. 34.26 crores was sanctioned to different State Governments and programme implementing agencies under the National Project for Biogas Development, Community and Institutional Biogas Plants Programme and National Programme on Improved Chulha, respectively, during the years 1989-90 to 1991-92.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating State-wise number of family type Biogas plants set-up under NPBD, Improved Chulhas installed under NPIC and Community/Institutional/Night-soil based plants (CBP/IBP/NBP) sanctioned during 1989-90 to 1991-92.

S. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of family type biogas plants set-up	No. of CBP/IBP/NBPs sanctioned	No. of Improved Chulhas sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,541	11	3,33,542
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	-	6,060
3.	Assam	3,985	-	1,16,586
4.	Bihar	14,400	8	3,88,081
5.	Goa	697	-	32,297
6.	Gujarat	75,928	41	2,69,010
7.	Haryana	5,976	6	2,15,734
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,264	-	1,52,194
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	304	1	1,52,194

S. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of family type biogas plants set-up	No. of CBP/IBP/NBPs sanctioned	No. of Improved Chulhas sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	23,061	7	3,30,758
11.	Kerala	11,861	-	2,11,719
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12,203	110	6,04,470
13.	Maharashtra	1,51,533	-	4,68,551
14.	Manipur	383	-	18,394
15.	Meghalaya	162	-	-
16.	Mizoram	304	-	7,585
17.	Nagaland	-	-	2,500
18.	Orissa	38,592	6	2,55,098
19.	Punjab	6,667	44	3,26,184

S. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of family type biogas plants set-up	No. of CBP/IBP/NBPs sanctioned	No. of Improved Chulhas sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	11,430	33	5,41,300
21.	Sikkim	613	-	11,931
22.	Tamil Nadu	33,794	25	3,43,022
23.	Tripura	235	-	4,732
24.	Uttar Pradesh	43,030	114	7,95,470
25.	West Bengal	26,220	-	2,06,292
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	11	-	13,060
27.	Chandigarh	10	-	2,216
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	-	3,028
29.	Delhi	74	-	74,055
30.	Pondicherry	64	-	4,760
31.	' akshadweep	-	-	2,967
32.	Other agencies	-	-	5,00,214

Research and Development of Solar Energy

1113. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for research and development of solar energy;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up National Research Centres on Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) For research and development on Solar Energy Rs. 8.98 crores have been allocated for the year 1992-93.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set-up National Research Centres on non-conventional energy sources in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. However, for research, development, demonstration, training and field evaluation of various types of new and renewable systems and devices, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has set-up 13 no. of Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres, 20 nos. of Improved Chulhas Technical Back-up Units, 11 Nos. of Biomass Research Centres, 4 nos. of Research Centres for Solar Thermal Systems and a Alternate Hydro Energy Centre for development of Mini-Micro Hydrel

at different institutions in various States/ specified areas of the country, besides Solar Energy Centre set-up at Gwalpahari in Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana. In addition, specific research projects are also supported in different institutions of the country.

Wind Power Projects in Tamil Nadu

1114. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any new wind power projects other than Kayattar, Kanya Kumari in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of wind power energy at kayattar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the feasibility of sea waves power generation and the time by which such power stations are likely to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of new wind power projects sanctioned to Tamil Nadu, other than Kayathar and Kanyakumari, are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location (District)</i>	<i>Sanctioned in</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Commissioned</i>
1.	Puliyankulam (Tirunelveli-Kattabomman)	1989-90	1.50	1991-92

Sl. No.	Location (District)	Sanctioned in	Capacity (MW)	Commissioned
2.	On National Highway No. 7 between Kovilpatty and Tirunelveli, in a dispersed mode (Chidambaranar and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman)	1989-90	0.22	To be commissioned
3.	Kethanur (Coimbatore)	1991-92	2.00	To be commissioned

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The capacity of wind farm project at Kayathar is being increased by addition of 1.35 MW by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(e) The feasibility of generation of electricity from wave action has been established by fabricating a 150 Kw stand-alone wave power system at Vizhinjam in Kerala by the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, under a project sponsored by the Department of Ocean Development. The plant is operational since October, 1991 and the refinement of technology is under progress. Based on this success, two proposals of integrating wave energy systems with breakwaters proposed to be constructed at Thangassery Fishing Harbour in Kerala and a Wharf at Mus Point in Car Nicobar Islands are proposed to be undertaken during the 8th Five Year Plan. The studies on techno-economic feasibility of these two projects are in a progress.

Development of Non-conventional Energy sources in Orissa

1115. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop non-conventional Energy sources in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various types of non-conventional energysystems and devices, such as, Biogas, Improved Chulha, Solar Thermal Systems, Solar Photovoltaic System, Wind Energy Systems, Mini-Micro Hydel Plants, Biomass based energy generation systems etc. are being developed and disseminated in association with State Government, Implementing Agencies, Voluntary Organisations and research institutions in the State of Orissa. The status of achievements made for various types of non-conventional energy systems and devices in the State of Orissa is given in Statement enclosed.

In the State of Orissa 8 nos. of mini-hydel projects with an aggregated capacity of 9.75 MW have so far been sanctioned. It is proposed to take up installation f 11,000 nos. of biogas plants and 75,000 nos. of Improved Chulhas besides many other new and renewable energy systems and devices based on Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Biomass energy resources during the year 1992-93.

STATEMENT

Status of achievement of Non-Conventional Energy System and Devices in the State of Orissa.

S. No.	Programme/System & Device	Cumulative achievement upto 31.3.1992
1	2	3
1.	Biogas Plants	69,815
2.	Improved Chulhas	4,39,418
3.	Solar Water heating system	95
4.	Solar Air Heating systems	2
5.	Solar Stills	398 M ²
6.	Solar Cookers	769
7.	Solar Photovoltaic Community lighting/TV systems	61
8.	Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumping system	50
9.	Villages/Hamlets provided with Street lights	329
10.	Solar Photovoltaic small Power Plants.	4 (30.115 KWp)
11.	Water Pumping Windmills	322
12.	Wind Mapping Stations	41

S. No.	Programme/System & Device	Cumulative achievement upto 31.3.1992
1	2	3
13.	Wind Monitoring Stations	9
14.	Wind Farm	1.1 MW
15.	Wind electric generators (grid connected)	1
16.	Wind Battery Chargers	2
17.	Urjagrams	7
18.	Biomass gasifiers/stirling engines	15

Indigenisation of Wind Energy Programme

1116. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give further thrust to indigenisation of Wind Energy Programme during Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be adopted to achieve the above objectives;

(c) the amount earmarked for its implementation; and

(d) the States/Union Territories where the programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A phased programme for indigenous production of wind electric generators has been initiated both in the public and private sectors. Three Indian companies in the private sector have entered into collaboration with Danish companies for the manufacture of wind electric generators. In addition to these companies, BHEL has undertaken to produce wind electric generators indigenously, and have already successfully developed 55 KW machines and prototypes of 200 KW machine have been developed and one has been installed recently in Tamil Nadu. Water pumping wind mills have already been fully indigenised.

Several promotional incentives are available to encourage market development and private sector participation in wind power projects. Wind electric generators can avail of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 100% in the year of installation, and

concessional finance is available through IREDA. In Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh, energy banking and wheeling have been permitted, and State Electricity Boards have fixed reasonable buy-back rates; similar measures are being considered by other States. Sales tax has been exempted in several States, and capital subsidy is also available in Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d). The total outlay for the Wind Energy Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. Wind Energy programme is being implemented throughout the country. Wind Energy programme is being implemented throughout the country. Wind surveys are being carried out in 21 States/UTs. Wind Farm have been established in 9 States. Depending upon the availability of suitable sites, the wind power development can be taken up in other States.

[*Translation*]

Lignite-based Power Plant in Rajasthan

1117. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of starting a lignite-based power plant in Rajasthan has been approved by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be made operational?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A lignite mine of 1.7 m.t. per annum capacity and a linked Power Station of 2x120 MW capacity at Barsingsar in Bikaner District of Rajasthan have been sanctioned by Government of India in the Ministry of Coal

In April, 1991 at an estimated cost of Rs. 242.31 crores and Rs. 585.73 crores respectively at 11/90 base. As per the approved schedule, the mine is expected to be commissioned by May, 1995 and the Power Station by December, 1995/June, 1996.

Presently Neyveli Lignite Corporation is executing the project which is on schedule. However, the possibility is being explored to transfer the project to private sector.

[English]

Production of Polio Vaccine

1119. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred so far in producing the Polio Vaccine under the Indo-French Project and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(b) the target period for producing the vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAGANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The total expenditure till March, 1992 by the Indo-French Project was Rs. 20.87 crores. This includes cost of civil work - Rs. 7.70 crores fixed assets - Rs. 1.85 crores, equipment and machinery - Rs. 4.61 crores, establishment charges, taxes, technical fee

etc. - Rs. 6.71 crores.

The civil construction is in progress at the plant site in Gurgaon. The recruitment and training of personnel and also procurement of equipment's, machinery and other materials has also commenced.

(b) The targeted production schedule is early 1993 in a phased manner which is however under review of the Government

Rural Development in Maharashtra

1120. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the rural development programmes in Maharashtra during 1991-92 and the amount proposed to be spent during 1992-93;

(b) the amount spent on education and health during 1991-92 and the amount proposed to be spent during 1992-93;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has spent all the amount earmarked for the last years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The amount spent on major centrally sponsored rural development programmes in Maharashtra during 1992-92 and the amount proposed to be spent during 1992-93 is as follows:-

S. No.	Major Programmes	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs) 1991-92	Proposed allocation (Rs. in lakhs) 1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	5,633.70	5,228.00
2.	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (RYSEM)	345.02	218.96
3.	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	39.43	No allocation made
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	18,124.11	19,920.80
5.	Land Reforms		
	(i) Centrally sponsored scheme of assignees of ceiling surplus land	42.17	For 1992-93, no demand has so far been received from the State of Maharashtra.
	(ii) Centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records.	10.75	
6.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	3,390.00	3,390.00
7.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1,222.63	1,343.00

(b). (i) Under Minimum Needs Programme, an outlay of Rs. 3,364.00 lakhs during 1991-92 and Rs. 4,243.00 lakhs during 1991-93 was sanctioned in the Education Sector to the State of Maharashtra.

(ii) Under major centrally sponsored programmes in the Health Sector, an amount of Rs. 3,584.00 lakhs was allocated during 1991-92 and Rs. 4,218.35 lakhs during 1992-93. Actual expenditure for the year 1991-92 is not yet available.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has spent the allocated funds under most of the schemes and in some cases even exceeded the allocated funds.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Backwardness and Unemployment in U.P.

1121. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete plan has been formulated to solve the problem of backwardness and unemployment in the villages of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof, together with the reports of the survey conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The rural development programmes which are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are

basically anti-poverty programmes. All these programmes are being implemented throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh. These programmes aim at creating employment opportunities and durable assets like roads, houses for weaker sections and other infrastructure in the rural areas and therefore these programmes attack inter alia problems of unemployment and backwardness as well. These measures, therefore, have a direct bearing on improving the quality of life of the people living in rural areas. Major employment generation programme being implemented in Uttar Pradesh are Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development (IRD) along with their sub-schemes.

(b) The main features of the major anti-poverty programmes i.e. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development (IRD) are given below:-

JRY which was started in 1989 after merging National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is designed to generate wage employment for the unemployed and under employed through creating economic infrastructure in the rural areas which in turn will improve the over-all quality of life of the people living in rural areas. IRDP which was started in 1980 is another programme designed to generate self-employment in rural areas through giving assets to the persons living below poverty line. In the Eighth Plan the emphasis is on generation of employment opportunities through rural industrialisation and upgradation of skills and technology. The Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) which is a component of IRDP functions as a facilitating component of IRDP. The programme of Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which is also a component of IRDP aims to improve the socio-economic status of women through creating

opportunities in income generation activities on a self-sustained basis.

In the Eighth Plan keeping in view the inflation rates, the income limit for determining the poverty line has been revised upwards at Rs. 11,060/- by the Planning Commission. In view of this, the States/UTs have been advised to conduct fresh surveys for identification of rural families below poverty line. Uttar Pradesh is also conducting this survey.

[English]

Expansion of Network of Kendriya Bhandar and Losses in the Branches

1122. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandars have sought additional funds of Rs. 1.50 crore from the Government to expand their network in the Capital and other places in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the Bhandars' network in and out of Delhi;

(c) whether majority of the branch stores of the Bhandars are running in huge losses;

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

(e) the steps taken to close down the uneconomical branch stores; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (f). Kendriya Bhandar has sought from Government financial assistance of Rs. 42.24 lakhs for opening 10 new stores in Delhi and outside at the rate of Rs. 4.22 lakhs for each store. Details of assistance for each store are given below:-

(a)	Furniture, Racks, Weighing Machine, Cash Register Machine etc.	Rs. 1,10,000
(b)	Average inventory to be purchased	Rs. 3,00,000
(c)	Salary of staff for the initial month	Rs. 7,500
(d)	Misc. Expenditure	Rs. 5,000
Total financial requirements for one store.		Rs. 4,22,500

The Kendriya Bhandar has a network of 88 branch stores as per details given below:-

(i)	Delhi/New Delhi	68 stores including four mobile Vans
(ii)	Bombay	2 Stores
(iii)	Madras	9 Stores

Delhi/New Delhi 68 stores

		<i>including four mobile Vans</i>
(iv)	Hyderabad	2 Stores
(v)	Bangalore	2 Stores
(vi)	Tirupati	1 Store
(vii)	Mussoorie	1 Store
(viii)	Chandigarh	2 Stores
(ix)	Manesar (Haryana)	1 Store

The Kendriya Bhandar is running 88 branch stores. As each store does not have a separate accounts branch it is not possible to assess the profitability of each individual branch store. However, in 1990-91 the Kendriya Bhandar as a whole earned a profit of Rs. 72.01 lakhs.

Since the overall operation of the Kendriya Bhandar do not show losses, there is no proposal to close down any of the branch stores. The Kendriya Bhandar's objective is to make available to its customers, who are essentially Central Government employees, commodities and other consumer goods at reasonable prices, as near to their places of residence as possible.

ISRO Contribution to Defence Potential

1123. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to defence potential;

(b) whether U.S. has shown any concern in this regard;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The space programmes of ISRO are for peaceful purposes only.

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

Economic Ties with Gulf Countries

1124. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are jointly exploring the possibilities of deepening economic ties with the Gulf States of Bahrain, Oman and Qatar, and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India and Oman have agreed

to organise a business seminar in which potential entrepreneurs from the entire Gulf-region are proposed to participate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Bahrain, it is proposed to send an Indian Chamber of Commerce delegation to explore business opportunities. There will also be a return visit to Bahrain by an Indian Minister dealing with economic matters. In Oman, we have agreed to establish a Joint Commission for economic and technical cooperation; have renewed our interest in extending LIC's operations to Oman; have sought permission for banks in Oman to market/promote Indian investment programmes, and have agreed to promote a seminar in Muscat on business development and investment. In Qatar, we have agreed to have a third meeting of the Indo-Qatari Joint Economic Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs has commenced consultations with other Ministers/Departments, financial institutions and Chambers of Commerce in regard to the organisation of this seminar.

[*Translation*]

Visit by Foreign Minister of Iran

1125. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign minister of Iran visited India recently;

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral issues figured in his talks with Indian leaders and the broad outcome thereof;

(c) whether any areas have been identified for the cooperation between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The Foreign Minister of Iran paid an official visit to India on 18-19 May, 1992.

(b) Talks were held on promoting bilateral cooperation in various fields. Views were also exchanged on global issues of mutual interest, developments in the region and the non-aligned movement.

It was agreed that a multi-disciplinary delegation from India would visit Iran in July 1992 to discuss specific projects which could be undertaken by India. Agreement was also reached on coveting the next meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission in November 1992, and on holding consultations on issues related to NAM prior to the Non-aligned Summit.

(c) and (d). The two sides have agreed to expand and diversify cooperation in the fields of trade and economic relations

[*English*]

Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka with Assistance of World Bank

1126. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take up an Accelerated Rural Water Supply and

Environmental Sanitation Project with the World Bank assistance in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations thereof; and

(b) if so, the places selected thereof;

(c) the steps being taken further by the Government in regard thereto?

(c) the total cost of the above project;

(d) the number of villages to be covered in different phases; and

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

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

(b) The Committee has made the following important recommendations:-

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

(b) The project is planned to cover 1000 villages in 10 districts viz. Bangalore Rural, Mysore, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga, Belgaum, Gulbarga Mandya, Raichur, Bidar and Bellary.

(c) The total cost of the Project has not been finalised but is likely to be about Rs. 143.46 crores.

(d) 280 villages are proposed to be covered in phase I and 720 villages in Phase II.

(e) The total project implementation period is 7 years from 1993.

(i) A perspective plan should be drawn up to bring at least 50 per cent of the estimated number of 30,000 primary rural markets (including hats, shanties and shatties) under the ambit of respective State Market Regulation Legislation during the VIIIth Plan period.

(ii) The Government's decision to transfer the Central Sector Scheme for development of markets to the States should be reviewed as the scheme will not received due importance and thrust in the State Sector.

(iii) A separate National Bank on Agricultural Marketing, with branches spread all over the country, should be set up. The branches of the Bank should work in close cooperation with Market Committees operating in regulated markets to tap the savings of the farming community, provide credit limits to commission agents for spot payments to farmers and facilitate institutional finance for pledge loan schemes to prevent distress sales.

(iv) The elections to the Market

[Translation]

Interim Report on Agricultural Marketing

1127. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the interim report from Shri Shankar Lal Guru on agricultural marketing;

Committees and the State Agricultural Marketing Boards should be held regularly to maintain their representative character. Majority representation should be given to farmers to safeguard their interests. The tenure, composition and the procedures for the constitution of these bodies has also been suggested for adoption by States in their State Market Legislation.

- (v) The term 'agricultural marketing' should be clearly defined in the State Market Legislation to include all crops and all activities from the stage of harvest to their ultimate consumption. The exclusion of certain commodities from the purview of State Market Legislation and entrusting their marketing to commodity Board should not be permitted.

(c) As agricultural marketing is a State subject, action is to be taken mainly by States. UTs. Some of the recommendations involve elaborate consultations with different Ministers/Departments of the Central and State Governments and other concerned agencies. Action has been initiated in this regard.

Industrial Development of Trans Yamuna Area

1128. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any separate Planning Division for trans-Yamuna area of Delhi for its industrial development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this Planning Division is likely to become operational; and

(d) the industries likely to be set up in trans - Yamuna area during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). No Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

CRAY Super Computer

1129. SHRI SUDHIR RAY; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any condition attached with the purchase of U.S. made Cray Super Computer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said equipment is proposed to be used freely by the Indian Scientists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The utilisation of the Cry XMP-14 Super Computer for the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Delhi is governed by an Indo-US bilateral agreement which permits the use of the Super computer

in specified areas of research. Research in areas not specified under the Agreement, can be undertaken with mutual consent of the two Governments.

The Supercomputer is primarily used for weather research. Indian scientists wishing to use the Supercomputer have to follow a prescribed procedure laid down by the Government.

Cases of Industrial Disputes

1130. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases relating to industrial disputes pending in the Labour Courts in 1990-91 and 1991-92 years-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been increased in the number of industrial disputes during the

first half of 1992; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A Statement showing the number of industrial disputes pending before the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals set up by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts available as on 30.06.90 and 30.06.91 is attached.

(b) and (c). The information about the number of industrial disputes pending as on 30.06.92 is not available. However, the number of industrial disputes pending with the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals generally has shown an increase and efforts are made to increase the number of Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals as Possible.

STATEMENT

Number of Industrial Disputes under Industrial Disputes act, 1947 pending before Labour Courts, Industrial tribunals and Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts set up by State Governemnts and Union Territory Administrations and the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Courts as on June 30, 1990 and June 30, 1991.

Sl. No.	Name of States Union Territory/ CGIT-cum-Labour Court	No. of Industrial Disputes pending	
		As on 30.6.90	As on 30.6.91
1.	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	7	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6018	6918
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	317	380
5.	Bihar	686	768

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States Union Territory/ CGIT-cum-Labour Court</i>	<i>No. of Industrial Disputes pending</i>	
		<i>As on 30.6.90</i>	<i>As on 30.6.91</i>
1.	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	826	793
7.	D & N Haveli	0	0
8.	Daman & Diu	0	0
9.	Delhi	10816	21297
10.	Goa	174	214
11.	Gujarat	39571	40784
12.	Himachal Pradesh	217	253
13.	Haryana	4400	4636
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Kerala	1358	1497
16.	Karnataka	9716	9217
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	10438	11834
20.	Manipur	0	3
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1985	2067
22.	Mizoram	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0
24.	Orissa	734	936
25.	Punjab	7039	8152

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States Union Territory/ CGIT-cum-Labour Court</i>	<i>No. of Industrial Disputes pending</i>	
		<i>As on 30.6.90</i>	<i>As on 30.6.91</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
26.	Pondicherry	41	25
27.	Rajasthan	6834	7608
28.	Sikkim	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	5977	7173
30.	Tripura	0	2
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10449	12076
32.	West Bengal	2278	2245
	Total:	127880.	138899
1.	CGITAsansol	83	72
2.	CGIT Bangalore	175	234
3.	CGIT No. 1 Bombay	121	177
4.	CGIT NO. 2, Bombay	167	188
5.	CGIT, Calcutta	284	284
6.	CGIT, Chandigarh	431	579
7.	CGIT No. 1, Dhanbad	132	481
8.	CGIT No. 2, Dhanbad	433	495
9.	CGIT, Jabalpur	782	812
10.	CGIT, Kanpur	636	741
11.	CGIT, New Delhi	369	460
	Total:	3913	4523
Grand Total		131793	143422

Joint Research Projects with Japan

1131. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governemnt have entered into an agreement with Japan to take up joint research projects in key areas; and

(b) if so, the areas identified in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Sir, an Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology was signed with Japan in November 1985, which provided an umbrella for joint research projects in areas of common interest to the two sides. These included disaster prediction prevention, weather prediction, tissue culture, vaccines, recycling technologies, material research etc.

2. In addition to this intergovernmental arrangement, more recently consultative

talks/meetings took place between senior scientists of the two countries at the initiative of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences. Their recommendations are expected to pave the way for stronger bilateral mechanisms for science and technology cooperation, including newer areas of advanced technological research.

Allocation for Industries in Gujarat

1132. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be invested during the current financial year and the Eighth Five Year Plan for setting of medium and large scale industries in Gujarat; and

(b) the funds proposed to be allocated for setting up small scale industries in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b). Planning Commission have approved the outlays for setting up of large, medium and small scale industries in the State of Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period (1992-97) and Annual Plan. (1992-93) as follows:-

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)</i>	<i>Annual Plan (1992-93)</i>
Large & Medium Industries	195.00	38.00
Village & small scale Industries	435.00	83.20

**Setting up of Public Sector
Undertakings**

1133. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some public sector units during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up these units in any rural areas to provide employment to unemployed rural youth;

(c) whether any survey in this regard has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Setting up of new Public Sector Undertakings availability of resources and the need for balanced regional development of the country. Need for creation of fresh employment opportunities in rural areas is also kept into consideration. The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be placed in the Parliament.

Production of Engineering Goods

1134. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the production of engineering goods in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the position of India regarding export of the engineering goods to the world market; and

(d) the steps taken to boost the production of engineering goods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The engineering industry has recorded a decline of 6.3% during the period April to January (1991-92) over April to January (1990-91). The fall in production is due to various factors like poor performance of infrastructure industries, shortage of raw material, stringent import restriction imposed due to balance of payment position, credit squeeze, demand recession in the market, etc.

(c) Indian engineering exports account for a very small part (nearly 0.10%) of the global engineering exports.

(d) Steps taken to boost the production of the engineering goods are - substantial deregulation of the industrial sector and promotion of foreign investment in high priority areas as per the new Industrial Policy; measures taken in the Union Budget for 1992-93 such as reduction of duties on Capital Goods, convertibility of Rupee, reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio, reduction in interest rates and elimination of Import Licence except for small negative list of item in the New Export-Import Policy (1992-93).

[Translation]

Small Scale units in Uttar Pradesh

1135. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and their locations thereof;

respectively. Location-wise (District-wise) details of these registered units are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) whether the State Government has sought any financial assistance from the Union Government for setting up small scale industries in the State;

(b) and (c). The facilities and incentives given by the Union Government for setting up small scale industries include provision of infrastructural support and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production in the small scale sector, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units, supply of machinery on hire-purchase from small scale units, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis by National Small Industries Corporation, provision of technical/managerial/economic consultancy services, provision of industrial accommodation testing facilities and common facility services.

(c) if so, the amount of financial assistance likely to be provided to the State Government for setting up of additional units of small scale industries during 1992-93; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage setting up of more small scale industries in the State?

(d) The primary objective of the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 is to impart more vitality and growth-impetus to small scale sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy in all States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) 30246 and 33046 (provisional) small scale units were registered on permanent basis with the State Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92

STATEMENT

Number of Small Scale Industries set up in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year	
		1990-91	1991-92
1.	Hardwar	314	337
2.	Saharanpur	700	745
3.	Muzaffar Nagar	965	1129
4.	Meerut	1235	1488
5.	Ghaziabad	980	1228

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year	
		1990-91	1991-92
6.	Bulandshahar	908	1118
7.	Agra	598	733
8.	Aligarh	694	684
9.	Mathura	528	553
10.	Mainpuri	260	348
11.	Etah	383	369
12.	Firozabad	334	477
13.	Bareilly	719	805
14.	Badaun	579	629
15.	Pilibhit	442	484
16.	Shaajahanpur	594	616
17.	Moradabad	884	969
18.	Rampur	457	498
19.	Biznore	460	504
20.	Jhansi	552	555
21.	Lalitpur	377	372
22.	Jalaun	365	370
23.	Banda	301	311
24.	Hamirpur	288	327
25.	Lucknow	775	830
25.	Rai Bareli	418	445

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year	
		1990-91	1991-92
27.	Lakhimpur Kheri	293	334
28.	Sitapur	389	337
29.	Unnao	577	613
30.	Hardoi	433	472
31.	Allahabad	915	981
32.	Fatepur	471	514
33.	Pratapgarh	314	302
34.	Kanpur City	500	568
35.	Kanpur Dehat	532	510
36.	Etawa	454	497
37.	Farukhabad	459	511
38.	Varanasi	985	997
39.	Mirzapur	292	483
40.	Sonebhadra	253	304
41.	Jaunpur	377	378
42.	Gazipur	465	446
43.	Ballia	450	415
44.	Gorakhpur	350	450
45.	Basti	250	280
46.	Deoria	415	416
47.	Azamgarh	281	311

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year	
		1990-91	1991-92
48.	Siddhar Nagar	218	219
49.	Mau	162	166
50.	Mahaganj	200	221
51.	Bahraich	316	362
52.	Gonda	341	365
53.	Faizabad	585	655
54.	Barabanki	476	543
55.	Sultanpur	470	489
56.	Dehradun	483	489
57.	Pauri	228	254
58.	Tehri Garwal	219	435
59.	Chamoli	225	218
60.	Uttar Kashi	226	191
61.	Nainital	565	694
62.	Almora	428	355
63.	Pithoragarh	278	281
64.	Noida	261	268
Total		30246	33046

Sick Industrial Units in Kerala

1136. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick industrial units in Kerala at present;

(b) the number of such units which have been closed down and the number of workers in those closed units;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any rehabilitation plan for accommodating these workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). According to Reserve Bank of India, 16,115 industrial units in the small scale sector and 32 industrial units in the non-small scale sector were sick in the State of Kerala as at the end of September, 1990. 10 industrial units in the non-small scale sector were reported closed as at the end of September, 1990. Similar information with regard to small scale industrial units is not maintained centrally.

Information regarding number of workers in the closed sick units is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d). Some of the important aspects for revival/rehabilitation of sick industrial units are given in the enclosed statement.

Steps taken by the Government of India for the revival for Sick Industrial Units.

(1) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) the banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. the banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the Banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

(5) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States

under the chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

- (6) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.
- (7) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000/-.
- (8) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

1137. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of public sector undertakings started falling since the Sixth Five Year Plan and reaching the ultimate height in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing such a

drift for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Retrenched Employees

1138. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VERMA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Industrial Relations Act has recommended to increase the compensation amount being paid to retrenched employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The 40th State Labour Ministers Conference, inter alia, considered the Ramanujam Committee Report on New Industrial Relations Law. In pursuance of the decision taken in the Conference a Group of five State Labour Ministers under the chairmanship of Ministers of State for Coal and Labour has been constituted to examine the areas of disagreement in the Ramanujam Committee Report with a view to arriving at a consensus. The group in its second meeting held on 1st June 1992 decided to recommend for consideration by the Indian Labour Conference that a worker should be given

retrenchment compensation of 45 days pay instead of 15 days' pay as at present for every completed year of service by all the industrial units regardless of the number of their employees and turn over.

[English]

Closure of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Unit in Durgapur

1139. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Unit in Durgapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the workers are without any work; and

(d) the reasons for not utilising the imported machinery of this MAMC unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are no imported machine tools which are idling at Durgapur plant. However, imported CKD units for Longwall Face equipment for JK Nagar Project of Eastern Coal Field Ltd. (ECL) are in the custody of MAMC as project has been delayed by the customer. ECL have now decided that some of the equipments of JK Nagar Project will be taken at Jhanjira for which the supplies are to be completed by August, 1992.

Conversion of EPF into Pension Scheme

1140. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Employees Provident Fund into a pension scheme;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (e). The Central Board of Trustees, EPF is a tripartite body consisting of representatives of employees, employers and Central/State Governments. The Board has unanimously recommended for introduction of a suitable pension scheme for the EPF subscribers. The Scheme provides for payment of monthly pension in the case of superannuation, retirement, death, permanent total disablement etc. The recommendations of the Board are at an advanced stage of consideration.

Price of Newspaper

1141. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Newsprint Limited have hiked the prices of indigenous newsprint;

(b) if so, the extent of price hike per tonne made by the Hindustan Newsprint Limited;

(c) whether the Indian Newspaper Society has criticised the price hike;

(d) the reasons for hike in the newsprint price; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to bring down the prices of newsprint in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Newsprint Limited increased the price of standard newsprint by Rs. 1,000 per MT with effect from 20.5.1992.

(c) The Indian Newspaper Society has represented to the Government against this increase.

(d) This increase in prices was necessitated due to sharp increase in input costs.

(e) There is no statutory control over the prices of indigenous newsprint. The import of newsprint has also been decanalised with effect from 1.4.92. The newspaper industry can import 1 kg. of standard newsprint for every 2 kgs. of indigenously produced newsprint purchased by them.

[*Translation*]

Assistance Under I.R.D.P.

1142. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since started providing financial assistance under IRDP for the upliftment of landless Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes direct to beneficiaries instead of the present system of channelising it through Government machinery;

(b) if so, the number of such development blocks in the country where such assistance is being given directly;

(c) which of these funds viz. the funds given directly and that given through intermediaries was utilised in a better way and the percentage of success thereof; and

(d) if the percentage of better utilisation of the funds given directly is higher, the reasons as to why this system is not being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No Sir, All financial assistance under IRDP is routed through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs).

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

[*English*]

Review of Biotechnology Programme

1143. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Times of India, dated 8 April, 1992 under the caption "scientists to probe link between vaccine, AIDS;

(b) whether the Government propose to

review the entire Biotechnology programme including Vaccine Action Plan and other similar projects in hand;

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint a high powered task force of non official scientists to look into the matter independently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Government is aware of the reports linking Polio Vaccine with AIDS, and the assumptions appear to be hypothetical.

(b) to (d). At present there is no proposal to review the Biotechnology programmes in the country which are formulated on the advice of Expert Advisory Committees and Task Forces. Involvement of the scientists from within the country and from outside is ensured. For specific programmes and activities, Expert Advisory Committees undertake intensive and extensive examination and monitoring. The Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme is monitored through a high powered Apex Committee. Safety guidelines have been evolved which have to be followed strictly for pursuing any project based on recombinant DNA technology. An Apex Committee in the Ministry of Environment and Forests called the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee has to approve any trial or introduction of genetically engineered products in the country.

Industrial Disputes

1144. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes between All India Industrial Finance Corporation Employees Association and Management of Industrial Finance Corporation pending before Central Labour Commissioner/Regional Labour Commissioner in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the number of disputes settled so far during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of industrial disputes pending during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of disputes pending</i>
1989	5
1990	9
1991	11

(b) During the same period, a memorandum of settlement was signed between the parties in two cases and an understanding was reached in respect of another 17 cases.

Indo-U.S. Relations

1145. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen further bilateral relations with U.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Government attach importance to the continued expansion and diversification of relations between India and the USA. To strengthen bilateral relations in mutually agreed areas more frequent consultations between the two Governments have been instituted. Government continue to believe that Indo-US relations can be improved through a process of dialogue by seeking to narrow differences while safeguarding our national interests.

Nationalisation of Coal Mines

1146. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines nationalised as per Coal Nationalisation Act, 1973; and

(b) the name of each coal mine with quantum of land possessed by it on the date of nationalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The details of coal mines nationalised as per Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 are available in the Schedule of the Act published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section I dated 30th May, 1973.

(b) Information regarding quantum of land possessed by each coal mine on the date of nationalisation is not readily available. It is felt that the time and effort required to collect and compile this information from all the coal companies may not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

[*Translation*]

Industries with Foreign Collaboration in Uttar Pradesh

1147. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industries registered in Uttar Pradesh after the announcement of new Industrial Policy;

(b) the number of industries in the State set up with foreign collaboration after the announcement of new Industrial Policy;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant permission to set up more industries with foreign collaboration in view of new liberalised Industrial Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) After the announcement of new Industrial policy, till end of June 1992, 835 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda were filed for locating industries in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Approvals for foreign collaborations generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of foreign collaboration approvals specific to a State are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d). As stated in the Statement on new Industrial Policy, foreign investment which is in the interest of the country's Industrial development is welcome. In order to invite foreign investment in high priority industries, requiring investments and advanced technology, automatic permission is granted for 51% foreign equity in high priority industries. Similarly, technology agreements within prescribed monetary and royalty limits are also automatically permitted. For both foreign investment and foreign technology, not falling within automatic approval parameters, the Government considers and approves the proposals on merits.

Shortage of Passport Booklets

1148. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of passport booklets in various Regional Passport Offices in the country including the one in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). The very substantial increase of over 50% in passport applications between 1990 and 1992, has resulted in an occasional shortage of passport booklets in some passport offices. These is, however, as of date, no shortage of passport booklets in the passport office, Ahmedabad.

(c) The India Security Press at Nasik has been advised to ensure that a sufficient number of booklets, in keeping with the anticipated increase in demand for passports, is made available to all the passport offices.

Technical Consultancy Arrangements for Ammonia/Urea Plants

1149. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since approved the technical consultancy arrangements for Ammonia/Urea plants based on Bombay High Gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for engaging such foreign consultants; and

(d) the details of the technical competence of the consultancy firm and their relevance to Indian conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No technical consultancy agreement for ammonia/urea plants, based on Bombay High gas has recently been submitted to Government for approval.

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

Development of Chhota Nagpur, Bihar

1150. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide special incentives to various organisations and companies/entrepreneurs willing to set up factories in Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Amount Allocated to Maharashtra for Cooperative Sector

1151. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be

pleased to state the details of the amount allocated to Maharashtra for Co-operative sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 25883 lakhs has been allocated to Maharashtra for Co-operative Sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

[English]

Institutional Frame-Work for Trade Liberalisation Among SAARC Countries

1153. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel has been set up by the SAARC countries to formulate an institutional frame-work for trade liberalisation among themselves;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the process of such formulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Pursuant to a recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee Economic Cooperation (CEC) held in September, 1991, an Inter Governmental Group (IGG) was set up to formulate and seek agreement on a institutional framework, including a framework of rules, under which specific measures for trade liberalisation among SAARC countries can be furthered. The IGG was also mandated to examine a proposal to establish a SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA). The IGG held its first meeting in New Delhi on May 4-5, 1992.

Foreign Investment in Cosmetics

1154. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved any proposal for foreign investment in cosmetics during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Government have approved a proposal for NRI/Foreign Investment and Foreign Technology Agreement in favour of Dr. Dadi Balsara, 173-A, Gold Hill Centre, Singapore - 1130 for setting up of a joint venture project in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of Perfumes and Cosmetics on the following terms:-

(i)	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	:	M/s. Pupa, Italy
(ii)	Equity Participation by NRI/Overseas Corporate bodies owned by them.	:	51% (Fifty-one percent), amounting to Rs. 13.26 crores approximately.
(iii)	Foreign Equity Participation	:	20% (Twenty Percent) amounting to Rs. 5.2 crores approximately.

- (iv) Royalty : 5% (Five percent) on internal sales and 8% (Eight percent) on exports, subject to taxes, over a period of 10 years from the date of agreement or 7 years from commencement of production.
- (v) Lumpsum payments : US\$ 4,00,000 (US Dollars Four lakhs only)
Technical Know-how
fee
- (vi) The outflow of foreign exchange on account of import of capital goods, components and raw materials, payments towards technical know-how, royalty etc., will be balanced by way of inflow of foreign exchange through foreign equity and foreign exchange earnings of the project.
- (vii) The outflow of foreign exchange on account of dividend payments will be balanced by export earnings.
- (viii) Duration of agreement : 10 years from the date of agreement, or 7 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- (ix) Validity of the approval : For a period of two years from the date of issue.

*[Translation]***Allocation for Rural Industries**

1155. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated insufficient amount for the development of rural industries during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on the development of rural industries during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). No. Sir. The allocation for development of rural industries to State Governments and Khadi and Village Industries Boards has gone up during the last three years as reflected in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Allocation for development of rural industries to State Governments and Khadi and Village Industries Boards

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275.52	760.22	1487.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.
3.	Assam	104.95	151.18	87.04
4.	Bihar	810.91	840.83	932.13
5.	Goa	91.28	89.19	30.49
6.	Gujarat	1167.73	895.44	986.10
7.	Haryana	424.73	648.35	568.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	290.28	321.78	338.61
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	168.19	190.41	146.95
10.	Karnataka	595.62	603.00	920.97

Sl. No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	17.14	9.65	9.28
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2946.19	359.66	3809.22
25.	West Bengal	703.68	559.66	627.32
<i>Union Territories</i>				
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	2.48	23.94
27.	Chandigarh	1.40	0.80	11.82
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	225.51	258.78	197.59
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
31.	Pondichry	28.72	24.90	15.08
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
32.	Departmental	254.06	1175.61	1393.99
33.	Other Schemes	459.48	624.03	673.54
Total:		14551.27	16993.24	19190.31

Revival of Sick Units

1156. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether revival of sick units and revitalisation of public sector undertakings were discussed in the International Labour Organisation Conference held in Geneva on June 12, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The issue of revival of sick units and revitalisation of public sector undertakings per se was not discussed at the 79th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva from 3rd to 23rd June, 1992. The Conference, however, had an agenda item on 'Adjustment and human resource development' and adopted a resolution which related inter alia to education and training in response to structural adjustment, human resources development policies, containing the social costs of adjustment, equity in training and role of the social partners.

Scope for Producing Enzymes

1157. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made for present and future needs of industrial enzymes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present quantum of production against actual needs and the total forex

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from retired scientists to undertake a survey on the subject, if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir, a study has been conducted by the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi through a Consultant Organisation. The current market size in India is estimated to be about Rs. 20 crores.

(b) The major areas of application of enzymes are for the manufacture of 6-aminopenicillanic acid, dextrose monohydrate, dextrose anhydrous, therapeutic digestive enzymes, leather bating, textile designing, cheese manufacture, chill proofing of beer and detergent industry. The current foreign exchange spent is estimated at Rs. 7.5 crores annually and indigenous production is worth about Rs. 5 crores.

(c) No proposal is pending with the Government.

[Translation]

Unemployed Persons in Gujarat and Maharashtra

1158. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered in each year with the employment exchanges in Gujarat and Maharashtra since 1990; and

(b) the number of persons provided employment during each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). During the years 1990 and 1991, the number of persons registered with the employment exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, and number of placements effected through the employment exchanges in Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively were as given below:

		<i>Number I (In Thousands)</i>	
		<i>Registrations</i>	<i>Placements</i>
Gujarat	1990	214.6	16.2
	1991	196.6	16.2
Maharashtra	1990	616.7	27.9
	1991	578.8	29.6

[English]

Allocation for Small Scale Industries

1159. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enhanced allocation for small scale industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Break up of the public sector outlay for Village and Small Industries for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores)

Industry	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Approved Outlay			Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Tentative Outlay		
	Centre	States/UTs	Total	Centre	States/UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Small Scale Industries	427.00	693.51	1120.51	697.00	2115.14	2812.14
Powerlooms	2.00	9.77	11.77	18.00	41.44	60.44
Khadi and Village Industries	540.00	96.25	636.25	900.00	258.80	1158.80
Handlooms	168.00	344.26	512.26	300.00	646.30	946.30
Handicrafts	60.00	62.86	122.86	223.00	134.63	357.63
Sericulture	70.00	239.96	309.96	270.00	631.05	901.05
Coir Industry	17.84	21.29	39.13	30.00	47.8	77.84
Wool Development	—	—	—	20.00	—	20.00
Total:	1284.84	1467.90	2752.74	2458.00	3876.20	6334.20

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

Increasing Complaints of Pensioners

1160. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints by pensioners is on the increase;

(b) if so, the concrete action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. In the context of the need for expeditiously looking into the grievances of pensioners in the respective Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the establishments thereunder and in the interest of speedy disposal of their representations relating to pensionary matters, Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been requested to earmark an officer of the level of Joint Secretary in each Ministry/Department for looking into the grievances and representations of pensioners of their respective Establishments/Departments.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Committee for mounting Unemployment

1161. SHRI S.B. THORAT:
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHI-
MANAN:

(a) whether a high level officials' Committee headed by Dr. Sengupta, Secretary, Planning Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the main observations of the Committee and Schemes suggested to reduce mounting unemployment among educated youth and others in rural and urban sectors separately;

(c) the policy modifications carried out/proposed to be carried out in the existing central sector schemes intended to provide employment;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any new schemes to provide employment to unemployed educated youth; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof and the extent of employment likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (e). The Committee of Ministers on Boosting Employment for the Educated Unemployed had set up a Group of Officers, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sengupta, Secretary, Planning Commission. The Group has submitted its report to the Committee of Ministers for its consideration. Further action in the matter has to await the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers.

New Passport Offices

1162. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new regional passport offices in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, by when and the proposed locations thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). The Government is reviewing the network of passport offices with a view to improving the provision of passport services. The review would consider the need for additional passport offices, their location and priority as also the availability of necessary additional financial and manpower resources.

