

# Lok Sabha Debates (English Version)

**First Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



15  
20-1-92

*(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, July 31, 1991/Sravana  
9, 1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*English]*

#### Rabi Procurement

\*225. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Rabi Procurement for the last three years including the current financial year State-wise; and

(b) the details of cover-and