[English]

Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana

1163. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Public Sector Undertakings functioning in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana;

(b) the total investment made in each of these undertakings;

(c) the losses and profits of each of these undertakings during each of the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government are considering any proposal to give incentives/aid to the loss making undertakings so that the employees of these undertakings are not retrenched on their closure.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): (a) to (c). There were seventeen and one public sector Undertakings having their registered offices in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana respectively as on 31.3.1991. Total investment made in each of these Central PSEs in terms of loans and equity, net profit/loss during last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Public enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to turn around are required to be referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or some other similar high level organisation created for the purpose for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes. National Renewal Fund has been set up to protect the interest of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation packages.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment in terms of equity & loans					
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	Net Profit/Loss during		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>							
1.	ALIMCO	1480	(-) 233	(-) 166	(-) 193		
2.	BIBCOL	1071	(-) 20	-	-		
3.	BLC	806	(-) 141	(-) 82	(-) 51		
4.	BPCL	5912	(-) 259	(-) 919	(-) 2616		
5.	BYNL	683	-	1	1		
6.	BIC	11937	(-) 1566	(-) 1566	(-) 180		
7.	Brushware	3	(-) 2	(-) 2	1		
8.	CTL	1681	(-) 452	(-) 362	(-) 505		
9.	Elgin Mills. Ltd.	8889	(-) 3537	(-) 3062	(-) 3107		
10.	IMPCL	85	14	10	17		

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment in terms of equity & loans					
		1990-91			Net Profit/Loss during		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11.	NHDC	781	137	129	23		
12.	NTC (UP) Ltd.	25221	(-) 3287	(-) 2948	(-) 3048		
13.	ONGC	701925	104830	162384	160158		
14.	SIL	11665	(-) 4825	(-) 4289	(-) 3721		
15.	TAFCO	6595	(-) 1870	(-) 1610	(-) 1404		
16.	TSL	2965	(-) 361	(-) 442	(-) 282		
17.	UDCL	99	(-) 129	(-) 128	(-) 47		
<i>Haryana</i>							
1.	IDPL	28945	(-) 8826	(-) 4274	(-) 4642		

**Implementation of Recommendations
of National Commission on Labour**

1164. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding non-implementation of the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour headed by P.B. Gajendragadkar by some Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Paper Mills

1165. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of modernisation and expansion programmes undertaken for various paper mills during 1991-92;

(b) whether some large paper mills have also sought permission for expansion of their capacity during 1991-92, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals for expansion of large paper mills are pending with the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The details of modernisation and expansion programme undertaken by paper mills during 1991-92 are given in Statement - I attached.

(b) to (d). The details of the large paper units which have sought for expansion of capacity during the year 1991-92 are given in Statement - II attached.

STATEMENT-I

I. The proposals of the following paper units for modernisation have been approved by Government during the year 1991-92

S. No.	Name of Company	CIF value of Import of capital Goods/Design & Drawings
1	2	3
1.	M/s. The West Coast Paper Mills Limited.	US \$2,75,00/-
2.	M/s. Shree Vindhya Paper Mills Limited.	Rs. 41.95 lakhs.
3.	M/s. Yash Paper Mills	Rs. 14.65 lakhs.
4.	M/s. F. Pudemjee nad Company Limited.	Rs. 1.06 crores.
5.	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Straw & Agro Products Limited.	Rs. 32 lakhs
6.	M/s. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Rs. 3.43 crores.
7.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Newspring Ltd.	Rs. 2.03 crores.

II. M/s. Ruchira Paper Limited and M/s. Panchsheel Paper Mills Limited have implemented the substantial expansion for a capacity of 10,800 TPA and 15,000 TPA respectively.

S. No.	Name of Paper Unit	Item of manufacture	Expansion in capacity south for		Remark
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	M/s. Century Pulp and Paper	White Printing Paper	9,800	TPA	Proposal approved on 1.6.1992.
2.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Pulp and Paper of all kinds	31,000	TPA	Proposal approved in principle on 11.5.1992 subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.
3.	M/s. Star Paper Mills Ltd.	Pulp and Paper	5,000	TPA	The proposal of the company and its subsequent representation have been rejected by Government. The Party's further re-representation dated 7.4.1992 is being examined.

Review of N.P.T.

1166. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had called for an international dialogue on review of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T.) to make it non-discriminatory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the other countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). At a press conference in Tokyo recently, Prime Minister drew attention to the fact that the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is coming up for review at the 1995 NPT Review Conference. The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty in its present form is a discriminatory arrangement, conferring a privileged status on countries possessing nuclear weapons. It is too early to state what position will be taken by States-party to the NPT- who will participate in the NPT review exercise.

Diversion of Funds for Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

1167. **SHRIDILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:** Will the Minister OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sought the approval of the Union Government for the diversion of funds meant for irrigation projects for the development of another projects in the state;

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

(c) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded;

(d) the total amount allocated to the State for irrigation projects; and

(e) the amount actually utilised by the State Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) THE approved outlay for irrigation sector in Gujarat State Annual Plan 1992-93 is of Rs. 473 crores.

(e) Utilisation of funds is in progress.

Central Assistance for Expansion Plans of Vikranth Tyres

1168. **SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had sought any Central assistance for the Expansion Plans of Vikranth Tyres, Mysore;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to sanction the financial assistance?

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

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

Ban on LTTE

1169. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reasons from Sri Lanka regarding ban on LTTE;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had taken up the matter with that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). On May 14, Government of India declared the LTTE as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. In this context, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, while speaking in Sri Lankan Parliament on May 21, stated that the Sri Lankan Government did not "wish to prejudge the issues and take precipitatory unilateral action".

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Plan Outlay for Karnataka

1170. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual plan outlay for Karnataka for 1992-93;

(b) the allocation for central aided schemes;

(c) whether any project with central assistance is included in the annual plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b). The total approved Annual Plan outlay of Karnataka for 1992-93 is Rs. 1915 crores. The total approved outlay has been allocated Major/ Minor Heads of Development-wise.

(c) and (d). As per the information given by the State Government, externally aided Projects are the only projects with Central Assistance included in the Annual Plan. There are 26 Externally Aided Projects for which the provision for 1992-93 is Rs. 639.39 crores.

[Translation]

HMT Units of Bangalore and Tumkur

1171. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of proper co-ordination between Bangalore and Tumkur Units of H.M.T. the Government have to bear an additional financial burden;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have taken step in this regard; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Colour T.V. Industry

1172. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Colour T.V. industry in the country.

(b) the steps envisaged to further boost this industry;

(c) the production data of all Colour T.V. manufacture with their brand name and quantity during 1991;

(d) whether any multinational company is entering in Indian to manufacture Colour T.Vs; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to protect the indigenous Colour T.V. industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The production of Colour TV Receiver during the last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in million nos.)</i>
1989	1.2
1990	1.2
1991	0.88

(b) Measures taken/ initiated by Government to give boost to the growth of TV Industry are given in the enclosed Statement -I

(c) The names of colour TV (CTV) manufacturing units and the brand names used alongwith number of Colour Television sets manufacture by each during the year 1991 as reported to the Department of

Electronics are given in the enclosed statement -II.

(d) Some Indian companies have been approved for manufacture of CTV sets with foreign collaborations.

(e) The liberalisation measures are expected to lead to healthy competition and upgradation of quality of indigenously produced CTV receivers technological Osmosis.

STATEMENT - I

1. *Fiscal Measures*

Government vide Central Excise Notification No. 72/92 19.6.92 and 73/92 dt. 19.6.92 have announced certain excise duty concession for TV receivers and Colour Pictures Tubes respectively.

2. *General Policy and Procedural measures:*

Licensing:

(a) The entire electronics industry has been exempted from the locational limitations imposed on other industries.

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

(c) The system of phased manufacturing programme (PMP) run on case by case has been abolished.

(d) Development of smallscale industry

is being encouraged. Approvals/registrations have been totally decentralised to the level of State Directorates of Industries. Investment limit for this sector has been revised upwards to Rs. 60 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 75 lakhs.

- (e) Existing units are permitted to manufacture any article without additional investment under broad-banding subject to certain conditions.
- (f) Amendment to the MRTP Act has removed the threshold limit of assets in respect of MRTP companies.
- (g) Government decided to discontinue with the imposition of the additional conditions in Letter of Intent / Industrial Licence in the case of Colour TV industry.

Import and Export Policies:

- (a) Access to foreign exchange for the import of capital goods, parts and components required has been provided freely through the system of partial convertibility introduced in the Budget 1992-93.
- (b) Tools, Dies, Moulds are available under OGL at concessional rate of custom duty.
- (c) The new Exim Policy allows free import of inputs except a few items covered under the negative list.
- (d) The exporter of TV sets are now eligible for import licences to import populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards and Video Tape Deck Mechanism including front

and top loading cassette mechanism. The value of import licence will be limited to 30% of the FOB value of export realisation.

Electronic Technology Park:

Government is considering a proposal to set up Electronic Technology Parks to attract major international electronic companies to establish global scales manufacturing facilities incorporating the latest technology. This will also help Indian enterprises to attain global scales of operations and thereby enhance their product and process quality and international competitiveness.

Velocity of Business:

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

1. *Infrastructure and other facilities:*

- (a) For developing awareness of quality a network of standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Laboratories have been set up. Some laboratories are authorised to test and certify for international and national quality standards. This must help in the exports of electronic products.
- (b) To assure consumers quality production, B & W TV and CTV Certification Schemes have been introduced.
- (c) For exports to "Single European

market after 1992" the industry is being offered help and assistance in preparation to meet the ISO 9000 requirements.

- (d) Technology development projects has been initiated by the Technology Development Council; with a view to promote innovation, product design and development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy industry.
- (e) Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R & D in well identified areas which is also a measure for developing self-reliant

industrial base.

- (f) A number of Centres for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDTs) have been set up in various parts of the country with the basic objective of importing training with emphasis on aspects such as design product development technology and manufacturing processes with due regard to quality control, reliability maintenance etc.
- (g) Six months Service Technician Training Programme for repair and maintenance of common consumer electronic products has been initiated in 101 ITIs.

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam Electronics Dev Corpn Ltd, Guwahati	Antron	792
2.	Atari (India) Electronics, Calcutta	Atari	314
3.	BPL India Ltd, Bangalore	BPL-India	0.15 Million
4.	BPL India Ltd, Palghat	BPL-India	20,330
5.	BPL Sanyo Utilities & Appliance Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	BPL India	31,229
6.	Bush India Ltd, Bombay	Bush	16,887
7.	Calcom Electronics Ltd, Delhi	Calcom	30
8.	Calcom Vision Ltd, New Delhi	Calcom	1,486
9.	Canon Electronics Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Canon	1
10.	Cauvary Electronics Ltd, Bombay	Bush	3,171
11.	Central Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad	CEL	586
12.	Cornerstone Brands Ltd, Ahmedabad	CEL	1,796

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)	
			3	4
13.	Dalmia Electronics Corporation, Ballabgarh	Dalmia		268
14.	Disco Electronics Ltd, New Delhi	Telly		8
15.	Done Bell Investment Pvt Ltd, Noida	Videocon		48,144
16.	Dynamic Electronics Ltd, Bombay	BPL-India		6,230
17.	Dynavision Ltd, Madras	Dyanora		8,168
18.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, Hyderabad	ECII		17,590
19.	Ezhuassans Electronix Pvt Ltd, Trichur	Teltronix		303
20.	Goa Electronic Ltd, Mapusa	GEC/EC		679
21.	Gujarat Electronic Pte Ltd, Ahmedabad	Gujarat		25
22.	Hendez Electronic Ltd, Palghat	Hendez		713
23.	Indian Technologiess & Eng (Electro) Pvt Ltd Hyderabad	ITE		148
24.	Infini Electronics Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad	ET&T		3
25.	Instavision Systems (I) Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad			18

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)
1	2	3	4
26.	Ipitron Times Ltd, Bhubaneshwar	Ipitron	10
27.	J D Electronics Industries Pvt Ltd, Gandhinagar		4
28.	Jolly Televisions Pvt Ltd, Rampur	Star Trek	2,215
29.	Jupier Radios (Regd), New Delhi	Texla	9,565
30.	Kalyani Sharp India Ltd, Pune	Optonica	49,095
31.	Kejriwal Electronics Ltd, Calcutta	Oscar	430
32.	Kerala Stae Electronics Dev Corpn Ltd, Calicut	Kelttron	2,444
33.	Kerala State Electronics Dev Corpn Ltd, Tribandruve	Kelttron	3,657
34.	Konark Television Ltd, Bhubaneshwar	Konark	4,061
35.	Kumaon Television Pvt. Ltd, Bhimtal	Upitron	1,056
36.	MPSKDC Ltd, (Consumer Electronics Group), Bhopal	Optel	97
37.	Manipur Electronics Dev Corpn Ltd, Imphal		421

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)
1	2	3	4
38.	MKC (India Ltd, (India) Ltd, New Delhi	MKC	911
39.	Mira Electronics(Nasik) Pvt Ltd, Nasik	Miratron	4
40.	Mirc Electronics Ltd, Bombay	Onida	97,190
41.	Monica Electronics Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	Onida	39,453
42.	New Video Ltd, New Delhi	NVL	3
43.	Onida Saka Ltd, New Delhi	Onida	12,243
44.	Onida Savak Ltd, Noida	Onida	11,240
45.	Panorama Electronics Pvt Ltd, Calcutta	Panorass	571
46.	Peico Electronics & Electronics Ltd, Calcutta	Philips	36,520
*47.	Pinnacle Exports Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Videocon	2,175
48.	Polimer Inia, salem	Polymer	20
49.	Quaser Electronics Pvt Ltd, Bombay	Blue Dano	620
50.	Ra-Veltronics, Madras	Sakthi	856
51.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd, Jaipur	RILCO	202

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)
1	2	3	4
52.	Ratelectronics Ld, Bangalre	Bush	7,500
53.	Salora International Ltd, Kashipur	Salora	3,289
54.	Salora International Ltd, New Delhi	Salora	9,908
55.	Sears Electronics Ltd, Madras	Searselcot	211
*56.	Shree Ramakrishna Electronics, Bhopal	Videocon	9,972
57.	Sickel Television, Ltd Manjeri	Keltron	88
58.	Sivaganga Electronics Pvt Ltd, Sivaganga	Priyadarshini	48
59.	Skantrons Pvt. New Delhi	Skantrons	13
60.	Solidaire India Ltd, Madras	Solidaire	16,518
61.	Sonodyne Television Co Ltd, Calcutta	Sonodyne	1,180
62.	Super Cassette Industries Ltd, Noida	T-Series	1,348
*63.	Synlene Fabrics Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Videocon	11,814

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)
1	2	3	4
64.	Telerana (India) Ltd, Calcutta	Telerana	15
65.	Television & Components Ltd, Gandhinagar	Crown	19,077
66.	Telstar Communication System Pvt Ltd, Cannanore	Telestar	6
67.	Texla Electronics Ludhiana	Texla	18,423
68.	Uptron India Ltd, Jaunpur	Uptron	6,760
69.	Uptron India Ltd, Lucknow	Uptron	4,664
70.	Vee Gee Electronics, Noida	T-Series	409
71.	Video Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad	Crown	4,559
72.	Video Technica Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	QMAX	832
*73.	Videocon International Ltd, Aurangabad	Videocon	0.11 Million
*74.	Videocon International Ltd, Gandhinagar	Videocon	22,517
75.	Videocon, New Delhi	Crown	5

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Brand	Quantity In (Nos)
1	2	3	4
76.	Viewtron Electronics Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	Viewtron	13
77.	Webel Nico Electronics Ltd, Calcutta	Webel Nicoo	1,919
78.	Weston Components Ltd, New Delhi	Weston	1,140
79.	Weston Electronics Ltd, New Delhi	Weston	21,818

* Production for these units estimated based on 9 months data available.

Utilisation of Solar Energy in Villages

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b).**

1173. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources has been implementing countrywide demonstration and extension programmes for the utilisation of solar energy for various applications covering solar lights, solar pumps, solar power plants, solar water heaters, solar cookers etc. Small capacity solar power plants in the range of 1-20 /KW are being established in unelectrified villages. The plants normally provide power for domestic lights, street lights and television. The Central Government meets the cost of the solar photovoltaic modules used in such plants while the remaining costs are met by the concerned State Governments.

(a) whether there is any scheme for the utilization of solar energy in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the central outlay and contribution for each plant;

(c) the number of villages in which such plants have been installed, State-wise as on March 31, 1992; and

(d) the number of villages in which such plants are proposed to be installed during the year 1992-93, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

(c) and (d). A statement giving state-wise details is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of solar power-plants

S. No.	States/UTs.	No. of village provided with Solar power plans as on 31.3.1992	No. of villages proposed by States Government Agencies for installation of solar photovoltaic power plants during 1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	1	1
4.	Bihar	-	3
5.	Goa	4	1
6.	Gujarat	3	2
7.	Haryana	1	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2
9.	Karnataka	-	1
10.	Kerala	1	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1

S. No.	States/UTs.	No. of village provided with Solar power plans as on 31.3.1992	No. of villages proposed by States Government Agencies for installation of solar photovoltaic power planting during 1992-93
1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	3	-
13.	Manipur	5	2
14.	Meghalaya	1	8
15.	Nagaland	1	-
16.	Orissa	4	8
17.	Rajasthan	1	3
18.	Tripura	9	10
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24	15
20.	West Bengal	1	1
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	3	17
22.	Delhi	1	-
23.	Lakshadweep	1	4

Ration Cards to Delhites

1174. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in Delhi who are getting essential commodities through Fair Price Shops;

(b) the total number of ration cards issued to Delhites, permanent or temporary;

(c) the number of people still left out;

(d) whether the Government have any scheme to provide essential commodities to all the economically weaker sections, fixed income group people and the working class people governed under the Minimum Wages Act in view of prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that it has issued about 25.46 lakh ration cards covering a population of over 1.2 crore (as on 31.5.1992).

(c) to (e). The Public Distribution System, at present, is universal in character and does not distinguish the beneficiaries based on their occupation, income or geographical locations etc. Ration Cards are issued to uncovered persons an application, after due formalities.

Chemical Industries in Orissa

1175. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some chemical industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received in that regard; and

(c) the places identified therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There is no proposal for setting up of a chemical industry in Orissa by the Government.

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

Overcharging by Drug Companies

1176. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to study the cost production of certain drugs, including vitamins;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that certain drug manufacturing units in the country are over charging the public for their productions; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Cost-cum-technical study by BICP of Scheduled Bulk Drugs and examination of these reports in this Ministry is an on-going process. BICP recommends the fair price for a bulk drug for a period of three years.

(c) and (d). As and when any complaint of overcharging is received, the same is forwarded to the concerned State Drug Control Administration for investigation. In case the facts are found to be correct after the investigation further action under DPCO, 1987 as well as under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 as the case may be, is initiated.

Issue of Passports

1177. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for issuing passports immediately on paying more fees under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). The procedures for issue of passports are under constant review by the Govt. with a view to ensuring prompt and speedy processing of passport applications.

Optional Subjects for Civil Services Examination

1178. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional subjects are to be introduced as optional subjects in the civil services examinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI

MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UPSC appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Satish Chandra to review of scheme of Civil Services Examination. The Committee, in its report recommended the introduction of Medical Sciences as an optional subjects for both Preliminary and Main examinations in view of the large number of candidates having medical background, appearing in the Civil Services Examination.

The Government has accepted this recommendation.

[*Translation*]

Amendment in Industrial Laws

1179. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have held recently a meeting with the Labour Ministers of the States to discuss the matter for making amendments in the industrial laws;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The 40th Labour Ministers' Conference held in February, 1992, inter alia, considered the report of the Ramanujam Committee on New Industrial Relations Law which was set up to formulate specific proposals for new Industrial Relations Bill. The Conference decided that the unanimous recommendations in the report may be adopted and a group of five State Labour Ministers may be constituted to examine the areas of disagreement with a view to arriving

at a consensus. Accordingly the group of five State Labour Ministers under the chairmanship of Ministers of State for Labour and Coal has been constituted. The group has met on April 25th and 1st June 1992. It is yet to finalise its recommendations for consideration by the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held in August 1992.

Economic Delegation from Japan

1180. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic delegation from Japan visited India recently;

(b) whether the Government have since received any suggestions and recommendations of the said delegation;

(c) if so, the suggestions made by this delegation about investment in India in the wake of economic reforms and liberalisation policy of the Government; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government on those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A 100 member delegation led by Dr. Rokuro Ishikawa, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited India in January, 1992. The Mission leader presented a list of 21 points/requests to the Government of India on various issues concerning investment, trade finance and labour. A number of points/requests made by the Mission have been covered in the Budget for 1992-93 Exports-Imports Policy announced on 1st April, 1992 and the policy changes announced from time to time.

[English]

Granite Based Industry in Rajasthan

1181. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the granite yielding areas in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is a great scope for setting up of granite based industry in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by the Union Government to set up granite cutting and polishing units in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) The major granite yielding areas in Rajasthan are Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Nagor, Nuan Area Kaikaji and Jalore District.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the present Policy, the granite products do not fall under the list of compulsory licensing. Any entrepreneur can set up an units in the State by filing an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Govt. are also encouraging 100% Exports oriented Units for the manufacturing of Granite Cut & Polished products.

[Translation]

Computers in Government Offices

1182. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any study regarding utilisation of personal computers installed in various Government offices and public understandings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage the utilisation of computers in various Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Planning Commission has conducted studies regarding the utilization of personal computers as part of its computer communication network, NICNET which are installed in various government offices and public sector units. The studies are mainly on the development of computer aided management information system for various government offices. For several public sector units like Steel Authority of India, Food Corporation of India and the National Thermal Power Corporation, the studies have been made regarding the utilization of computers in conjunction with NICNET.

(c) NIC has trained more than 10,000 officers and staff of government offices for the utilization of computer and computer communication network. More than 300 databases have been developed for decision support in government offices. NIC has also set up Local Area Network (LAN) in various secretariat buildings so as to provide computer facilities within the easy reach of the officers and staff.

[English]

Unclaimed Subsidy Due to P.P.L

1183. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news item captioned "PPL's Rs. 60 Crore unclaimed subsidy hangs in balance" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated June 13, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the present position regarding Nauru Government's withdrawal from the company and the reported sale of their share in the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. to Issar group of Gujarat; and

(e) its ultimate effect on the company's overall economic and financial viability and the solution of the various problems which had afflicted the company since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fertilizers Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) has not received any such claim amounting to Rs. 60 crores from PPL. However, a claim of Rs. 90.32 crores is, at present pending with the FICC which relates to the escalations due to price revision approved by FICC in its 55th meeting.

(d) The Government of Nauru at present continue to be a partner in the joint venture

company. No decision has been taken on the request of the Government of Nauru to sell their shares in PPL to the Essar Group.

(e) The main problem which earlier affected the company was the supply of phosphoric acid, in which there has been considerable improvement. As a result, the company has shown profits estimated at Rs. 16.38 crores during 1991-92 and is expected to show profits of about Rs. 20.0 crores during 1992-93. Besides, the company has recently commissioned its own phosphoric acid plant which would meet about 50-60% of its requirement.

Allocation of women officers for States

1184. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5464 dated 1.4. 92 and state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review its decision regarding allocation of women officers to different States cadres in light of the situation prevailing in Punjab; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) and (b). Review of the principles of cadre allocation is a continuous process. Changes are made keeping in view administrative requirements.

Criteria for Clearing Foreign Collaborations

1185. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in clearing foreign collaboration agreements;

(b) whether any stipulations about exports of the end products have been applied to such collaborations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). As spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991:

(i) The Reserve Bank of India accords automatic approval for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries listed in Annex III to the statement provided the foreign equity covers foreign exchange requirement for imported capital goods.

(ii) To provide access to international markets, majority foreign equity holding upto 51% is also automatically permitted by the Reserve Bank of India for trading companies, primarily engaged in exports activities.

(iii) The Reserve bank of India also accords automatic permission for foreign technology agreements upto a lumpsum payment of Rs. 1 crore, 5% royalty for domestic sales and 8% for exports, subject to total payments of 8% of sales over a period of 10 year period from the date of agreement or 7 years from commencement of production.

Other proposals for foreign collaboration outside the parameters for automatic clearance are also considered and cleared on merits by the Government taking into

account factors like exports potential, employment potential and other benefits likely to accrue to the Indian economy. Proposals for foreign collaboration for taking up manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector by undertakings other than small scale units are invariably subject to the condition that the applicants would undertake to exports at least 75% of the production. Similarly proposals for foreign collaboration under 100% exports oriented units scheme are also subject to exports commitment as per the prescribed guidelines under the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Beneficiaries Under D.W.C.R.A

1186. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey in regard to women and poor families living below poverty line has been conducted under the programme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas;

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

(c) the progress made in that regard especially in Maharashtra and other States in general?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Factories Lying Closed

1187. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of factories/mills are lying closed in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of labourers affected therefrom;

(c) since when each of these factories/mills are lying closed; and

(d) the efforts made by the Union Government for their revival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Based on the latest available information, only one industrial unit, namely, Datta Industries, Bhagatdih, Jharia, Dhanbad (Bihar) was closed on 1.7.1991 due to lack of demand for products affecting 34 workers.

(d) Rehabilitation packages in respect of viable sick industrial units are drawn up by the banks and financial institutions concerned on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

In respect of units coming within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination and enforcement of remedial measures in respect of sick units.

[*English*]

Opening of New Coal Mines in M.P.

1188. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal to open some Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh has been pending since long;

(b) whether the opening of coal mine proposal to solve the unemployment problems in several regions;

(c) if so, the coal mines proposed to be opened; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (d). The investment decision on coal projects are inter-alia dependent on techno-economic feasibility, prospects of establishing coal production, availability of resources, environmental and forestry clearance, etc. Presently, Board of Directors of Coal India Ltd. are competent to sanction coal projects upto a limit of Rs. 50 crores. Projects costing above Rs. 50 crores require approval of the Government. Currently, there are 4 important coal projects in Madhya Pradesh which are under appraisal by the Government. These projects are:-

S. No	Name	Company (Coal field)	Capacity	Remarks
1.	Block 'B' OCP	NCL (Singrauli)	3 mty	New Project
2.	Dipka Expn. OCP	SECL from 2 to (Korba)	10 mty	Expansion of capacity
3.	Tawa G	WCL (Pathakhera)	0.8 mty	New mine
4.	Dudhichua Expn.	NCL from 5 to (Singrauli)	10 mty	Expansion of capacity

For Block 'B' OCP and Tawa UG projects advance action plans have already been sanctioned to enable the coal company to initiate action on land acquisition, forestry and environmental clearance, etc. For Dipka OCP (Expansion) also action has been initiated for forestry and environmental clearance which are required before investment decisions. Dudhichua Phase -is on going projects which will be expanded in capacity.

Opening of new projects do create scope for employment in the region.

ISI Mark

1189. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI/BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) mark is indicated on aluminium utensils; and

(b) if not the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard to safeguard the interest of common man?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). BIS Certification on aluminium utensils is voluntary. Manufacturers of aluminium utensils whose products conform to the relevant Indian Standard Specification namely IS: 1660 (part

1) can obtain licence to use the BIS Standard Mark on the utensils under the BIS Certification Scheme.

Plant Outlay for Steel Sector

1190. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planning Commission has slashed in the annual plan of steel sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the programmes of the steel industry have affected due to the cut in plan outlay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Leave Facilities to Female Government Servants

1191. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have liberalised leave facilities for female Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also considered to provide such facilities in favour of public sector and other Government undertakings also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). As per the recent amendment brought out in the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972, a female Government servant on adoption of a child, may be granted leave of the kind due and admissible (including leave not due and commuted leave not exceeding 60 days without production of medical certificate) for a period upto one year or till such time the child is one year old, whichever is earlier. However, this facility will not be admissible in case she is already having two surviving children at the time of adoption.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Talks on Kashmir Between PMs of U.K. and Pakistan

1192. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of Kashmir particularly operation of Kashmiri Militants from Pak-occupied Kashmir was also discussed between the Prime Minister of U.K. and Pakistan at London recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) The UK has, on several occasions urged Pakistan to cease its support and encouragement to terrorism directed against the Indian States of Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab.

**Drinking Water Problem in Earth Quake
Affected Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

1193. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought special financial assistance from the Union Government of resolving drinking water problem in the State especially in the earthquake affected areas;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) if so, the details of the grants provided by the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the bill is likely to be brought before the parliament?

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had sought assistance of Rs. 42.30 lakhs for drinking water supply in the earthquake affected areas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) to (d). A committee was constituted in March, 1990 and reconstituted in January 1991 by the Planning Commission to recommend a Model State Cooperative Societies' Bill. The terms of reference were as under:

(b) and (c). No grant has been provided by the Union Government because the above amount of Rs. 42.30 lakhs was met out of the Calamity Relief Fund available with the State Government.

(i) To make a broad rapid review of the status of the cooperative movement and suggest about future directions; and

(ii) To finalise the Bill and submit the same to the Planning Commission by 30th September, 1990.

Committee for Cooperative Law

The composition of the Committee is given in the enclosed Statement.

1194. SHRI. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has constituted a Committee to suggest a model cooperative law to strengthen the cooperative institution and enable them to function more democratically;

The Committee has given their recommendation in the form of Model Cooperative Act and its provisions relating to greater economy in the Cooperative Societies, and a federal structure so that the powers to review, regulate and conduct disciplinary supervision over the Member Cooperative Societies could be performed by the Federal Body to be set up under the Act.

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee

(e) and (f). The Government has

accepted the recommendations of the Committee in principle.

The Committee suggested a Model Cooperative Societies Act for States. The

State Government have been requested to initiate action to incorporate recommendations of the Committee in their Cooperative Societies' Act.

STATEMENT

No. Q. 16023/1/90 - Agri.
Government of India
Planning Commission

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi, the 16th January, 1991

ORDER

Subject: Model State Cooperative Societies Bill - Re-constitution of a Committee.

It has been decided to re-constitute a Committee to consider and finalise the Model State Cooperative Societies Bill which has been under draft stage for some time. The composition of the Committee will be as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Choudhary Brahm Perkash
Ex. M.P., Former General Secretary
National Cooperative Union of India
and Former Union Minister of Agriculture
and Cooperation. | Chairman |
| 2. | Prof. Sher Singh
Member
Planning Commission | Member |
| 3. | Shri Ashim Das Gupta
Finance Minister
Government of West Bengal
Calcutta. | Member |
| 4. | Shri R.V. Deshpande
M.L.A.
Banglore | Member |
| 5. | Shri Anna Saheb Shinde
Vice Chairman
State Planning Board
Government of Maharashtra. | Member |
| 6. | Dr. I.S. Gulati
Vice Chairman
State Planning Board
Kerala | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 7. | Dr. V. Kurian
Chairman
National Dairy Development Board
Anand, Gujarat. | Member |
| 8. | Shri S.S. Puri
Former Secretary
Planning Commission and
Former Chairman
National Cooperative
Development Corporation | Member |
| 9. | Ms Shashi Rajagopalan
Samakhya
Hyderabad. | Member |
| 10. | Shri R.C. Kapila
Secretary
Deptt. of Agriculture and
Cooperation. | Member |
| 11. | Shri V.B.L.Mathur
Chief Secretary
Govt. of Rajasthan. | Member |
| 12. | Shri S. Kanungo
Special Secretary
Ministry of Commerce. | Member |
| 13. | Dr.M.K. Mishra
Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser
Ministry of Law & Justice. | Member |
| 14. | Dr. R.C. Dwivedi
Former Chief Executive
NCUI, D- 64 Saket
New Delhi -110064 | Member |

2. Shri M.V. Pavate, Consultant,
Planning Commission will act as Convenor.

Letter Received from M.Ps

1195. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters/representations/

memorandums received by his Ministry
from the Members Parliament during the
last six months;

(b) the number of acknowledgements
sent within fifteen days and the number in
which final reply has been sent so far; and

(c) the reasons for not sending

acknowledgments within fifteen days and final reply within three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

Foreign Assistance for N.R.S.E.

1196. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests from developing countries to provide assistance to them in the field of New Renewable Sources of

Energy (NRSE) during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Following requests from some developing countries, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources provided assistance to these countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

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

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR NRSE

S. No.	Name of Country	Type of assistance provided	Period
1	2	3	4
1.	Vietnam	Training on Improved Cookstoves Development Programme for 5 Vietnamese officials organised by Indian Institut of Technology, Delhi (Field visited were also organised during this period)	20.2.91 to 14.6.91
2.	Bhutan	Study tour for officials/Improved Chulha Technicians organised jointly by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.	29.4.91 to 15.5.92
3.	Namibia	One officer fom MNES was depued to assist that counry to identify potential for biogas under Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation.	5th-20th June 1991
4.	Vietnam	Two experts from Vietnam were imparted training in renewables energy for 6 (six) months at the Centre for Energy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.	Aug '91 to Jan, '92
5.	Afghanistan	One Field Engineer from Afghanistan is presently undergoing training in the field of New and Renewable Energy Sources at the College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.	For 7 months from 26th March

Non-Conventional Energy Centres in Maharashtra

1197. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Conventional Energy centres in Maharashtra;

(b) the norms and requirements for setting up of these centres;

(c) the number of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra which are still purchasing for approval; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). For carrying out research, development, demonstration, training and field evaluation of various types of new and renewable energy systems and devices, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has set up four numbers of Centres for different programmes at various institutions in the State of Maharashtra. These centres have been set up at the centre of Science for villages, Wardha for biogas development and training; CASTFORD, Indian Institute of Education, Pune, for Improve Chulha for research and training; Shivaji University, Kolhapur for biomass research; Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for research on gasifier technology and School of Energy Studies, University of Poona, Pune for testing of solar flat plate collector and solar cooker.

These centre are set-up according to the technical and administrative requirements of various programme, agro-

climatic regions, area of operation, willingness of the institutions, etc. It also depends on the proposals received from various State Governments and implementing agencies. In addition, research and development activities are carried out by various other institutions in the country, such as I.I.Ts, Universities, Autonomous organisations.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Maharashtra has not submitted any proposal for setting-up of non-conventional energy centres for carrying out research, development, demonstration and training which are still pending for approval.

Under Urjagram programme, 81 projects (including 35 under implementation) have been taken up in Maharashtra by the State Nodal Agency. However, 54 non. additional Urjagram proposals could not be sanctioned because of all the Parliamentary Constituencies have been covered, and due to financial constraints.

Improved Chulha Programme

1198. SHRI BAPU CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for installation of chulhas and to what extent it has been achieved under improved Chulha Programme during 1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts made/being made to popularise it at State level alongwith the subsidy proposed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Against an annual target of 19,27,000 chulhas fixed for the year 1991-92, the achievement for

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the whole country was 21,52,830 chulhas. The State-wise target and achievements for 1991-92 is given in statement -I

(b) The Central Government is making continuous efforts to popularise the programme at the State Level through various kind of exposure trainings, users education programmes, publication of posters/leaflets/ audio and video cassettes in the regional languages, wide publicity through Radio and T.V. organising exhibitions, puppet shows etc. Various financial incentives

exemption of Income Tax, Central Sales Tax, Industrial licensing, Central Excise etc. are also provided to the small entrepreneurs engaged in the manufacturing of portable Improved Chulhas to popularise the programme.

The Improved Chulha Programme is subsidised by the Central Government and is implemented through the field machinery of the State/ UT Governments. The subsidy pattern for 1992-93 is given at Statement -

STATEMENT-II

National Programme on Improved Chulha Targets and Achievements for 1991-92

S. No.	State/UT	Target			Achievement
1	2	3	3	4	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1,20,000		1,47,982
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		2,000		3,018
3.	Assam		55,000		41,386
		A. R. D. D.	50,000	36,386	
		B. Assam Agro	5,000	5,000	
4.	Bihar		1,20,000		1,63,317
5.	Gujarat		1,00,000		66,258
		A. R. D. D.	30,000	34,465	
		B. G. E. D. A.	60,000	30,305	
		C. Gujarat Agro	10,000	1,488	
6.	Goa		10,000		11,017
7.	Haryana		60,000		54,008

S. No.	State/UT	Target			Achievement
		1	2	3		4
8.	Himachal Pradesh		40,000		46,560
	A. RDD	20,000		24,731	
	B. HIMURJA	10,000		11,829	
	C. H. P. AGRO	10,000		10,000	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		40,000		16,223
10.	Karnataka		1,00,000		1,12,013
11.	Kerala		50,000		77,650
12.	Madhya Pradesh		1,60,000		1,60,066
13.	Maharashtra		1,40,000		1,83,527
	A. R. D. D.	1,30,000		1,63,523	
	B. M. E. D. A.	10,000		20,004	
14.	Manipur		6,000		6,362

S. No.	State/UT	Target			Achievement
		1	2	3		4
15.	Meghalaya		5,000		
16.	Mizoram		2,500		3,500
17.	Nagaland		3,000		2,500 (Nov. 91)
18.	Orissa		60,000		99,890
19.	Punjab		85,000		87,984
		A. R. D. D.	80,000		20,000
		B. P. E. D. A.	5,000		7,984
20.	Rajasthan		1,45,000		1,92,785
21.	Sikkim		5,000		4,130
22.	Tamil Nadu		1,10,000		1,34,978
		A. R. D. D.	1,00,000		1,23,351
		B. T. E. D. A.	10,000		11,627

S. No.	State/UT	Target			Achievement
		1	2	3		4
23.	Tripura		2,000		1,617
24.	Uttar Pradesh		3,00,000		2,92,056
		A. R. D. D.	2,10,000		2,12,640
		B. N. E. D. A.	50,000		39,416
		C. U. P. AGRO	40,000		40,000
25.	West Bengal		55,000		82,023
26.	Andamand & Nicobar		5,000		5,000
27.	Chandigarh		500		2,016
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1,000		1,001
29.	Daman & Diu		500		—
30.	Delhi		25,00		29,495
31.	Lakshadweep		200		255

S. No.	State/UT	Target			Achievement
1	2	3			4
32.	Pondicherry	2,000			1,500
33.	KVIC	50,000			46,287
34.	NDDB	15,000			14,965
35.	AIWC	10,000			18,680
36.	Other	42,300			42,781
	Total	19,27,000			21,52,830

Statement showing the proposed subsidy pattern for the improved chulha programme for the year 1992-93

S. No.	Central Assistance/Subsidy	Pattern
1	2	3
(i)	Fixed Model Improved Chulhas.	Approved unit cost minus beneficiary minimum contribution of Rs. 5/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 50/-.
(ii)	Portable model Improved Chulhas.	
	(a) Generally Category	50% of the cost of chulha subject to a maximum of Rs. 50/-.
	(b) SC/ST/Hilly areas	75% of the cost of chulha subject to a maximum of Rs. 75/-.
(iii)	Community/Commercial Chulhas.	-nil-

**Indian High Commissioner's Visit to
Leicester**

1199. SHRICHINMAYANANDSWAMI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Indian High
Commissioner to UK had visited Leicester
recently;

(b) of so, the organisers of the visit and
the places of meeting held by him;

(c) whether he met Kashmiri Muslims
from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir during the
visit;

(d) whether there were demonstrations
against him at some places of meeting; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The most recent visit of the High
Commissioner took place on 27th June,
1992 in connection with two events- the
inauguration of a two-day camp in Leicester
for issuing visas and renewing passports,
organised by the Leicester-shire City Council
at its Premises and the Jain-Christian Unity
Conference organised by the Jain-Christain
Association at the Jain Centre in Leicester.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. There was a small
demonstration by a group of 25 Kashmiri
from POK including eight children, who raised
some slogans and carried placards outside
the City Council Offices at the time of the
inauguration of the Visa camp.

**Anti - India Criticism by U.S.
Legislators**

1200. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINGH
VAGHELA:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in U.S.
had made efforts to counter the anti-India
criticism by certain influential U.S. legislators;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Mission is in touch with important
US legislators and their staffers on a
continuing basis. Our Ambassador personally
contacts several Congressmen and senior
Administration Officials to project the Indian
viewpoint. The Indo-American Community is
encouraged to convey the correct
perspective to US legislators. As result of
these efforts, critical references to India in
various amendments to the Foreign Aid Bill
have been deleted and amendments
specifically targeting India dropped.

**Un Convention on 'Rights of
the Child'**

1202. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has subscribed to the
UN Convention on the basic Rights of the
Child;

(b) if so, the precise rights sought to be secured to the child under the Convention;

(c) the percentage of children in India to whom these rights are yet to be provided and the scheme for covering them under the Convention; and

(d) the number of countries which have so far ratified this Convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) India joined the consensus in favour of the adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by the UNGA, but has not formally acceded to it.

(b) and (c). The rights under the Convention relate to the survival, protection and development of children and include civil, economic, social and cultural rights. States parties are required to undertake all appropriate measures for the implementation of the rights. As regards economic, social and cultural rights, the requisite measures are to be undertaken by States parties to the maximum extent of their available resources.

(d) As of 1 June 92 the Convention has been ratified by 117 States.

[Translation]

Report on Poverty Line

1203. SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN:

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert team constituted for re-defining the poverty line has submitted

its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the team;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The last meeting of the 'Export Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' constituted by Planning Commission was held on 27th March, 1992. The report is in the final stages of completion.

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

[English]

Amendment to Minimum Wages Act, 1948

1204. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). The proposals to amend the

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have not been finalised.

Representation from People of Indian Origin in Afghanistan

1205. SHRIANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB ROPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received representation from the people of Indian origin in Afghanistan in regard to their safety and the losses suffered by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are in touch with the Government of Afghanistan in this regard. The Afghan authorities have expressed their willingness to take all feasible steps to safeguard the lives and property of Afghan nationals of Indian origin.

Investment Plan for Public Sector Undertakings

1206. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment programme in public sector undertaking during the Eighth Five Year Plan has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof separately for engineering and non-engineering and consultancy units;

(c) whether any share of this investment for each public sector undertakings has also been finalised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). Details of the investment programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan are yet to get a final shape, after it is placed before the parliament.

Global Tenders Received by Public Sector Undertakings

1207. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the global tenders secured by public sector undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) the value of the orders so secured and the details of profit/loss in executing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Details of global tenders entered into by various public sector undertakings, the result of the tender leading to profit and loss falls within the purview of the day to day management of public sector enterprises. Therefore, there is no centralised monitoring system prevalent either collect or require public sector enterprises to report all these aspects to the Government.

The profit/loss of the contracts are included in the respective profits and loss accounts and the annual accounts concerned reflect the financial position.

Recruitment of SC/STs Fertilizer Corporation of India

1208. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no special drive for filling up the reserved posts of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes has been made so far in the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No special drive to fill up posts by Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes candidates was undertaken in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) because of surplus staff strength and stringent financial position. A decision was taken in the Corporation not to resort to outside recruitment except in critical areas.

[*Translation*]

Grievances of Pensioners

1209. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government employees face difficulties in getting their pensions after retirement;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take concrete steps to remove their difficulties; and

(c) the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) to (c). The system of

sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. With a view to ensure timely sanction of pensions, instructions were issued in January, 1987 making Heads of Departments Offices accountable for strict compliance of the Government Orders for ensuring authorisation of pension and gratuity-provisional or final by the date of retirement on superannuation. The retiring employees who did not received their Pension Payment Order by the date of retirement were advised to bring such cases to the notice of this Ministry. The system is operating satisfactorily.

[*English*]

Coal Based Power Plant

1210. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a coal gas based power plant at Dankuni, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken by the Government to set up coal gas based power plant at Dankuni.

[*Translation*]

Profits Earned by Coal Sector

1211. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits earned by Coal Sector during 1991-92 state-wise; and

(b) the amount of royalty on coal paid to Bihar during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):

(a) The accounts of the coal companies for the year 1991-92 have not so far been finalised and audited; therefore the position cannot be indicated.

(b) The amount of royalty paid to Bihar during 1991-92 is Rs. 299.33 crores (provisional)

[English]

Exploration to Locate Coking Coal

1212. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to intensify regional exploration efforts to locate coking coal outside the Jharia fields and superior non-coking coal outside the Raniganj fields;

(b) if so, the details of such exploration and the results achieved;

(c) whether the Government have also taken steps to promote coal-based domestic fuels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Regional exploration is a continuous exercise under taken by Geological Survey of India to locate new coal and lignite resources in the country. Regional exploration for Coking coal is being intensified in East Bokaro, Patratu area of South Karanpura Coalfield (Bihar) and

Sohagpur Coalfield (Madhya Pradesh). For superior variety of non-coking coal, exploration work is also being intensified in Ramkola and Mand-Raigarh coalfields (Madhya Pradesh) and Talcher Coalfield of Orissa.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the Government have taken steps for utilisation of coal as domestic fuel in the form of Special Smokeless Fuel (SSF) and briquettes particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas. Based on the technology developed in Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, 20 SSF plants have already gone into commercial operation and 18 more are under installation. This technology is being widely publicised and entrepreneurs are being encouraged to set up such plants throughout the country.

Eighth Five Year Plan

1214. SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad contours of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the plan document is likely to be discussed in the House; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The plan document as approved by the National Development Council will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT*Salient Features of the Eight Five Year Plan*

- (i) The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is indicative in nature. It concentrates on building a long-term strategic vision of the future and sets forth the priorities of the nation, the plan goes into the details examining the alternative and identifying the specific projects in various sectors.
- (ii) The Plan recognise "human development" as the core of all developmental effort and the priority sectors of the plan that contribute towards realisation of this goal are health, education, literacy and basic needs including drinking water, housing and welfare programmes for the weaker sections.
- (iii) The priority sectors identified for the growth of infrastructure are power, transport and communications.
- (iv) The plan attempts to correct the fiscal imbalances through funding in a non-inflationary manner by avoiding the debt trap, both internally and externally.
- (v) The plan envisages to restructure the Government particularly, in the priority areas of Rural Development, Energy and Transport to bring together the various departments/ agencies under one umbrella to achieve good results of development and proper implementation.
- (vi) For the first time a new direction is being given to achieves these

objectives by the adoption of institutional approach of district, block and village level and panchayats and palikas, elected by the people who will play a larger role in formulating and implementing the development projects in their areas.

- (vii) The Plan is performance oriented and the stress is on performance improvement, quality consciousness, competitiveness, efficiency of operations and completion of the projects on time
- (viii) The plan plays special attention to employment in the rural areas with a view to check the migration from rural areas to urban areas.
- (ix) The plan is a flexible plan with scope for change, innovation and adjustment in the outlays for the States and Central Ministries.
- (x) The plan proposes a growth rate of 5.6% per annum on an average during the plan period with a national investment of Rs. 798,000 crores and the public sector outlay at Rs. 434,100 crores.
- (xi) On the expected resource position the size of the plan of the States and UTs is projected at Rs. 186,235 crores and Central Plan at Rs. 247, 865 crores.

Backward areas for Promotion of Small Scale Industries

1215. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have identified backward areas across the country to set up mini growth centres for promotion

(b) if so, the number of backward areas identified, State-wise;

(c) the details of the financial assistance likely to be offered by the Government to set up projects in these growth centres;

(d) whether there is any shift in policy for offering loans for setting up projects in these growth centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). In pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August 1991, a draft scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological Back-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural/backward areas has been prepared and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-87) proposals. Details of the Scheme are being worked out in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State, UT Governments.

1217. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major development works undertaken in various public sector units in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new public sector units in Andhra Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d) Enterprise specific development work are being undertaken by different public enterprises from time to time. However, the capital expenditure incurred on expansion, development and replacement etc. during last three years in each of the Central PSE having its registered office in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the statement enclosed.

Setting up of new projects or expansion of existing projects in the Central public sector are decided keeping into consideration the techno-economic feasibility of the projects and availability of resources together with the balanced regional development of the country. The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be placed before the Parliament.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	8708	5182	4112
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	192	285	340
3.	C. M. C. Ltd.	708	881	998
4.	Electronic Corpn. of India Ltd.	1178	2276	1640
5.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	138	222	112
6.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	100	83	56
7.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	76	145	78
8.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	3630	356	1274
9.	Praga Tools Ltd.	179	86	126
10.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	86632	120273	104975
11.	Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.	98	25	4
12.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	612	197	35

Disaster Warning Systems

1218. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the sanctioned Insat based disaster Warning System Receivers are proposed to be installed in the coastal regions of West Bengal and Orissa; and

(b) the total financial involvement for such installations and the total manpower required therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Insat-based Disaster Warning System (DWS) Receivers are proposed to be installed during 1992-93 at 15 places each in West Bengal and Orissa are listed below:-

WEST BENGAL:

Diamond Harbour, Kakdeep, Hausnabad, Haldia, Digha, Contai, Calcutta (Alipore- IMD), Calcutta (Writer, Building - State Hgrs), Sandeshkhali, Hingalganj, Patharpratima, Sagar Island, Basanti, Gosaba and A.I.R. Calcutta.

ORISSA:

Bhograi, Basudevapur, Baliapal, Chandbali, Mahakalpara, Paradeep, Dharma, Rajnagar, Cuttack (Board of Revenue), Astarang, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Krushnaprasad, Gopalpur, and A.I.R. Cuttack.

(b) The total cost of : (i) 30 DWS

Receivers, (ii) DWS Uplink and (iii) DWS maintenance centre is Rs. 124 lakhs.

The total manpower approved for this part of the scheme is 12, for maintenance of these systems.

Setting up of Heavy Industries

1219. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for financing and sites selection of heavy industries to be set up; and

(b) the details of the cases of heavy industries where the Government or the Planning Commission have financed in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Techno-economic feasibility of the project is the most important criteria for setting up new industries in all sectors. However, need for balanced regional development, availability of resources and other factors of national importance are also kept into consideration.

(b) During Seventh Five Year Plan, investment in Steel, Coal & Lignite, Power, Petroleum & Heavy Engineering sectors amounted to Rs. 6348.36 crores, Rs. 7255.43 crores, Rs. 13442.68 crores, Rs. 5298.76 crores & 136.42 crores respectively in the Central Public Sector.

Large/Medium/Small/Tiny Industries In Gujarat

1220. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium, small

and tiny industries set up in Gujarat during the last two years in Private and Joint sector separately;

(b) the number of proposals for letters of intent of Gujarat pending with the Government as on June 30, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) During 1990 and 1991, 166 Letters of Intent and 68 Industrial Licences were granted for the private sector in Gujarat. During the same period, 4 Letters of Intent and 4 Industrial Licences were granted for joint sector. During the period August -December 1991, 292 nos. of Memoranda were filed for locating industries in Gujarat. The small scale including tiny units registered with Commissioner of Industries, Government of Gujarat during 1989 and 1990 (The latest statistics available) were 12888.

(b) As on 30th June, 1992, 46 proposals were pending for grant of Letters of Intent for setting up of industries in Gujarat State.

(c) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of Industrial Approvals. Efforts are made to ensure that the applications are disposed of within the time frame.

**Committee for Small Scale Sector's
Working Capital and term Loan
Demand**

1221. SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Committee set up to look into the small scale sector's working capital and term loan demands have submitted its recommendations to the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government have since examined the recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Committee on Small Scale Industries constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak, ex-Dy. Governor of the Bank, to review the arrangements for meeting the credit requirements of small scale industries and other related matters is likely to submit its report by the end of August 1992.

**Report of Expert Group of Planning
Commission**

1222. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING
AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group of the Planning Commission has submitted its report to the Government regarding the poor conditions of the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on this report so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b). A Task Force on Self-managed Institutions for Integrated Development has been set up Planning Commission and its report was submitted in December, 1991. Main recommendations made by the Task Force relate to: (i) study of changes required in the existing administrative structure; (ii) Achieving greater integration in the entire developmental administration at the district and block levels; (iii) simplification of Cooperatives Societies Act and Societies Registration Act; (iv) setting up of a village institution to be called 'Gram Vikas Sangam' for the purpose of development without political overtones; (v) setting up of national nucleus for promotion of voluntary institutions; (vi) a single window system for providing financial support to voluntary organisations and (vii) developing packages for training and building up of community leaders for managing of voluntary organisations.

(c) The report has been examined and following action has been initiated:-

i) Copies of the report of the Task Force were sent to the Prime Minister, Union Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Defence and Minister of Finance in December, 1991 and also to the Chief Ministers of all States in January, 1992.

ii) In order to coordinate the activities relating to the follow up action on the report of the Task Force, a Voluntary Action Coordination Cell has been set up in the Planning Commission. A Directory of schemes for Voluntary Organisations run by the various ministries/departments of the

Govt. of India has been prepared by the Voluntary Action Coordination Cell.

iii) In order to get the inputs from various ministries concerned and NGOs, a Workshop on Creation of Nationwide Network of NGOs for Accelerated Development was organised in the Planning Commission on 29th April, 1992.

iv) Three Schemes, viz, (i) The Creation/replication/Multiplication of Voluntary Institutions in the Rural and Tribal Areas and Areas of Urban Poverty for Rapid Integrated Development; (ii) The Deputation of Experts/Consultants to Voluntary organisations; and (iii) the Training Functionaries of Voluntary Agencies have been formulated for implementation by the Planning Commission, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Task Force.

v) A Voluntary Action Advisory council under the Chairmanship of the Dy. Chairman has been set up on 28th May, 1992 for Creation of a network of NGOs for integrated rural development and to consider proposals for providing seed money for the above referred three schemes. Other Members of the Council include Dr. (Smt.) Chitra Niak, Dr. Jayant Patil and Dr. S.Z. Quasim, Members of the Planning Commission.

vi) Based on the three-tier model suggested by the Task Force, an experiment of micro-level participatory planning with the full involvement of people at the grass-root level is being launched in 150 blocks during the first year of the Eighth plan.

[Translation]

Assistance to Bihar for Development Projects

1223. SHRIRAMTAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be

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pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government extend any assistance to various development programmes/schemes/projects of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided to each project during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government has been providing block plan assistance to the States including Bihar for their plans, according to the formula approved by the National Development Council, and thus Central assistance is not allocated according to schemes/programmes/projects.

[English]

Fake Recruitment

1224. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria/procedure followed in the recruitment of Class III and Class IV posts in the Central Government offices;

(b) whether these posts are filled through the recruitment from the open market without any advertisement in newspapers or calling candidates from the employment exchanges; and

(c) the details of the fake/illegal recruitment in the Government offices that have come to light during the last three years?

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MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS. (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The Staff Selection Commission makes recruitment to all Group 'C' non-technical posts under the Ministries/Departments and its attached and subordinate offices, Such posts could be filled through other permissible sources of recruitment e.g. through employment exchange or on the basis of newspaper advertisements etc., only after permission is given by the Commission due to non-availability of candidates with it. As regards technical Group 'C' posts, these are required to be filled through the employment exchange only and these posts can be filled through other permissible channels only after obtaining non-availability certificate from the employment exchange. Both Group 'C' technical and non-technical posts are first reported to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel & Training who shall either nominate persons against notified vacancies (if suitable candidates are available on its roster) or issue a non objection certificate to fill up the vacancies through other permissible channels as indicated above.

Similarly, Group 'D' posts in Government offices are first reported to the Special Cell of the Directorate of Employment and Training and in case the aforesaid Special cell certify that they have no surplus employees available with them, such vacancies can be filled through local employment exchange. Such Group 'D' vacancies are filled through other permissible sources only after obtaining non-availability certificate from the employment exchange.

(c) The information is not centrally available.

Rural Development Projects of Gujarat

1225. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects in regard to rural development submitted by the Government of Gujarat during last three years till March, 1992;

(b) the details of projects approved so far, out of them;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved ; and

(d) the details of difficulties, if any, being faced for according approval there on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEPARTMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) During the last three years, the Government of Gujarat had submitted three Drinking Water Projects to the Government of India.

(b) The details of the 3 projects approved by Government of India during 1989-90 are as given below:-

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Cost approved by government of India (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Additional eight regional W.S.S.	336.79
2 Tharad Regional W.S.S. (Phase-II)	252.24
3. Additional Santalpur	153.51

No project was submitted by State of Gujarat to the Government of India during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

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

Revival of Sick Units by Workers

1226. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state policy of the Union Government regarding revival plans of sick industrial units by their workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): According to the Sick Industrial companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985, revival of sick industrial units coming under the purview of BIFR includes measures like leasing out of the

industrial undertaking of the sick industrial company to any person including a co-operative society of the employees of such undertaking and transfer or issue of the shares in the sick industrial company to any person including the executives and the employees of the sick industrial company. Industrial Development Bank of India also has a scheme named-Equity Fund Scheme for Workers Industrial Cooperatives to help revival of potentially viable sick industrial companies through take-over of such units by workers industrial cooperatives.

[Translation]

Sickness of Small Scale Industries

1227. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of sickness in the

small scale industries of the country, State-wise,

(b) the reasons for their sickness; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome their sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness in the Small Scale sector. Some of the identified major causes of sickness in the small scale sector are paucity of adequate raw materials and working capital, delayed realisation of receivable particularly from large units, marketing problems, management deficiencies, technological obsolescence, frequent power cuts/trippings, labour problems, etc.

(c) Steps taken by Government to overcome their sickness include:

(i) Issuance of detailed guidelines by RBI to all scheduled commercial banks in regard to rehabilitation of sick units in small scale sector with specific reference to definition of sick SSI units, viability norms,

incipient sickness as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation package in the case of potentially viable sick units.

(ii) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(iii) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lacs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(iv) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per units is upto Rs. 50,000/- The amount sanctioned under this Scheme from 1983-84 to 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 243.59 lakhs.

A committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital and term loan requirements of small scale industries and for the rehabilitation of sick small scale industries and to examine any other issues relating to small scale industries has been appointed vide RBI memorandum dt. 9.12.1991.

STATEMENT

(a) The percentage of sickness in the Small Scale Industries of the country, State-wise is given below:-

Sl.No.	State/UT	% of sickness (Position as on 30.9.1990)
1.	Assam	1.97
2.	Meghalaya	0.03

Sl.No.	State/UT	% of sickness (Position as on 30.9.1990)
3.	Mizoram	
4.	Bihar	2.37
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01
6.	West Bengal	15.92
7.	Nagaland	0.02
8.	Manipur	0.68
9.	Orissa	2.89
10.	Sikkim	0.03
11.	Tripura	0.25
12.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01
13.	Uttar Pradesh	13.62
14.	Delhi	1.99
15.	Punjab	2.26
16.	Haryana	1.56
17.	Chandigarh	0.12
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.80
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53
20.	Rajasthan	5.11
21.	Gujarat	2.85
22.	Maharashtra	8.82
23..	Daman & Diu	0.003
24.	Goa	0.55
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.003

Sl.No.	State/UT	% of sickness (Position as on 30.9.1990)
26.	Madhya Pradesh	7.54
27.	Andhra Pradesh	7.54
28.	Karnataka	4.87
29.	Lakshdweep	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	4.65
31.	Kerala	7.15
32.	Pondicherry	0.09
Total:-		100.00

Note:- The total number of sick small scale units as at the end of September, 1990 (Latest period for which data are available) was 2,25,324.

[English]

Amendment of Labour Laws

1228. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to amend the labour laws in view frequent labour strikes and prevailing labour unrest in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) On, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Essential commodities Act

1229.. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAY SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act is to expire on August 22, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to scrap the Act on or after August 22, 1992;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to extend the provisions of the Act beyond its expiry date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The validity of the Essential Commodities (Special provisions) Act, 1981 will expire on 31st August, 1992.

(b) to (d). The matter is presently under consideration of the Government.

Foreign Brand Names in Toothpaste

Indian from Kuwait before the Gulf war;

12230. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign brand names being used for varieties of toothpaste in the Indian market at present;

(b) whether most of these toothpaste are produced by small scale industries;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban the use of foreign brand names, in respect of toothpaste; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No small scale unit in the country is known to be manufacturing toothpaste with foreign brand name. Certain units in the organised sector are marketing their products under brand names which are used outside India also. Data relating to foreign brand names being used for varieties of toothpaste in the Indian market is not maintained.

(c) and (d). Government have decided not to place any restriction on the use of brand names trade marks, whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any statute, rules or regulations in this country.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Aid for Evacuation of Indians from Gulf

1231. SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received any foreign aid for bringing back

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government had taken any steps for getting aid from the international organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): Yes Madam.

(b) International Organisation for Migration, Geneva operated 74 flights to evacuate approximately 20,000 Indian national from Amman.

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

[*English*]

NRI based Industries in Kerala

1232. SHRITHAYILJOHANNALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any response from NRI's for setting up of industries in Kerala as a result of liberalisation of industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Since the announcement of the new liberalised Industrial policy in July, 1991, till date, the Special Approvals committee (Non-Resident Indians) has received two proposals from Non-Resident Indians for location of industries in Kerala viz., (i) from M/s. Hendez Electronics Limited for import of Capital Goods for a cif value of Rs. 8.36 lacs from Korea for their unit at pallakkas in the State

of Kerala for manufacture of Cordless telephones and (ii) from Shri Mathai G. Thottil, Non-Resident Indian from West Germany for import of second hand printing machines for a cif value of Rs. 11.32 lacs from Germany for undertaking job work of offset printing at a unit to be set up at District Kottayam in the State of Kerala.

Approval has already been accorded to the proposal of M/s. Hendez Electronics Limited on 25th September, 1991, As regards the second proposal, since it involved import of second hand printing machinery, which is less than 7 years old, the applicant has been advised that no import licence is required for import of the said machinery which is less than 7 years old, as per the Import and Export Policy of 1992-97.

Strengthening of Public Distribution System

1233. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether new initiatives have been taken by the Government to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) whether 1700 blocks have been identified for that purpose;

(c) if so, the state-wise details of these blocks;

(d) the measures adopted in these blocks or States to strengthen PDS; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. With a view to making the reach of PDS in remote and

disadvantaged areas more effective, about 1700 Blocks covered by area-specific programmes, viz. Drought prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) and Designated Hill Areas (DHA) have been identified in consultation with the State Governments/U.T. Administration. The measures taken include opening of additional Fair Price Shops, issue of ration cards to people not covered so far, initiation of steps to deliver PDS items at the doorsteps of the Fair Price Shops, creation/hiring of shortage capacity in identified areas and elimination of bogus cards in the States/U.Ts. Besides, the State Governments have been requested to set up Vigilance Committees at Village/Fair price shop level and other level to monitor the proper distribution of PDS, items, and also make arrangements to distribute commodities of daily use according to the local preferences. Additional monthly allocations of foodgrains have been made for these identified Blocks.

The foodgrains for these areas are supplied specially subsidised rates (Rs.50 per quintal less than normal PDS rates) to States/U.Ts.

[*Translation*]

Export of Space Technology

**1234. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up an organisation for exporting indigenous space technology and concerned services;

(b) if so, the composition and the terms

of reference of the said organisation;

(c) the time by which the said organisation is likely to be set up; and

(d) the names of the countries to which the technology is proposed to be exported?

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

(b) The proposed Company will be a small unit which will be responsible for the marketing of the ISRO technologies and products both within India and abroad.

(c) In about three months (October 1992).

(d) A number of enquires for different ISRO Technologies, Space Products and Services are being received from various countries such as Brazil and Indonesia and in Europe etc., and are being pursued. Export of some products has been done to Brazil and Indonesia recently.

[*English*]

Degradation of Environment by SECL

1235. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the degradation of environment by South Eastern Coalfield in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Coal Authority in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal mining activities, particularly the open cast, certainly have an adverse effect on environment due to degradation of land, air and water pollution, etc. Due to lack of locational options damage to forest areas and shifting of people living within the mining block are also inevitable. There is a high degree of concern and awareness for environmental protection in the coal sector. In case of talcher and IB-Valley Coalfields in Orissa Advance Environmental Management Plans have been prepared to serve as guidelines for progressive implementation of environmental protection measures in these Coalfields. These reports deal with land reclamation as well as control of air and water pollution in the coal mines. Besides, Environment Management Plans (EMPs) for individual coal projects are also prepared as part of the project feasibility reports and adequate financial provision is made for enforcement of environmental protection measures in the individual coal projects.

[*Translation*]

Purchase and Sale of Goods by Kendriya Bhandar

1236. UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total expenditure on purchase of goods and the total sales by Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi during the year 1990-91 and 1991-1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): The total expenditure on purchase of goods and the total sales by Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi/ New Delhi during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as given below. As the accounts for the year 1991-92 are yet to be finalised, the figures given for the year 1991-92 are provisional:

	1990-91	1991-92
		<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
(i) Purchase -	3906.52	4712.52
(ii) Sales	4125.77	4879.80

New Schemes for Khadi and Cottage Industry in Gujarat

1237. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount allocated to Gujarat for the implementation of various schemes for Khadi and Cottage industry in rural areas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Khadi and Village Industries programmes are meant for rural areas only. The amount disbursed to Gujarat State for implementation of these programmes under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission including new schemes under the existing industries during last three years is as follows:-

Allocation to Gujarat

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-1989	1989-90	1990-91
1. Khadi Grant	544.15	553.32	676.18
2. Khadi Loan	541.12	123.31	168.96
3. Village Industries Grant	8.08	32.38	10.96
4. Village Industries Loan	74.38	186.43	130.00

Plantation of Barren Lands

1238. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to plant trees on the barren lands of the country;

(b) if so, the area fixed for tree plantation during 1992; and

(c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government for the maintenance of such trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) Afforestation and tree planting are continuing activities at the State level, undertaken from year to year depending on the availability of funds through the State and Central Plans.

(b) The targets of afforestation/tree planting activities including the tree planting on degraded or barren lands, under the

Twenty-Point Programme for the year 1992-93 covering all the States and Union Territories are given below:-

<i>Seedlings distribution (for planting on private lands)</i>	<i>Area coverage (public lands, including forest lands)</i>
147.00 crores.	10.78 lakh hectares

(c) To ensure proper maintenance of saplings planted, protection measures are taken with emphasis on live fencing, cattle proof trenching, etc. To promote proper growth of the plants, weeding, hoeing and other tending operations are also carried out. In addition, the local people are motivated and got involved to ensure protection.

with members from public and private sector industry.

Cost Escalation of Projects

1240. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

[English]

Electronic Technology

1239. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been cost escalation of a large number of Central Projects in the country; and

(a) whether India is trailing behind in electronic technology as reported in the Hindustan Times dated June 17, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details of such projects with the cost escalation and the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to boost the electronic technology by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Major technology gap has been identified in the area of Surface Mount components. The Government of India have set up an Advisory Committee for promotion of Surface Mount Technology in the country

(b) As per the monitoring system of the Deptt. of Programme Implementation, as on 31st March, 1992, 172 central projects, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, were effected by cost escalation with respect to their latest sanctioned costs. The overall cost escalation of such projects was 44.6%. The names, cost escalation and likely dates of completion of individual projects, are given in the Project Implementation Status Report for the quarter January-March, 1992, brought out by the Deptt. of Programme Implementation and

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Special Hill Assistance to U.P.

1241. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has approached to the Union Government to enhance the special hill assistance for Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had requested for Special Central Assistance under Hill Area Development programmes for Uttaranchal Sub-Plan for 1992-93 to be increased to Rs. 250 crores from Rs. 182.01 crores due to the higher magnitude of the problems of this area and the financial crunch being faced by it.

(c) The request of the State Government for higher allocation of Special Central Assistance under Hill Area Development programmes for 1992-93 could not be acceded to considering the quantum of resources at the disposal of the Central Government.

Filling Up of Posts of Joint Secretary

1242. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant at Joint Secretary level as on 1.1.92;

(b) the number of above posts already filled in this year; and

(c) the number of women officers appointed to the above posts in 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Eight posts at the level of Joint Secretary were lying Vacant as on 1.1.1992.

(b) 39 posts of Joint Secretary level including 4 of above eight posts have been filled up during the period from 1.1.1992 to 30.6.1992.

(c) Four women officers have been appointed to Joint Secretary level posts during the period from 1.1.1992 to 30.6.1992.

**Approval for Technology
Collaboration**

1243. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revise the list of industries eligible for automatic approval for technology collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details of the items included in the earlier list and the changes proposed to be made in this list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Under the new Industrial policy announced on July 24, 1991, 34 groups of industries are eligible for automatic approval of foreign

technology agreements and for foreign equity participation upto 51%. Subsequently, computer software was added to this list of industries. A detailed description of the various items covered by this list was issued under the Indian trade Classification (Harmonised System). A rationalisation of these items has now been done and a revised list has been issued by Department of Industrial Development through Press Note No. 10 (1992). There has been no change in the groups of industries eligible for automatic approval of foreign technical collaboration or foreign equity participation. Press notes issued by this Department are sent to Parliament Library.

Grants to Gujarat for opening of Fair Price Shops

1244. SHRIDILEEP BHAI SANGHANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Gujarat by way of soft loan and other grants to open fair price shops for distribution of Essential commodities through co-operative societies during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent for the above purpose and the number of fair price shops opened in the rural urban areas district-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to lay more stress on distribution of Essential Commodities through co-operative sector at all levels particularly in the backward districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No financial assistance is provided by Government for opening of Fair Price Shops for distribution of essential commodities through cooperative societies.

(c) Implementation of the Public Distribution System being the responsibility of the State Government/U.T. Administrations, decisions regarding criteria of allotment of Fair Price Shops etc. are taken by the State Govt./U.T. Administrations. The Central Govt. has advised States/U.Ts. to give preference to cooperatives in the matter of opening Fair Price Shops.

Demands of Nuclear power Board Employees

1245. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten thousand employees of erstwhile Nuclear Power Board (NPB) were sent on delegation to the newly constituted Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) w.e.f. October 17, 1987 without deputation allowance;

(b) whether the employees of National Power Corporation were on one day token strike on February 19, 1991 to press their demands to finalise the terms and conditions of their services; and

(c) if so, the details of the terms and conditions finalised for the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Consequent on the conversion of the erstwhile Nuclear Power Board (NPB) and its units as a PSU the employees of erstwhile were placed on deputation to the newly created Nuclear Power Corporation en masse without deputation allowance w.e.f. 17.9.1987.

(b) The workmen belonging to the Head office at Bombay and at some of the units at MAPS, TAPS and Kaiga Project went on one day token strike on 19.12.91 and the employees at units at NAPP, RAPS, RAPP 3 to 8, TAPP 3 & 4 and KAPP did not participate in the strike on 19.12.1991.

(c) Service conditions of NPC employees (except for three items) as approved by the Government were communicated to the Secretary, staff side of Joint Consultative Committee. The staff side of JCC had since raised 6 more demands and pressed for their acceptance in addition to the service conditions already approved by the Govt. These demands were considered by the Board of Directors of NPCIL and the Board approved a package and the decision of the Board was communicated to the staff side, which was not acceptable to them. After reconsideration of the demands, the Board has improved the package already offered and the decision on one of the items is still under the consideration of the Govt. After the receipt of the decision of the Govt. on the remaining item, it is proposed to offer shortly a final package of service conditions approved both by the Govt. and the Board of Directors to enable the deputationists to exercise their option for absorption in NPC.

Promotion of Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1246. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated or propose to formulate any policy for promotion of small scale industries in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government have set up or propose to set up tool-rooms in the backward areas of Punjab for Promotion of

industries in those areas;

(d) if so, the names of places where tool rooms have been set up during 1991-92 and are likely to be set up in Punjab with foreign assistance during 1992-93; and

(e) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6.8.1991 covers the whole country including Punjab.

(b) The policy measures announced broadly cover the following areas:-

- (i) Tiny Sector - increase in investment limit and formulation of special package.
- (ii) Financial support.
- (iii) Infrastructural facilities
- (iv) Marketing and exports
- (v) Modernisation, technology and quality upgradation
- (vi) Promotion of entrepreneurship.
- (vii) Simplification of procedures.

(c) Government of India have already set up one Tool-room cum Training Centre at Ludhiana in 1980 and one Central Institute of Hand Tools at Jullundhur in 1985.

(d) No Tool room was set up during 1991-92 and there is no proposal to set up any Tool room during 1992-93.

(e) Does not arise.

Research Grants to Scientific Institutions

1247. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the RIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scientific institutions which were provided with research grants during the year 1991-92;

(b) the purpose and amount of the grant and the period of research envisaged;

(c) the amount actually disbursed during the year; and

(d) the main thrust of scientific research promoted by the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A few selected institutes which were provided funds for research are Indian Institute of Science, all Indian Institutes of Technology, Hyderabad University (Hyderabad), Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (Calcutta), University of Delhi (Delhi), Devi Ahilya Viswavidyalaya (Indore), Jadavpur University (Calcutta), University of Pune (Pune), University of Madras (Madras), Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of Medical Sciences (Lucknow), Banars Hindu University (Varanasi), University of Bombay (Bombay), Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh), Osmania University (Hyderabad).

(b) Funds have been provided to conduct research in challenging areas of Life, Chemical Physical, Earth, Atmospheric and Engineering Sciences.

Average cost of a research project is Rs. 7.23 lakhs and is sanctioned for a period of three years.

(c) During the year Rs. 1556 lakhs were disbursed for the new research programmes initiated.

(d) The main thrust of the department is to promote research in frontline areas in science and engineering by providing sophisticated instruments, training to young scientists and engineers etc. and setting up of Core Groups and National facilities where required.

Marketing of Liquor in Packets

1248. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre mixed liquor in convenient packs is likely to be marketed soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No proposal for pre-mixed liquor packs has been received.

[Translation]

Enactment of New Industrial Laws

1249. SHRI VILLAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact new industrial laws to protect the interest of labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Labour Ministries and Trade Organisations have been

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consulted in this regard; and

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(d) the time by which these laws are likely to be enacted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (d). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference held in April, 1990, a bipartite committee comprising representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations and Employers Organisations was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam in May, 1990. The terms of reference of the Committee were "to formulate specific proposals" for the New Industrial Relations Bill. The committee submitted its report in October, 1990. The Report of the Committee which is not entirely unanimous, was considered in the 40th Labour Ministers' Conference held in February, 1992. There was a consensus in the Conference that the recommendations of the Committee which were unanimous may be accepted and a Committee of five State Labour Ministers may be constituted to examine the areas of disagreement with a view to arriving at a consensus. Consequently a Committee consisting of the Labour Ministries of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil

Nadu under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Coal and Labour has been constituted. The Committee met on 25th April and 1st June 1992 and discussed the contentious issues in the Ramanujam committee Report. The Committee has yet to finalise its recommendations for consideration by the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held in August 1992.

Production of Coal

1250. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coal in tonnes, made by Coal India Limited during each of the last three years;

(b) the target fixed by the Coal India Limited in this regard for the said period and the extent to which this target has been achieved; and

(c) the places in the country from where the Coal India Limited plans to produce coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). The information is given below:-

(million tonnes)

Year	Coal Production in CIL		
	Target	Actual	Achievement
1989-90	183.50	178.62	97.3%
1990-91	194.00	189.64	97.8%
1991-92	203.00	204.15	100.6%

(c) Coal India Limited will continue to produce coal in the states of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Paris Convention

1251. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation during his visit to New Delhi on January 22, 1992 discussed the issue of India joining the Paris Convention;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India propose to join the Paris Convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, Dr. Arpad Boggsch visited India in the last week of January, 1992. During his visit, he called on representatives of the Government and industry. The subject of Paris Convention on protection of industrial property figured in his discussions with Government representatives. The Paris Convention of 1883 is a multinational treaty on protection of industrial property rights of inventors. India is

not a member of the Convention. A final decision on joining the Paris Convention has not yet been taken by the Government.

[Translation]

Training Centres for Poverty Alleviation Programme

1252. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Training Centres set up for rural poor at village/block level workers during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the details of the amount spent on these centre, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the target fixed and achievements made under the poverty eradication programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Information as in the enclosed statements - I to III.

(b) Information as in the enclosed statements IV and V

STATEMENT-I

*Expenditure under the Scheme for Strengthening of training infrastructure to training institutions under TRYSEM Scheme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and allocation for 1987-88, 1988-89 & 1989-90.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1985-86	1986-87	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.09	30.05	77.60	38.80	38.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	5.28	6.86	3.43	5.24
3.	Assam	-	10.12	24.36	12.18	12.18
4.	Bihar	-	65.33	150.12	75.06	-
5.	Goa	-	2.80	1.71	1.71	2.51
6.	Gujarat	4.25	14.28	37.90	18.95	29.04
7.	Haryana	2.52	6.50	12.02	6.01	7.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4.32	6.88	3.44	-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			5.08	10.82	5.41					
10.	Karnataka		3.38	43.30	46.30	23.15					23.15
11.	Kerala			10.64	29.20	14.60					14.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh		2.35	56.24	104.46	52.23					24.695
13.	Maharashtra		14.97	35.51	78.98	39.49					39.49
14.	Manipur				1.12	2.30					1.15
15.	Meghalaya				3.44	1.72					1.72
16.	Mizoram				2.86	1.43					2.86
17.	Nagaland				3.00	1.50					1.50
18.	Orissa			21.44	57.92	28.96					28.96

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
19.	Punjab	0.35	5.72	13.02	6.51	6.51	6.51
20.	Rajasthan	7.68	18.66	51.38	25.69	25.69	50.145
21.	Sikkim	-	0.64	0.58	0.29	0.29	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.05	34.51	75.58	37.79	37.79	33.56
23.	Tripura	-	1.04	27.74	1.37	1.37	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.10	76.47	207.96	103.98	103.98	103.98
25.	West Bengal	0.68	33.15	84.34	42.17	42.17	30.16
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
27.	Chandigarh	0.59	0.88	0.14	0.14	0.14	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	0.36	0.14	0.14	0.14	-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86			1986-87		1987-88	
		3	4	5	6	7	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
29.	Delhi	.	1.44	0.71	0.71	.	.	.
30.	Daman & Diu	.	**	**	.	.	.	.
31.	Lakshadweep	.	0.44	0.71	0.71	.	0.71	0.71
32.	Pondichry	.	1.48	0.57	0.57	.	0.57	0.34
	All India	62.01	493.20	1095.31	550.00		457.89	

* - Expenditure means funds released to the State/UTs.

** - Included in Goa (At S. No. 5)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1988-89			1989-90		
		Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.00	47.00	47.00	117.28	58.64	46.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.24	4.12	4.42	9.88	4.94	4.94
3.	Assam	28.14	14.07	12.38	32.02	16.01	16.04
4.	Bihar	183.28	91.64	91.64	234.98	117.49	90.52
5.	Goa	3.40	1.70	1.70	4.08	2.04	2.04
6.	Gujarat	44.60	22.30	126.11	48.30	24.15	24.15
7.	Haryana	12.60	6.30	4.037	11.56	5.78	9.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.14	3.07	8.00	4.14	2.07	2.07
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.00	5.50	-	5.78	2.89	-
10.	Karnataka	57.24	28.62	26.77	73.10	36.70	34.36

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1988-89			1989-90		
		Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Kerala	33.96	16.98	16.98	39.88	19.94	19.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	126.82	63.41	63.41	155.52	77.76	32.06
13.	Maharashtra	97.66	48.83	29.52	125.62	62.81	59.23
14.	Manipur	2.58	1.29	.	0.92	0.46	.
15.	Meghalaya	3.88	1.94	.	2.78	1.39	.
16.	Mizoram	3.44	1.72	1.72	4.12	2.06	2.06
17.	Nagaland	3.60	1.80	1.80	4.32	2.16	2.16
18.	Orissa	68.90	34.45	34.45	76.82	38.41	29.43
19.	Punjab	13.26	6.63	6.63	9.98	4.89	4.89
20.	Rajasthan	61.76	30.88	30.22	74.90	37.45	33.548

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1988-89			1989-90		
		Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21.	Sikkim	0.70	0.35	-	0.84	0.42	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	89.50	44.79	44.79	105.30	52.65	29.08
23.	Tripura	2.90	1.45	-	3.28	1.64	1.64
24.	Uttar Pradesh	252.26	126.13	126.13	313.88	156.94	156.94
25.	West Bengal	102.18	51.09	10.66	131.18	65.59	52.08
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.85	0.85	-	1.02	10.2	-
27.	Chandigarh	0.18	0.18	-	0.21	0.21	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.18	-	0.21	0.21	-
29.	Delhi	0.85	0.85	-	1.02	1.02	-
30.	Daman & Diu	0.35	0.35	-	0.42	0.42	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1988-89			1989-90		
		Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release	Total Allocation	Central share of allocation	Central share Release
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31.	Lakshadweep	0.85	0.85	-	1.02	1.02	-
32.	Pondicherry	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.82	0.82	0.82
	All India	1316.06	660.00	688.747	1595.48	800.00	653.94

I. Central Silk Board, Bangalore for setting 79.54 up 13 Sericulture Training Schools in various States.

Grand Total: 768.287

STATEMENT-II

Progress under Trysem Scheme during Seventh Plan Period

Period	Number of Youth					Total Employed (col. 4+5)
	To be Trained (Target)	Trained	Trained & Self- employed	Trained & Wage- employed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
SEVENTH PLAN						
1985-86	Not fixed	177510	82028 46%	17355 10%	99383 56%	
1986-87	Not fixed	184598	88538 (48%)	17874 (9%)	106412 (57%)	
1987-88	Not fixed	196145	99868 (51%)	26042 (13%)	125910 (64%)	
1988-89	Not fixed	227050	97775 (43%)	34970 (15%)	132745 (58%)	
1989-90	Not fixed	212657	95827 (45%)	34855 (16%)	130682 (61%)	
Total		997960	464036 (46%)	131096 (13%)	595132 59%	

STATEMENT-III

Year-wise and States-wise position of central funds released under the scheme for establishment/strengthening of Extension Training Centres during VII Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of existing & new centres assisted during VII Plan		Central funds released towards non recurring & recurring exp. during the years						Total (Rs. in lakhs)
		Existing	New	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	.	2.00	22.00	.	.	16.00	40.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	.	.	5.00	2.00	.	.	7.00	
3.	Assam	3	.	.	.	.	.	30.00	30.00
4.	Gujarat	.	3	.	.	18.00	.	.	18.00	
5.	Haryana	1	.	.	.	6.75	.	.	6.75	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	.	.	.	.	9.00	.	9.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	.	-2	.	.	.	.	24.34	24.34

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of existing & new centres assisted during VII Plan		Central funds released towards non recurring & recurring exp. during the years						Total (Rs. in lakhs)
		Existing		85-86						
		3	4	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
8	Karnataka	5	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	36.00	42.00
9	Kerala	3	-	2.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	18.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	1.00	5.00	-	35.00	-	-	41.00
11	Maharashtra	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	24.28	24.28
12	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	-	16.60	-	-	16.60
13	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
14	Orissa	-	1	-	-	-	16.60	-	-	16.60
15	Punjab	2	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	8.00	20.00
16	Rajasthan	1	2	2.00	-	3.00	-	-	38.20	43.20
17	Tamil Nadu	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.36	49.36

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of existing & new centres assisted during VII Plan		Central funds released towards non recurring & recurring exp. during the years						Total (Rs. in lakhs)
		Existing	New	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21	-	-	35.00	56.49	67.92	6.90	166.31	
19.	West Bengal	4	-	3.00	-	-	37.00	-	40.00	
	Total	64	11	10.00	89.00	98.24	182.12	238.08	617.44	
	Grand Total				+2.00*				+2.00*	619.44

*Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided for central cell

STATEMENT-IV

The year-wise physical and financial progress during the Seventh Five Year plan (1985-1990) under RDP Programme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5
		Families assisted (millions)	Subsidy	Credit disbursed (Rs. in Crores)	Total
1985-86		30.60	441.10	730.15	1171.25
1986-87		37.47	613.38	1014.88	1628.26
1987-88		42.47	727.44	1175.35	1902.79
1988-89		37.72	768.47	1231.62	2000.09
1989-90		33.51	765.43	1220.53	1985.86
Total		181.77	3315.82	5372.53	8688.35

STATEMENT-V

The achievements under DWCRA are as follows

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target (groups)	Achievement (groups)	No. of women	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
SEVENTH PLAN				
1985-86	5,000	6,008	1,01,056	630.70
1986-87	7,500	5,545	96,132	786.33
1987-88	7,500	4,959	83,589	607.29
1988-89	7,500	5,968	98,636	738.21
1989-90	7,500	5,551	90,294	901.00

Eighth Plan Targets

1253. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made by the Planning Commission to various States/Union Territories for achieving the Eighth Plan targets;

(b) the criteria adopted to ensure that the State Government have actually utilised the funds allocated to them for the Eighth Plan under various heads;

(c) whether the State governments have also been asked to submit their progress reports annually; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Guidelines were sent to States and Union Territories regarding the thrusts, priorities and relevant strategies with reference to the formulation of 8th Five Year Plan.

(b) Utilisation of funds allocated to States is sought to be ensured through the mechanism of central assistance, the releases of which are related to progress of expenditure in conformity with approved outlays.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

1254. SHRI PROBHN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sent any scheme to eradicate poverty with World Bank aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of assistance sought and the response of World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No such scheme has been received.

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

Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

1256. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken adequate steps to see that the shares of public sector enterprises likely to be disinvested are given to the workers, common people and small investors mostly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As already said in the

Budget Speech for 1991-92, Govt. proposed to disinvest a part of its share holding in selected public sector undertakings in favour of the public sector financial institutions, mutual funds, workers and the general public. In pursuance to this Government have already sold 8% shares in 30 public sector undertakings to public sector financial institutions, mutual funds and the merchant banks who would gradually off-load the shares in favour of the common people and small inventors. In regard to sale of shares to the workers, the details are still being worked out.

Prices of Essential Commodities

1257. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of essential commodities including sugar, vegetables, different types of pulses, onions, edible oils turmeric, red chillies and cummin seeds in the open market as on April 30, 1992;

(b) whether there is a substantial increase in the prices of all such commodities;

(c) if so, the measures taken to control and bring down the prices thereof; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The retail prices of essential commodities including sugar, Vegetables, different types of pulses onions, edible oils, turmeric red chillies and cummin seeds on open market as in 30.4.1992 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Some variation in the prices of these commodities has been noticed in recent period due to gap in the demand and supply of pulses, edible oils and nearly inelastic supply of onions, turmeric, red chillies and cummin seeds during the summer season.

(c) and (d). To meet the shortfall in the supplies of edible oils, it is proposed to import palmolien oil. For other commodities efforts are being made to increase there production within the country through providing incentives for higher production as well as rational distribution. It is expected that with the measures taken by the Government, the supply of these commodities will improve.

STATEMENT

Retail Prices of selected essential commodities at selected centres as on 30.4.1992

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodity	Delhi	Bombay	Lucknow	Calcutta	Madras
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	7.00	7.40	5.00	6.00	6.20
Wheat	4.50	7.20	3.50	-	6.80
Gram (dal)	10.00	11.00	9.25	9.50	9.80
Tur (dal)	15.00	17.00	12.50	16.00	9.20
Sugar	9.50	9.80	9.00	9.60	9.20
Vanaspati	40.00	44.00	41.00	40.00	43.00
Groundnut Oil	44.00	38.00	50.00	45.00	34.00
Musard Oil	30.00	36.00	28.00	30.00	44.00
Potatoes	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.30	3.75

Commodity	Delhi	Bombay	Lucknow	Calcutta	Madras
1	2	3	4	5	6
Onions	3.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50
Cumin seeds	80.00	100.00	85.00	80.00	90.00
Red chillies (100 grams)	8.00	5.50	8.70	8.00	4.50
Turmeric (100 grams)	4.00	4.00	5.90	7.00	3.50
Tea	55.00	55.00	52.00	40.00	84.00
Salt (packed)	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00

Source: Dte. of Eco. & Statistics Ministry of Agriculture.

1258. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of anticipated fall in the domestic sale and exports of Maruti cars during 1992-93 as compared to 1991-92;

(b) the anticipated fall in the foreign exchange earnings as a result of fall in the export of Maruti cars;

(c) the reasons for decline in the domestic sale as also in the exports of Maruti cars;

(d) the target set for the exports of Maruti cars 1992-93; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to minimize the fall in its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). Domestic sales of Maruti vehicles in 1992-93 are not expected to decline as compared to 1991-92. As far as exports are concerned, the emission regulations in EC countries are changing from 1-1-1993 and the existing Maruti-800 car would not be eligible for sale in these countries. In addition, exports to Yugoslavia have declined due to political reasons. Maruti Udyog Ltd. is trying to modify the engine and exhaust system of this car to meet the transitional regulations applicable from 1-11-1993 till end of 1994. The exports during 1992-93 would thus largely depend on whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. is successful in modifying the car to pass the emission tests. The results of these tests would be known by September, 1992. If tests are successful,

Maruti Udyog Ltd. exports would be near the level of 1991-92.

Small Scale Industries Board

1259. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Small Scale Industries Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose of setting up such a Board and its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Small Scale Industries Board is a non-statutory advisory body which advise the Government on various policy matters relating to the development of Small Scale Industries Industry Minister, Ministry of State (Industry) and Additional Secretary and Development Commissioner (SSI) are the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Member Secretary respectively on the Board. Central Ministers, State Industry Ministers, certain Secretaries to Govt. of India, four Member of Parliament and representatives from financial institutions, State level industries associations and some prominent individuals are also nominated on the Board. The tenure of the Board is for 3 years. No specific terms of reference is normally assigned to this Board as it is purely an Advisory Body. The composition of the Board is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Category	No. of in proposed SSI Board
1	2	3
1.	Industry Minister (Chairman)	1
2.	Minister of States for Industry (Vice-Chairman)	1
3.	Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (Member-Secretary)	1
4.	Central Ministers	11
5.	Central Secretaries	7
6.	Chairman - Financial Institutions	6
7.	Chairman - Other organisations	6
8.	Minister In-charge of SSI-State?UT	32
9.	Member of Parliament	4
10.	National level Industry Associations	10
11.	States level Industries Association	25
12.	Individual Members	26
	Total:	130

**Inter-Departmental High powered
committee**

1260. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-departmental High-powered committee constituted on the recommendations of Ishwari Prasad committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Prices of Cement

1261. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cement have constantly registered increase after its decontrol;

(b) if so, the prices of cement per bag in the open market before full decontrol and the prices of cement in the market as on June 30, 1992;

(c) the steps, if any, the Government have taken or propose to take against profiteering by the cement industry;

(d) whether the quality of cement has also deteriorated; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to ensure good quality of cement in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT)
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). There have been increases in cement prices after decontrol on account of increase in cost of inputs, power tariff, excise duty, transportation and handling costs etc. The average cement price in March 1989 (before full decontrol) was about Rs. 66 per bag of 50 Kg and average prices at the end of June, 1992 is about Rs. 110-Rs. 115 per bag.

Government has been providing infrastructural support to the industry so as to increase cement production and thereby its availability in the market. Such availability of cement would minimise the possibilities of profiteering by the Cement Industry. The Monopolies and restrictive trade practices commission has been initiating action wherever cases of unfair trade practices are brought to its notice.

(d) and (e). No complaint has been received regarding deterioration in the quality of cement. Under cement equality Control Amendment Order, 1993, manufacture, storage, sale or distribution of cement which does not conform to the prescribed standards and which does not bear BIS certification mark, is banned.

**40-Point Roster in Fertilizer
Corporation**

1262. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the category/cadre-wise 40-Point Roster is being maintained properly by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., and

(b) if so, the category/cadre-wise details of the reserved posts filled up by SC/ST

419 *Written Answers*

JULY 15, 1992

Written Answers 420

employees as per 40-point Roster during the last three years?

FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

(b) Requisite information is given the enclosed statements I and II

STATEMENT-I

Details of Posts Filled by Direct Recruitment during the last three years in Respect of which 40 point Rosters Are Maintained in the Corporation

Category of Post	Total No. of posts filled	1989		1990		1991				
		No. of Posts filled by		No. of postes filled by		Total No. of posts filled				
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Group A	0+	-	-	1x	-	-	-	8@	5	1
Group B	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

+ Includes one post each filled in the category Medical Officer (Gynaecology), Accounts Officer Gr. II and 4 in the category of Asstt. Surgeon Gr. I. Besides this, three post were filled in the category of Asstt. Engr. by regularising Jr. Executive Trainees after successful completion of training.

x Post filled in the category of Asstt. Surgeon Gr. I. Besides this 12 posts were filled in the category of Asstt. Engrs. by regularising Jr. Executive Trainees after completion of training out of which 1 post was filled by SC candidate.

@ Posts filled in the category of Asstt. Surgeon Gr. I. Besides, this 15 posts were filled in the category of Asstt. Engr. by regularising Jr. Executive Trainees after successful completion of training. Out of these 15 posts, 5 posts were filled by SC candidates and 1 by ST Candidate.

STATEMEN-II

Details of Posts Filled by Promotion during last three years in Respect of which 40 point rosters are being Maintained in the Corporation

Category of Post	1989			1990			1991		
	Total No. of posts filled	No. of Posts filled by		Total No of posts filled	No. of postes filled by		Total No. of posts filled	No. of posts filled by	
		SCs	STs		SCs	STs		SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Group A	178 *	15	1	187 *	12	1	191 *	8	-
Group B	109	22	10	151	27	4	254	34	16
Group C	267	53	39	541	90	53	470	83	41
Group D	10	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Total	564	93	50	887	129	58	915	125	57

* These figures also include promotions made in the scale of Rs. 3100-5100 and above (i. e. posts within Group A filled on the basis of merit) in respect of which reservation order are not applicable.

Policy for Small Scale Sector

1263. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some proposals for bringing about changes in its policy for small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Plan Outlay for Bihar

1264. SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN:
SHRI LALIT ORAON::

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

(a) the amount proposed as plan outlay for the year 1992-93 by the Government of Bihar;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government in this regard?

(c) whether a demand has been made to increase the said amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b) For 1992-93 the Government of Bihar had proposed an outlay of Rs. 2,200 crores, against which an outlay of Rs. 2,202.73 crores has been approved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Labour Intensive Industries

1265. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are not encouraging the labour intensive industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made for development of such industries to provide employment to unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). It has always been the endeavor of the Government to encourage development of Small Scale, Village, Tiny and Cottage Industries in view of their unique capacity to generate large employment opportunities especially in rural and backward areas. Industrialisation is the specific responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, the Central Government Supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of measures like provision of cheap and easily available finance, transfer of technology, assisting in the provision of scarce and critical raw material

and creation of institutional infrastructure at the all India level. The employment policy of the KVIC is to create employment opportunities for all categories of rural artisans including educated as well as uneducated. After amendment of the KVIC Act, 1987 70 more new village industries in addition to earlier 26 village industries have been added to the KVIC's schedule with the prime objective of making improvement in the welfare of rural masses as well as providing gainful employment opportunities in the villages. In the context of Government's policy of according special treatment for the development of village/cottage industries in the 8th five year plan for employment generation in rural areas, khadi and village industries have acquired a vital role in the development of rural economy. The KVI programmes have reached 2.1 lakh villages providing employment to 48.57 lakh persons.

A centrally sponsored scheme is being operated by Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) since 1978. This scheme is called District Industries Centres programmes and its main objective is to develop and promote Small, Tiny and Cottage industries in the country utilizing local skills and resources. These industries are established in the rural areas and are mostly labour intensive units. DICS have been set up in almost all the districts of the country. At present, total number of approved DICS stands at 422.

[English]

Coal Corporation for N.E. States

1266. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDEIWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal for a separate coal corporation for North Eastern parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the proposed corporation will give any facilities to the industries/power projects in that area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B.NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No Sir.

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

Leather Finishing Centres in Andhra Pradesh

1267. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Commission on cooperation in Science and Technology has been set up after the meeting of the Indo-Sri Lankan Joint Commission in New Delhi on January 5, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the modalities of the Indo-Sri Lanka cooperation on science and technology have been worked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. At the first session of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission held in New Delhi on 5-7 January 1992, it was decided to set up a Sub-Commission on the Science and

Technology to give impetus to corporation in this sector between the two Governments and the scientific communities in the two countries.

(b) Modalities of cooperation are yet to be worked out.

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

Employment to Unemployed In New Coal Projects

1268. SHRIVASUDEB ACHARIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide employment to unemployed to the extent of 30% in case of new coal projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Leather Finishing Centres in Andhra Pradesh

1269. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over all the leather finishing centres in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Per Capita Plan Expenditure for Bihar

1270. SHRIRAM THAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita plan expenditure in 1992-93 for Bihar;

(b) whether it is at par with the average national expenditure; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the action being taken to bring it at par with National average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b). Per Capita Plan outlay in 1992-93 for Bihar is Rs. 255/- as against the All India average of Rs. 373/-

(c) Per Capita Outlay/Expenditure of a State depends on the availability of aggregate of resources consisting of State resources and Central Assistance/Central Support. The Central Government helps the State Government in raising per capita outlay/expenditure, through transfer of resources under various schemes/projects/programmes. In allocating normal Central Assistance for State Plan, weightage is given to the criteria of (i) population, (ii) per capita income, (iii) Special problems etc.

[*English*]

Rapid Development of Rural Areas

1271. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the rapid development of rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). There is no new or specific proposal for rapid development of rural areas in the country. However, the approach of integrated area development is to be adopted during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This is based on the premise that decentralised planning and implementation of these schemes will make a better impact on the problems of poverty.. The details of this approach would be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan Document.

Re Appointment of Retired Bureaucrats in Central Administrative Tribunal and Quick Disposal of service matters

1272. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grievances of the employees on service matters by Central Administrative Tribunal remains unfulfilled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the working thereof;

(c) whether any policy decision has been taken for re-employing the retired bureaucrats as Member of C.A.T.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Central Administrative Tribunal with

its Principal Bench at New Delhi and 16 other Benches located at the seats of various High Courts is functioning to give speedy justice to the employees on service matters. During the last three years, it has disposed of the following number of cases:-

1989	-	13986
1990	-	14077
1991	-	17578

Every effort is being made to speed up disposal of cases in the Tribunal. The pendency of the cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal is monitored by Government through periodical reports.

(c) and (d). As per the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, there is no bar on appointing retired bureaucrats as Members of Central Administrative Tribunal. However, a decision has been taken to discourage the appointments of retired officers.

Investment by Swedish Companies

1273. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Volvo, a Swedish car giant Elec olux, a Swedish House-hold electrical appliances giant have offered to make investment in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from other Swedish multinational companies for their investment in India in the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

such proposals have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In the current financial year upto 30th June, 1992, three proposals have been received for financial collaboration with Swedish companies. The names of these Swedish companies are-

- i) Mercury International.
- ii) Ericsson Cables AB,
- iii) Swedish Business development AB.

[*Translation*]

Regional Imbalances

1274. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to remove the regional imbalances in respect of the development of the country and if so, the criterion thereof;

(b) whether Rajasthan is a backward State in the field of education, irrigation, industry etc.; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Removal of regional imbalances is an essential objective of the planning process. However, the backwardness of a region is judged in terms of several criteria such as per capita income, literacy, health facilities,

availability of infrastructure etc. Rajasthan State and in particular parts of it, are relatively less developed.

The responsibility for development of a particular region rests primarily with the State Government concerned. In this the Central Government helps the States, including Rajasthan, through the mechanism of transfer of resources under modified formula, previously known as 'Gadgil Formula', Special Area Programmes and devolution of non-plan resources by the Finance Commission.

For the Eighth Plan of Rajasthan an outlay of Rs. 11,500 crores has been agreed upon, which represents a large step up over the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 3,000 crores. Different projects/schemes formulated by the state in the Eighth Plan aim for the optimal utilisation of natural and human resources with particular emphasis on developing education, irrigation, industry and other key infrastructural sectors.

Development of Small and Cottage Industries in States

1275. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and cottage industries are not developing as expected in various States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of the goods manufactured by small and cottage industries during the last three years and the number of people employed therein, State-wise; and

(d) the efforts made by the Union

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Government for development of small and cottage industries in each State and the amount given for their development during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND

AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J.
KURIEN): (a) and (b). The cumulative number
of permanently registered SSI units registered
with the State/U.T. Directorate of Industries
and falling under the purview of SIDO in the
country as on 31st December of 1989 and
1990 was as follows:-

1988	1989	1990 (No. in lakhs)
11.70	12.67	13.78

It is evident from the above data that the small scale industries are developing over the years.

(c) The estimated quantity of goods

manufactured in terms of value and the number of persons employed in the small scale industries in the country (State-wise details are not maintained) during 1989-90 and 1990-91 were as follows:

Year	Estimated Production at current prices (Rs. crores)	Employment (lakhs)
1989-90	132320	119.60
1990-91*	155340	124.30

* provisional

(d) The State/UT-wise central assistance under the DIC Programme released during the last three years, i.e., 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in Statement attached.

Central Releases Including Grants & Loans Under DIC Programme to States/UTs during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.24	113.45	95.47
2.	Assam	101.00	97.75	94.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.50	23.76	35.00
4.	Bihar	191.95	186.25	199.50
5.	Gujarat	77.00	82.00	83.50
6.	Goa	8.00	4.00	4.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85.22	68.00	73.00
8.	Haryana	59.00	62.00	85.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	68.29	76.50	78.00
10.	Kerala	88.00	82.09	79.50
11.	Karnataka	106.56	111.00	111.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	180.00	201.22	180.00
13.	Maharashtra	133.07	150.00	135.50
14.	Manipur	44.11	48.00	42.10
15.	Mizoram	21.00	14.25	14.50
16.	Meghalaya	10.00	11.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	29.00	28.00	28.00
18.	Orissa	58.00	55.50	67.00
19.	Punjab	46.00	59.00	71.00
20.	Rajasthan	106.00	108.00	108.00
21.	Sikkim	9.00	10.00	11.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	110.00	107.61	101.50
23.	Tripura	9.72	12.90	13.68

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	276.35	290.60	277.00
25.	West Bengal	95.24	76.70	85.50
	Total States:	2035.25	2079.59	2075.00
26.	Pondicherry	8.50	8.75	5.74
27.	A & N Island	6.52	7.00	8.25
28.	Chandigarh	6.75	6.50	6.75
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Total UTS	18.27	18.50	20.00
	Grand Total	2062.02	2106.84	2100.74

**Industries in Hill Areas of
Uttar Pradesh**

1276. MAJ.GEN. (RET.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether five districts of Garhwal Division have been declared as "Zero" industry areas;

(b) the incentives/assistance given by the Union Government to set up industries in these hilly undeveloped areas during the last three years;

(c) the details of plans under consideration of the Government to set up industries in these areas;

(d) whether the Government propose to constitute a separate Board including the elected representatives of these areas to look after the industrialisation of these hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SRIMATIKRISHNA SAH): (a) Four districts in the Garhwal Division viz., Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Uttarakashi have been declared as 'No Industry Districts' by the Central Government.

(b) Industrialisation of a district/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible. Under the Transport

Subsidy Scheme, subsidy at the rate of 75% is available for these districts for movement of raw materials and finished goods from selected rail heads..

(c) Government have decided to set up a Growth Centre at Shivrajpur - padampur in Pauri Garhwal district under the Growth Centre Scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Development of Coalmines

1277. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken for the development of Coalmines in the country;

(b) if so, the fund earmarked therefor during Eighth plan;

(c) the amount allocated out of that for the development of Talcher Coalfields during Eighth plan;

(d) the various schemes drawn up therefor; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Eighth Plan is yet to be approved. However, the tentative Eighth Plan Outlay for the development of coal and lignite sector vis-a-vis the proposals submitted by the Ministry of Coal to the Planning Commission in November, 1991 is given as under:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Investment proposal of the Ministry of Coal for the Eighth Plan</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores Tentative Eighth Plan Outlay)</i>
Coal India Limited	11,769	
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	2,967	10,307
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Lignite Sector only)	1,701	
Total:-	16,437	

(c) An investment of about Rs. 434 crores was initially proposed by the Ministry of Coal in its proposal submitted to the Planning Commission for the development of Talcher coalfield in Orissa. However, the coalfield-wise/project-wise allocations will be decided after approval of Eighth plan.

(d) and (e). Besides the existing/completed coal mining projects, the following coal mining projects in Talcher coalfield are under implementation/contemplated to be developed to augment coal production during the Eighth Plan period:-

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Capacity (million tonnes per annum)</i>
1. Ananta Opencast	4.00
2. Kalinga Opencast	8.00
3. Lingraj Opencast	5.00
4. Jagannath Opencast phase-III	1.00
5. Nandira Underground Augmentation	0.15
	(incremental)

Review of Industrial and Fiscal Policy

1278. SRI S. B. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reviewing the existing Industrial and Fiscal

policies to enable industry to grow without hindrance; and

(b) if so, when the exercise is likely to be completed and new modified industrial and fiscal policy announced for achieving higher industrial growth without effecting the interest of labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The review of Industrial and Fiscal Policies is a continuous process and changes are made from time to time depending upon the needs of the country's economy.

the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee are currently seized of the matter;

(d) if so, whether these Committees have since submitted their reports; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee?

Evaluation of Rural drinking Water Supply Scheme

1279. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme evaluation Organisation has conducted any evaluation of rural drinking water supply scheme during the last three years including the current financial year in States hit by acute drinking water shortage;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide drinking water to those places evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation;

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

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

Closure of Public Undertakings

1280. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to close down some of the Public Undertakings:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the tripartite committee and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) No application seeking permission for closure has recently been received by the government from any Central Public Sector Undertaking as required under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes act, 1947.

(c) and (e). A Special Tripartite Committee was constituted to consider the impact of New Industrial Policy on labour and other related issues. As per the decision of the Committee, six Industrial Committees have been revived to examine unit-wise incidence of sickness and prescribe appropriate remedies. In addition to these Committee, the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour is also examining specific sick Public Sector Undertakings and their revival proposals.

Shortage of Medicines in Super Bazar

1281. DR. G.L. KANAULA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate stock of medicines at Super Bazar located in the premises of L.N.J.P. Hospital and G.B. Pant Hospital and other Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve stock position of essential medicines at the Super Bazar located at main hospitals in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Super Bazar has informed that there is adequate stock of medicines in its branches located at Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital and other Hospitals in Delhi. Super Bazar has further informed that at present over 50,000 medicinal brands in varying package forms are in circulation in the country and at times, it becomes not only economically unviable, but also operationally difficult to stock all available brands at all times. Presently, some of the medicines are not available as Vitamin 'C', Prednisolone and Phenytoin Sodium etc., which are used as basic components for their manufacturing are not available with the manufacturers. Medicines like Dilantin Capsules, Sukcee, Mysolone are in acute shortage.

(c) Super Bazar has informed that availability of medicines is being ensured at L.N.J.P. Hospital and G.B. Pant Hospital and in all other branches in the premises of main hospitals in the Capital where their drug outlets are located.

Appointment of BICP Members

* 1292. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any norms for appointment of members of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms have recently been violated in making top level nominations to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) and (b). As per the Resolution under which the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) was set up in the year 1970, Members are to be drawn from among economists, cost experts, engineers and managers with experience of the working of the industry. There are no recruitment rules for the posts of Members in BICP. These posts are exempted from consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Members of the BICP are appointed on deputation/contract basis with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted with the approval of Minister in charge of the Department of Industrial Development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Gene Bank under G-15

1283. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since established Gene Bank in accordance with the decision taken under G-15; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The need for the establishment of

Gene Banks for Medicinal and Aromatic plants was approved by the Heads of the States/Governments in principle at the first summit level meeting of the G-15 countries on South-South consultation and cooperation held in Kuala Lumpur in January, 1990. A project document prepared by India and considered by an expert group of G-15 countries was approved by the summit level meeting at Caracas in November, 1991. As a follow up, the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and Regional Coordinators have been held on 24-26th June, 1992. India is the Regional Coordinator for Asian region, Brazil for Latin America and Egypt for Africa. Modalities for creation and operation of a Trust Fund have been worked out. Training, exchange of information, organisation of scientific workshops, preparation of an inventory of important medicinal and aromatic plants and a regional plan of action for the establishment of gene banks have been undertaken. Each country has initiated action on these recommendations. The first newsletter and an inventory of important Indian Medicinal and Aromatic plants have been prepared by India.

[English]

Availability of Cement in Rural Areas

1284. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to ensure the availability of cement in the rural areas of the country particularly backward areas of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) the efforts made to improve the productivity of cement by setting up cement industries/plants in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHII): (a) and (b).

Government is providing all infrastructural support to the Industry to maximise cement production and to ensure its movement from surplus to deficit areas, thereby making available cement in all parts of the country including the rural areas. Madhya Pradesh is a surplus State in respect of cement production and availability.

Government has delicensed the cement sector enabling entrepreneurs to set up cement units depending upon the availability of raw materials and the market.

Vanaspati Plant in Punjab

1285. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Vanaspati Plant in Punjab;

(b) if so, the proposed installed capacity of the said plant; and

(c) the employment generation capacity of that proposed plant?

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

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

Distribution of surplus land in Bihar

1286. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land declared surplus after the application of the Agricultural Land Ceiling Legislation in Bihar;

(b) the area of surplus land distributed among the eligible beneficiaries so far, with year wise break-up;

(c) the percentage of beneficiaries who belong to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes;

(d) the percentage of beneficiaries out of them who are residing in the same revenue village; and

(e) the percentage of beneficiaries who belong to other economically backward families residing in the same revenue village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) 4.75 lakh acres of land has been declared surplus under the ceiling laws, upto 1991-92 in the State of Bihar.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) 61.12% of beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 11.81% to Scheduled Tribes.

(d) and (e). Land being a State subject, these details are therefore not maintained at Govt. of India level, however, the Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act, 1961 Section 27, lays down the procedure for distribution of ceiling surplus land, which inter-alia provides that land be distributed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and landless persons belonging to backward classes residing in the same village.

STATEMENT

Statement showing year-wise area distributed (cumulative) to the eligible beneficiaries.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area distributed (in lakh acres)</i>
Upto March, 1988	2.32
1989	2.48
1990	2.54
1991	2.67
1992	2.74

Ban on strikes in key public sectors

1287. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to ban strikes in various key public sector units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sectors in which strikes would be banned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Reorganisation of Public Sector Undertakings

1288. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reorganise Central Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As already announced in the Industrial Policy Statement laid in Parliament on July 24, 1991 the Government will continue to follow the mixed economy pattern as its policy. For improving

performance of public sector the re-structuring of public sector undertakings is being done by reducing areas of reservation for future public sector investments by referring the sick public sector enterprises to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation plans, by offering a part of Government's shareholding in selected public sector enterprises to the Mutual Funds, financial institutions general public and workers; by enlarging the autonomy and accountability of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) System to cover all the public sector enterprises. The Government has also created a safety net through the National Renewal Fund to take care of workers who are likely to be affected by the revival/rehabilitation plans. A Tripartite committee under the MOS (Labour) has also been set up to finalise the modalities of rehabilitation measures at the sectoral and unit levels. The Government have carried out the disinvestment of PSU shares for ensuring wider participation of public in the equity of public sector units and to increase their accountability without loss of control over PSEs. Reorganisation of PSUs is a continuous process.

Production report of taken over Units

1289. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industries which have been taken over by the Government have been asked to furnish their production reports every month and some new guidelines have also been issued to these industries in this regard;

(b) if so, the names of industries from which the said reports are being received by the Government every month;

(c) the names of industries from which reports are not being received every month;

(d) the percentage increase/decrease in the production of each of these industries after taking them over; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production in the industries in which the production has decreased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Role of Cooperatives in planning process

1290. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI ANKUSHRAO
RAOSAHEB TOPE:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been asked to add an independent chapter on Cooperative sector in the Eighth Plan document and also to recognise the Cooperatives as distinct third force of economy, as discussed in a two day National Cooperative Convention held on May 30, 1992.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the role of the Cooperatives in the Planning and Development and also in Agriculture sector have been given due priority in the Eighth Plan document;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Planning Commission to the suggestions made in the

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convention?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (e). Planning Commission has not received Resolution passed by the National Convention held on May 30, 1992. Keeping in view the important role of the cooperatives in the Planning and Development in Agriculture sector the issues relating to Cooperation and Agriculture Credit have been incorporated in the chapter dealing with Agriculture and Allied sector of the Eighth Plan Document.

Filling up vacancies in Tribunals and total number of these tribunals

1291. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Administrative Tribunals set up in the country,

the date on which they were set up and the names of the places where, they have been set up;

(b) the number of posts in different categories in these tribunals, separately and the number of posts that are lying vacant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). There are 33 Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunals functioning at 17 places in the country. A statement indicating the dates of setting up of each Bench, total number of posts of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members and the posts lying vacant, is enclosed.

(c) Efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts of Vice-Chairman and Members in various Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal as early as possible.

STATEMENT

Number of Posts of

S. No.	Place of Branch	Date of setting up	Chairman		Vice-Chairman		Members	
			Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Principal Bench at Delhi	1.11.85	1		2		7	1
2.	Ahmedabad	30.6.89			1		3	2
3.	Allahabad	1.11.85			1		5	3
4.	Lucknow	15.10.91					2	1
5.	Bangalore	3.3.86			1	1	3	1
6.	Bombay	1.11.85			1		3	1
7.	Calcutta	1.11.85			1	1	3	1
8.	Chandigarh	3.3.86			1		3	
9.	Guwahati	3.3.86			1		1	1
10.	Cuttack	30.6.86			1		1	1

S. No.	Place of Branch	Date of setting up	Chairman		Vice-Chairman		Members	
			Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Hyderabad	30.6.86			1	1	3	-
12.	Jabalpur	30.6.86			1		1	1
13.	Patna	30.6.86			1		3	1
14.	Madras	1.11.85			1		3	-
15.	Ernakulam	1.9.88			1		3	-
16.	Jodhpur	30.6.86			1		3	1
17.	Jaipur	15.10.91					2	1

CIA's Surveillance over India

1292. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding Central Intelligence Agency's surveillance over India as appeared in the 'Patriot' dated June 22, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on India's security environment and take necessary steps to safeguard India's security.

People of Indian origin in Sri Lanka

1293. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMMAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the plight of the people of the Indian origin in Sri Lanka as the result of the repressive measures taken up by the Sri Lankan Government against LTTE;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the people of the Indian Origin in that country;

(c) whether any assistance is being

proposed by the Government for those people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Tamils of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, who largely live in the upcountry plantation areas are not affected by ongoing operations conducted by the Sri Lankan Government against the LTTE in North-eastern areas.

(b) to (d). In view of the above, the question of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to redress the grievances of the people of Indian origin does not arise. However, our principled commitment to supporting the fulfilment of legitimate aspirations of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka within the framework of the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka remain firm.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Funds under Rajiv Gandhi Potable Water Scheme

1294. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of funds allocated under Rajiv Gandhi Potable Water Scheme during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): State-wise details of funds allocated for 1992-93 under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT
Allocation for 1992-93

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rs. in crores				
		Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme		Mini Mission Project		
		Normal	DDP	4	5	(Districts)
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.47	0.00	0.85		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.62	0.00	0.14		
3.	Assam	13.70	0.00	1.21		
4.	Bihar	29.99	0.00	2.04		
5.	Goa	0.55	0.00	0.56		
6.	Gujarat	14.93	1.40	1.93		
7.	Haryana	5.59	4.40	0.42		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.30	0.12	0.93		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.00	0.16	1.46		
10.	Karnataka	23.42	0.00	0.13		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme			Mini Mission Project (Districts)
		Normal	DDF		
1	2	3	4	5	
11.	Kerala	11.91	0.00	0.39	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.19	0.00	0.36	
13.	Maharashtra	33.90	0.00	1.39	
14.	Manipur	3.08	0.00	0.12	
15.	Meghalaya	4.20	0.00	1.01	
16.	Mizoram	1.29	0.00	0.03	
17.	Nagaland	4.22	0.00	0.00	
18.	Orissa	13.35	0.00	1.71	
19.	Punjab	4.24	0.00	0.27	
20.	Rajasthan	27.91	13.92	6.59	
21.	Sikkim	3.72	0.00	0.00	

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme			Mini Mission Project (Districts)
		Normal	DDP		
1	2	3	4	5	
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.19	0.00	0.39	
23.	Tripura	3.50	0.00	0.58	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	47.24	0.00	0.21	
25.	West Bengal	18.24	0.00	2.26	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.40	0.00	0.00	
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.13	0.00	0.00	
29.	Delhi	0.14	0.00	0.00	
30.	Lakshadweep	0.10	0.00	0.00	
31.	Pondicherry	0.26	0.00	0.00	
32.	Daman & Diu	0.22	0.00	0.00	
Total		370.00	20.00	24.98	

Schemes for water supply in Alleppey District with World Bank Ltd

1295. SHRITHAYILJOHNNANJALOSE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken for water supply in Alleppey district in Kerala with the aid of World Bank or any other foreign agencies;

(b) the progress of these schemes and the time by which these are likely to be completed; and

(c) the details of such schemes which are likely to be taken up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No scheme has been undertaken for water supply in Alleppey district in Kerala with World Bank assistance. However two schemes with assistance from the Netherlands Govt. are under implementation in Alleppey district. The first scheme started in 1985 is for Thirukkunapuzha for 10,297 population in wards at a revised cost of 34.35 lakhs. The second scheme which was also started in 1985 is far cheriyandu for 33011 population in one Panchayat at a revised cost of Rs. 133.56 lakhs.

(b) Phase I of the first scheme has been completed. A sum of Rs. 20.25 lakhs has been spent upto 31.3.92. The expenditure of Rs. 88.136 lakhs has been incurred under the second scheme benefiting a population of 22586. Phase-II of the first scheme and the second scheme are likely to be completed by March 1993.

(c) There is no proposal under

consideration for taking up a new scheme for Alleppey district in the near future.

12.02 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been requesting you for the last three or four days and I have also written to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Jacob is also present in the House about the deteriorating law and order situation in the capital. Poor people are being tortured in police custody. In this context, I would like to state here that on 7th, a 21 year old young man, Raj Kumar was picked up by the police for refusing to pay them Rs. 200/-. His father was later on called to the police station and was told to pay Rs. 200/- as his son has been caught in a theft case. However, the boy told his father not to pay any money as he was innocent. Consequently, he was mercilessly beaten to death in police custody. I myself went to Bakhtapur village and the locals told me with regard to this incident that the boy was innocent and the S.H.O. of Alipur police station had tortured him to death. I would like to ask Shri Jacob, as to what will be the situation in other parts of the country, when such incidents are taking place in Delhi, where the country's parliament is located and where the Prime Minister resides? I request him to order an inquiry into the death of the boy, take stringent action against the guilty officials and also arrest them.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): I will make an enquiry about it.
(Interruptions)

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance. In 1983, the Ministry of Tourism established the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management with the main objective of producing best Tourism Managers in the world. It is an autonomous institute. Even since its inception, this institute was located at Arunachal Building on Barakhamba Road, New Delhi and the premises were taken on a rent of Rs. three lakh per month. In 1988, the then Minister of Tourism, Shri Jagdish Tytler wrote to the U.P. Government requesting them to provide five acres of land of cheap rates so as to enable the institute to have its own premises. The U.P. Government promptly made available 5 acres of land in sector 16D of Noida at a cheap rate of Rs. Ninety lakhs. The officials of the institute subsequently made the full payment on August 13, 1991. The Board of Governors of the Institute had approved the site plan of the building and the Planning Commission sanctioned Rs. one crore for the same during 1988-89 and Rs. 15 crore for the year 1989-90, but with deep regret I have to say that to please the Tourism Minister, the Ministry has now decided to shift the institute from NOIDA to Gwalior.....(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while the Ministry of Tourism has taken this decision to please the present Minister, this act tantamounts to injustice to the people of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I request you to direct the hon. Minister not to transfer the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management from NOIDA to Gwalior. If the present decision is implemented then it would be an injustice on the people of Uttar Pradesh. Not only this, there is an old saying - "Andha

Bante Rebdi, Phir Phir Apnon Ko den", (Charity brings at home). we should prove it in correct. Another question that has come to the fore is whether this institute will continue to receive the present Japanese assistance to the tune of crores of rupees, once it is shifted to Gwalior.

Therefore, hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my humble request that the injustice being done to the people of my State, by the Union Tourism Minister, be checked immediately. (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government to make an immediate announcement in the House to the effect that this institute won't be shifted form NOIDA.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Uttar Pradesh Government has made all the facilities available, let the Government explain those circumstances under which this Institute is being shifted to Gwalior from NOIDA (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the land has been acquired and the U.P. Government has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5 crores on it.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: The shifting of a major institute from NOIDA to Gwalior is a very important question affecting the interesting of Uttar Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House. (Interruptions)

Sir, please ask them to sit down. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. You all will have a chance to speak. Now, Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri will speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the Treasury benches were attentive to the matter that has been raised. I think there is a need for a clarification in this regard as to why an institute under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, which is presently working in a small house here, that is the Arunachal House. In order to give it a proper shape, land was purchased in NOIDA last year. Last year a huge area was purchased in NOIDA and suddenly the Ministry has decided not to locate it in NOIDA but to have it located in Gwalior. This is the crux of it. Why has this happened? Therefore, there is a great resentment among the workers in the institute. A clarification is needed as to why this has happened. Therefore, those who are in NOIDA, who are expecting that because of this institute they would be at an advantage of smoked, are so much disturbed. *(Interruptions)*. This is a strange situation that Ministries or institutions of this kind are being located on the basis of the convenience of the persons who happen to be minister at a given time. This is a wrong approach altogether. Therefore, a clarification is needed as to why this decision is taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The matter will be brought to the notice of the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism. He can take note of it.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government particularly the Home Ministry.....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, only those reasons, those circumstances, due to which they have been compelled to take a decision to shift the institute to Gwalior.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): What is so objectionable about it? Madhya Pradesh also has a B.J.P. Government.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sudarsan, kindly take your seat.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seats. We are expected to run the House on the established principles. This is a matter on which you are very much agitated. There is a specific provision in the rules book and you could have involved that provision. If you raise every important issue on the floor of the House during the Zero Hour, how can you immediately expect a reply from the Government unless you give a notice to the Government? There is a specific provision in the rules and you can utilise that.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Home Ministry that there is alarmingly increasing number of assaults upon political leaders, particularly belonging to the Opposition parties, in Tripura. On Saturday last, the ex-Chief Minister of Tripura Mr. Nripen Chakraborty, the CPI (M) leader and several others belonging to CPI (M), including one ex-Member of

Parliament, Shri Narayan Kar were coming back after attending a mass meeting at Belonia. They were attacked by several miscreants. Their car was attacked. Several of them were seriously injured. This type of thing is not now in Tripura. The party offices belonging to the Opposition parties are being attacked. Freedom of Press is being transgressed there. The entire article 19 of the Constitution, that is, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly, etc., is being trampled there. It is the primary responsibility of the Government there to maintain law and order but it is doing nothing. Even TADA, the black Act is being invoked against Opposition members. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to this. Shri Jacob is here. He must make a statement on the things that are going on there.

*SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

I would like to draw the attention of the Govt. to some serious problems in my district. Now, there is no law and order in Kalahandi district in Orissa. Law and order is getting deteriorated there every day. The entire police department in that district is working on political influence.

It is regrettable that the police department is involved in the legal precious stones deal and collection of donation. Apart from this they are adopting vindictive attitude towards the public and political party workers. Even the Member of Parliament and his family members are not spared. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of the House through you about the attitude of the police towards me and my family members. It is unfortunate that the police party searched my house twice on 11th June, 1992 when I was at New Delhi. At that time my old and sick parent were living in the house. They were treated by the local doctor.

The police has not given any information to me regarding this.

My supporters were harassed by the police at the time of last Panchayat election. They harassed the youth leaders who supported me at the time of recounting of votes. But I feel that they are not involved in any kind of unlawful activity. Then the police wanted to search my brother at my house in order to implicate him in false cases. Finally they searched my house again and again in my absence on the plea that my brother was wanted in some cases.

Sir, prior to that incident, I had informed Hon'ble Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan in a letter dated 30.3.92 regarding the activities of Kalahandi police. I had demanded in my letter to restore law and order in Kalahandi. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister had assured me to take necessary action in the matter. Perhaps the local police came to know about my communication to the Home Minister. After that they made plan to harass me and my supporters.

I urge the Govt. to see that such injustice is not done to any Member, his family members or the supporters. This attitude and action of the police is illegal and anti-constitutional. As such, I demand that action should be taken against the police officials who are involved in all these vindictive activities.

I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Home Minister and Hon'ble Speaker through you for giving me due protection said negotiate with the State Government, Orissa for necessary action in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

your attention towards a very important issue. Shri Jacob and Shri Sharad Pawar are present in the House and I would like them to listen carefully. The Myanmar Army intruded into the Indian territory in Mizoram and attacked the civilian population there. This matter was reported by only one newspaper in Delhi. through you, I would like to inform the House and also the hon. Minister that few days back Myanmar troops intruded into Indian territory, chasing a pro-democracy student leader who has taken refuge in a border town in Mizoram. The Chief Minister of Mizoram has stated that Myanmar troops intruded into Indian territory chasing the pro-democracy student leaders and supporters of Aung Sang Sue Kyi, who have taken refuge in India and beat them up. These border violations have been taking place regularly and newspapers have reported that the State Chief Minister has had discussions with Shri Jacob in this regard. I would like to know from Shri Jacob and Shri Pawar as to why no action has been taken so far in this regard. The Chief Minister is crying hoarse that the Myanmar Army is repeatedly violating our border and beating up our citizens. This is a very serious issue and I would like to know whether the Government will pay attention to it? Shri Jacob and Shri Sharad Pawar should take both the House and the nation into confidence and make a statement in this regard. This is a question which requires immediate response from the Government.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, have you seen the latest report about Bofors? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I have given notice to raise an important matter. Please allow me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I want to know whether the hon. Defence Minister is aware of what has been mentioned by Shri Rabi Ray. I want to know whether any action on diplomatic front been taken or not. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Sir, Shri Rabi Ray has raised this question. The Government should say something on this issue. All matters should not be brushed aside. *(Interruptions)* You must say something on such important issues. You cannot keep quiet on all issues. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): Sir, what the hon. Member Shri Rabi Ray raised here is a matter that has been brought to my notice. We have also taken immediate steps to see that such things do not happen again. The army might have entered and immediately gone back. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY: Please tell us as to how any times they have entered into our territory. Please tell us as to how many times the Myanmar army came to our territory and beat Indian nationals.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: If you want a full statement on the events and occurrences on the borders of Mizoram and Myanmar, I am prepared to come back to this House with a statement on what is happening. It may not be correct on my part to give incomplete information. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do they not know the details fully?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, we should know as to when the Government of India was informed about this matter. It

should not be treated in a very light manner. A foreign army enters our territory, beats our citizens - according to Shri Rabi Ray, not once, twice, thrice but many times - and the hon. Minister of State says that he is collecting information about it. How long will he take to collect the information? Because it is almost an invasion of Indian territory and the matter should have been brought by the Government themselves before the House and before the country. But I do not know, at least the Minister should tell the House as to when he was informed by the Chief Minister of Mizoram and what actions have been taken so far, whether our Army has been alerted or at least the Border Security Force has been alerted there, what has been the Foreign Office doing on this matter. It is not the only question that the Home Minister will come back again to the House, but what was being done by the foreign Ministry, by the Home Ministry and by the Defence Ministry on a matter of such a serious nature, and they should categorically say when the matter was brought to their notice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They must know at least whether any such incident has occurred or not. He said he is collecting the information.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I did not say I am collecting the information. The Chief Minister talked to me about this, I alerted the Security Force at the border and the Border Security Force have seized of the matter and we have seen that nothing will take place. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Diplomatically has it been taken up?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): It is not the question that the Border Security Force has been alerted. Categorically we would like to know whether the Government of Myanmar. Whether it has been taken up with the Myanmar Government

or not that is what we would like to know, not that we have alerted our Border Security Force. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, none other the Chief Minister himself had informed him that foreign armies intruding into our territory and abducting our citizens. I would like to know the action taken by the Government in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in these matters there should be some sense of responsibility. We want to know what the Foreign Ministry has done in this matter because the immediate question relates to the Foreign Ministry, whether the Burmese Ambassador was called in and a protest was lodged and if something was serious, whether the Defence Ministry was informed of this matter because the Defence Ministry comes then; after the information was given by the Home Ministry, whether the Foreign Minister or the I do not know who is the foreign Minister these days, Mr. Faleriro or somebody — whether the Prime Minister has taken up this matter at what level and if he has not taken up the matter at that level, there should be some limit to think because they must not make fun of every serious matter. Just now Mr. Rabi Ray was asking the question whether you have invited the Japanese to have a township in this country. Is it not against the honour of this country? The Prime Minister made some remark and the whole House laughed about it. In this very House there was a proposal to have Auroville in Pondichery and the House debated this matter for a long time as to how such a thing can happen. You go to the foreign country and say, 'Come and establish a township in this country. There is a peculiar definition which is being given to this nation

by this Government about the honour and dignity of this nation. And on this matter also I sympathise with Mr. Jacob. What he can do about it? If the Foreign Minister has not taken up the matter, the Foreign Minister should make a statement because Myanmar or what the name is, I do not know - Burma. There is a dictatorship there, they are not allowing the democracy to flourish there, the whole world is keeping mum. Not only they are satisfied by having autocratic rule in Burma, they are trying to impose their rule in Mizoram and in India, and the Government of India is keeping quiet over this matter.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: What is the response of the Government? It is a serious matter, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I fully remember that the government of India has made an announcement and their sympathy is with the pro-democracy movement in Myanmar, they have supported the movement and the boys who are participating in that are being beaten in our territory, our citizens are being beaten. We would like to know whether the Government of India has taken up this matter with the Government of Myanmar or not. They must come and tell us right now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Senior Cabinet Ministers are here, they must respond. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious issue and the House must be taken into confidence on it. You can give a direction in this regard. Before the House is adjourned the hon. Minister must make a statement on it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He should be able to tell this to the House. This has happened

on the border and the Army must be very much there.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I am prepared to come before the House and make a statement. But before that, I will have to get in touch with both the Ministries also to find out what action they have taken as a follow up. So, I may require some time for it, if possible today, otherwise tomorrow.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a totally non-functioning Government in this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has assured the House that in consideration with his colleagues, he will come back to the House either today or tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh and the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob towards a very important issue.

Quite a few awards are announced by the Sahitya Academy for the publication of outstanding creative books and poems in various Indian languages. Recently an award was announced for the Punjabi publication "Chhanna Di Rat". But it has created some controversy and a few unwanted remarks have been made about the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is also our view point that all these are not in good taste but the Government can at least look again at the disturbing lines contained in the book. The Sahitya Academy has issued a statement in this regard, but the factual position is not clear to us and that's why on

the 9th July, in Delhi a youth organization stage a demonstration outside Rabindra Bhawan where the Sahitya Academy is housed. Of course, the demonstration can be staged but the sorry part of the whole incident was an attack on the Deputy Secretary who was called by the police to receive the memorandum. The police gave him an assurance that he would be given a Memorandum only but when he came out to receive it, he was beaten and his clothes were torn out by the demonstrators and his face was blackened and all it happened in the presence of Senior Police Officers. Therefore, I would like to know why the Police till date has not arrested anyone for the breach of the assurance committed?

Is the Government going to withdraw the award that has already been announced? On all these things the information should be supplied to the House by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development and the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Behind that unsavoury incidence were the leaders of the Youth Congress who are notorious and well known for such things. It seems that now they are back to their old game and these things should be unequivocally condemned by the House and the House should also be known of the view point of the Government in this regard. Newspapers have reported the statement of Shri S.N. Gadgil that they are prepared to tender an apology if all that being reported is correct.

We would like to know what the Government is doing in this regard and I demand that the Government should make a statement on it?

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Secretary in Sahitya Academy has been brought out of his office and he was beaten,

his clothes were torn and his face was blackened. It is nothing but hooliganism. So, the Human Resources Minister must make a statement that such prestigious institutions will not be denigrated in this way and action should be taken to bring the culprits to book.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Naik has raised this issue which I consider to be of great importance and with the permission of the Speaker I shall make a statement on this issue.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that as a result of new economic policies of the Government of India the coal industry is becoming victim adversely affecting national development.

When the Government of India is fixing the price of coal, it is refusing to extend financial assistance to this public undertaking. The CIL management is trying to meet the situation by withdrawing the facilities provided in the wage agreement and trying to reduce the manpower in industry.

Privatising the coal production has become a growing feature in the industry. During 1991, about 47 million tonnes of coal was produced through contract labour in the industry and the trend is increasing. The costly machinery belonging to Coal India is being sold to unscrupulous contractors as unworkable material which is being used by the contractors for coal mine operations. There is need to esquire into the scandalous practice prevalent in the industry.

Coal India is blatantly violating the Contract Labour (Abolition) Act by carrying out production even in prohibited categories and in the work which is of permanent and perennial nature. The Department of Coal instead of ensuring implementation of

statutory obligation is behaving like a silent spectator.

The mafia gangs are patronised by the Coal management who loot coal industry in broad day light and are minting the money by resorting to gangster methods. Combined with the political patronage they receive in the coal belt, they are in position to hold the coal industry to ransom.

Unfortunately, no steps are being taken to stop the menace since the part of the loot by the mafia is entering the coffers of some political parties. Over and above this, theft of coal at the pinhead is assuming menacing proportions eating the vitals of the coal industry.

The Government is taking steps to privatise the coal industry in a gradual manner which will ruin the national economy in the long run.

The last coal agreement was over by June, 1991. The negotiations for the fresh agreement have yet to commence because the Department of Coal is doing politics in the reconstitution of the committee. The INTUC is being given more seats as a political device while the craft unions are sought to be brought in the negotiations at the back door. The pension scheme finalised by BCCL is not being implemented though a commitment was given to Parliament by the former Coal Minister.

I warn the Government of India not to indulge in such gimmicks. Otherwise, the major basic industry will see a serious problem in the field of industrial relations in the near future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you for giving me an opportunity to speak Sir,

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a case of Police excesses committed by the Police in a village of district Ambala in Haryana in which three unarmed innocents were shot dead by it, including a 3 year old child, two days back in a case of mistaken identity for known terrorists. The sad part is the child was flung into the air and was blown to bits. Sir, through you, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs present in the House that under the special powers conferred on the Police, excesses are being committed in Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir and nearly 15,000 persons have been arrested under the TADA Act in Punjab. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs the tale of woe of the lady whose husband, brother and 3 year old child were shot dead by the Police and no case was even registered against the Police nor any action has been taken against anybody in this case.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs towards the utterance of a SSP of Punjab made few years ago in a meeting around evening wherein he said that he would like to take with him the wife of the Executive Engineer, of the State Electricity Board from the party and the Executive Engineer was also present there alongwith his wife. The Deputy Commissioner advised the SSP against it and said that you are the head of the district Police Force and all this does not match your position, but all his please fell on deaf ears and the lady was molested. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs towards the vast special powers conferred on the Police in the name of dealing with terrorism. Because of all these incidences peace cannot return to Punjab. Newspapers are reporting the successes achieved in Punjab but such sorts of incidents will definitely have an adverse effect in the State. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the

hon. Minister of Home Affairs towards the killing of 3 innocent persons traveling in a car in broad daylight on G.T. Road in Ambala. These persons were neither linked with terrorist activities nor they were associated with any terrorist movement. To protest against this killing, traffic was jammed for 8 hours by the people, but till date neither a case has been registered nor the incidence has been got inquired.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in a similar incidence 15 days back two CRPF constables in Chandigarh raped the wife of poor rickshaw puller from Uttar Pradesh who had come to the town to earn livelihood. I would like to praise that rickshaw puller for killing both the guilty CRPF constables with a weapon. However, now both the poor husband and his wife are being harassed by the Police. In another incidence the Police attacked the Dahala village in Punjab with 2800 persons using them as a cover. All these atrocities are the result of 'Extra-ordinary powers' conferred on the Police to end terrorism in the State. Anybody is picked up by the Police under the draconian TADA Act and under the very provisions of the same atrocities are being committed. Therefore, I would to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to withdraw this Act because there is a need to take the political initiative instead of resorting to Police action for dealing with terrorism. Punjab issue needs to be solved on priority basis. Newspapers are full with the successes achieved in Punjab, but in fact the whole State is on fire. If the killings go unchecked and the guilty remain unpunished then the Punjab issue will never be solved.

SHRIRAM VILASPASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member is very sensitive. The Government of India has reiterated time and again that a popular Government has been installed in the State and the problems are now being solved. We also condemn those incidents of other cities which have been mentioned by

the hon. Member. It is correct that the terrorism should be eradicated on an earnest basis. But nothing can be more shameful than the Government and the Administration being behind the swelling in the ranks of terrorists. Therefore, the matter raised by the hon. Member should be taken with all seriousness. It is a general belief that terrorism is undoubtedly a problem but because of the actions of the Government and the Administration many more are joining their ranks. If the incidence of killing of a 3 year old child is correct then nothing could be more heinous than this. Both in Haryana, where the incidence took place, and in Punjab the congress (I) is in power. The Government should view the incidence with all seriousness as it involved the question of the unity and integrity of the nation. Constant efforts need be made to solve the Punjab issue instead of further complicating the problem. I would urge the Government to take a serious view of the problem of this nature.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs can atleast assure us that a case will be registered.

[English]

Home Minister is sitting here. Instructions be issued and a case be registered against the concerned police officers.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I too would like to say something with regard to the issue of Police Raj in Punjab, which has been raised here. This matter is quite similar to the one related here earlier.

Sir, on July 7, the personal Security Guards of the Co-operatives Minister, Shri Sajjan Kumar Jakhar fired indiscriminately at Kotkalan in Bhatinda district, as a result of which one journalist died on the spot and six

B.J.P. workers got seriously injured.

Sir, it so happened that on 7th B.J.P. activists were holding a demonstration and without stating any reason whatsoever, the police took the President of the local unit of the B.J.P., Shri Krishna Kumar Shastri into custody and took him to an unknown destination. The B.J.P. workers were holding a demonstration in front of Kotkapura Police Station to protest against the aforesaid action. Meanwhile, the Caravan of the Co-operatives Minister was passing by that area. The demonstrators thought it prudent to appeal to the Minister. When they went to do so, the security personnel and guards accompanying the Minister, opened indiscriminate fire on them and mind you, they were not policemen. In the firing, six people got seriously injured and one died on the spot. You too might have heard that over the years, terrorists have been attacking V.I.Ps, but the Security Personnel have never returned fire. However, these very security guards opened fire on unarmed and peaceful demonstrators. This is a very serious matter. Just now, he also raised a similar issue. What will happen to the country, if police personnel, security guards and the law-enforcement agencies take the law into their own hands in this manner and if the rule of the law is allowed to be replaced by the law of jungle?

I would like to know as to who gave the order for firing? Why no action has been taken so far against those, whose names have been registered in the F.I.R.? The killed person was a journalist, and the local journalists have decided to boycott all official functions, until action is taken against the guilty. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement on such incidents, wherein the law and order situation is being vitiated by the law-enforcement agencies themselves. It is my submission that the hon. Minister should order an inquiry into the matter raised by the hon. Member

and also into the one raised by me, wherein Political Workers and peaceful demonstrators were fired upon and make a statement in that regard in the House.

SHRI TARA SINGH (Kurukshetra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all of us are very much saddened over the incident mentioned by Sardar Jagmeet Singh. The entire people of Haryana feel sorry over the manner in which Punjab police opened fire in Ambala killing three innocent people including two men and a child. However, I would like to inform Sardar Jagmeet Singh that our party took up the matter with the Chief Minister and all the guilty officials of the Punjab Police have been arrested I would like to tell him this much. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is a very serious matter. This so-called popular Government is further complicating the situation there. They are now saying openly against the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. No solution is being found. Innocent people are being killed. What is being done? Punjab cannot be left only to be dealt with by Shri Beant Singh and his Ministers. This is a very serious issue. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Do you want to discuss Punjab during Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a very serious issue which is being raised. But you are not listening to it. You are being misguided there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

This attitude indicates that Punjab is not a national problem. Have we decided now that Punjab has ceased to be a national problem? One may just argue that as long as Ministry is there, it is their duty. But what we see is that even after the elections, the same process is continuing. What has intensified is the oppression not only by the terrorists but by the administration also on the innocent people including the political opponent as they have said. Does it not devolve on the Centre to come with a report saying that this is what has happened, this is under the guidelines and these are the steps which have been proposed to the State Government? What exactly are you doing to bind the hand of the security forces there so that innocents are not forced into terrorism there and to this kind of activity? It is the Central Government which owes it and not the State Government because we are concerned with Punjab, Kashmir and such other things from the national point of view. Therefore, immediately a response from him about what he proposes to do should be stated by him. You should direct him to indicate what line of action is he proposing right now before the Government?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE

(Panskura): Now for a long time, this Punjab situation instead of improving has been deteriorating and it has come to such a pass as was just now witnessed by all of us. And then also the Government is taking such steps which are making people more anti-India. With everything under the Sun for such a long time, will the Minister kindly state what really are the steps that the intends to take with regard to Rajiv-Longowal Accord? Now you are in trouble. You have no package; you have no administration. You have mal-administration. I would like to know what really you want to do with Punjab.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: On this question which has been raised by the hon. Members from this side and Shri Khurana, it

is a serious matter. I am not surprised about it because what happened was, no sooner did this Government come to power, they re-appointed officers who were known for atrocities in Punjab. I do not want to name any officer. There is practically a police raj in Punjab. You may go on talking of establishing democratic process there and *lokapriya sarkar*. It is a *parlokpriya sarkar* and it is not *lokapriya sarkar*. Since Shri Beant Singh is there without any moral authority to rule over Punjab, these type of things are bound to come. I do not expect much from that Government nor do I expect much from this Government. My friends on this side were having high hopes and after elections they thought of introducing democratic process, they thought that something miraculous is going to happen. Now they are thoroughly exposed, and sooner they are more exposed, all my friends on this side, I think, better it will be for the country.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):

Sir, no doubt these are very important issues and the House is seized of them, and of course, individual Members have a right to give voice to their concerns. Listed, however, in today's business is a Motion of No Confidence. In an informal way, I feel that the discussion on the Motion of No Confidence has already started. We have discussed Burma, we have discussed Mizoram. Punjab is coming up. Other issues will also come up. I want to know from the chair as to when formally discussion on the Motion of No Confidence will start. That is just so that we can regulate our time. I just want to know when the formal discussion on the Motion of No Confidence will start.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the lunch.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Lunch is ten minutes away. The Motion of No Confidence is not a casual event or of some daily occurrence in parliamentary life. It is, of

course, for the Treasury Benches to be absent when the Motion is listed. But that is a different matter. I certainly, as the Mover of the Motion request you to please advise me when my Motion is likely to be taken up.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): According to time-honored convention we should have started discussion on the No Confidence Motion immediately after the Question Hour. And I think it is very unfortunate that we are violating convention after convention. All the other matters could wait. Therefore, I would beg of you not to allow this violation of a very healthy convention. This healthy convention should continue. Therefore, I think we should start straightaway with the No-Confidence Motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): This No-Confidence Motion should be taken a bit more seriously. Jaswant Singhji had moved it and I had also supported it, but we are proceeding as if we are going ahead with routine business. It may be that this Government may fall as a result of this No-Confidence Motion.....(*Interruptions*) What is the point in taking up Matters Under Rule 377 today? The No-Confidence Motion should have been taken up immediately after the Question Hour, and the rest of the Business could have been postponed. The debate on the No-Confidence Motion should not be delayed, but it seems that the Government is not serious about it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): This should have been taken up at 12 O'clock itself. Members are becoming conscious of it, fifty minutes after the start of the Zero Hour.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as such the senior leader of our House

and hon. Member Vajpayeeji has every right to scold us, but this time, his criticism aimed at us, doesn't seem to be balanced and well-thought out. We have taken it very seriously and we would very much like to have a discussion on it, but we are helpless about procedural matters vis-a-vis the conduct of business in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, I do hope that you will help to uphold the convention even now.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, to the following matter.

Recently the Government of Tamil Nadu published a G.O. restricting the admission of the CBSE students into colleges to two per cent only. The imposing of two per cent quota on the CBSE students for admission in the professional colleges is a clear discrimination from the students of the State Board and it is in violation of the constitutional rights.

The hon. Minister of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, made a statement that the CBSE marks were inflated and, therefore, to protect the interest of the State Board, only two per cent quota will be allowed for the CBSE students.

Aptly, the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh, denied that there was any such inflation in the marks of the CBSE students. The Director of CBSE also promptly clarified the position. The answer papers of the CBSE students were sent to various States around the country and the examiners who had corrected the answer sheets did not know which State paper they were evaluating, since all the answer papers were decoded on the same day of the examination and sent to various

States. Under such circumstances, there is no question of inflated marks only to Tamil Nadu students. All the papers were corrected equally as per the guidelines. Therefore, the quota system deprives the deserving CBSE students from their entry into colleges and provides unfair advantage to the students of the State Board. On an average, when compared to the State Board students, only four to six per cent of the CBSE students are getting admission into professional courses. It is generally felt by the parents and the public that the standard of CBSE schools is far better than the standard in the State Board schools. And, hence, many parents would like to admit their students in CBSE schools. So to infringe the right and the opportunity of the bright students to get admission into the professional colleges in Tamil Nadu is a clear discrimination, a violation of the constitutional provision and it is against the principle of natural justice.

I, therefore, urge the Government of India to intervene and prevail upon the State Government immediately to withdraw the recent G.O. published by the Government of Tamil Nadu imposing only two per cent quota for the CBSE students for getting admission into the professional colleges. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: During Zero Hour, there is no end for all these things. Everybody wants to ventilate his grievances. But there is a time limit also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You yourself have raised an objection saying that immediately after Question Hour, we ought to have taken up No-Confidence Motion. Now Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI

(Saidpu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence towards a very serious problem of Varanasi. I regret that this opportunity has been provided to me, after the Defence Minister has left the House, still I would make my point. I would confidence that the same would be conveyed to the Defence Minister.

Sir, there is a Panchkoshi Marg in the Varanasi Cantonment Area, which is an extremely important one. This passes through the centre of the Military area. This road has been in existence since the past thousands of years, much before the establishment of the Military cantonment. This road was used for religious and other activities, to the extent that it finds a mention even in Hindu religious texts. This road has also been a venue for many other programmes. I have to say with the deep regret that a Brigadier Stationed there is constantly harassing the people and this time when he reached there, he immediately closed the road. He also informed the Defence Ministry that the use of the road by the general public is a threat a military secrecy, although it seems strange that the same was not felt before. Now, suddenly it has become a threat. When the local people met the hon. Minister of Defence in this regard, they were assured that the road would be opened, but to date it remains closed.

Sir, the people of Varanasi are very sad over the closure of this road and they are all facing difficulties on account of it. Thousands of people have been deprived of their means of livelihood as a result of this closure. Moreover, this Brigadier is harassing the villagers. However, what is most unfortunate is that the senior officials of the Union Defence Ministry are providing liquor to the anti-social elements and thus inciting them to harass the civilians. The local women and journalists are being attacked. That Brigadier has made this road, a prestige issue. It has also been

found that even small children are not being spared. Through you, I would like to submit that the Defence Minister may be asked to institute an enquiry committee to look into in the mischiefs of the Brigadier and also to arrange for the re-opening of the centuries old road.

[*English*]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): The recent panchayat election in Orissa is a blot on the democratic process. The flaunting of money, men and power by the State ruling party in league with the law enforcing machinery has made it a mockery and insult to people's opinion. The happenings during panchayat elections have exposed the blatant abuse of power by the State Government to doctor people's opinion at village level. The unprecedented scale of violence during the election resulted in about twenty casualties and more than a hundred were injured.

The situation in Bolangir parliamentary constituency is the worst. Two local MLAs were reported to be involved in murder, arson and large scale group clashes throughout the constituency, leaving the law enforcing authorities to be a mute spectator.

People are terrorised, the workers of the political parties are harassed and the entire atmosphere in the constituency is vitiated. There has been a complete break down of law and order and failure of constitutional machinery in the State.

I strongly urge the Central Government to take firm action against the State Government and also order a CBI probe into the firing incident in the Bolangir Parliamentary constituency. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think nobody is prepared to complete within one minute.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To days' back Zero Hour went up to two hours and fifteen minutes. There were many comments on it; probably you are aware of it. Secondly everybody wants to speak. If they just speak for one or one and a half minutes, many people can participate.

13.00 hrs.

The moment you get a chance, you start and unless the Bell is rung, you are not prepared to stop it. Further, there is also an agitation saying that you are not being given a chance. Another thing is that some hon. Members who have given notice before 10 o'clock do not get the chance and others get the chance. This is rather a great injustice. I would request you to have a restraint. Each political party should have a list of their own; they should determine who should speak - two or three Members - on each day. They should determine it. Just by chance, if some of your relatives or somebody else are sitting there, what picture it gives to them? What picture it gives to the Presiding Officer and what picture it gives to the hon. Members concerned? I am just leaving it to you. Now, Shri Harin Pathak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though you I would like to draw the attention of the House to such a situation which is causing concern all over the country. The entire country is worried about the hardships being faced by 50,000 Indians settled in Afghanistan consequent upon the downfall of Najibullah and change of rule there. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than 30,000 people have fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan. Their property has been destroyed

and they have been attacked. they included both the Hindus and Sikhs. Two thousand Indians, reached Attari by train via Pakistan and came to India from there. I would like to know from the Government as to what action it proposes to take to remove the hardships being faced by 50 thousand Indians consequent upon the change of power in Afghanistan and to protect their lives and property there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given the complete information to the Hon'ble Minister through telegram. I would like to know as to what the Government is going to do about it. The Government should tell us as to what is their condition at present. Hon. Minister should also make a statement on it.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh is witnessing a very grave situation in the field of agriculture in the present season. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, if you want to read it out, it may take a lot of time. I do not like you to read. You may tell the gist, within one minute.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The Government should let us know whether it wants to make a statement or not on the present condition of 50,000 families over there? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have told it. My dear friend, you have given the notice at 1005 hours. As a matter of fact, you have no legal right to ventilate the grievance of yours, on the Floor of the House, which I

never wanted to place before the House. You cannot expect the Government to respond to it immediately, unless you give sufficient notice to them. It is humanly impossible. Suppose they do not give a proper answer, tomorrow, they will be held up. You should know the responsibility of them also. Shri Reddy my continue now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.N. REDDY: This is precisely because of monsoon failure; as a result, the major irrigation projects like Nagarjuna Sagar and Sri Ram Sagar are short of water whereby the lands under command-area have become dry. Hence, the farmers in the area have been compelled to cultivate mere dry crops. In consequence, plantation work could not be started in most parts of the State. This has caused concern and agitation in the minds of farmers. Besides this, this already deteriorating power situation in the State is quite alarming. Due to frequent power cuts and erratic power supply, most of the transformers have become non-functional. Moreover, lakhs of applications farmers for electric connection are kept pending for a very long period. As a result of these problems, the people in the rural areas are feeling depressed while the State is reeling under famine-like situation.

Therefore, I would like to draw the immediate attention of the Central Government towards the plight of Andhra Pradesh and demand urgent steps so as to address the problems. The Central Government should advise the State Government to stop the on-going forcible recovery of loans and ensure extensive crop loans to the needy farmers for deeping their bore-wells as ground water is the only option. Further serious attempts should be made to supply power from the neighboring States like Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka so that a helping hand is extended to Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIGMC BALAYGOI (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Surface Transport, with regard to a major road. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Balayogi, you are probably fully aware of it. Matters under rule 377 is there, which is a submission. This is Zero Hour. Only 4 matters can be brought on the floor of this House. Regular and routine works are to be ventilated here in the form of a written statement. How can anybody carry on like this? You just tell the gist of it. Do not read it.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Okay, Sir. I want to draw the attention of the honourable Surface Transport Minister. There is an important inter state road in Andhra Pradesh between Kakinanda and Yanam (Pondicherry State) via Tallarevu. It is pending before the Central Government since a long time.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh also recommended the road for Central Government's clearance. The Central Government is not at all clearing the road. It is important.

In view of the importance of this road. I want the Union Surface Transport Minister kindly to provide funds as special case for its improvement from Central Road Fund.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I want to raise in a minute a very important matter. (*Interruptions*) The Government have already indicated that they are not responsible about one of the highest families of the country - the family of late Rajive Gandhi.

Now the press reports and international reports suggest that in the Bofors issue, an Italian is being involved and they are connecting. *** Internationally, that family is being discredited.

I want this Government - it owes a responsibility to the country - to come in defence of this family and make a statement about what the situation really is.

This is a serious matter about which the Government owes a responsibility before the country and before the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Why did he mentionname? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I don't want to mention. (*Interruptions*) I want you to defend. (*Interruptions*) This is internationally circulated. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, you have to defend. (*Interruptions*) You cannot escape. I want you to defend.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: (Kottayam): Sir, the Trivandrum-Guwahati Express derailed two days back. Fourteen people are in the hospital. It is very unfortunate to know that no authorities from Railways went there and they are not properly treated. Fourteen people are still in the hospital. Some of them are from the State of Kerala. We are receiving lot of telephone calls from their relatives.

So, I request the honourable Railway Minister to take urgent steps so that they will get proper facilities in the hospital.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Home Minister and the House to a very serious matter - a matter of national importance - that has taken place in my constituency.

An Israeli officer, by name Joseph Gray, visited in a mysterious fashion Calicut and Malappuram districts. On June 21, he arrived in Calicut from Bombay and visited some

places. Including some places in my constituency, and videotaped the Calicut airport, Bypore Port and Calicut railway station. Suddenly he has vanished away from Calicut. It is reported widely in all the newspapers. I do not want to read because I have paucity of time. But I just want to read some portion which has appeared in an English paper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary. You have brought the matter to the notice of the Government.

SHRI E. AHMED: He is supposed to be an agent of Mossad - intelligence agent. He has videotaped some of the installations of national importance. It is said:

"The police and Intelligence officials had alerted 36 immigration points at the airports all over the country when he disappeared from Kozhikode on June 22 in a sudden and mysterious fashion.

The Israeli national arrived in Kozhikode on board a Bombay flight on June 21. He made visits to many places in the city and in Malappuram district.

He had videotaped the area from the airport to the city and places like Bypore during his visit here".

"He had videotaped the area from the airport to the city of Calicut. The police and Intelligence officials received information about his arrival from Bombay and they kept a watch on his activities. He suddenly vanished from his hotel room around 4 pm on June 22, without even checking out of the hotel.

Following his disappearance, the officials alerted the immigration points at various airports and came to know that he flew out of the country on board a flight to Colombo on June 25. Information about him has been conveyed to the officials in Colombo".

Having taken into consideration the situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu and the LTTE activities in Sri Lanka and India, it is a very serious matter and I would like to have a reply on this matter from the Government. This matter is of great importance especially to the people of my constituency who are very much worried. It is a matter of concern for them. Therefore, I want a reply from the Government on this matter.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, Mr. Anbarasugave misleading facts to this House. So, I want to give a clarification on his point. This year, unusually, CBSE candidates of plus two secured higher percentage of marks. 80 per cent of the students secured 95 marks and above in all the subjects. So, the parents of State Board students expressed concern over this. If it is left as it is, then the future of State Board students will be definitely affected. They feared that their children will not be admitted in MBBS or engineering courses. Therefore, everybody wants a permanent solution this issue... (*Interruptions*) Pending a permanent solution, the State Government has to take temporary measures to solve the problem. Pending a permanent solution, the State Government should safeguard the rights of the students of the State Board. Therefore, they have fixed a quota for CBSE students and State Board students. So, there is nothing wrong about it. It is the duty of the State Government to safeguard the rights of the State Board students and thus, it has rightly fixed a quota for CBSE students and State students.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we people should also be given an opportunity to speak. If you are allowing other Members to speak during the Zero hour, then we should also called to speak otherwise the Zero hour should be discontinued. Those who have not given a notice at the proper time, were called by you. Those who gave the notice at 10.05 A.M. were also called to speak by you had I gave a notice at 10.10 AM, but I am not being called. I should also be kindly given an opportunity. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is left to the House. If zero Hour is to continue even after 1 PM, then I think the House is not running on proper lines.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Nitish Kumar, I have already told this on the floor of the House that Members who took pains to come to the office at 10 AM are not getting the chance. Whatever you have said, I have also told to the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that Mr. Nitish should be allowed to speak?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, would like to speak on an issue pertaining to her constituency. At least she should be given time. She is a lady member.

SHRI DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is also a lady member on that side who wants to speak. There is a lady in front of me who wishes to speak, now you may tell us who should be given the time to speak. The

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Now you have allowed me, now you should listen to me. It is a question of your prestige. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the law and order situation in Delhi is worsening day by day. If there had been a State Government and if there had been a Government of a different party, suppose that Khuranaji had been the Chief Minister, then he would have been worried about this. Now the situation in Delhi is such that action is taken on the basis as to who belongs to which party. I am talking about Bihar, as several lakh people have come from Bihar and settled in Delhi. Injustice and atrocities are being perpetrated against the people of Bihar but no action is taken on such incidents.

Two days back, a young girl of Bihar was subjected to rape. In that rape, the landlord of the house in which she was living was involved: An F.I.R. has been lodged, but the police is not taking any action on that. We demand that action should be taken on this case. This is all the more necessary because those people who have come from the various parts of the country and have settled in Delhi should feel that there is justice otherwise 20 lakh natives of Bihar may get provoked and agitated, and its consequences would not be good.

We shall request the Government that immediate action should be taken on this.

the Conference. Our delegation included eight eminent experts in various fields related to environment, and officials from the concerned Ministries.

13.16 hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eleventh Report

[Translation]

SHRISHYAMBIHARI MISRA (Bilhour): I beg to present the 11th Report (English and Hindi version) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

2. In preparing for the Rio Conference, consultations were held by us with scientists, experts and NGOs within the country; the UNEP (January, 1992), Japan (February, 1992) and the SAARC countries (April, 1992); and, also in the fora provided by the Conferences of Developing Countries held at New Delhi in April, 1990, at Beijing in June, 1991, and at Kuala Lumpur in April, 1992. Four meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the UNCED were also held between 1990 and 1992. I participated in the fourth PREPCOM in March-April, 1992. The object of these consultations was to develop a better understanding in the issues in the negotiations leading to the Rio Conference.

13.16 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

United Nations Conference on
Environment and Development

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST SHRIKAMAL NATH: Twenty years ago the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June, 1972, focussed world attention on the environment. In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly decided to hold an international Conference on Environment and Development, thereby recognising the interdependence between the two issues. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was finally held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3 to 14, 1992. The Summit segment of the Conference, from June 12 to 14, was graced by the presence of our Prime Minister. The Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, also participated during these days. I was present throughout

3. An important feature of the Conference and the preparations for it has been the involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations. Non-Governmental Organisations and other experts have also been consulted in the preparation of the national approach, from time to time. The National Report to the UNCED was coordinated and prepared by the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Apart from bringing out broad features of the conservation tradition in India, and the overall concerns about living in harmony with nature, the Report highlights some of the activities undertaken by the State, by the people and by Non-Governmental Organisations in addressing environmental issues, and in correcting the imbalances between the overall environment and development. The Report also seeks to bring out the dimensions of the problems which India faces and those in which the international community needs to participate in solving for the future.

4. The agenda of UNCED reflected the interests of both the developing and developed countries, with their varied environmental concerns. The discussions covered programme areas related to local

and global environmental problems as well as the mechanisms and modalities for implementing the measures. The negotiations addressed, among other issues, the production and consumption patterns in the developed countries, which are the major cause of the global environmental degradation. There was also agreement on the special responsibility of the developed countries to tackle these problems because these problems originated in those countries and also because the financial and technological resources of the developed countries are far greater and their options are wider.

5. The negotiations also identified the constraints and obstacles faced by the developing countries in their pursuit of development. There was agreement that growth must continue for living standards to rise, and that environmental and economic benefits coincide across a sizeable area. While there is agreement that action is needed to be taken by all countries for pursuing an environmentally sound development path, flexibility has to be retained in regard to the manner in which the objectives are implemented.

6. The discussions included examination of the nature of the prevalent economic order, trade patterns, terms and levels of aid, functioning of international financial institutions and the working of the UN system. In an effort to maintain the quality of the environment for the present and future generations and achieve environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries, the Conference addressed sectoral issues such as the atmosphere, land resources, soil loss, water resources, toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, human settlements, etc., and also basic cross-sectoral issues such as science, new and additional financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technology and institutional arrangements for the follow-up of the agreements reached at the Conference. The scale of the efforts required has been estimated by the Secretariat of the conference at \$625 billion annually, including \$125 billion in Overseas Development Assistance.

7. Environmental considerations are now going to be a major factor in international relations and the following implications are already apparent:-

7.1 The Rio Conference has served to generate awareness about the inter-related concerns of environment and development and as to how and why these need to be tackled together. There is a better appreciation of the linkages between poverty, environment and development; the poor are dependent on natural resources for their subsistence needs and in the absence of growth and diversification of the economy the lack of options leads them to overexploit these resources. In relations between States, the area of common understanding has widened, paying the way for a global partnership. This also includes a clearer understanding of the overall problems which the developing countries face and the need for global strategies to address economic issues in order to bring about a fair and equitable international order.

7.2 The "Right to Development" has been reaffirmed. In the context of environment it implies giving priority to eradication of poverty while seeking to achieve sustainable development.

7.3 All States have re-affirmed national sovereignty over natural resources, a concept which some countries were suggesting to be modified particularly in relation to forests, on global environmental considerations.

7.4 Agreement has been reached that research and development and transfer to developing countries of environmentally sound technologies is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. There is also agreement on a procedure whereby patents can be purchased from companies in the developed countries and then supplied to the developing countries.

7.5 There is a commitment by the developed countries to increase development assistance, on grant and on concessional terms.

7.6 There is an agreement to initiate steps for a Convention on Desertification.

7.7 There is general acceptance of the role of major groups in society viz. the NGOs, business, women and youth - in decision making related to environment issues and for steps to be taken to enable them to contribute to environmental well-being.

7.8 A Commission on Sustainable Development has been set up under the United Nations General Assembly which will receive reports, as well as assess and review the implementation of Agenda 21, including transfer of financial resources and technology.

8. The specific outputs of the Rio Conference include the following:

8.1 The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development which gives the elements of sustainable development, in the form of a declaration of rights and obligations of governments and individuals.

8.2 Adoption of Agenda -21, which is a set of comprehensive programmes of action for protecting the environment and reconciling it with development.

8.3 The agreement on a non-legally binding authoritative Statement of Principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.

8.4 Signing of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Conservation of Biodiversity.

9. Copies of these important documents have been placed in the Parliament library, except Agenda -21 which will be placed no sooner the full edited version thereof is received from the UNCED Secretariat.

10. The Indian delegation to UNCED played an active role not only in the detailed negotiations on Agenda-21 but also in mobilising opinion, both among countries of the Group of 77 and others, on various

important issues, particularly in regard to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Statement on Forests, leading to a broad consensus of views.

11. The proposed follow up action planned by the Government includes dissemination of the decisions taken at the Conference for general awareness and fostering better understanding of the relevant issues, holding consultations to secure agreement of priorities and coordinate action in regard to programmes of action outlined at the Conference.

(II) **Incidents of Police Firing in Bhillal on 1st July, 1992**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): Sir, I rise to inform the House of the incident of police firing on agitating workers in Bhillal, Madhya Pradesh on the 1st of July, 1992.

2. According to information received from the State Government about 3,000 men and 300 to 400 women workers owing allegiance to Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha staged a *dharna* on the railway track near Power House railway station in Bhillal about 9.15 AM on 1st July, 1992.

3. The Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha has been leading a workers' movement in Bhillal area for acceptance of a nine point charter of demands including abolition of contractorship, issues related to wages, bonus, service conditions etc and reinstatement of retrenched workers. With the exception of the demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers, agreement on the other demands had been reached in a series of meetings held in the month of June, 1992. Further discussions on the demand for reinstatement were scheduled to be held on 1st July, 1992 with the officers of the labour department when the workers staged this *dharna* and indicated that it would continue till their demands were met.

4. Because of the *dharnaby* the workers, the rail traffic on this route remained suspended for about eight hours. The railway authorities made repeated requests to the administration to help restore the traffic. Efforts by the Districts Administration to persuade the workers to end the *dharna* did not succeed. The workers insisted on the fulfilment of their demands before clearing the rail track. There were stray incidents of pelting of stones during the day. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were promulgated in the affected areas from 2 PM.

5. In view of the stone pelting, the Additional District Magistrate present on the spot issued a warning at about 4.45 PM to the workers to disperse. When the warning had no effect, the police force advanced to remove the workers from the track. The women workers started leaving the track but the men started stoning and some of them also attacked the police with sticks. The Sub-Inspector of Police Shri T.K. Singh was fatally injured in this attack. Many other officers including the Supdt. of Police Addl. District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police (City) and Additional Superintendent of Police were hurt. Lathi charge and bursting of tear gas shells by the police failed to control the situation. In view of the gravity of the situation, firing was ordered after due warning. In the firing, 15 workers were killed.

6. As soon as the situation was brought under control, action was taken to remove the injured from the railway track and admit them to the hospital. Thereafter, dead bodies were also removed immediately to the hospital.

7. After the removal of injured to the hospital, District Magistrate issued orders for detailed inquiry into the incident. Orders were also issued to pay financial assistance of Rs. 2,000/- each to the next of kin of the killed persons and Rs. 1,000/- each to the injured.

8. Indefinite curfew was imposed in Cantonment, Jamool, industrial area of old Bhilai and part of Supela police station areas

to maintain peace. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were promulgated in Bhilai, Bhatti, Bhilai city and old Bhilai areas. 13 of the killed have been identified. Last rites of the killed were performed on 3.7. '92. Immediately after the incident 89 persons arrested under Section 151 of Cr.P.C. and remanded to police custody. 115 agitators were injured in the lathi-charge stone-pelting and police firing. 63 injured were admitted to Durg Hospital and 9 injured were admitted to Bhilai hospital. The injured include 6 women. 65 persons belonging to the State administration were injured of whom 9 were admitted to the hospital.

9. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that in addition to the financial assistance ordered by the District Administration, assistance at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- each to the next of kin of those killed and Rs. 1000/- each to the injured has been ordered from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Relief of Rs. 10,000/- each to the next of kin of those killed and Rs. 5,000 each to the injured has also been announced from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The State Government has also decided to hold a judicial inquiry into the incident.

13.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(I) **Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (i) read with Section 6 (2) of the

Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That is pursuance of Section 5 (i) read with Section 6(2) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(ii) Public Accounts Committee

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shrimati Krishna Sahi ceased to be a member of the Committee on her appointment as a Minister,"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shrimati Krishna Sahi ceased to be a member of the Committee on her appointment as a Minister."

The motion was adopted

13.31 1/2 hrs

THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Sixteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th July, 1992."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th July, 1992."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up matters under Rule 377 Prithviraj D. Chavan.

MATTER UNDER THE RULE 377

- (i) **Need to Introduction a New Express Train Between Bombay and Kolhapur, Western Maharashtra.**

13.32 hrs.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN (Karad): Presently trains which run between Bombay and Kolhapur are not able to handle the passenger traffic from the economically advanced sugar belt of western Maharashtra, consisting the districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli, Pune and Ratnagiri. Also the present timings are highly unsuited as they are linked with the north-bound trains from Karnataka region. This section earns very high revenue for the South-Central Railway. The people of the area including businessmen, students and also the elected representatives of the area have been demanding introduction of a new super fast train exclusively for this area unconnected with Karnataka trains. The new train should have convenient timings so as to reach Bombay V.T. before 7.00 A.M. so that people having work in State Secretariat can return home the same day. I request the Railway Minister to start this train urgently which may be called "Krishna Express."

- (ii) **Need for early Commissioning of Rani Gunta Power Project, Andhra Pradesh.**

SHRIM.G. REDDY (Chittoor): The daily power requirement of Andhra Pradesh is around 62 million unit per day. But the generating capacity as on date is only 48 million units. There is a shortfall of 14 million units per day. To bridge this power shortage gap State Government has proposed setting up quite a few thermal, gas-based hydel and diesel based generating stations.

With specific reference to Rani Gunta Project in Andhra Pradesh with an estimate outlay of four hundred crores, I urge upon the Central Government to clear this project, since Rayalseema areas is one of the most backward economically, industrially and agriculturally. Chittoor District which is at the tail end of the transmission, faces problems of low voltage and frequent power failures resulting in short circuits in motor coils and transformers, leading to unbearable repeated losses to the farming community and also to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Boards.

Chittoor District tops the State in respect of the number of irrigation pump-sets. Unless the above mentioned diesel based power station is commissioned, the untold miseries of the electricity consumers of Chittoor District cannot be mitigated.

- (iii) **Need to provide Central Assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh for Replacement of Transmission Lines in Sitapur District, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to an urgent matter of public importance under rule 377.

Though publicity is being given that the work of rural electrification in the country is a tremendous success, yet the factual position is that, if a tubewell in a village is electrified, it is presumed that the entire village has been electrified. Thus the people of the village are not at all benefited. Similarly, according to the official statistics in Sitapur district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh 49.4 per cent, electrification has been done, but actually only 22.2 per cent rural electrification has been done there. The main hindrance in the electrification of this district is 66,000 K.V. transmission lines. Electricity is supplied to the entire State through the 33,000 K.V. lines, but her it is being supplied through this

521 Matters under Rule 377 ASADHA 24, 1914 (SAKA) Matters under Rule 377 522
obsolete 66,000 K.V. line as a result of which when any electric equipment or transformers are damaged, due to fault in this line, it is difficult to replace them. In my opinion, replacement of 33,000 K.V. lines in place of 66,000 K.V. lines is not possible without central assistance.

I, therefore, demand from the hon. Minister of Power to arrange for replacement of these transmission lines by 33,000 K.V. lines in Sitapur district immediately, so that like other parts of the State, Sitapur district too may have adequate power supply.

(iv) Need to Grant Licences for Setting up Sugar Mills at Mirganj and Nawabganj in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to an important matters under rule 377.

Keeping in view the demand of places like Mirganj and Nawabganj in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh for setting up Sugar Mills the State Government had recommended grant of licences to entrepreneurs in the Private sector. The said parties want to set up the sugar mills immediately. Keeping in view the availability of Sugarcane in abundance there, I request the Central Government to grant licences for setting up Sugar Mills at those places.

(v) Need to Provide More Railway Amenities to Malabar Region, Kerala.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): The Southern Railway has not been paying sufficient attention to the railway line between Palghat and Mangalore which covers the entire Malabar region of the Kerala State. This

line came into existence a century ago when the South Indian Railway Company was formed and the people of this area had been supporting the railway from its earlier stages. But no progress in the matter of providing more railway facilities has been made on this line. Doubling of Shoranur- Mangalore line still remains a dream. There is no modern facility like tokenless signals in Malabar area of Southern Railway which invariably delays the movement of trains. The train compartments in this region are in a miserable condition and the railway stations have no overhead coverings of required length. In the revenue collection, Palghat Division assumes the first or second position but in the matter of development the Southern Railway treats this division at the fourth position. This has created resentment in the people of Malabar region and all prominent newspapers have written leading articles condemning the step-motherly treatment of Southern Railway to Palghat division. I would, therefore, urge upon the Railway Minister to take appropriate action and provide more railway amenities to Malabar region.

(vi) Need to Introduce Boeing Service to Lilabari in Assam

SHRI PROBIN DEKA (Mangaldoi): At present Vayudoot service is available between Guwahati and Lilabari, Lakhimpur. But the service is very irregular. Sometimes it operates and at times it does not, thereby causing great inconvenience to the traveling public especially the Members of Parliament are in a disadvantageous position. When the flight is cancelled at the eleventh hour without any prior intimation, they have to miss the connecting flight from Guwahati. In order to cater to the need of the people of that area, introduction of Boeing service is essential. The facilities at the air field in Lilabari may be improved, so that Boeing service can be operated. This is a longstanding demand of the people of that area.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to introduce the Boeing service to Lilabari in Assam.

- (vii) **Need to take appropriate steps to meet the situation arising out of inadequate rains in the Country**

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far there has been scanty rainfall all over the country this year. According to meteorologists there will be inadequate rainfall this year. Due to non-arrival of monsoon in time the farmers in many States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa etc. are not able to sow the Kharif crops. Even the water level has receded as a result of which the tubewells and other means of irrigation have been rendered nonfunctional. There is acute shortage of fodder for animals and drinking water. News of death of cattle has been reported from many areas. Neither the Central Government nor the State have taken advance steps to combat such a situation. Nothing is being done even now. There is no buffer stock of foodgrains. Therefore, through the House, I request the Central Government to take necessary steps to meet the situation arising out of the impending drought condition, increase the buffer stocks of foodgrains and make arrangements for supply of fodder at major centres. Public Distribution system should be strengthened and made efficient. Rail and road transport system should be geared to transport food supplies and fodder on priority basis.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to meet again after Lunch 14.45 hrs.

13.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951 and Annual Report of Central Vigilance Commission for the Period (1st January '90 to 31st December '90 etc)

[English]

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1992.
 - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 194 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1992.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 195 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1992 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 587 dated the 19th October 1992.

- (iv) G.S.R. 196 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1992 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 588 dated the 19th October, 1991.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 197 in Gazette of India dated the 9th may, 1992.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Services (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198 in Gazette of India dated the 9th-Máy, 1992.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199 in Gazette of India dated the 9th may, 1992.
- (viii) The All India Services (Study Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1992.
- (ix) The All India Services (Confidential Rolls) Amendment Rules, 1992 published in No. G.S.R. 135 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1992.
[Placed in Library, See No LT 2220/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the period from the 1st January, 1990 to the 31st December, 1990.
- (ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of Commissions advice in certain cases mentioned in the Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 2221/91]

Notifications under Coir Industry Act, 1953

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Prof. P.J.Kurien, I beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:-

- (1) The Coir Board (Services) Second Amendment Bye-laws 1990 published in Notification No. S.O.60 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1992 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 305 (E) dated the 30th April, 1992.
- (2) The Coir Board (Services) Third Amendment Bye-laws 1992 published in Notification No. S.O. 304 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1992.
- (3) The Coir Board General Provident Fund (Amendment) Bye Laws, 1992 published in Notification No. S.O. 306 (E) on Gazette of India dated the 30th April 1992.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 2222/92]

Memorandum of understanding between the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara and Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI CHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Dr. Chinta Mohan, I beg to lay on the Table.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, and the

Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2223/92]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. When the Minister is absent on any account and he has to lay the paper, the courtesy demands that he should inform you. We would like to know whether you have been informed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am just responding to your point of order. I have myself told the Ministers that if the unlisted Hour Business continues for a long time, they need not be sitting here. We will take it up after the lunch break. As far as possible, they be present. In one or two days' time, we will make the arrangement.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It is listed immediately after Question Hour...

SHRI RAM NAIK: No-Confidence Motion is to be discussed and it is necessary that Ministers also should be where.

MR. SPEAKER: I have myself suggested to them that they need not be present all the time in the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): We were told that it will be taken up after the lunch hour, but the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is saying something else.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is what was said today itself. We will arrange it within a day or two.

(Interruptions)

Review on the working of Annual Report of Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporations Limited, Srinagar, for 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the 19th January 1990 issued by the President in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce marketing and Processing Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2242/92]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (No. 13 of 1991) (Commercial) - Union Government Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd and Memorandum of understanding between Bharat Bhari Voyog Nigam Limited and Government of India for 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): On behalf of Shri P.K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A Copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (No. 13 of 1991) (Commercial) -Union Government- Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 2225/92]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Bhai Udyog Nigam Limited and the Government of India for the year 1992-93.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 2226/92]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Government of India for the year 1992-93.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2227/92]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Cables Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry Government of India for the year 1992-93.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2228/92]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the HMT Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Government of India for the year 1992-93.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2229/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association Thane, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane for the year 1990-91.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2230/92]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Labour Institute, New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Labour Institute, new Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT - 2231/92]

Summary of Conclusions of the Official Team of Government of India which visited Ayodhya on Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid Issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): I beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy (Hindi and English versions) of the summary of Conclusions of the Official Team of Government of India which visited Ayodhya on Ram Janam Bhoomi Babri Masjid Issue. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2234/92]

14.52 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Sir, I would like to draw attention to honourable the Prime Minister's Press Conference of 30th June. After he became the Prime Minister it was his first address to a conference of that kind. In that he informed the assembly and through that assembly the rest of the country as well, that the worst, he informed us, "is behind us". I find that an incredible and an unbelievable assertion and for this Motion of No-Confidence a useful starting point.

The hon. the Prime Minister is a man of age and erudition of great public experience and perspicacity. I would however be left to the conclusion that his observation of 30th June was an act of unacceptable sophistry even from him. Admittedly, the observation was in the context of our economy, but that only exacerbates the situation. It does not mitigate it, for when he made that assertion, the hon. the Prime Minister had with him the report of June, 1992 of his own Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, as submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, which, in its very opening remarks, the very opening paragraph, states as "Summarisation of the State of economy."

It a Cabinet document. It says: "Deficient pre-monsoon rainfall, lower foodgrains stock, lower procurement and off take, stagnant industrial production, mixed trends in infrastructure and investment climate, higher growths in money supply, inflationary pressures continue, exports are sluggish and there is a marginal decline in foreign exchange reserves." This is not my conclusion. In that sense, it is not a partisan conclusion. It is a conclusion of a document presented to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs about the state of economy about which the hon. the Prime Minister informed the nation that the worst was behind us. That is why I have been persuaded, as I have done, to move this Motion of No-Confidence because what else are we to do in this Assembly when we see an over-burdened Prime Minister, also the party- President, who one year after installation in office, has not yet been able to complete his Cabinet, has then an inspiring Cabinet, a Cabinet crippled by resignations from critical Ministries- the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce- a Cabinet whose moral authority is being diluted on a daily basis by suggestions of further resignations to come, resignations by instalments- one today, how many more to come tomorrow? And all these resignations are the direct outcome of the most punishing scandals that we have witnessed since Independence- Bofors and the banking scandal. This rampant all-prevalent spreading corruption where figures now are not spoken in thousands or hundreds of thousands, or even as was the case with Bofors, on tens of crores; figures are now in multiple thousands of crores where nearby any Ministry is left untouched. Defence has Bofors, finance has now got the banking scandal, Agriculture has wheat rice exports, Power- NTPC- has direct correspondence with World Bank for loans so that equipment can be purchased, Railways has import of railway engines, Health has medicines, and petroleum, petroleum is putrid. Everything in the Ministry of Petroleum reeks of corruption from the dispensation of gas agencies to the import of crude oil. It is too sad a task to elaborate all these. I have no doubt in my mind that the hon. the Prime Minister is

aware of the dimensions of corruption that sits in this Government. But if he is not aware, then that is one reason for moving this Motion of No - Confidence and if he is aware and yet does nothing, then there is yet an added reason for moving this Motion of No - Confidence. (Interruptions) On what basis can this Government- having moved from St. Kitts to stock exchange scam -now inform us that the worst is behind us? On the contrary it saddens me to say that it is only the bad that has yet arrived, the worse lies ahead. This Motion of No - Confidence is not born out of any casual concern. Its genesis, in a very real sense, lies in the elections of 1991, an election that had been accompanied by a grim tragedy and an election that left this assembly, this Parliament, conceptually and arithmetically fractured. It was an election which nobody won but which in the words of the London economists then was an election in which the winner came second.

There was political uncertainty following upon that election. In that climate of political uncertainty, the leadership of B.J.P. took a deliberate and conscious decision that the nation had to be prevented from continuing on the path of crippling political and economic uncertainty. We were then in the midst of possibly one of the worst economic crises that the country has faced. The leadership of the B.J.P. took a deliberate decision that nothing will be done by the party in this Parliament or outside to add to that air of uncertainty, whether political or economic, and that we will do as best as we can to sustain and support this Government in every endeavour that is directed towards the national good.

One year after that event, Sir, if we - are persuaded to move this Motion of No Confidence, it is only to submit to the hon. the Prime Minister that your Government, when it started on this path, started with an absence of parliamentary majority. But you had a great asset- you had public goodwill, you had public acceptance and approval. This public goodwill, public acceptance and approval was largely because there was a nation-wide relief from the acute indigestion of the excessive and profligate charisma of

the profligate decade of the eighties because this Government and the hon. the Prime Minister had set course on the path of true participation by all on reconciliation and consensus. Somewhere along this route, this path was abandoned and yesterday's ways and yesterday's Congress began to re-assert themselves. Consensus, Sir, as has been commented, was replaced by cleverness. Instead of joint participation, you wanted blind conformity. It is alleged that you arranged for the splitting of the Telugu Desam Party. It is further alleged that you arranged for the Janata Dal to shed some Members so that your parliamentary numbers could become more comfortable. What happened in Nagaland and Mizoram has been debated in this very House. The cancelling and holding of elections in Punjab is yet another story.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. the Prime Minister has now a parliamentary cushion of majority on which to sit. But a price has been paid for it by losing a great asset.

15.00 hrs.

And that asset is of public approval. That is why, we have been persuaded to move this Motion of No Confidence. My grounds are four folds. Firstly, on the economic, which is your flag-ship, and on which you moved so you state the most. Secondly, about spreading corruption as exemplified by Bofors and the banking scandal. Thirdly, about the management of our polity internal and such external matters as infringe upon the internal and fourthly, about our national security and the collapse of system. Sir, on the question of economy, the present is not an occasion to go afresh into a debate on concepts. This reform, new economic policy or change that this Government has brought about largely in harmony will the thinking that we have all along held to has to my mind, four essential components. Such a reform or change as integral to it, the content of change, the direction of change, the pace of change and the management of change and in that management of change you have the economic, the social and the political aspects.

I am not going to dwell at all, Sir, on the content or the direction but I will refer to the management of economic change. Just a word before I go to the management of economic change, which is about the pace of change. My difficulty here on the aspect of pace of change of the Government is that the hon. the Prime Minister in this very press conference, if I recollect right, informed that we cannot catapult in this change. That could well be your view point and it could be a view point, which could be argued forcefully. But my submission is that the greatest difficulty with this Government lies in the fact that it is not attempting a reform by steps, it is attempting a reform by stealth. It does not wish to admit the mistakes of the past, without admitting which the correct steps of today, leave alone the future cannot be taken. What have been done in the field of economic change or new economic policy till today are all the easy things. They were relatively easy. Even they have not been done fully. Bureaucracy is still in ascendant, bureaucracy still controls. Relief from the stranglehold of a dead system is yet to be felt and yet the Government comes to us and informs us that this is our one great success and that the worst is behind us.

Sir, I quoted from a document, which is a document of the Government of India's own agencies. Examine some of the facts and these facts are based on statistical data as available to the Government of India and as empirically established by their statistics department. Sir, industrial production between April 1991 and February 1992 has declined by two per cent as against the growth of 9.6 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year and if you combine that 9.6 per cent to this decline of two per cent, then the real figure is much higher. There is a decline in the production of saleable steel, there is a decline in the production of cement, fertilizers and crude petroleum. Oil generation is down by 8.4 per cent. Crude petroleum is actually down by almost 12 per cent. Exports are down by 1.9 per cent. Wholesale price index by the Government's own admission is up by over 12 per cent.

Consumer price index, however exact or inexact that might be, is up by almost 14.5 per cent and as per the Reserve Bank of India's own Statistical Supplement of May 1992, money supply that is M-3 which has a direct nexus with inflation, is almost 19 per cent higher than the corresponding period of the previous year. I do not know how the worst is behind them. Look at the prices that reign today in Delhi of items of common consumption.

Inferior quality wheat is costing Rs. 650 a quintal. It is not the price that matters, it is the quality also, which is a factual matter. The hon. Minister does not have to go and stand in the queue to buy rations he has managed to do so for him through others. About public distribution system, I will come in a minute. I assert that wheat of inferior quality is selling for not less than Rs. 650 a quintal. Broken basmati rice—broken, which cannot be exported—is selling at Rs. 25 a kilo; ordinary dal like chana, which is perhaps the most modest of dals, is selling at Rs. 18 kilo; a five-kg. tin of Postman oil costs Rs. 300. The minimum price of vegetables in Delhi — not the post-truck strike price, but pre-truck strike price— was Rs. 16 a kilo, tomatoes were costing Rs. 18-20 a kilo, potatoes are selling at Rs. 6 a kilo and if you have the luxury to be able to afford mangoes, they are selling at Rs. 18 per kilo. These are the prices, Sir. I do not know what their relationship with the consumer price index says, but these are items of day-today use. I would be very happy if I am proven wrong on these prices. You do not like my saying that this is what the common consumer is having to say because when you look at agriculture, today we face a very grim situation. Maharashtra, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat Rajasthan, parts of U.P. and Bihar are deficient in rainfall. In large parts of Rajasthan sowing has not taken place. Absence of the monsoon raises yet another much more dangerous spectre, which is about shortage of drinking water. In such a situation where rainfall is already so deficient, procurement of rice up to May 27, 1992, was 10 million tonnes against 12.25 million tonnes for the corresponding period of last year. Procurement of rice is down by

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18.6 per cent.

Similarly, Sir, wheat again up to 27th May 1992 at 6.1 million tonnes against 71/2 million tonnes of the last year is also down by 18 1/2 per cent. On the other hand, off take from the public distribution system at 18.84 million tonnes against 15.64 million tonnes of last year is higher by 20.4 per cent. You have less that is coming in you have more that is going out of the public distribution system, and this is not a reflection on the efficiency of public distribution system. It is more a reflection on the shortages that are prevailing. Stocks of foodgrains at the end of April 1992 stood at 14.34 million tonnes against 18.48 million tonnes of the last year which is lower by 22.4 per cent. Just as on the stock exchange, speculators have been active in the field of foodgrains also. Heavens forbid that the rains hold out much longer. But if they do, the prospects that we face as a country are so grim that I would take them to the mind of the honourable the Prime Minister of what he told the press and the country on the 30th of June that 'the worst behind us.' Reflect, for a moment, Sir, on the infrastructure of this one year of this Government and the single greatest factor in the infrastructure in which I put power, oil, fuel, transport etc. is the situation on the front of crude oil. By very rough figures, Sir, the total consumption is expected to rise in this decade from the current consumption levels of around — and I am rounding up figures — 55 million tonnes by the end of the decade to around 77 million tonnes. Where is this additional 22 to 25 million tonnes to come from when we have a shortage of dollars, when the production of crude in the country has in fact, declined from 30.4 million tonnes in 1991-92 to the estimated figures of 28.4 million tonnes in 1992-93? Instead of crude production being able to keep pace with enhanced demands and enhanced requirements, our crude production is, in fact, falling. What am I, therefore, to assume from this falling crude production. When the overall curve of the consumption of fuel is going to go up and when the overall curve of availability of dollars is not going to non-parallel with that, am I going to assume that the worst is behind us?

Reflect for a moment, Sir, on the import data and I have said this in Parliament earlier. You had an efficient and effective Minister for Commerce and on a number of occasions, I have said this here. You have accepted his resignation, Mr. Prime Minister, on grounds of impropriety for dealing with a company called Fairgrowth. We have read his letter issued to the Press as given by the Minister himself. The letter itself does not convince us, Mr. Prime Minister, that the resignation that you had taken, has been propelled or compelled by reasons that you suggested. Either that letter is not all that is behind it and if it is not all, then, we have a right to know what is behind it, because in the field of Commerce as in the field of External Affairs, you cannot have such important Ministries unattended. Somebody asked the hon. Prime Minister as to when you are going to have a full-fledged Minister for External Affairs; rather facetiously the hon. Prime Minister was good enough to suggest; 'you have me, where is the need for a full-fledged Minister when there is a full-fledged Minister?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what all is the hon. Prime Minister going to do in this fuller capacity, I will illustrate in a minute. Now, on the question of import data which I started by saying, in dollar terms imports rose by 24.5 per cent in April this year over the same month of last year and stood at 1.78 billion compared to 1.34 billion dollars in April, 1991. In rupee terms, the imports will be much higher because of devaluation. But what is of concern is the decline in exports in April compared with April, 1991 and what is of greater concern is that the decline covers both the general currency area and the traditional rupee payment area. Now, imports have gone up yet exports have declined. According to the figures of the Government of India itself, there was a 7.97 per cent drop in exports this year in April, exports to GCA countries in April this year was 1.27 million as against 1.29 million last year and export to rupee payment countries, of course, for obvious reasons were down by almost 50 per cent. The adverse trade balance in April was almost 400 to 500 million. As against this the export in dollar

terms during March-April, 1991-92 for almost a whole year actually declined by almost 2 per cent.

Sir, the foreign exchange reserves which had declined certainly went up and I submit that the foreign exchange reserves that have gone up have largely been on three grounds. One is that we have borrowed; secondly we have cut down our imports and thirdly because we permitted fund flow to come into the country through FCNR etc. But, the reserves, however, have declined during April -May, 1992 by 254 million and stand at roughly 5377 million. This is in April-May, 1992. I do not have the latest figures for this, because I do not have day-today access to the data of the Ministry of Finance.

The monthly outflow from NRI account, in April, 1992, the FCNR deposit amounted to Rs. 188 crores. This morning, my senior colleague, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had to voice his concern about the possibility of a run of the FCNR account. He was then enjoining upon the Government to clarify the situation, to take such action as is necessary so that an assurance is conveyed to this Account and the flow of deposit from this Account is stopped.

Because of this imbalance in import, and export. I put to you that in the one year this Government's rule, our debt servicing ratio has crossed 30 per cent. I would be happy to be educated by the hon. the Finance Minister, hon. the Prime Minister as to where exactly our debt servicing ratio today stands and what their estimate of the movement of debt servicing ratio graph is for the next three to five years.

It is not possible for me in this debate to analyse in its totality, what we feel are all the deficiencies in the management of economic reforms. I could have asserted that the management is unsatisfactory, that the management should be improved in 'X', 'Y', 'Z' terms, or in 'Z' sphere. But rather than mere assertion, the proof of the management

of our economic transition from one system to another is the result that it has produced. Well, certainly the Government could, as it has done earlier, come forward and say, one year is too little for us. In this one year, we cannot demonstrate the results. We need at least three to four years to demonstrate the result that is all, right. If you need three to four years, the early indications of the steps that you have already taken are the steps that will lend strength to the agreement that you put forward for needing more time to do so.

I have illustrated these figures to point out that the early indications of the economic management of your change are not satisfactory. So, to sustain the second part of your argument that you need three to four years in which to demonstrate your success, we will look for the early indications of the steps that you have already taken. I do not want to trivialise these concerns but I cannot do any thing else if the early steps that you take are that you give importance and priority to beverages, to washing machines, to refrigerators.

I have here with me some figures in reply to a question which is about power plants. Power plant and deficiency of power is an infrastructural deficiency that will cripple India's growth if we do not address ourselves to it immediately or in the coming decade. The details as given by the Government to Parliament are: That power projects proposed in the private sector are around 21. It is thousands of crores of rupees investment. It is hundreds of thousands of crores of dollar investment. I am not going to take time. The point I am trying to make is, here, you have 21 power projects pending clearance of the Government of India, in one State of the Union or another. Not one of these power projects has received the assent of the Government of India. Not one of these power projects has seen the light of the day. Each of these power projects is currently tied up in the intricacy of bureaucratic control. But within this one year—it is not to trivialise what I am saying — what does the Government do?

With great rapid haste, it immediately permits Coca Cola to come here. By all means, have Coca Cola. Have another beverage or any Cola for that matter.

The point is that in the priority of investment, the Government takes more than a year to take a decision on as important a matter as 21 power plants which are still languishing but on the Coco Cola front you move double fast, and you give them all the clearances. Look at other aspects of this very Coco cola. That is what disturbed me. I would ordinarily not even give this illustration. I am very glad that Coco Cola has found land in the hon. Defence Minister's home districts to set up a factory. I am very glad because somewhere then we have to set it up. After all, Coco Cola has to come up somewhere in the country. They have to find land. It is a coincidence and a very interesting coincidence that about 1,000 acres that are needed by this Company are found in Baramati district of India. It is a very good thing. But there is another thing which worries me.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not in Baramati.

SHIRI JASWANT SINGH: I would be very happy that they are not in Baramati. I would be very happy if it is not 1,000 but 100. But there is another thing. Do you know who has brought this Coca Cola? There is a gentleman... I have written to the hon. Finance Minister about the matter. There is a certain businessman who is promoting this venture in India. This businessman in late 70s and early 80s was charged by the Ministry of Finance for misappropriation of funds from Indian banks, taking them to Singapore and a CBI case was filed. The CBI investigation has been kept pending because the banks did not cooperate with CBI. When this question is raised in the Parliament, the hon. Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry said "the banking transactions secrecy between client and banks prevents us from giving this information."

I started by saying that I did not wish to trivialize the concern that I am voicing. My

point bears repetition that for one year, you cannot take a decision on a single power plant of the 21 that we have asked for. But within months you take a decision on a beverage without which the country could certainly have done and I am led to very deep anxiety and very deep worry about management of economic reforms, that, I think it is the right note on which to switch from the economic to the corrupt. I had said that my second point on which I am expressing my concern about the functioning of this Government and of lack of confidence is on grounds of corruption. I think two opening thoughts are necessary here. Where corruption by or corruption in Governments is suspected or concerned, unlike routine jurisprudence, the reverse principle applies. All Governments will perform and continue to be treated as guilty unless they prove themselves as innocent and it is thus that I submit that unlike routine jurisprudence, the onus therefore, rests on you and just as in Bofors, as in the banking scandal too, unless you prove your innocence by re-establishing irrefutably. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): What laws? Whose laws?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that the onus of providing innocence in matters of corruption in Government always rests with the Government itself. This is reserve jurisprudence that applies. Just as in Bofors so in banking, you will have to prove your innocence by re-establishing irrefutably your public accountability. Otherwise you would continue to be charged as guilty.

There is no one additional caution. Governmental innocence is not proven simply through protestation or by the media or by verbal assurances or verbal disclaimers. The only yardstick is recognizable action. And against this yardstick of recognizable action, I submit that as in the Bofors so in this matter of banking, you have failed- in the former case Bofors irrevocably and in the later case you still have time. There are options available. I will not take too long a time about Bofors, except to submit four or

five aspects that worry me a great deal. In the last discussion that we had on Bofors, the hon. the Prime Minister suggested and assured the House, the Parliament that he would now oversee the matter personally. I do not recollect exactly whether he said it on a day-to-day basis. But he said that he would see to it personally. That is why, early, when I started, I submitted about an over-burdened Prime Minister. What all will the over-burdened Prime Minister see personally? He says he is fuller Minister for External Affairs he is a fuller Minister now for Commerce; he is a fuller Minister for Industry; he is a fuller Minister for CBI and Bofors which he wishes to oversee on a day-to-day basis. What has this overseeing done? There are great difficulties. After this assurance to the Parliament about personally overseeing, what has happened? This personally overseeing has been demonstrated in the collusive manner in which the Delhi High Court's case is being handled in respect of Win Chadha. Here, I will seek your permission to use the name Win Chadha. I will request your permission to permit me to use a few more names. I want to tell about the manner in which the Win Chadha's case is handled, the collusive manner in which the Government of India and the advocates of Win Chadha are corporating with one another.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Do not give him the Christian name.
Only say Chadha. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: All right, Chadha.. Compare this collusive manner to the manner in which the Counsel for Chadha has obtained an order from that very Court, that very Delhi High Court about the matter of impounding of his passport. In the matter of impounding his passport, the Courts has ruled that you have to take a decision within 15 days. The Court can rule in the matter of passport. But the Government of India, despite the Prime Minister's assurance, cannot obtain a ruling from the Court.. How many months have lapsed after that assurance from the hon. Prime Minister that he would oversee it personally? Further, the

non-action on the Solanki lawyer- I call it Solanki lawyer - episode is really astounding because this thesis of the lawyer, thesis of the gentleman, person, individual, legal, lawyer, is Mr. Solanki's... *(Interruptions)* This is really astounding. The hon. the Prime Minister informs the country through the Fourth Estate somewhat like: "What can I do? The CBI cannot find the lawyer." I find it really amazing. It is incredible. It is an incredible ascertain of the Prime Minister who gave that assurance he would oversee it on a day-to-day basis. and, two months, three months later he comes and says: "I am sorry, I cannot do anything. The CBI cannot find the lawyer." You can do it, I submit this. Whether he is a lawyer or no lawyer, you can certainly reconcile one very major discrepancy between what a former Minister of your own Government said in this House and what was said by a Minister elsewhere. The hon. Minister for External Affairs on 30th march, 1992 speaking in this House said, "when I was in Davos, I made .. Please mark the word. "I made a courtesy call on Mr. Felber, the Federal Chancellor for Foreign Affairs. At the end of our conversation, while taking his leave I handed over a note to Mr. Felber. This note on the status of the court cases pending in India had been given to me by a lawyer." This is where the plot thickness because on the 12th June, Mr. Felber in an interview which is quoted says, Mr. Solanki just gave me the note "summarising it briefly..." Mark the word again. "summarising it briefly, the whole episode lasted two minutes." Mr. Solanki says he sought a formal meeting...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you quoting something?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am referring to something.

MR. SPEAKER: Without inverted commas.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Felber says that Mr. Solanki summarised it briefly.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Of I acknowledge, I can quote.

MR. SPEAKER: Acknowledge what?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It means, if you authenticate it you can do that. But I do not want to get into it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is newspaper's authentication?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The point that Shri Solanki has made is that it was a formal meeting. He sought the meeting and having sought the meeting, at the point of saying good-bye he handed him a note and he did not know what the contents of the note were. Mr. Felber describes how the event took place. He was walking down a corridor on his way to a meeting when he was hailed by Mr. Solanki signalling that he had something to say. The organisers of Davos Seminar promptly opened a room nearby and unheeded the two Ministers for what was a quick tete-a-tete, the whole thing impromptu. He handed me this envelop. Shri Solanki says "he did not know what was the content of the envelop." The Federal Chancellor says "he told me that it relate to the Bofors case" Solanki says it was a formal meeting, but this meeting was in corridor where to quote Felber was hailed, a room was opened and we just went in for two minutes." Hon. the Prime Minister would have us believe that this is what he is doing in handling the Bofors matter on a day to day basis. Admittedly, hon. the Prime Minister can hardly be expected to look for these lawyers. But the hon. the Prime Minister can certainly ask his former colleagues about the discrepancy that obviously existed in what he has stated in the Parliament and what is stated by his counterpart elsewhere. The hon. the Prime Minister can certainly ask the Central Bureau of Investigation to look into the two statements both of Shri Solanki as also that has been made in Switzerland. The hon. the Prime Minister does not do that. He does not, and his Government does not act on Chadha, who is know as one of the recipients of the Bofors money; his Government does not act

on Hinduja; his Government does not act on Solanki; and his Government does not now act on Quattrochi. For chit it has been known for years that he was one of the recipients, now a direct allegation is being made. Even on the basis of the allegation certainly...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singh, if there is a case pending in a Court of law and if you are mentioning somebody's name, I can understand that. But you yourself withdrew one of the names.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am sufficiently persuaded in my suspicion to be not inclined to withdraw this name.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you apply double principle?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You direct me, I will withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: I would only request you to use discretion and follow the rules.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I withdraw it. But I submit that this Italian gentleman who has been representing Snam Progetti, who lives in India, who is believed to move in high quarters, continue to have access to high quarters and has had access for the past decade or so, this Italian gentleman or not a gentleman was believed to be and is believed to be one of the recipients of Bofors money. I ask you, Sir what has the Government done since coming into possession of this knowledge, to even question this questionable Italian? Why has he not been questioned? Why has the Central Bureau of Investigation not been asked to even visit him? Why has not even a warning been given — a cautionary note, if not a red light at least the amber light — on this crossroads of corruption? Why not that, sir? And this, despite the fact that the hon. the Prime Minister says that he will deal with this on day-to-day basis. I do not dwell longer on Bofors, Sir. As I started by saying, it is upto the Governments to prove their innocence. It is not for us because guilt is entirely covering the Government in the matter of Bofors.

Look at this banking scandal. We have had a discussion and another discussion is still pending. I have made by interventions in that matter. I will not repeat what I said then. I will make just four, very brief submissions on what I consider are the responsibilities of this Government and where I believe and have apprehensions that the Government is failing.

It is the responsibility of this Government to ensure that the damage to our domestic banking is limited both in time and in its dimensions. I am not convinced that action is being taken with the kind of despatch and energy that it merits. I hold that it is the responsibility of this Government, at the earliest possible, to restore our fiscal financial systems to their original health, to vibrancy, to growth, so that in the international field and in the internal field, Indian economy is not permitted to suffer further.

I do not believe that in the second task, the Government is showing the despatch that one would expect from it, in the case of the largest banking scandal that this country has witnessed since independence.

Thirdly, it is the question of reestablishing, at the earliest, international credibility, not simply of our banks or our banking system; because what is involved here is not just banks or banking system; it is the good name of India, that is involved. And, that is why when I intervened, I said "that of concern to me is not this Rs. 3500 crores or Rs. 5000 crores — India is large enough to absorb Rs. 35,000 crores — but the question of the good name of India is above all." And I am not sufficiently convinced that this Government is acting with due despatch in restoring the health to internal systems, restoring credibility and good name of India internationally so that all this is achieved.

Sir, just a passing word and this is a repetition. The hon. the Finance Minister informed us that this banking scandal is largely due to the failure of our internal regulatory system. I submit that it is not so. The Reserve Bank of India, has a direct responsibility; it is accountable and the

Reserve Bank of India has definitely to answer for a great many things.

When in the March of 1991, its antennas start reverberating, in the July of 1991, it issues instructions and then from July 1991, till May 1992, the regulatory functions of the Reserve Bank of India are not performed satisfactorily. Thereafter, it is not for the Head of the Reserve Bank of India, to repeatedly inform in the press and in the other forms of media, through television, that those who want him to be out, are trying to help the criminals. This is an unbelievably unrestrained and an arrogant comment.

The good health of the Central regulatory bank of the country is everyone's concern. But the good health of the Central regulatory bank of India is not ensured by dubbing those that want so that the criminals are going to be helped and those that want the Reserve Bank to explain as indeed the hon. Finance Minister to or, this Government, who are all in one sense or another answerable to this largest scandal that has taken place. If the hon. Finance Minister or the hon. Prime Minister were to stand up and say, because you charge us with this you are wanting to help the criminals, would that be the way for them to go about it? They have not said so. They have exercised the required restraint. But the head of the Reserve Bank in an arrogant fashion has said this. I am perforce compelled to say this. - I had no intention of saying this having once drawn your attention to it - that this is unacceptable.

I had said my third ground was on the management of polity. We have had repeated occasions, on numerous occasions to discuss the management of internal polity. In the management of internal polity I have four principal concerns - about J & K, about Punjab, my continuing concern about Assam, the forgotten north-eastern frontier and about the corrosive influence on the consequences of LTTE factor. On all these, I submit, when I try and search for the Government of India policy...

MR. SPEAKER: I would not like to interrupt you. I am sorry for saying this also.

The time allotted is eight hours. We would not like to limit your time. But the time given to your party is one hour, thirty-eight minutes. That which can be said in one sentence may be said in one sentence.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have this bad habit of being repetitious. I will try and not be so.

MR. SPEAKER: One hour is already over. You may take your own time because you are the initiator. We would not like to limit your time. But please keep this rider in mind.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I was submitting in the context of handling issues like J & K, Punjab, Assam, LTTE when I try and search for the Government of India's policies, I find ambivalence, vacillation, inconsistency and then incoherent and contradictory statements. Look at J&K. We have had a debate on the J&K yesterday. I will not be repetitious at all. This is a sad tale of two feuding ministers; two voices of one Government and two panics and two shoot-outs following upon the two visits. An hon. Minister of the Government visits Sringer. There is panic in his security guards and six people are shot. The Union Home Minister visits Sringer. A tyre bursts; there is panic followed in his security guards; eight people are killed. What is the point of sending ministers to J&K for reconciliation?

Even in the wake of their visits there, you only arrange for more killings in Srinagar town. Both the ministers actually having gone there speak in different voices. That is why I say what I said about J&K. We would wish, we want the hon. Prime Minister to inform us, despite yesterday's debate as to what is the actual situation in the State of J&K because one Minister says that elections are new imminent. What does the Government of India stand for? What is your policy on J&K one year after coming into office?

Punjab is a tale of missed opportunities and electoral frauds. With less than one-fifth of the electorate of Punjab voting, with less than one-tenth of that one-fifth having voted for your party, you might certainly have

added number to your parliamentary strength.

But, I submit that the emotional distance between this Assembly, this capital and the troubled people in the State of Punjab has not lessened; it has grown. You now have a Congress Ministry in the State of Punjab, you have a Congress Ministry here. Sir, for all the pledges given to Punjab by the Congress party over the years, from martyrs, from Longowal's agreement, etc., etc. now there should not be any difficulty. You have the Congress party sitting here and in the Punjab; implement your own promises to the Punjab. Please answer us on this because we are not convinced that you are handling the Punjab in the manner in which you ought to handle. How can you handle it? The riot of 1984 sits on you. May I remind who was the Home Minister during the riots of 1984? What is holding up true enquiry into the punishing of the criminals of 1984? Please answer us on these grounds. These are real concerns to us.

There are two external aspects that impinge on the internal polity I consider it my duty to bring it to your notice. I recollect, late Mrs. Gandhi was then the Prime Minister and I had occasion to mention even then in Parliament that I had apprehension that India's LTTE approach, policy towards LTTE or Indo-Sri Lanka relations was being determined not in Delhi; but my apprehension was that they were being dictated from Tamilnadu. Of course this point was refused. But, subsequent events have proved just that and what we did not want—that the ethnic strife of Sri Lanka over-spilled on to the hinterland of India—has taken place.

I have another worry and my worry is that similarly Indo-Bangladesh relations are now not being determined here in Delhi. They are being determined in the State of West Bengal. What have you done in the case of Tin Bigha, about which I shall be referring in a minute? It has not been dictated by considerations of the highest national interest. The day you start permitting the impingement of external on to the management of internal polity, there will be a price that will have to be paid and this is

what I wish to caution you about.

I had said that I would speak briefly about systemic disfunctions - and this is my fourth point and my concerns about national security, where I feel that this Government has failed. What I am engaged in is not a renunciation of academic principles of what constitute national security. I am engaged only in an examination of the conduct of that policy, whatever that policy be, its supervision and its management.

There was an incident that was referred to earlier this morning during the Zero Hour which was about Burma, about Burmese, army coming into India — Mizoram and beating out students, I would like to share with you an incident that took place on 19th December 1991, in the State of Rajasthan, in the village of Beedan, in the district of Jaisalmer. Three Pakistani invaders came 50 kilometers into our territory. They killed three Indians, they beheaded two of them. They put those heads into a gunny sack and they took these heads back to Sind on 19th December 1991. In January, I wrote to this Government asking them as to what they had done about it. Between January and June of 1992, I have written five letters to this Government. I have yet to receive a satisfactory response to what actually took place. This instance of a trans-border crime, where Pakistanis dared to come into India, dared to kill our nationals, having killed, they take their heads back and since December of 1991 till today - so many months later - leave alone action being taken, leave alone any protest with Pakistan, leave alone arrests being made, I have yet to receive a satisfactory reply from the Union Home Ministry as to what took place. Why do I cite this instance? I cite it because it is reflective of the attitude, the approach in the conduct of policy - take it casually, two Indian have got killed or three Indians have got killed.

I submit to you that Rajasthan segment, possibly also the Kutch segment - I use the word 'possibly' on purpose - Rajasthan segment, south of Hindumal Kot up to Kutch

is possibly the last stable segment of the Indo-Pak border that we have. If I cite the instance that I do, it is only to charge this Government with not treating the Rajasthan segment of the Indo-Pak border with the seriousness that it deserves. If this last segment of the Indo-Pak border is to be treated with this kind of causal disinterest, then certainly this Government is not worthy of our confidence. In the matter of Indo-Pak relations, we were possibly the only ones that said that Simla Agreement was in itself an excess: and that you are going overboard in the Simla Agreement. Opinion has now gone around that that was possibly a correct viewpoint.

On the question of Tin Bigha, it is not sufficiently recognised that what could be achieved by building of an overbridge, by providing every possible transit facility, you have done by granting perpetual lease of that land. And when you granted that perpetual lease, you have simultaneously not even ensured that in the context of Indo-Bangladesh relations, unchecked illegal immigration will be contained and stopped. How am I to assume that in the management of the security interests of our country, this Government is deserving our confidence.

I recollect asking here in an earlier session of the honorable the Prime Minister: Do inform us. Do tell us what is happening in Afghanistan. Do tell us what is your reaction to the developments in Afghanistan. The honorable Prime Minister then said; Please don't ask me. Things are in a flux. It would be embarrassing for me to say may what is to be said or words to that effect.

Now events have overtaken us. We are now faced with the situation not just in Afghanistan but in the entire crescent of the Central Asian Republics where our inability to move along with the times faces India with a possibility with the potential of a serious security threat.. I would like to know from the Government as to what they have done about this.

In a similar fashion, in the question of Indo-Iran relations, it seems to have become

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endemic - the taking away of diplomats and the beating up of diplomats. We have come to learn that the Government of Iran arranged for the kidnapping or the arrest or the taking away of Indian diplomats in Tehran. We would like to know from the Government India what the fact of this incident is wherein Indian diplomats based in Tehran were taken away for interrogation by Iran.

Sir, a word about our Armed Forces and their combat readiness. I would share with the hon., Defence Minister a thought that the Ministry of Defence is one of the easiest Ministries to oversee. This Ministry runs itself. The Ministry runs itself because the three Armed Forces and the DRDO are self-regulating organisations. But I am obliged to point out to this Government that when the honourable the Defence Minister accepts honorary wings from the Indian Air Force, it is a gross breach of propriety. Wings are not conferred because one is a Minister or not a Minister. This is not a small point that I am making because it is illustrative of what is happening to the armed forces. And my difficulty with the State of defence preparedness or combat readiness of the three services is principally on two grounds. One is of morale and the other is of material. If I cite the instance of the wings, then it is only to highlight in a reverse fashion the question of morale. And I am sure the hon. Defence Minister understands what I mean here. Regarding the situation here about the state of morale of the armed forces, with great regret I have to say that the high office of the Chiefs of Staff of all the three services is attended by controversy. For the first time, the Indian armed forces are witnessing a situation in which the maximum number of Court-martials maximum number of court cases and the maximum number of appeals against decisions of the highest in the Ministry of Defence are being taken. You could explain this away in this House. It is not a debating point that I am making. It is for the Government to reflect as to why this is happening and why senior officers of all the three services are taking recourse to courts of law. Where has the grievances redressal machinery of the armed forces congealed stopped being responsive? Unless you

address yourself to these, we will not be convinced that you are deserving of our confidence.

The great strength of the Indian Army or of the Indian armed forces was its officer-men relationship. I submit in great humility and with great concern that this officer-men relationship of the Indian armed forces is not what it used to be. It is, therefore, for the Government to reflect very seriously about the state of morale and combat readiness of our armed forces also about the loss of Soviet Union and the obvious enough implications for defence weapons supplies to our armed forces of that development. But there is another aspect to this, implication of which I hope the Government will examine and which I hope they will share with us their views and that aspect is that. Soviet Union is closed to us. But Soviet Union is open out to others. What are the consequences to India's security interest of that? Secondly, five weapon supplying nations converting themselves into a condominium have at least agreed in theory, if not in practice, that they will maintain the register of arms transfers. Would the Government inform us what the consequences of that are on the combat effectiveness and the state of preparedness of the Indian armed forces?

Thirdly, there is now an excess of material and weapons in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is in turmoil. What are the consequences of that to India's security concern?

Fourthly, Iran is now a buyer internationally not just of technology but of weapons as also of manpower. I do not want to cite instances. I would like the Government to share with us their assessment of this development. We have treated Pakistan as a nuclear weapon State. Unless the Government clarifies its response to Pakistan being a nuclear weapon State, how are we to easily confer upon them our confidence?

I would conclude, Sir, I will take two to three minutes. But before I conclude, I will share with you a serious concern about systemic disfunctions and the parlousness

of the machinery of State.

16.00 hrs.

We have, over the years, profligately spawned new laws for every new crime and a new police force for every additional criminal. These forces have now brought about total immobility, because they have become totally irresponsible. There are two very serious dangers facing the Republic - the state of the police of India and the state of the intelligence agencies of India. I have no time to elaborate these two. But I submit Sir, that a combination of these two, the police and the irresponsible autonomy of the intelligence agencies poses a serious difficulty and a potential problem for the Republic. Admittedly, you did not create it, you have only inherited it. But I am not convinced in my mind that you have planned sufficiently to correct it or to cure it.

Mr. Speaker Sir, there are inherent limitations to a parliamentary debate of this kind. There are such limitations of time that a debate of this nature can only be indicative; it cannot include all. I have, therefore, not been able to elaborate the deficiencies of this Government in the field of education, where cheating and leakage of papers has become all-pervasive; or in the control of population where silence is pretending to be policy, or the vital sectors of power, fuel, transport and tele-communications, which are the sinews of our future growth. Failures in these sectors will tell in the future.

I am not sufficiently convinced that this Government has acted meaningfully. I have been persuaded to move this Motion because I believe I hope I am wrong - but I believe that a grim catastrophe is not just confronting the nation; it, in fact, stands with its toe already inside our doorway. I have moved this Motion Sir, because I am alarmed at the limited vision of the Council of Ministers, at the smallness of the field of their awareness. Before such wanton opacity to the large moral and spiritual issues of the day, I have no option but to move that this House do express its want of confidence in the Council

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I seek a clarification from the Chair... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a sort of point of order. I am hearing him.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The question I want to ask is how many minutes are now left to the BJP?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to decide. You don't have to worry about it.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Respected Speaker, We have all listened to a very fascinating speech of the hon. Member, fascinating much more in its rhetoric than in substance. Nonetheless, I must congratulate Shri Jaswant Singh that on the basis of a purloined document - I do not know how he got hold of it - he has been attempting to put across a very dismal picture of what is obtaining in India today. And at the same time, he thought it fit to taunt the Prime Minister as to how he could have said that all that was behind and now he would look forward to something better. This is not only the taunt that is coming from Shri Jaswant Singh. Any person who holds the office of the Prime Minister of India at this juncture in history, will be taunted. He may even be jeered. He will be ridiculed. But, I am absolutely certain that history will pass a judgment that at this moment of time, the Prime Minister in the person of Shri Narasimha Rao, not only faced up to it but made all these things of the past and the future will show this. Shri Jaswant Singh Ji. (Interruptions)

Sir, I would ask my friends to keep quite because patience is not a strong point of the Opposition. Only we have got all the courtesy and also the courage to listen what has been said against us and where there is mistake, Shri Chatterjee, we have no hesitation to accept it. Candidness is one thing that must be in any democratic form of Government

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and if candidness is lacking then democracy suffers and not any Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I certainly express my inability to match wits with Jaswant Singh Ji, I certainly express my lack of knowledge to parade one insinuation after another. I would certainly like to say that Shri Jaswant Singh Ji has made a valiant effort to make a good case out of a bad cause. And the reason is, all through his speech I have observed very carefully one refrain 'We kept quiet for one year. Now we have to speak up.' He laments the fact that the Prime Minister, who started his innings by calling upon what he himself has described as the consequences of 1991 elections, as a conceptually and arithmetically fractured polity. Perhaps the Prime Minister made a big mistake of saying that consensus is the need of the hour. If a fractured polity, arithmetically fractured polity. Perhaps the Prime minister made a big mistake of saying that consensus is the need of the hour. If a fractured polity, arithmetically, conceptually and politically needed the healing touch of the consensus approach, it is not his fault. I think he gave that touch because that was the need of the hour. But, how did you behave?

You may have kept quiet- I do not know the reason why you did- but it is very clearly understood by this House and by this nation, whatever may have been your motivation to keep quiet and give us one year's grace, it was not at your behest. This opportunity to manage the affairs of this nation has been given to us by a mandate of the people. We may not have an absolute majority but the mandate is very much there. in the background of our policies and our programmes, the Congress Party stands for what we projected in our manifesto. This is our duty. It is not that you shall set our political agenda. If that is what you could not do and that is your lament after a year to withdraw your feelings of goodwill I could rather say good-riddance. But, let it be clearly understood that on our part we have not and we shall not stray from the path of seeking consensus on issues which are on the National Agenda; which do not concern us in political party, which does not concern

us on certain point of view but which ultimately govern how this republic-which I may remind Shri Jaswant Singh Ji- was born only a few hundred feet away from this august House on mid night of 14th August, 'when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru uttered, "Nation's soul, long suppressed, has found utterance." We are conscious of that. We are too small people Sir, to bear the mantle of those people but we are certainly proud of the legacy and that legacy is our guiding force; that legacy is our strength and we shall see to the best of our capacity that that legacy is passed on to the second generation, to the next generation much more richer than we have received.

Now, there are certain specific points which Shri Jaswant Singh has made. I would only like to remind the House that it would be perhaps appropriate to reflect for a moment on the circumstances in which this Government was formed. It is not only a fractured polity conceptually, arithmetically and politically. When I say that I am not pointing a finger at any one but let us also understand that we had financially fractured polity. I would like to say this very clearly. Whatever may be the situation when the Prime minister got the reigns of Office, naturally, his first concerns were to maintain the financial equilibrium of this country. Maybe you don't agree with the steps that he took, maybe inside, you have another way to suggest, but at that moment of time, the steps taken by the Government saved this country from a very very grim situation which would have befallen us if we had defaulted on our international payments and if we had become what some countries have become because their Leaders could not summon up the courage, conviction and vision at that critical moment.

I know, you can always look back and point a hundred things that went wrong. That is the privilege which each one of us has got. How it is exercised is the issue. If it is exercised with the intention of providing a much smoother path for the nation, for the future, it is a rightful exercise. If this privilege is exercised to further confuse or to further-I won't say confront because we are

confronting on other issues not on financial issues- do something or if it is utilised for further weakening the resolve of the polity, then, I think, it is not a legitimate exercise of that concern. Therefore, while a Motion of No confidence is the right of Shri Jaswant Singh to move and to speak on it, he would, I am sure, pause and ponder on what he has to say and what effect it will have ultimately on the resolve of this nation.

I know the prices are going up. You have quoted many figures. I am sure my esteemed colleague Shri Manmohan Singh when he speaks, he will give you all the reasons as to why this has happened. He will tell you what we are trying to do to contain it and he will also tell you that no doubt, ultimately, we will overcome this situation.

I hope, the hon. Member will please realise that I am not only standing up here for a proforma defence of this government, I am standing up here because of the convictions I hold and because I see that this government is the government which will ultimately deliver this nation from the difficult situations that it has come into and not because of any one. I am not again pointing an accusing finger but the fact is that, somebody has to take this country out of it and I am sure this government will do it.

Shri Jaswant Singh has also talked of the Scam and the Bofors, the principle of reverse jurisprudence. I am not a lawyer though I studied law but this is one principle which my teacher has never told me about viz., something called the reverse jurisprudence. Of course new jurisprudence has come into practice, Sir, when Mr. Jaswant Singh has used it, there may be such a term.

I would like this house, therefore, to ponder over the facts. When the Prime Minister made a categorical statement that he would see that this enquiry is taken to its logical end, I see no reason to doubt his words. Then, on the scam, he has not only taken prompt but stringent action in the very first occasion that was available to him. Now,

I think, in the best spirit of democrat, he has asked this House to use this instrument of this JPC enquiry to bring out the facts and enable this Government to do whatever is necessary in the Opinion of this House. I think, you cannot accuse him of trying to shield or cover up any person.

Shri Jaswant Singhiji has mentioned four points. He has mentioned the management of polity. In his perception on the management of polity, he has highlighted how we are trying to manage Kashmir, Punjab and LTTE and he has accused us of ambivalence, allowing ethnic concern to impinge on our foreign policy. I am sure, Shri Jaswant Singh's erudition and knowledge must have brought to him that managing of polity is not looking at it from one window and that window can never present to you the totality of the picture.

You have given the example of Kashmir that two Ministers are speaking in different languages. It is not that they are speaking in different languages. Both of them are voicing the concern of this government. When the Prime Minister has said that he would not like a single inch of soil in this country to be outside the democratic polity, then if somebody talks of elections, he is not talking against the policy. If the person who is concerned with or has been given the responsibility to see that the law and order, anti-terrorist drive is maintained in its real sense, talks of that as his concern, he is not talking against the policy. It is this reconciling of concerns for a nation and the problems that confront the polity is actually the art of management. This you think is a sin, this you think is wrong, well you may think so. I do not think it is so and this government will continue to manage the polity of this country not by trying to divest itself from its responsibility but looking at the entire picture in totality and with the background that basically this is a democratic country and it is the democratic forces which must be given the levers of power. That is our objective. the processes have to go through a lot of ups and down and that is what this world is.

Then, he has talked about the security risk. I know the very illustrious background

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that Shri Jaswant Singh has come from. He has had the honour and we are very grateful about of having been in the Armed Forces of India and having worn the ranks of the Forces. He commands highest respect amongst us for that. But can you talk of security purely on a single incident or about security in an isolated context? I do not think, you can do so. The security of a nation, much more so in the present context, is a concern which has within its ambit everything that happens inside the country.

And how it has the bearing on the external threat that the country faces? Therefore, when he ended with the sentence, I thought he had inadvertently put his finger on something which he could not have said before, but it was lurking in his mind when he said that the danger was facing the Indian Republic. Of course, according to you, it is only the police and the irresponsible autonomy of intelligence agencies. May I remind my hon. Members that the security of a country is not only confined to the irresponsible autonomy of intelligence agencies or the conduct or misconduct of the police; yes, it may be a contributing factor; and here my real grouse, not grouse, not a complaint, but something which I want to state very categorically on the Floor of this House is that if a threat to the security of this country has arisen, if there is a danger to the democratic polity of this country, it does not have its origin on this side of the House; it has its origin on that side of the House.

What do you conceive of this nation? This is not a nation which belongs to any individual; this is not a nation which belongs to any faith; this is not a nation which belongs to any caste or creed; this is nation which belongs to every one single person inhabiting the State's land and his rights and duties have been entrusted to him, that have been given to him by the Constitution of India. Therefore, when somebody goes out recklessly in pursuit of power, in spite of what danger it may be posing to the policy, then, I think we have to sit down and think who is causing danger to the security environment of this country, and who is really helping in the fracturing of the conceptual, political and

social fabric of this nation. Therefore, I would appeal to Shri Jaswant Singh and his Party that it is high time, they reflected on what they are trying to do, it is high time, after they have withdrawn the period of grace from us, it is now your duty to rekindle the flames, to relight those dangerous trends which almost engulfed this nation.

When a so-called demi-God rode throughout the length and breadth of this country on His Chariot unmindful of the fact that the trail of bloodshed was filled in agony that was left in that trail, when the ears of this demi-God were totally attuned to the trumpets of power that He hoped to receive on his arrival in Delhi- and it could not be disturbed - the wails and moans of thousands and thousands of women and children who were murdered as His Chariot of fire passed by.....(Interruptions) It is not possible.

(Interruptions) Are you aware that the type of fundamentalism that is being kindled....(Interruptions)

(Translation)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Why did you not arrest it in the State of Maharashtra? (Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I would like to submit that I am not making any politics in this matter as to who has arrested whom.

[English]

I know what all I am saying is very very unpalatable .

But I think somebody will have to say this unpalatable truth, will have to run the risk of telling this unpalatable truth and in all humility I am prepared to run that risk, whatever may be the consequences. I want to say that, perhaps you are not aware, that if once this country is engulfed in communal violence, what would happen? Are you aware of the environment around? I am talking of international forces. We are witnessing the rise of fundamentalists all around the country. By stocking the fires of

fundamentalism inside the country you will be preparing the country to face those fundamental forces. Or will you be weakening the resolve of the people of this country that if they are to face communalism, if communalism lays seize to them, how are they going to fight the fundamental forces? You have to prepare the country, you have to prepare the hearts and minds of the people of this country. You are contributing to it.

I would like to say in very clear terms that what the Prime Minister is doing is, he is trying his best to reconcile the conflicting forces. (Interruptions) The social disharmony that he inherited in the wake of certain issues, with the help of everyone concerned, he was able to reconcile that disharmony and at least to bring a maximum measure of support and consensus for that policy of reservation.

He tried his level best that in spite of the fast changing scenario in the world, where national boundaries are falling, where people are stretching hands across the continents, either for friendship or for sabotage, he has kept India free from them. That in this one year there may not have been the flamboyance that you want, but there has been a quiet determination to attend to the basic needs of this country.

Therefore, I would beg you and with your permission like to say that this is not a time to trifle over with the emotions or with the institutions of this country. It is time to strengthen them. It is time to put our faith and commitment on a high profile.

It is often given to some generations to test their faith with action; and this we shall do, because our faith and commitment are not drawn from the expediencies of politics, or party politics, or exigencies of the moment. We shall see that the country goes on the right path of economic progress, we shall see that the country is politically held intact, that the social tensions that are being generated are met and coped with the

democratic system, we shall try to see that under all circumstances the weak of this nation the poor of this country, the dispossessed of this nation are given what is due to them with all promptness and with all certainty. We will see that under no circumstances will forces which want to strand and overcome the forces of democracy, secularism and goodwill succeed.

I would like to warn this House with whatever little insight that I can command and pray at the same time that what I may be saying shall never come to pass, shall never be there.

I perceive the creeping shadow of fascism casting its long shadow over this country and I see that it is our concern and commitment to see that this shadow does not become a reality in this course, this House has to join the Prime Minister so that posterity may say that at this moment the people on whom the responsibility lay prevented its shadow from becoming a reality.

In the words of Dylan Thomas, this is not the time to confront each other, at least not amongst those who represent the dynamic and secular forces of this country. For them it is time to come together so that we are able to wage a war against the dying of this life, not to succumb to it, not to be party to it. I am sure that the dynamic leadership of Shri Narasimha Raoji will enable this to happen and the days to come, which Shri Jaswant Singhiji wanted to dismiss as if what has gone in the past year is going to be multiplied geometrically in the future, I may assure him, we will see that that day does not come.

I would like this House to reflect not only on what we have been able to do but also reflect on what needs to be done and in that process, hands have to be joined people's hearts have to be joined, and those who wish to tear asunder the hearts and minds of this country, they have to be checkmated at any cost. This is the need of the hour. This is the demand of the present. This is what the future expects from all of us.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. speaker, Sir, I rise to support the no-confidence motion. I am of the opinion that this Government has no moral right to stay in power for even a second.

I was astonished as to why Shri Arjun Singh alone was asked to answer. Many well-established leaders of the Ruling Congress party are present here who could have answered the issues raised by Shri Jaswant Singh but why Shri Arjun Singh has been called for performing this job? Why did he praised the Prime Minister in exaggeration?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Do you want me to praise you? It is impossible for me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This proves that there is something wrong in the whole affair. This government has managed to remain in power for a whole year. It is a separate issue. Whether we would be able to dethrone the Government or not but this is true that people have been disillusioned with this Government. The Government could not be able to check the prices, it did not exercise a break over the increasing unemployment, it has failed to control the corruption; it did not succeed to solve the problem of Punjab; it has completely failed to protect the down troddens; it could not be able to provide security to the minorities; it could not be able to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission; it has surrendered before U.S.A. and for all these crimes, the people of the country would have pardoned the Government, they would have given some more time to the Government to deal with the situation; they would have kept some more patience for the solution of their above mentioned problems. But the most serious crime which has been committed by the Government is its total incapability to safeguard the Constitution, it has openly violated the provisions of the Constitution, it has failed to protect the Constitution and that is why the Government has no moral right to stay in power.

You have replied to all the points raised by Shri Jaswant Singh, however, he has raised only one issue relating to economic aspect. But I am surprised to note that while speaking so much on the issues raised by Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Arjun Singh did not say even a single word on social justice.....(Interruptions)....

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think you did not pay your attention to my statement. I had referred to social justice also...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You have emphasized the point of secularism. I am not going to discuss other things except price-rise. So I would start from price-rise. You have said that it is not my monopoly. I admit it that it is not my monopoly, I ask a simple question when it was your monopoly, why it has vanished. Have you ever thought over it? You had a monopoly over the downtrodden classes. Why did it end?

I would like to start with the issue of price-rise. You never bother to go through the election manifestos issued by your own party but we would have to study the election-manifesto of your party. You had declared that you would put a check on the rising prices within a period of hundred days. You had not only promised that you would bring the prices down but you had also promised to bring them back to the price level of 1990. Now we are passing through the year 1992. You can compare the prices. Not to talk of July 1990, even July 1991 has passed through, but you have not been successful in controlling the price-rise. As per the reports published in the Times of India a day before yesterday, what to talk of checking the price-rise, it is going up rapidly and if the speed of price rise so continues, about 2 crores more people will be forced to live below the poverty line. This is the actual trend of price rise.

Replying to a question regarding unemployment, he has stated that the total number of unemployed persons in 1990, whose names was registered in the Employment Exchanges was 34,631

an outsider. The whole administration is on your tips and even then you could not be able to locate that person.

thousands. These are the Government figures which have been referred to in the reply of a question. In 1991, this figure has shot up to 36,299 thousands thus registering an increase in the number of unemployed persons by three crores and sixty two lakhs. Your party had promised to ensure one crore job opportunities every year.....(Interruptions) job opportunities for ten crore people by the end of the century had been promised. Prices are rising, unemployment is rising and I would not like to refer to the state of corruption in this country. It is a matter of happiness that Prime Minister Narsimha Rao does not say that corruption is an international phenomenon; but even then nobody in this country is ready to hear anything about corruption. Wherever you go corruption is the main point of discussion. Just now Shri Jaswant Singh was describing its state in every Ministry. It has been said that Mr. Solonki has been made a victim of it. I had submitted in the outset that he is a sober man and he has never uttered anything against anybody. Even then he did state if he ever revealed anything, it would cause a serious upheaval. Is it not an evidence of all this? One Minister has resigned and rumours are in the air that three-four other Ministers are on the way to resign. It is also a rumour that everybody one Minister would tender his resignation from the Ministry. Mr. Solonki our Minister of External Affairs hands over a letter to his counterpart but it is not known as to who was the person who gave this letter to our Minister for External Affairs. The only thing which is known about him is that he was an Advocate but our hon. Minister does not recognise his face. Was he a faceless person.....(Interruptions) This is what our friends are saying as to how he came to know that he was an advocate while he does not remember his face; he does not know his address etc.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that it is not a petty issue. Where the Minister for External Affairs had to resign. The Advocate belongs to this country, he was not

Many things had been stated in regard to Bofors scandal. The Government has tried its level best to hush up this issue but this is such a peculiar type of issue as has been automatically divulging the new clues one after the other. The debate on this issue in the country sometime is very hot and sometimes it is cooled down but this issue remains as it is. Just now one of our colleagues elaborately referred to the issue of Bank scam which shows the high level corruption prevailing in Banking system.. I came to know that our Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh Ji, while speaking in the other House yesterday, gave a clean chit to all the concerned wings. He told that RBI is not involved in the matter. SBI is not involved. Income Tax deptt. is not involved in this scam. If all are innocent then who is guilty? This means you yourself are guilty. Mr. Speaker, Sir, after all the Government of India will have to fix the responsibility at any stage. Sir, I would like to ask whether it is not a fact that you have reinstated all the Chairmen of the Banks to whom we had removed from their posts. I do not want to mention their names....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, No.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would not mention their names. But is it not a fact that the Chairman of U.T.I. has been posted as a Chairman of the National Housing Bank, the Chairman of Bank of Saurashtra has been transferred to U.C. Bank as a Chairman? Is it not true that as per report, there is a bungling of Rs. 1271 lakhs in both the institutions i.e. the National Housing Bank and the UCO Bank.

A Foreign Bank has created a scandal of more than 70 per cent security in a year and who is responsible for this bank. Is the Reserve Bank not responsible and is *...not responsible for it? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave the name.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Should I leave it, if you say so, then I leave it. Mr. Speaker Sir, then there is other question. Our colleague Shri Jagmeet Singh Ji was speaking on the Punjab problem in the morning. Today whether it is the Punjab problem or any other problems of the country, I want to ask whether there will be law or there will be law of jungle in the country. I am myself a victim of it, two Prime Ministers were assassinated and I did not do any harm to anyone, even then my house was set on fire, both times. In 1984, I was residing in 12, Janpath, my house was set on fire on 1st November, 1984 and everything burnt to ashes. Karpoori Thakur Ji is not among us today, only we know how had we survived. We had lodged the F.I.R. but no action has been taken on that as yet. Today's Prime Minister was the Home Minister at that time. Recently my house was set on fire after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, I figure nowhere, yet my house was set on fire. Who did so, and against whom the action is being taken, is not known even today. If such a thing can happen to a member of Parliament then what would happen to common man.

Today the law and order situation is such that on the one hand, there are the terrorists and on the other hand, terrorism is being created in its new forms. When the incident of the killing of the sikhs took place at Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, then we had raised the issue in the House what does the Government of Uttar Pradesh say, we can understand that but we can never understand what the Central Government says. The Government has chimed in saying those were also the extremists. It means that those who went there for offering worship were termed as extremists. In case, they were extremists, then why did the Court issues orders for a compensation of rupees fifty thousand? Does the court ever issue orders for making compensation to an extremist? Mr. Speaker, Sir, so, I would like to submit that hon. Arjun Singh Ji was talking about social justice and secularism just now. I can understand the stand of the Bharatiya Janata Party on the Ram-Janam-Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. I can also understand the stand of Bajrang Dal but what is the stand of

the Government has never been explained to us. I was newly elected in 1977 and both Shri Atalji and Shri Advaniji were the Ministers, one was the Minister of External Affairs and the other was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Government of Janata Party. They never raised the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid, they never mentioned it but why did they mention it last time when they were with us? They did so because the Government got the *shilanayas* performed and the gates unlocked. (*Interruptions*). Today they talk of secularism. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on that day Atal ji had denied the charges. I was under this impression that Atalji would reply the question as to why the votes were asked in the name of Rama in Faizabad. It is known to us that the Uttar Pradesh Government is responsible for today's incident. I would like to submit to the people of the Bhartiya Janata Party that a day will come when they will be proved irrelevant by those whom they rely upon.

(*Interruptions*)

We are saying so because we are worried about the country. Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to submit that on that day we had met the hon. Prime Minister. I asked the hon. Prime Minister if some saint had come to see him one month ago, had that Sadhu told him that they were going to construct the temple. Why did not he try to stop them? Why it appeared in the news paper that the hon. Prime Minister was in a positive mood and he encouraged them. I asked the hon. Prime Minister as to what did he say to that saint. The hon. Prime Minister replied that he had said, "Do your duty". Later on, he explained that he meant by "Do your duty" that politics should not be linked with the religion

Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission is that hon Arjun Singh ji, who is speaking loudly against the Bhartiya Janata Party but it appears that he is not doing so seriously. The Government has deceived us in matter of implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. In South India it

has declared that the recommendation of the Mandal Commission have been implemented, 70 percent reservation has been implemented while these people are demanding 27 percent reservation has been implemented in Tamil Nadu and 68 percent allowed in Karnataka while these people are demanding 27 percent only but the Government did not clarify that they are demanding 27 percent in Central service and the reservation that has been implemented in those States is for the services of the State Government only but they opposed it openly in the Northern India and with the result they have been uprooted there. Now they are frightened and think how to win Hindu votes. People on that side are adopting double standards. On the one hand, they are supporting Hinduism and on the other hand, they talk of secularism. It may be the approach of an individual but not of your party. Today hon. Arjun Singh ji is supporting secularism, if it is so, he should have taken action the day when the construction work had started there, but no action has been taken by now.

Our colleagues were very much agitated in this august House on 8th, when the issue of Kumber was being raised. Our colleagues were asking as to why the Ayodhya issue was not being raised but we said that this issue would come up the next day and then we would raise it. They expressed disagreement saying that anything might happen there the next day. Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Members of Parliament know that the construction work will start there on the 9th, a constitutional crisis is going to arise, the orders of the Court are going to be violated and even then the Government kept sitting smugly. We raised the issue on 9th and whenever we raised the issue, they talked of C.C.P.A.

On the one hand Mr. Speaker was disturbed and on the other hand we were also disturbed. On the one side the meeting of Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs was going on and on the other side we were holding meetings of Left Front and the National

Front. We held separate meetings of C.C.P.A. and Mr. speaker held separate meetings. SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Here the meetings of C.C.P.A. were being convened and there you were holding meetings of P.P.C.A.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What was the result? You have assured the House on Thursday that the meeting of C.C.P.A. is to be convened at 6 O'clock. The proceedings of the House could not be conducted on Friday? You wanted to shift the responsibility on the shoulders of others on technical ground so that you are safe in the court of law. One of your Cabinet colleagues has said when it was your Government, you people followed principles first. You were not after the power. But we give more importance to power and consider principles later. Power has to be retained. The principles may die.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I respect Paswanji very much but whatever you have just said I am unable to understand as to who has said it and when?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: But you know it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that it is a very serious matter. Have you formulated any policy till today i.e. Monday because the house assembled after Saturday and Sunday? Have you formulated any policy so far? The Minister of Home Affairs has gone now. I would like to ask why did he not go earlier? The Minister of Home Affairs had formed the delegation in which Shri S.R. Bommai was also a member. Why did he not accompany him? Why did he not go earlier? After coming back from there he opined that construction had started and law had been violated. You have conceded that law had been violated and there has been a violation of Constitution also. There are three organs- judiciary, executive and legislative. One of our colleagues has correctly said that judiciary does not have guns and pistols. The orders issued by the judiciary have to be carried out by legislature. Have you tried to implement the orders issued by the judiciary. I would like to say that in my opinion it is not an issue which is related to temple alone. We are not

going to safeguard the temple or the mosque. It is a matter which is related neither to the temple nor with the mosque. It is a matter related to the court of law and the Constitution. The construction work which is going ahead is not for the temple or the mosque but it is going on to violate the Constitution.

I was studying your manifesto. What has been mentioned in your manifesto regarding Ram Janam Bhoomi Babri Mosque? It has been mentioned that the Congress Party is in favour of constructing the temple without demolishing the mosque. The same thing is going on (*Interruptions*)..This is your manifesto of the year of 1991...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Paswanji, thank you for studying the manifesto of Congress Party. But it has always been the stand of the Congress Party that we are not against the construction of Ram Temple. The temple should not be constructed after demolishing the mosque. You should listen to it, if you have any misgivings about it then please listen to me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying the same thing which you have mentioned. The views of Congress and the B.J.P. are the same in this regard. Shri Advani is also repeating the same thing which you are stating.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Do you not want that the temple should be constructed? Do you believe that the temple of god should not be constructed anywhere. If it is so, then kindly clarify your views...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): We are in favour of constructing the temple but not on the spot where the mosque is presently located. You kindly tell us whether the temple should be constructed or not.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Are you

giving permission to construct the temple at Shilanyas site....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Shri Ram Vilasji has raised an appropriate question. He says that whatever Shri Arjun Singhji is elaborating today, Shri Advaniji views are also the same on this issue. Shri Advaniji is narrating that we will not demolish the mosque for another three years but in the meanwhile construction of the temple will continue. There is no difference between the two if you are saying the same thing....(*Interruptions*)major problems in the world can not be solved by craftiness and national decisions are not manipulated. Therefore, you should decide that if whatever you are saying is correct then Shri Advaniji's views are also correct. I don't consider the statement made by Shri Advaniji true as... (*Interruptions*) You are saying that you are against the construction of temple everywhere. It is not the question of everywhere. The question is of dispute area which has been existing since long. It has been causing tension in the country. Shri Advaniji or persons belonging to Vishwa Hindu Parishad say that we will not touch the mosque and we may be allowed to construct the temple. It will be decided later whether the mosque should be demolished or not ...(*Interruptions*) I am not concern with Shri V.P. Singh. Shri V.P.Singh is also equally confused. Today Shri V.P. Singh is not our Prime Minister but Shri Narsimha Rao is now our Prime Minister. In this matter, the Congress Party should be clear of it's stand. Are you supporting their stand or not...(*Interruptions*) -

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO): I have heard a good thing. I was thinking that I might reply later or tomorrow or day after tomorrow. It has become absolutely clear now. I as well as Congress Party are in favour of constructing Ram Temple there...(*Interruptions*) please listen, the Babri Mosque may never be demolished. This arrangement is not for two-three years...(*Interruptions*) It is the meaning of our manifesto. The term 'there' does not imply at that particular site....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Now, we know as to why they have
been taking the country for a ride.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, I want
Mr. Arjun Singh to define his secularism.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI [Gandhi Nagar]:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Ram
Vilas Paswanji who has brought the
discussion on No- Confidence Motion at a
pivotal point by referring the manifesto of the
Congress Party and Shri Chandra Shekharji
has asked a question to get the matter
elaborated. The Prime Minister has said that
he had got an opportunity to summarise it. I
would like to urge that the ruling party should
never forget that the *Shilanyas* site was
selected because the temple which was
supposed to be constructed by the Vishwa
Hindhu Parishad, that Singhadwar is the site of
Shilanyas and the construction would be
started from that Singhadwar... (Interruptions)
. The entire dispute is not of Ram Temple.
The crux of the problem is that it is the
concept of the people of the country that the
birth place of Ram is there. Therefore, the
temple should be constructed there. There
is no time to discuss the dispute whether it
is the birth place of Ram or not, whether it
involves a historical fact or not.

17.00hrs.

(Interruptions) But the whole discussions
been started on this basis only. After
conceding it as a birth place of Lord Ram,
your Government had allowed the Vishwa
Hindu Parishad for
Shilanyas... (Interruptions)... Rajiv
Government had permitted it at that time.
When I think it was indisputable. Even
though, the site was a disputed site, the
permission was given for *shilanyas*. Today,
I am sorry to see that despite their own
manifesto the Government is daily creating

problems opposing it when the construction
is going on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, do not side
with them on this issue because they are
playing the politics of votes.

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: I am not
quarreling with anybody.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: They have the
right to say this. Shri Chandra Shekhar may
be right in his own view and I will publicly say
in the House that no one also but Shri
Chandra Shekharji had tried to solve this
problem authentically.

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: It is O.K.

• SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: You can also
solve the problem, but the construction work
should not be stopped. The people who are
involved in the construction work have already
said many times that they would neither
touch the mosque structure nor they would
allow others to touch... (Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
(Ponnani): I would like to raise a question. I
would like to know about the map of the
temple.. I would like to ask Shri Advaniji
whether the mosque has been included in
the premises of the temple or not. I would like
to ask from Shri Narsimha Rao, the same
question. I am asking both of you. Where is
the map. How would you safeguard the
mosque?

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I am
on a point of order. On this issue, I think
Prime Minister wander to response. Let the
Prime Minister respond.

[Translation]

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: So far as
the matter of Babri Masjid is concerned, it is
very clear that we would not allow it to do
come down nor would we allow it to be
demolished. This is there in our manifesto
and this also our resolution. Now when one
come to the point of the construction of
temple, when the foundation was laid there,

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it was reported that the place was undisputed and therefore, the foundation was laid.

Foundation is not laid for the construction of a main gate, foundation is laid for the construction of a temple.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The tradition has it that the foundation should be laid there itself.

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: The site where the construction of temple had to be undertaken has been used to construct the main gate so that the temple may encompass the Babri Masjid ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I would like to answer Shri Chandra Shekhar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): I am on a point of order. The Hon. Prime Minister has used the word Babri Masjid, for that structure, the matter is sub-judice, the dispute is pending in the court, so it should have been called Ram Janam Bhumī Babri Masjid. Prayer is being offered there for fifty years, how can there be a mosque there?

MR. SPEAKER: You please be seated it is not a point of order.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: After the statement of the hon. Prime Minister on this issue, I think there should be no doubt as to what this Government and this party stands for. I would like to answer most humbly the question put to me by the hon. Member Shri Chandra Shekharji- though it is put to me personally but I am answering not on my own behalf only- the question is it is not a point as to what is happening there on the ground. That has been clarified very categorically by the Prime Minister. The building of the temple, the demolition of the mosque, is a contentious issue on which the nation has a clear perception and that perception is reflected by your views, our views and their

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Your view and my view are not the same.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: All right .But on one thing I want to make it clear.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If you are presenting your Party's view, your view and my view are not the same. Are you expressing your personal view?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I want to make it very clear that there is no personal factor in this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Yes. There is.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: My view is very clear irrespective of the Party's view that so far as the structure which we know as the Babri Masjid is concerned, under no circumstances, in any plan, in any scheme of things, is this Party going to countenance any damage to it whatever they will try to do. That is number one. *(Interruptions)*. Please let me finish.

So far as the question of Ram temple is concerned, we are not against the building of the temple anywhere in Ayodhya.

ANHON. MEMBER: Not at the disputed site.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am saying not in the disputed site.

So far as the larger question is concerned, I would request this hon. House through you and I would request the hon. Leader of the Opposition in particular, that what is at issue is not only this. What is at issue, is, are we by prolonging or trying to keep this in the focus not encouraging sentiments, and elements which are not in tune with the total national sentiment? Is it not correct that when tension mounts, one spark can lead to conflagration and that conflagration will badly endanger this country, this policy and this entire entity? Now that

should not be done. If Shri Lal K. Advani is very sincere about the country, he is so sincere about everything else, that is one declaration which you can make and reassure this nation that for five years you should cease any activity that is going on there. Let the people of this country sit together. Let every one who is concerned with justice and fairplay, try to come together and the steps initiated by Shri Chandra Shekherji should be taken to fruition. Otherwise, it is obvious that you want to utilise this sentiment of the people and you want to utilise this occasion irrespective of the duties that each one of us has to the Constitution and to this country, to the single-minded and ruthless pursuit of power.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I simply wanted to say that their intention is not as good as it should have been of the Government of India. I say it repeatedly that there is no dearth of leaders in this country, there is no dearth of policies either, but there is no intention. Since intention is not there, action is not taken. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is what I wanted to point out right from the very beginning that the stand of the Congress (I) in this regard is the same as is of the B.J.P. This is proving now and so will it do even in the future. That day is not very far off.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another question on which I think our colleagues Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Arjun Singh should have spoken that there had been a constant increase in the cases of oppressions and atrocities against the weaker section of the society in the country. In this regard I have an answer to a parliament question which was raised by Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat. This question was asked on the 9th July, 92. He has asked in this question of the 9th July about the number of people so Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes killed in last one year, the number of cases of rape and the number of cases of other offences. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of killings of

scheduled castes alone is 610 and that of scheduled tribes is 102 within one year. I am quoting statewide number of these killings. In Uttar Pradesh 293 people have been killed which is highest. Madhya Pradesh is second. These are the figures of last one year. It is written in it...

[English]

Number of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately during 1991-92.

[Translation]

I read it in full. 28 in Andhra Pradesh, 22 in Bihar, 28 in Gujarat, 22 in Karnataka, 95 in Madhya Pradesh, 26 in Maharashtra and 52 in Rajasthan. 293 people have been killed in Uttar Pradesh. It means all the three B.J.P. ruled States are first and the Congress-ruled states are second...

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: You should also tell about Bihar.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have told that there are 22 killings in Bihar.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): There have been 312 killings in one year in Bihar. You should also read that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the point whether the number of killings is 10 or 1000 but what step is being taken by the Government in this regard. This is the main point. I stated it the other day that the incident of Kumher is like the one that occurred in Chandur. No body was punished in connection with the incident of Chandur. There is no chance of punishing anybody as is apprent by the trend of tackling the Kumher issue, Dalits are killed in police stations. Rape is still being committed on women. I, therefore, want to draw the attention as to where the country is heading to. I me the Hon. Prime Minister and told him that both heart and mind are required to govern a country, and he does not lack

581 *Motion of No-confidence ASADHA 24, 1914 (SAKA) in Council of Ministers* 582 intelligence. He is the Prime Minister of the country. He had been a Minister of External Affairs, he has been a Minister of Home Affairs, he has also been the Chief Minister of a State. He does not lack intelligence. I think he does not lack large-heartedness either. But the point is why the killers are not punished even when both heart and mind are there. Some one can say that killing is something beyond one's control but why the killers are not punished after the murder is committed. It can be asked from the men of any party, all say it unanimously that the rights of people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being violated. Margrate Alva who is sitting here, She is having our Privilege Motion with her. You have given time tomorrow. 104 officers who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are promoted on the 6th December.

They are promoted on 6th December, the death anniversary of Baba Sahib Ambedkar and demoted on the death anniversary of Mahatama Gandhi. 104 officers were demoted again on 30th January to the post of section officers. Who else than this House will think over such matters? Remember, whenever, the doors of non-violence are closed, naxalite elements raise their heads and their activities increase. Poor people have lost their faith in law and order but no reforms are being made. Mandal Commission was set up. Following the recommendations of this Commission, the Government had assured to introduce economic criteria for reservation. One year has passed, Shri Kesri is present here, he has failed to explain as to what economic criteria actually is. The Government has not implemented the Mandal Commission report. They do not clarify as to what is the economic criteria. What does the Government think? Do the people of backward classes or minorities not understand all this? This is their dual policy. So far as agricultural policy is concerned, the Government has not formulated any such policy so far. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time and would like to submit through you that the present Government have totally failed on economic front. The Government failed in

regard to social policy. The present Government have deviated from the path of secularism. The present Government have been unable to safeguard the Constitution and have also failed in removing corruption. Therefore, they have no moral right to run the country. The Government which cannot safeguard the Constitution of the country has absolutely no right to remain in power. Therefore, our demand is that Government should resign on moral grounds even before the Voting on No Confidence Motion.

With these words, I support this no-confidence motion and also thank you.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether any verdict has been given today in regard to the cases pending in Allahabad High Court and Supreme Court and whether the Government have received any information to that effect?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: At the moment, I can not give the information in detail.

[English]

The State Government has been restrained by Lucknow Bench from raising any construction on the acquired land and if there is any utmost necessity to do anything for the user of the land, then they will seek prior permission from the Court. This is Allahabad High Court's.

Three day's time has been allowed to the State Government to file a counter-affidavit to the application for contempt and for demolition of already raised constructions. Three days thereafter for the rejoinder. Thereafter the matter will be taken up immediately for hearing. In the meantime, the hearing on the main petition will continue on day-to-day basis from tomorrow. This is Allahabad's

In the Supreme Court - The State Government will file an affidavit tomorrow in the Supreme Court.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: As far as I am aware, the State Government has sought to impress upon the Allahabad High Court that we would like the decision to be taken immediately in respect of the basic writ petition.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is why, it has been from day-to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chidambaram to speak.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Is it an intervention in the debate or it is a statement on his resignation?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He is speaking on behalf of Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): There is a point of order. As it is, this House should also know officially that he has resigned and a new Minister is introduced. So, either the Prime Minister or the Minister who resigns should inform us.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not 'should', but 'may'.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is right. That is why, I am making a point of propriety...

MR. SPEAKER: Not order.

SHRI RAM NAIK: This House should have at least this much courtesy that either from the Prime Minister or the Minister who resigned...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not required. If he wants he can do that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is an important point.

MR. SPEAKER: That point is decided now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, can he explain why he has resigned? He should explain about his resignation. Let him explain this first. We are all interested to know why he has resigned. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram, you follow your own line of thinking and speak.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose the motion and to defend the record of this Government in the last 12 months. I realise my duties, my responsibilities and the courtesies I owe. And I think I discharged my courtesies to the Leaders of the Opposition when I spoke to Shri Advani, I spoke to Shri Chandra Shekhar and I think I am entitled to speak in this House as a Member on this motion. Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri Advani have offered me great solace and great comfort with the words expressed to me and that I think should answer most of the questions which have been raised by the hon. Members.

Sir, Shri Jaswant Singh, to whom I have great respect, today, began on a note of great responsibility, great concern for what is happening in India and I thought the debate will move from the same level of concern to a higher level of concern. Sir, what did we see in the last 20 or 25 minutes?

The tragedy of India is while the world has confidence in what we are doing, a section in India does not have the confidence in what we are doing. We allow ourselves to be diverted, to be distracted by issues which we cannot allow to bring up front and which should remain on the back burner. When Shri Arjun Singh appealed to Shri Advani 'let us place these issues on the back burner for five years and let us sit and decide what is happening in this country; let us forge a consensus', I do not think he was making an empty appeal.

What should be our main concern today? Our main concern should be our economy, and what we are doing to pull this country out of the grave crisis into which it fell, in June 1991, when Shri Narasimha Rao, assumed office as Prime Minister and took upon himself the responsibility of leading this nation out of the grave crisis.

Sir, for four months, Shri Chandra Shekhar, was the Prime Minister; for about 11 months, before that, Shri V.P. Singh, was the Prime Minister. Believe me, Sir, it is not my intention, it is not my desire to apportion blame. Blame, we must all share; we must share blame for voting people into Government; we must share blame for supporting a Government, even if it be only crutches that you lent for support. We must share blame for supporting Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government, if that Government did mistakes. But all of us must share blame. But at the end of 16 months of minority Government, weak Government, enfeebled Government and sometimes callous Government, what did our Government inherit? We inherited an economy which had reserves for 15 days; we inherited an economy where our credit rating had plummeted and no credit was coming from anywhere in the world; we inherited an economy where the decline in the industrial production had started in August 1990; we inherited an economy where the decline in exports had started in March 1991; we inherited an economy where there was a savage compression on imports and nothing was being allowed to come into India. That was the economy we inherited.

Therefore, when Shri Jaswant Singh reads figures, he must ask himself as to where from did we begin this exercise of rebuilding India's economy, and what have we done in the last 12 months? Firstly, Sir, the Prime Minister, I believe, brought to bear upon this task a vision; a vision contained in the manifesto released by our late leader Rajiv Gandhi on the 16th of April, in which we promised in unequivocal terms and even Shri Jaswant Singh could not hide his admiration for what we had said. He said, the broad policy framework, the direction, the *golas* he shared. We thank you for supporting

our vision, we thank you for supporting our *golas*, we thank you for supporting our direction. You are late comers to any kind of economic philosophy. In fact you have an economic reaction, you have no economic philosophy. I will come to that in a moment. I have read every word of your manifesto. Is there any chapter which sets out a coherent philosophy?

The Prime Minister brought to bear upon his task a vision. Dr. Manmohan Singh brought to bear upon his task a clear, categorical framework, a clear statement of principles on what we need to do in what direction we should go and at what pace we should go. I must pay tribute today to both the vision which the Prime Minister brought to bear upon his task and the direction on which Dr. Manmohan Singh set this country (*Interruptions*)

These are serious concerns Mr. Jena. You must occasionally rise to the occasion.

The problem of the Indian economy is that by years of protection and years of regulation we have isolated ourselves in the world. We lack capital, we lack technology. Our economy became inefficient, unproductive and therefore we could not do trade with the world, our products could not compete with the products in the world. We were for many many years and even today substantially a nation which exports primary commodities. If we do export some value-added commodities, these are the value-added commodities like leather goods, gems and jewellery, marine products. We have some engineering exports. But by a policy of protectionism, a policy of regulation that we had followed, a policy of import substitution, we had taken ourselves out of the mainstream of world economic thinking. Nations poorer than India, nations with a per capita income far lower than India, nations with human resources nowhere comparable to India's human resources had outstripped us and outpaced us. We need not go to America and to Europe; look at our own continent - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and the countries of Latin America have all outstripped us. Therefore we had to forge a

set of principles and build a new India. I hear of course, voices which say that we are betraying Nehru's path. Let me read what Jawaharlal Nehru said. Jawaharlal Nehru said;

"Remember, however, that Marx was a German and the world he had before him existed a hundred years ago. What we are to remember today is that now hundred years after Marx this world has undergone a tremendous change. I am confident, if Marx would have been alive today he would have thought in a different way and written a different book. But broadly speaking what do we mean when we say socialist pattern of life. We mean a society in which there is equality of opportunity and the possibility for everyone to live a good life. Obviously this cannot be obtained unless we produce the wherewithal to have the standards that a good life implies. We have therefore to lay a great stress on equality, on the removal of disparities and it has to be remembered that socialism is not spreading of poverty, the essential thing is there must be wealth and production."

What we have done in the last twelve months is to unleash in India the forces of production, to remove the bottlenecks, to remove the obstacles, to release the creative energies of the Indian people, so that the Indian people can go and produce wealth... (*Interruptions*)...Sir, today the forces of production, the forces of creation have been unshackled Today we are creating jobs, we are creating incomes. Let me come back and answer Mr. Jaswant Singh, on the figures that he quoted. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Jaswant Singh gave figures. Like his economic philosophy his figures are also outdated. You must now talk about the figures of today, figures for the whole year 1991-92. I do not know whether his figures went through any vetting machines or sub-edited by his resident economist. I do not know that. But the point

is this. Let us look at the figures of today. I said that the decline in industrial production started in August 1990 and decline in exports started in March 1991. So, the year 1991-92 ended - from the position in which we were - with only -0.4 per cent growth in the industrial production. We will see quarter to quarter. The second quarter was better than the first quarter; the third quarter was better than the second quarter and the fourth quarter was better than the third quarter. So, the year ended with 0.4 per cent. Mining ended with zero per cent, electricity ended with +8.3 per cent. It is only manufacturing which was down by two per cent. That is because of the savage import compression in 1991-92. The import compression was 20 per cent in dollar terms. There is no country in the world - I can challenge you Mr. Jaswant Singh, you name me one country in the world - where there was an import compression in dollar terms of 20 per cent. Yet, we maintained the same export level and yet we maintained an industrial production of about the same level as that of the previous year. There is no example that you can quote; there is no country in the world which has managed this in the last few years.

Sir, Mr. Jaswant Singh gave the figures of sectors. I have got the figures of sectors. I have got the figures for April-March 1991-92 over April-March 1990-91 and that is the correct figure to compare. How do the figures of 1991-92 compare over 1990-91? Even in 1991-92, we were not responsible for the first quarter. I have to dedicate the first quarter to the other distinguished Members of this House. It is only the last three quarters for which we are responsible. Let us look at the figures. The coal production in 1991-92 was. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Replying will be difficult, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only quoting figures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not want to rub you on the wrong side (*Interruptions*)

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SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not rubbing anyone on the wrong side (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: But here you are in a very weak wicket (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only quoting figures. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Your figures are not going to change the lot of the people. What people are experiencing is the one which is more material. It is the figure which has landed you to this problem. You have only been quoting figures without understanding the reality on the ground. That is your misfortune. (Interruptions) You are quoting Nehru to us. You are reading out Nehru's. We have heard Nehru. We have worked with Nehru. Please do not quote Nehru to us. At least you can quote Bush or Major or World Bank Chairman of IMF Chairman. Do not quote Nehru and Gandhi to us. You can quote Carla Hills at best and not Pandit Nehru. You are upto the mark of Carla Hills and not Pandit Nehru. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Shri Chandra Shekhar, I have great respect for you and I do not intend to cross words with you, even if you use harsh words against me. I am not going to cross words with you. I have great respect for you and I have, on more than one occasion, said. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Why do not you quote figures between 1984 and 1989? How have you squandered your own Government and the people? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You allow me to complete. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You have squandered, you have mortgaged the future of this country. The people who have sold away this country. (Interruptions) all right. I beg all of you and say that they have sold away the country. (Interruptions)

You can go on indulging in

anything? (Interruptions) You are mistaken. I am not Vishwanath Pratap Singh. I know how to reply back. (Interruptions) They are teaching me lessons of patriotism. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing which I said which should make Shri Chandra Shekhar angry with me personally. (Interruptions) Kindly listen to me. (Interruptions) In fact, I repeatedly said that I hold Shri Chandra Shekhar in great esteem. I hold his concern for the people in high esteem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Arjun Singh avoided all that. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have repeatedly said that we admire and salute his concern for the people of this country and the steps that he was taking during the tenure of his Prime Ministership. We have repeatedly said in this House. There is nothing that I have said that he should be angry with me personally.

I am only repeating the figures. I am only responding to the figures of Shri Jaswant Singh. I hope Shri Chandra Shekhar will bear with me.

Coal production in 1991-92 was 8.3 per cent higher than in 1990-91. Electricity was 10.2 per cent higher than in 1990-91. Saleable steel, of which you gave me a figure which I am afraid is wrong, is 8.1 per cent higher. Cement is 10.3 per cent higher. Fertiliser is 4.1 per cent higher. Revenue earning goods traffic is 6 per cent higher. In infrastructural industries, we are doing our best. This Government has done its best.

AN HON. MEMBER: Price?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know the problems. (Interruptions) In area after area, the steps that were taken during the last 12 months have increased production. There are certain areas which are difficult. You correctly mentioned petroleum. There is a fall in production and I admit it. In petroleum, production has fallen. You correctly

mentioned that prices are out of control. We admit it. But we inherited an economy where the inflation was 16.7 per cent. Inflation today is 12 per cent. Therefore, when we are talking about building an economy, we are building an economy. We are reconstructing an economy. I want to appeal to the Opposition to join hands with us. The position in which we were and the steps that we have taken and the distance that we have travelled is no mean distance and the measures taken by this Government are no mean measures. We have travelled a long distance.

Mr. Jaswant Singh mentioned about exports. I am conscious about what has happened and about what has not happened in exports. What was the position of exports? In 1990-91, exports were and if the order of 18 billion. Imports were of the order of 24 billion. In 1991-92, with the savage import compression of 20 per cent, exports have been maintained approximately at the same level of 17.8 per cent.

Exports to GCA countries have increased by 6.57 per cent in dollar terms. Exports to RPA countries declined by 42.27 per cent for the reasons mentioned by me. You cannot average these two things. It is like a person who said, "I am six feet tall and the average depth of the river is only five feet. It is one foot at the bank and nine feet in the middle. The average is five feet and I will try to cross the river" He will drown. You cannot average exports to GCA countries and exports to RPA countries. I have made this point before on a number of occasions. I want to place before this House. In the last year, our exporters have done remarkably well. Our businessmen and traders have done remarkably well. Proportion of exports to GCA and to RPA was 1:5. Today it is 1:9. For every dollar exported to RPA countries, we are exporting 9 dollars to GCA countries. In one year, our businessmen have shown great resilience, great flexibility, great adaptability as a result of which exports to GCA countries have increased by 6.57 per cent. Look at the total. GCA export growth in the first quarter grew by 5.51 per cent. In the

second quarter, it grew by 5.81 per cent, in the third quarter by 7.6 per cent and in the fourth quarter by 7.13 per cent. Look at the total exports of GCA and RPA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Where has be get these figures from? Is he utilising his knowledge as a Minister? I do not know. Where are these figures available? I would like to know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You have asked in question. Please resume your seat. I will answer. These figures were available in a press release issued by the Government of India on the 2nd of July and published in all the newspapers on the 3rd of July including the newspaper which my honourable friend receives. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The report has been sent to all and he foresumers all will read it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, even taking the total exports of GCA and RPA into account, in the first quarter the figure was - 6.57 per cent and I do not blame anyone. It was because of imports compression and because of the low results. In the second quarter. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You please clarify first as to why were you forced to submit your resignation? When you claim that your performance was very good as the Minister of Commerce, then why were you removed? .. *(Interruptions)* or you were why forced to resign? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR POTRA: (Balasore): He has resigned from the Cabinet because of his moral responsibility. His honesty will be proved. The CBI will prove it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in the first quarter the total export was - 6.57 per cent, in the second quarter it was -5.9 per cent, in the third quarter, it was + 1.2 per cent and the fourth quarter shows +3.64 per cent. Therefore, Jaswant Singhji, with great respect, I may say that the economy is in difficulty but the economy is coming out of the trap. The economy is still facing many problems. But quarter by quarter, the economy is being put back on the road and if we persist on this path, the Indian economy will revive and we will become a stronger nation.

Sir, we talk about reserves. We inherited less than billion dollars. Today we have reserve over six billion dollars. How were these six billion dollars built up? It is by restoring international confidence. We have restored international confidence, by the policies that we have pursued, by the determination that we have shown and by going to the world and explaining our policies attracting not only loan but equity, attracting direct foreign investment. Today the world has confidence in us. Look what the Aid India Consortium did! Last year, the Aid India Consortium gave 6.7 billion dollars. This year, they increased it by seven per cent. It is 7.2 billion dollars. That is due to the confidence in the Government of India. Even if you will not vote confidence in the Government of India, the world is willing to vote confidence in the Government of India. What did Japan do? Our Prime Minister went to Japan and had talks with his counterpart. Japan's commitment to India is 830 million dollars, that is, six per cent increase. The world has got confidence in what we do. Please don't under mine this confidence. I want to talk about investment. Sir, as on 30th June, 1992 what have we achieved in terms of investment? It is investment which will create is; it is investment which will create income. There is no shame in creating wealth. It is the creation of wealth which must be the first concern of the people of this country. *(Interruptions)*. On the 30th June 1992, under the automatic approval scheme, RBI cleared 542 proposals of foreign collaboration. SIA has granted 730 approvals for categories for which prior clearance is

required. FIPB has cleared 20 proposals involving 366 million US dollars for establishing ventures in India. Under export oriented schemes, out of 799 proposals Government approved 412 proposals. Under the export processing zone scheme, out of 196 proposals, Government approved 158 proposals. More than anything else, Indian industry has gained maturity and confidence which is reflected by these figures. 71 proposals have been approved for Indian industries to establish joint ventures abroad. 5,558 memoranda has been registered for establishing new industries in the delicensed sector. 495 letters of intent and 101 industrial licenses have been granted for establishing new industries in the licensed sector. Sir, what does all this mean? All this means that people are now acquiring land, people are building factories, people are installing machinery, people are recruiting workers and people are going to production.

Sir, there is a proverb in Tamil. There is a popular belief in Tamil and I am sure there is an equivalent belief and an equivalent proverb in other languages if India too. Because I find that once you find approved in one language, there is always an equivalent proverb in other languages. The belief runs this. There is a particular tree in most of the Hindu temples. I know the Tamil world for it, viz. *aresa maram*. I am sure there must be a botanical word too for it. If a married girl, after some years of marriage does not conceive, the popular belief is that if she goes round the tree several times a day for several days, she will eventually conceive. The proverb goes "If you have not conceived, don't go round the tree just once and then touch your belly and say, 'Have I conceived?'"

What we have done in the last 12 months is to restore vitality and confidence in the Indian economy. Don't ask for results in 12 months. Results are yet to be seen. Results will come in the second year; realists will come in the third year *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE (Hanspura): So, that is how you managed your finances through a scam!

AN HON. MEMBER: And that is how, you conceived Harshed Mehta. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is important today is not to lose our nerve, not to lose our determination. We can never jump half a well! We must proceed on this path, we must continue with determination and we must continue without losing nerve. *In all these matters, the first few months and the first few steps are always difficult.*

Take for example, some other steps that we took. We introduced *exem scrip*. And then, we switched over to partial convertibility. I had pleaded that we should have full convertibility on the trade account. But there was a compromise and I bowed to the wisdom of the Finance Minister. The compromise was that we should have partial convertibility on the switched over to partial convertibility, the rupee would collapse. The belief was that Indian rupee would plummet and we would have to devalue it. We said that it would not happen. If you go to partial convertibility, you exports and export drive will become stronger and the rupee, will, in fact, strengthen and not weaken. In the first three to four months, we have seen that. When we started, we started with a premium of 20 per cent and today the rupee has stabilized against the dollar at about 15 to 16 per cent. And I am confident that when Indian economy against greater strength and our exports gain momentum, we will sooner than later move to full convertibility and when we move to full convertibility, the economy will become stronger and not weak.

You must have confidence in the steps that we have taken. Look at the things we have done. Today, we have de-regulated the steel sector. Is that good or bad? Go back and ask in your constituencies. People will tell you that it is good. We have de-regulated the hydro-carbon sector. Is that good or bad? You will find that the results will come in two or three years when exploration, exploitation, refinery and downstream projects pick up. At that time, you will find that the de-regulation of the hydro-carbon sector has yielded results.

We have now invited equity participation in the power sector. We have invited foreign equity and we have invited domestic participation. In the next two to three years, when these projects that you are referring to, Mr. Jaswant Singh, are approved, when these green field take root and when they grow, you will certainly find that our industry performs better and our power sector performs better.

The point is that the Indian economy, rightly or wrongly, had remained an over-regulated economy. We must de-regulate, we must de-bureaucratise, we must de-control and we must allow the productive forces to gain an upper hand. We must encourage those who will create wealth, those who will create goods and services. We must help them to gain an upper hand. That is precisely what this Government has done. I believe in the last 12 months the economy has become stronger. We are not as strong as we should be. Price is the biggest thing. I have always said inflation is the most cruel form of taxation because inflation taxes both rich and poor; those who can bear and those who cannot bear. We started with an inflation of 16 per cent. Inflation has now come down to 11.34 per cent. Steps we are taking are; squeezing the demand, increasing the supply side and containing the expenditure. I agree we have not done enough to contain expenditure. Government expenditure is still out of control. We have not done enough to squeeze the demand, if we squeeze demand more people will be hurt. We have not done enough to increase the supply side. The only way to bring down inflation is to squeeze the demand, to improve the supply side and to curtail expenditure. You tell us, where we can squeeze the demand; which areas of expenditure can be cut. Tell us which areas of supply should be enhanced.

I have with me an alternative programme prepared by some eminent person. If I read that alternative programme to the House, I know voices will rise saying we cannot accept that. The alternative programme says; "Cut expenditure on defence." Can you do that? I will read out one-by-one what the alternative

programme says. Is there a consensus on the alternative programme. There is no consensus on any alternative programme.

that?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Why should there be a consensus? Why don't you agree with our proposal? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: How about the aviation fare? How many new Air India flights you have introduced?

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: I will just give you a few examples of the alternative programme because Shri Jaswant Singh did not give a single concrete proposal to curtail inflation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: It says curtail expenditure on Defence; curtail expenditure on atomic energy, introduce petrol rationing, drastically reduce aerial aviation facility, do not hike administered prices; demand scheme duling in international debt. Is there a consensus on this programme? Our programme says the only manner in which inflation can be controlled is by controlling demand, controlling expenditure and increasing the supply side. What is wrong with that programme? If that programme has brought down inflation from 16 per cent to 11.34 per cent we are confident that if we continue on this path, this programme will bring down inflation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Why the time of the House is being wasted. (*Interruptions*) whose proposal is this.? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me give two or three items of the alternative programme. The first is curtail expenditure on defence Are you ready to that?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Is your party ready for it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not my programme. This is an alternative programme given by some eminent person and I am asking whether you agree with it or not.

SHRI RAM NAIK: First kindly have a consensus in you party on it and then put up a proposal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In our party there is consensus on what we are doing. In our party there is consensus on the liberalisation programme that we have embarked on. All am saying is that in this debate when we are talking about economic reforms and controlling inflation, we must hear from this House and I wish to hear from this House and I beseech you, give us those programmes which can be implemented to control inflation. Here it says to curtail expenditure on defence. Are we agreed on

Finally, Sir, I have one word. There is a popular belief that the State is withdrawing. State is not withdrawing. We do not want the State to withdraw. In fact the State will not wither away either. State is withdrawing from area in which we believe the private sector, joint sector has the capability to manage those sectors. But the State will very much the there. We said this in the Tirupati Session and we say this here also. The State will be concerned about the poor of the country; the State will be concerned about health; about education; about welfare; about anti-poverty programmes; special concerns for women and children; population control; and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How can the State withdraw from these areas? The State can never withdraw from these areas. We have, this year earmarked a large amount of funds for the Anti-poverty programmes. I believe the Finance Minister has promised in this House that if necessary he will enhance the allocation for poverty alleviation programmes, if necessary, he will draw from the National Renewal Fund to ensure that enough funds are made available to poverty alleviation programmes. Today, our philosophy is that we must encourage the liberalisation policy. Those in this House who believe in the liberalisation process

Immediately after the Question Hour, we can take this up.

must support us. Those who we must continue to go on this path of re-regulation and do-control, must support us; at the same time, we must re-affirm our commitment to the poor people of this country; we must re-affirm our commitment to spending more, to doing more in areas like health, education, welfare and special concern for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and children. Sir, I believe, we are in the right path. We must not lose our nerve. If we lose our nerve today, if we lose our confidence today, if we lose our determination today, we will slide back and two years or three years later, there is no other road to which you can come back to, you will have to come back to the same road and start all over again from where you slipped. We cannot play this game of Snakes and Ladder. We simply have to go forward. We have to go faster. I have pushed for a faster pace of reforms. But pace of reforms is only something which only the country can bear, the system can bear. But I believe we can go faster. We should go faster. The direction is correct, the goal is correct. We should go ahead with confidence in the future of this country and the people of this country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have many more Members wanting to speak. We are not limiting the time given to the Members also. I think, tomorrow also, we are sitting and going to discuss it. If we want to give more time to more number of Members, we shall have to sit at least for two more hours in this House today itself. Otherwise, tomorrow, we may not be able to give time also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there is a difference of opinion. We do not wish to continue today.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, we will have to give time tomorrow. That is our difficulty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Tomorrow, let there not be any Zero Hour.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *(Dumdum)*: Tomorrow, let there not be any Zero hour unless something sensational develops.

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA *(Bankaura)*: Let the debate start tomorrow, just after the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. Let us decide that we work for one more hour. Tomorrow, we may not ask for the unlisted business also and then make up the time. Otherwise, it would not be possible for us to give time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after hearing the peroration of Mr. Chidambaram - unfortunately today, he is out of Government; unfortunately for his Party - Sir, I am happy that his speech has helped us in finally making up our minds to press this Motion to the last and with full force and vigour.

Sir, this feigned ignorance and arrogant attitude of Mr. Chidambaram to explain away the failures of his Government, shows that he was made to say many things which he may personally believe but his party cannot afford to have. We heard Shri Arjun Singh. To him, Shri Advani has become demigod.

18.00 hrs.

But he was God until recently, full God, not demi-God.

Mr. P. Chidambaram says, Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government was weak, was a minority Government, feeble Government, callous Government. When did you realise it? You did not withdraw the support from Mr. Chandran Shekhar's Government because it was a callous Government or a feeble Government. The Congress party withdrew the support from Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P CHINDAMBRAM : I did not say that please. Don't misinterpret me. I said, you supported Mr. Chandra Shekhar's performance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The Congress Party should be ready to hear the reply because for the last one year I have been restraining myself to say a word (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHINDAMBARAM: I supported his Government's performance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: For the last one year, I have been restraining myself not to say a word because the man who was heading that Government is no more in this world. They should not take advantage of this; and these who are just political cannot challenge me like this in this House. Mr. Speaker, I tell you I have restrained enough myself.

MR. SPEAKER: That word will not go on record.

SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM: I said that Government was weak; a minority Government I said that; and I did not refer to Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government. I said we supported the Chndra Shekhar's Government (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Congress party supported Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Governemnt because a Constable was peeling through Ten jnaph. There was an unauthorised presence of a Constable in fact of Ten Janpath. That is why, you withdrew your support. Today, you are giving sermons. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Ddon't misinterpret me to Mr. Chandra Sekhar please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What are you talking? We had to listen to all your sermons for more than half an hour (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You sit down. Let Mr. P Chidambaram make all the speeches that he has got to make. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIP.CHIDAMBARAM: Please allow me to speak. I did not refer to Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government as a callous Government; and I am sorry, if he has got that impresion. I did not refer to his Government as a callous Government. On the contrary, I repeatedly said that I appreciated his concern for the poor; I held him in high esteem. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order can only be raised about procedure.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We heard the speech of Shri Chidambaram for one hour, most of it. * (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This word will not go on record.

SHRI NITISH KUAMR: My point of order was that when Shri Somnath was speaking why, he stood up again and again to give clarification? You can give him more time to speak. But he must listen to others quietly.

MR. SPEAKER: Nitish Kumar ji, it was not point of order; rather it was point of order-disorder.

(*Interruptions*)

*SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYE: (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in parliamentary words should not be used during the discussion. We are discussing a very important matter. If we do not follow the high standards of debates would be working against democracy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur): We have heard Mr. Arjun Singh. He had also admitted that the Bofores and scam require to be inquired into. He said, I am not going to shield anybody.

But what Mr. P. Chidambaram says is that everything is milk and honey in this country. There are no problems. But the people are losing their jobs as a result of their magnificent economic policies. There are people who are going through privation and misery. That is wonderful achievement of this policy. He says go on tightening your belt if there is any tummy left for these people. But you will get results within two years; maybe three years. And if this country survives, if the people survive, then his speech will become relevant.

We have brought this motion with all solemnity and seriousness.

It was not something frivolously that we had decided, as we believed that the ouster of this minority Government can alone make it possible for this country to regain its honour and dignity and self-respect and bring this country out of the clothes of some imperialist financial marauders.

The people of this country, the toiling masses, the working classes in this country have already declared their lack of confidence in this anti-people autocratic and reactionary regime by the splendid exhibition of their united struggle on the 16th of June, 1992.

Now, inside the House, we have to complete the process and have to do our duty by getting rid of this embodiment of economic perfidy and national dishonor.

We are quit used to the Congress method of functioning in this country. We have seen so many successive Congress governments, we have seen in this country. Sixteen months are the only peg that they are trying to hang their coat on. They have no other explanation for their malperformance and for their

miserable state. The common people's problems and miseries have accentuated over the years, more and more people have gone below the poverty line, more and more people unemployed in this country, with greater and greater burden on the vulnerable sections of the community in this country and greater and greater largesse had been bestowed on the monopolist multi-national black marketeers and racketeers. And above all, over these years, corruption has engulfed the country and has become institutionalised, whose embodiment, some of them we have to remind ourselves every day and now we have reached the pinnacle of it.

With the securities scam the entire banking system of this country has been totally decimated and jettisoned. This government does not feel any sense of shame that over Rs. 4000 crores of public money are unaccounted for; crores and crores have gone outside the country, thousands and thousands of ordinary investors, middle class common people have borrowed money from their provident fund and gratuity accounts to purchase shares; and now these Ministers had gone on the TV extolling the great virtues of the boom of in the stock market, not one word of caution even was said by the Finance Minister, nor by the Prime Minister. This is what is the achievement of this Government; A monumental achievement;

The country has now a government which is not only following the old Congress misrule and the same culture, and has totally destroyed our economic sovereignty, has compromised our authority to decide on our own and today our economic policies are being determined by the people who the World Bank and the IMF have sent to the country. They are sitting in big hotels here and us an Indian I feel ashamed that our economic performance is being scrutinised by some officers of the IMF and the World Bank sitting in a hotel in Delhi and our Government has to give their balance sheet and they have to account for their performance to those officers of the World Bank and IMF before they come to Parliament

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and give their accountability to the Parliament of India. This is where we have come to (Interruptions)

We have mortgaged our economic freedom, and today this great Indian nation, has to come to this stage. They are quoting from Jawaharlal Nehru. At least he had dreams, great dreams of a vibrant India, progressive India, moving India and now this great Indian nation has become a supplicant for mercy, for some tainted lucre, and to whom are we going? To who are we going? We are going to these exploitative foreign financing institutions and agencies. This is the great achievement of this Government! That is why, I feel pained that after 45 years of independence, our country should be under bondage once again. This is the most sinister bondage. This corrodes the very vitality of the nation. We lose our respect outside the country, in the world.

Mr. Chidambaram is very happy and he said: "World has faith in us. Only a section of Indian do not have faith in us." Are you asking yourself. Why the Indians are a not having faith? Who have faith in you? FICCI, ASSOCHAM, big concerns, manufacturers and employers have faith in you.. (Interruptions) You have probably got the confidence of the stock exchanges. Have you got the confidence of the people who are spending their days on the pavements of this country, the common people? What is the cost of proving? I do not know whether any sense of shame is at all left in this Government and in this political party.

Shri Jaswant Singh read out from a report - it was published in the newspapers and we have no access from elsewhere - of the Government of India by referring to the dismal economic situation in this country. Who has prepared the report? It has been prepared by Dr. Manmohan Singh's Ministry of Finance. For whom? Not for us, it has been prepared for the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs so that Cabinet can decide about the economic situation and what steps are to be taken. That is not available to us. Some newspapers and journalists have been able to get a copy and good enough to

publish it. What is the position? Mr. Chidambaram refereed to this report. He said that it has been published in the newspaper. May I read some portion of that report. with your kind permission, as a part of my submission? It says:

industrial production actually declined or at best remained stagnant.

The report shows that between April 1991 and February 1992, the manufacturing sector the in the country showed a decline of 2 per cent (as opposed to the growth of 9.6 per cent in the corresponding period the previous year) while the mining and quarrying sector remained stagnant..

The trends in the industrial sector also seem to be going counter to the hypothesis of liberalisation theorists who blame the poor performance of the infrastructural sector for industrial stagnation in India."

Sir, only in one sphere, in the infrastructure area, the performance has been a little better. In the power sector in spite of our good friend Shri Kalp Nath Rai, electricity generation has increased by 8.3 per cent and thermal generation by 10.9 per cent. The report further says;

The growth in the electricity sector shows there has been no power bottleneck. The 6 per cent rise in the revenue-earning goods traffic handled by the railways indicates there was no transport bottleneck.."

What is the position? It says:

"Yet.. there has been no industrial growth. There was a decline of 1.4 per cent in the production of salable steel.."

In the agriculture sector, rice

procurement was less by 18.6 per cent; wheat procurement was less by 18.5 per cent; food grain stocks was less by 22.4 per cent because hoarding is going on.

With the risk of inadequate monsoon, some people of this country, who have enough money, are now hoarding. The Government have not been able to procure the foodgrains. What will happen? PDS is being weakened day after day, lesser and lesser quantity of foodgrains are being distributed through the PDS. Who is suffering? Let us not denude ourselves by saying that everybody goes to the public distribution system for their rations, for their foodgrains. The most vulnerable section of the society is faced to go to the ration shops for the purchase of their essential commodities.

The report further says that the performance has to be seen against the Eighth Plan export target growth of 13 per cent because export fell by 1.9 per cent in 1991-92. I am not reading the other portion except to say that the money supply has increased. Shri Chidambaram did not refer to that.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): He did.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He do. I stand corrected. The inflation may not fall as indicated by the sharp expansion in money supply. The report shows that on 1st May, 1992, it was higher by 18.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Kindly see what is the position of the ordinary people of this country. The job market apart from the high prices of essential commodities has gone down during the last one year. The number of job seekers went up while the number of jobs notified and the number of placement effected decline. The number of those on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of February, 1992, was higher by 5.2 per cent over the same period of the previous year. The number of those who get jobs through the employment

exchanges declined by 8.2 per cent and the number of vacancies notified by the employment exchanges went down by 15.8 per cent. This is the result of their Economic Policy. There are no jobs in this market and Shri Thungon is very happy that he is giving gold to somebody. Big publicity is being given. I think some sense of shame at least be injected into this.

Golden handshake plan for PUSs has been finalized. Shri Thungon said, we shall give them more money. We shall entice the workers so that they would go away. Who will go away? Only those who reached the age of 40 years will go away since they have rendered sufficient period of work. Why is he alive at the age of 40 years? He should have died before that age. It is a ridiculous situation where 4.5 lakh of the 23 lakh employees in the public sector undertakings have been found to be surplus and they should go away. Shri Thungon is no longer talking of re-training and re deployment.

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR: What poor Thungon will do? There are lots of Thungon. Why do attack poor Thungon?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Bigger Thungon has fled away. What can I do? Shri Thungon, after all, I recognise you as a Minister. Therefore, I have to say that. (Interruptions) This worthy Government has allocated Rs. 400 crores in the budget for golden handshake scheme during this financial year. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan read from their manifesto that one crore jobs per year will be provided. On arresting price rise, I do not want to go into this joke any longer. The manifesto further said that they will generate one thousand million mandays of guaranteed rural employment within one year, in the first 365 days. I hope a zero is not missing here. It further said that they will create 10 million new Jobs very year adding upto 100 million new jobs before the year 2000 A.D.

Another item of the manifesto is very interesting. Of course, Dr. Manmohan Singh had no hand in preparation of that, I believe. If you have, I do not know. I know

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what he said about IMF and World bank when he was Chairman of the South Commission. The Congress Party promised to the people of this country that in the first 365 days of its Government, it will offer stocks of public sector companies to workers, small and middle investors among the general public. Now, to whom it is given? This is totally jettisoned.

Today, we find that this country is being led by the combination of Bush Camdessus and Preston. They are the airtirese of our nation.

Shri Chidambaram was very happy that he is getting the approbation of the World Economic Community. This Government is more concerned to earn the accolades of the imperialist financial agencies than the approbation of the teeming million of this country whose penury and privation today shows no sign of any redemption. It has exceeded all forms of tolerance.

When I was going through this manifesto, - sometimes you have to go through in spite of. (*Interruptions*). You do not want us to go through it. Naturally, I quite understand your discomfiture. The Government which is in saddle today in the Centre, with a minority support, both inside and outside the House, in spite of the tragic event of Sriparumbudur, has violated all norms of civilised governance in a democratic set up because a manifesto is to be a document which has to be approved by the people and they have embarked upon polices and programmes for which they neither have the mandate nor the authority of the people at any point of time, not even of the parliament, before it was announced or implemented. They have, what I say, comprehensively and consciously gone back upon this manifesto which was released with great fanfare and this document is nothing but a parchment of betrayal.

I need not go through the other parts of the manifesto because we have been told and we know all that. But what is the position of this country? The economic situation we have seen, and we know that. I do not want to spend much time on that because my time

is limited and other comrades will speak from my party. What we find is raising prices, falling employment, general recession and savage cuts in the Government's social sector pending, as a result of which poverty has become more auts in this country. I seek your kind permission to place one or two sentences from an article written by a very well know Journalist because it states what is the real situation in this country. It says:

" Structural adjustment is forcing the poor to tighten the belt on already sunken bellies. They now eat less and worse, put off decision to buy beadle needed clothing and footwear and increasingly move out of rented housing into squats. They pull their children out of school and yoks them to bck-breaking work, for which they hate themselves.

" .. economic developments of the past year alone have pushed 22 million people below the poverty line.."

(*Interruptions*)

" The worst affected have been the rural poor."...(*Interruptions*)

Of, course, I have no faith in this Government. If these types of interventions from Ministers are there, what will you expect from them? .(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Who has written this, he must say...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not yielding. Sir, further the article says:

"The worst affected have been the rural poor. But the urban poor have hardly done well.

A survey by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, shows that per capital consumption of cereals actually decreased by

forteen grames a day between the late seventies and the late eighties, "

Now it is still lesser.

"The intake of pulses, the main proteen source dropped more severely. People and consuming less of green vegetables, milk, proteinsns, roots and tuber and eggs, meat and fish."

.(Interruptions). You want to know the name of the journalist?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The names of the journalist is Pratul Bidwai. There is a report that a butcher cannot afford to have meat because he cannot pay for that, and the vegetable seller cannot afford to even purchase vegetables. Somehow he was to take BAJRA ROTI for the purpose of his sustenance and his family's sustenance. This is the situation in this country. The article further says;

" The general price level has risen by 26 per cent. Food prices have led this increase. Today food-grains are 23 per cent higher than a year ago. I continue to quote:

" Economists forecast a sharp dip in indices of well being and a rise in in fact mortality, general morbidity (prevalence of illness) and school drop-out rates. Harmful social consequences, e.g more unbalanced income distribution, greater social biases against the poor, and more violations of their human rights, are strongly associated with these trends."

I am not going into the details. This is the position of this country. Can it be denied? can anybody truthfully deny that this is not he situation in the country? A report that has appeared in the newspapers- which I read out earlier- has not been denied by the

Government., On the other hand Shri Chidambaram affirmed the correctness of that report. This, in briof, is the economic situation of this country.

I am not going into the question of security scam because that will be discussed in this House. I am not going into the question, in detail, on the Bofors because we are fondly hoping that Bofors will be discussed in this session itself. I hope they will provide time for this. But, Sir, from all points of view economic, national, social and political - the countries passing thorough a very very grave situation. There are threats to national unity, threats to the integrity of this country, threats to the democratic rights and threats to our economic sovereignty and at the same time there is erosion in India's non-aligned foreign policy. When he took charge, the Prime Minister referred to consensus. But we find, over these months, that consensus according to him means. that you have to agree with him. Otherwise there is no attempt to have a consensus. There was not even an attempt to have a consensus when these economic polices were adopted and announced. They were announced even before the House met for the first time. We have seen on what happened on this Ayodhya issue, which is being discussed. I am not going into the details. It has now been clarified by the Prime Minister that he is even prepared to allow construction on the disputed site. He has not said no. How could the Government think that the construction will be made only on the *Shilnnyas* site? It is probably a 6' X 6' area. There cannot be a temple only on the *Shilanyas* site. How could you say that? Are we taken for a ride? After sitting for days together this Government asked Shri Ram Vilas Pawan was right when he said so asked us to what was our view and when we give our view, repeatedly, what was the response it? the response is wait for C. C. P. A. It became a joke. We sat with you in your chamber, we discussed the matter. We discussed it outside. We went to the Prime Minister to impress upon him the necessity of action. No action has been taken. They are only relying upon court's order. This Government has no policy and no mind of its own. They cannot take a decision on an issue which is likely to

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divide the entire country and which will create a very serious situation in this country.

Sir, we want unity of the people. But this communal conflagration which is apprehended will take place because of the dithering of this Government, this Government's drift and this Government's inaction, and deliberate inaction for that matter. They have not given up the B.J.P as their friends. *(Interruptions)* Shri Arjun Singh said that it was good riddance.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Arjun Singh said, 'It was a good riddance that the BJP does not support us.' But they are supporting their economic policies, they are supporting their foreign policies. Only the Mandir policy is creating some superficial misunderstanding for the time being and now the Prime Minister's intervention has made the situation clear. They are very much eager, Mr. Prime Minister is very much eager to earn approbation of Mr. L. K. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition, and he is very happy.

Therefore, I charge that this Government has compromised with the principles of secularism in this country, which is one of the basic features of our Constitution, which is one of the main features of the Constitution. And, Sir, even now if the Government fails to act with fairness and constitutionality, there are going to be very serious consequences in this country and I demand that this Government must give up its policy of drift and of its compromise with the communal forces.

Sir, the national Integration Council took a decision, its Standing Committee took a decision. All the secular Opposition parties are agreed on this point and made their position clear. We asked for some action, we wanted to diffuse the situation so that nobody should take advantage. We have been saying

that this is a matter which should be decided by negotiation amongst the parties and if negotiated settlement is not possible, it should be decided by a court of law. That has been our stand all along. And now, Sir we find the Government is more concerned to placate majority communalism and allow the basic principles of secularism to be sacrificed, to keep up their line of cooperation and collaboration and understanding with the major Opposition party inside the House. This is a dangerous policy which will divide the country.

Sir, what has been happening so far as Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and other areas of this country are concerned? These are the issues which affect the very fabric of the nation, unity of the nation and integrity of the nation. These issues are not being dealt with from a political point of view, they are being treated as a mere law and order situation, they are being made more and more complicated because in Kashmir their aspirations are not being through of or considered, their demand for autonomy is not being considered, how one after another the duly elected governments were removed, how elections were rigged there. They have lost faith in the functioning of the Delhi brand of democracy, the Congress brand of democracy in this country.

Therefore, the people feel alienated because they cannot for themselves decide their future and that is why, Sir, they are not being brought to the mainstream and no political activity is being carried out. Now, relying on Army and para military forces only will not solve the problem.

Sir, we have been saying that it is essential that the Centre-State relations will have to be looked into very deeply. Even the inadequate recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission are not being implemented. Over-centralisation of power at the hands of Delhi is alienating the people in various parts of the country. Kashmir is an instance, Punjab is an instance, Assam is an instance, even the ethnic minorities and tribals in this country are feeling alienated today, because of over-centralisation of power on the hands of the

Delhi, who are totally callous about the development of these who are totally callous about the development of their areas and that is why they feel cut off from the mainstream of our national life. Unless the Government gives thought to these matters, they will be unable to comprehend fundamental nature of the threats to the Indian State.

Now, what are they seeking to do in Kashmir? They are trying to hold elections. Mr. Jaswant Singh has referred to the different statements made by the Ministers. The Punjab experience has encouraged them to add six more Members to the Congress Party's strength in this House, as if that is the only consideration that is to be applied, somehow increase the number, either by creating divisions in the TDP or other political parties or by holding sham elections in this country. What had happened in Punjab? We said that some political package has to be implemented. They said, they did not do it ultimately, because their only concern was to get some Members elected in this House. What had happened? I am not going into the figures of the mockery of an election. I agree with Chandra Shekharji, it is misnomer to call it a '*Lokpriya Sarkar*'. That is why this problem has not been solved so far. Innocent people are being killed everyday. Today morning, our friend from Punjab referred as to how police torture and brutalities are being carried out and how people are getting more and more alienated there. What is happening there? The Congress Chief Minister in Punjab says that Rajiv Longowal Accord is not relevant and no package is necessary. He says that there has to be a reconsideration of the Accord. Does the Government agree to that? Does the Prime Minister agree to that? What is he doing to tackle situation there? Then, the Haryana Chief Minister is giving contrary signals. Is this the way this important problem is to be sorted

out? Is this the leadership that is being given by the Prime Minister and the Government of the day?

Sir, how will this country remain united and how will the integrity be saved? It is essential that both with regard to Kashmir and Punjab, there has to be a restructuring of Centre-State relations and the evolution of a popular participation and setting up of a truly federal Government in the centre. Therefore, we feel that if this Government continues to follow the policy of its predecessor Congress Governments and continues to retain all powers in the hands of the Centre, there is bound to be continued resistance so far as these attempts are concerned. There has to be a change in the Centre State relations and proper consideration has to be given in granting requisite autonomy to the States so that the people can express their views and can be brought back to the mainstream of this country.

Sir, Punjab has a glorious tradition in this country. Who does not know of Punjab's contribution either towards our freedom struggles or afterwards? Why these Punjab people, the successors of Bhagat Singh, Jalianwalabagh heroes and Gaddar party members feel alienated from India today? Why such terrorist activities are going on there? Why is there a demand for separatism in this country? Do some soul searching; merely keeping police and military there will not solve this problem. We know how the Akalis have been kept alienated even during the last elections. The Akalis would have participated if some package had been implemented. That was the assurance given and then it was withdrawn at the last stage. So, the Akalis did not participate in these elections and we all know the results. Who does not know how the Akali Government, Barnala Government was dismissed; how deliberately Rajiv-Longowal Accord, which was acclaimed by everybody in this country was not implemented. That Accord was a good and sincere attempt and we

congratulate the then Prime Minister also for entering into that agreement. Why was it not implemented? Why Chandrgrah was not given to Punjab? Why nothing was decided about the river waters? Why do not they either solve it themselves or send it to the Supreme Court for decision/ These important issues are kept hanging and only speeches are made. The Home Minister made certain statement and now we got an apology of the Government there, which is only complicating the situation. Therefore, these are matters which are to be very seriously looked into. a political solution has to be found. The people even now are not able to take part in ordinary routine and normal activities in Punjab or Kashmir. How do you solve these problems there-by magic., by your speech here or by police or military? Tell us, we want to know form this Government. Have you taken a single new step which was not followed by the earlier Congress Government in this country?

The great important point is the tribal alienation. The problem of Assam is also there. It has to be tackled. Why are the people of this country feeling alienated from the Aminsteam? Why are they making demand for separate statehood?

Why are some demanding indepenche or some other special rights? it is because they feel, as memory communities or people belonging to certain areas, they are not getting justice from Delhi; they are not getting justice. Therefore, these are matters which are to be immediately looked into. People identity has to be respected; their culture has to be respected; their language has to be respected; their assertions have to be noted and some respect has to be given to that. Indian cannot be compartmentalised like this. Our great etho is unity in diversity. We want to maintain that. If diversity is sought to be obliterated, thereby you cannot bring unity in this country by force. By mere wises, you cannot bring unity in this country.

The other important point is about our foreign policy. There is complete ambivalence and vacillation with regard to our foreign

policy. the recognition of Israo is a deliberate repudiation of the Conggess election manifesto. It says, Congress will work in close association with the countries of the region, i.e. West Asian region, towards ensuring peace and stability in the area; repaid economic growth freedom from foreign interference and intervention into internal affairs of the region; vacation of the Arab territory illegitimately occupied by Israel; and just comprehensive definitive settlement in West Aisa including the Palestinian home land.

But now there is recognition of Israel without achieving either any peace or achieving the vacation of the illegally occupied territory by Israel. Only pela was given that to will help us in intervening in the West Asian peace efforts. In the West Asian peace efforts, we do not stand anywhere in that pieces. Nobody takes notice of us. On the other hand we fieand the closeness with which this Government is cooperating with the American imperieralsits, Upl till today we have not understood what is the reason for the joint naval exercise. We have been demanding from the very first day and I would like to know from the Defence Minister- he has been inducted into the Defence Ministry recently what is his perception. Can there be a joint naval exercise by countries when there are no common enemies? Is it ever thought of by anybody? For what purpose? Unless you perceine, there will be a common enemy, you do not combine in having joint military exercise.

Today we know that the U.S.A consider itself to be only the superpower in the world. How they are flexing their muscles, how they are threatening the independent countries like India? Threats have been hurled at us every day on ISRO, Super 301 and the Dunkel Praft. I do not know what will happen ultimately to this Dunkel Draft ? We are not having any disucssion on the floor of the House. What will you do? What will be your stand in the GATT negotiations? They are putting pressure on us. Today we have to decide our course of action to bring a smile on the face of. Mr. Bush and not a smile on

the face of the people of this country!

Where is the principal of non-alignment today? the principal of non-alignment is the product of the people's struggle in this country against colonial rule, a movement which has been mainly based on anti-imperialism. But today without any anti-imperialism content, non-alignment has lost its force. We ask the Government not to mention non-alignment as mere rhetoric. This has to be the fundamental basis of our foreign policy and we are going far and far away from that today, non-alignment has lost all relevance in the world very country in the non-aligned world looked up to India to provide leadership. Today nobody is doing that. Where do we stand in the non-aligned world? Where do we stand in the eyes of those people who have been fighting against colonialism, who have been fighting against imperialism and against oppression? India provided leadership. We are all proud that it was the common foreign policy of this country and you have jettisoned that. You are not talking of non-alignment any longer.

This is a serious situation which has developed in this country. This Government does not justify its existence any more.

So far as the scandals are concerned, they are galore. Almost every important Economic Ministry or any Ministry concerned with contracts and other things are under cloud. So many reports are coming in the newspapers. Nobody even denies those reports. I am not blaming. The Ministers say "Please do not press." This is the situation we are having today.

The Prime Minister has received the great compliment from the hon. Leader of the Opposition that he is the best Prime Minister next to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I do not know if he continues to hold that opinion.

Probably he has become number one now after his intervention today on Ayodha.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): There is change in his mind!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What we perceive is that this Government has not given up its policy of compromising communal forces and when the time comes for survival, he will go to Shri Lal K. Advanji. and a demi-God will become a full God. (*Interruptions*). Even Shri P. Chidambaram said that BJP has no economic policy. It is for the BJP leaders to reply. But they were very happy. Congress was very happy. BJP was saying that the Congress had adopted their economic policy. They are very happy. You never deny that you were very happy when you adopted their foreign policy. Therefore, this nexus remains and with this nexus and with the anti-people policies and with your failure on all fronts, economic, social, political, national, it is fit and proper that you should not remain for a day longer and for a minute longer.

I strongly support this motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the Mover of this No Confidence Motion Shri Jaswant Singh; followed by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Somnath Chatterjee etc.

Sir, I will go back in the other way. I think this No confidence Motion which is now being discussed and debated today will continue to be debated tomorrow till 8.30 p.m. or 9.0' Clock. I think if the Motion of Shri Jawant Singh is accepted, what scenario will come before this country? The scenario before the country will be that Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao will go to the President of India, submit his resignation. And, along with him, the sixty-Member Cabinet will go and we will become unemployed youth. Before this country, there will be this scenario. Some say Demi-God; some say Ram-ji and

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some say God. Whatever it might be, by virtue of the verdict of the people, he is the Opposition leader.

Further, what will be the alternative to the President of India, when we will go out of office by virtue to another President being elected very very soon. About the Presidential election results, if you go by the party-wise situation, you may find that we have hardly got 10 per cent more. The results will give confidence to Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. I was in Lucknow. I have seen what the scenario in Lucknow is. I was a hotel. Many *Ram Bakthas* came and met me during night. they said: "if you give me an assurance of a nomination, my vote will be in your favour." we told the Ram Bakthas that we were in the other parts of the country. We have won in other parts. People have given their support to Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. Why? why have they supported?

Our learned friend from CPM Shri Somnath Chatterjee must know that even if a CPM Government is at the Centre, he cannot be the Prime Minister. Shri Jyoti Basu will be the Prime Minister. Shri Somanath Chatterjee can be the Finance Minister or Commerce Minister because he is a better speaker on the subject of Commerce. But will he be supported by the BJP? No. In our country, though their party is a national Party, all over the world the CPM has been washed away. That party exists only in West Bengal, sometimes in Kerala and sometimes in Tripura. What happened to the BJP?

(Interruptions) I have not interruption you. Please allow me to say. If I say anything unparliamentary, you can expunge it. If I say anything unparliamentary, you can call me after my speech and I will tender my in conditional apology. I admit that I am not a good speaker. I request you to allow me to speak. If I say anything untrue, I will tender my unconditional apology. Let me speak.
(Interruptions)

After 1947, how many Governments have we had? We have the Congress Government first - from 15. 8. 47 to 24.3.77.

Then the Janata Party Government was there from 24.3.77 to 28.7.79. From 28.7.79 to 14.1.80, Shri Charan Singh's Government was there in power. Again, the Congress Government came to power from 14.1.80 and continued till 2.12.89. Then, the Janata Dal Government led by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was from 2.12. 89 to 10.11.90 Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government was in power from 10.11.90 to 21. 6.91. It is now 44 years after we have achieved Independence. We have run the Government for a period of roughly 44 years, How many Prime Ministers have we presented to the country? The first Prime Minister who presented to the country was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's death, for about 13 days Shri G.L. Nanda was there. Then came Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. After Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's death in Tashkent, came Shrimati Indra Gandhi. She ruled this country for about 15 years and some Months. Then came Shri Morarji Des of the Janata Party. After that came the *Kam chaldu sarkar* of Ch. Charan Singh. Then came Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1984, after the death of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He ruled this country till the end of 1989. Then, he went for elections. After the elections, came Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and he ruled this country for about 11 months. with our support, Chandrababu Naidu came. he ruled for about six to seven months.

What will happen when you go to the people again for a mandate? In 45 years of rule of this country, you have ruled for only four and a half years. How many Prime Ministers have you given? Four Prime Ministers. And in that also, one Deputy Prime Minister was sacked. One fine morning we read in the newspaper that Shri Devi Lal was sacked. We have given Prime Ministers who have been changed only after the death. After the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. After the death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri came another Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR
(Barrackpore): Shri Guljari Lal Nanda did not die.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Shri Guljari Lal Nanda did not die. He was in between (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is all personal remarks. I this the type of speech we expect?

Then came Shrimati Indira Gandhi. after Shrimarti Indira Gandhi came. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to waste the time of the House. But I want to tell his much that very many international and national leaders, after the death of each party leader gave lectures as Shri Somnath Chatterjee or Shri Jaswant Singh or Shri Ram Vilas Paswan have given, saying that the Congress is finished; the will not be able to make a leader! there will be a crise and this will not last. In 44 years, we have given four prime Ministers. and four and a half years they have given four Prime Ministers. Many more are dreaming to be the prime Minister. They treat themselves as the Prime Minister. What is happening ? These parties are now by the mandate of the people are ruling in some States. BJP is ruling in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. I was in Lucknow, In Lucknow, there is a common saying among the people, in tea stalls, in shops that they have come with 'Jai Ram' and they will go out with *Hai Ram*. Lord Ram from the Heaven is watching everything. He is very unhappy as his birth place is disputed. If a Ram temple has to be constructed and if it is tagged up with politics, I do not think people of India will tolerate it any more. If after passing this No Confidence Motion, they again go for elections, from 111 they will come back to only eight. That will be the scenario.

Now about the Marxist Communist. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has given a very good lecture and he has also said what Shri chidambaram has said. He has taunted him. A few days back in the lobby I used to see many of them running after Shri Chidambaram and telling him that he was the best Minister of the country. Today after his rsignation, they do not feel hesitant about it. They will be surprised if after six months he come back, I will again see many of them going along with him. I do not say all this now. What is happening.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a person is removed from such a prestigious post, it definitely creates a feeling of distress and pain whether the individual is good or bad. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I told him yesterday that as a Commerce Minister, he indulged in most non-commercial activities, I find. He said, "thank you." This is all I talked about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOTOSH MOHAN DEV: Shri Paswan h as said about a Minister of ours telling him about something. I can tell him somethings. Let him deny that. In the opposition party meeting, one of the leftist leaders representing a particular party opposed this No Confidence Motion and there was a debate. After some time Shri Paswan stood up and said, " we know this Government will not fall. But Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is getting a standing in the country, his image is very good, we must malign him. That is why, we want the No Confidence Motion. " Do not deny it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is totally untrue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: if this is totally Intrue and if that particular Member is also.. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to say it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not challenge each other. You come to the point please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONOTOSH MOHAN DEV: When they hit us they do not know how we

feel it. When we try to hit them, they get excited. In politics it is the normal practice.

rise.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: What?

19.00 hrs.

If they throw a stone at me, I am not a disciple of Gandhi, I am a disciple of Netaji, and I will hit back that stone at them. Sir, the leaders of the CPI (M) have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER; I am talking about the time. It is nearing 7 o'clock.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTEJEE: Will you throw steel balls at us?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I have given you the authority to remove unparliamentary expressions from my speech. You can remove them and I do not in it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: No, I will give you steel since you are the Chairman of the Small Scale Industries.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it was decided that we should sit upto 7 o'clock. So, we extended the time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE is running the Government for 15 years in West Bengal.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: But you said two hours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not me and it is my party which is running the Government there.

MR. SPEAKER: do you want to continue now or do you want to speak tomorrow?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: What is the number of unemployed youth there? it is around 50 lakhs. The industrial sickness and the number of closed industries in West Bengal is more than in any other State in the country. More than 2,29,000 small industries are closed and only one industry is running and that is the industry of..

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: let this part come in the press and again I will speak tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. The House now stand adjourned to meet again at 11. 00. a.m. tomorrow.

1901 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: when Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev's speech is over, then we will

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on thursday July 16, 1992/ Asdha 25, 1914 (Saka).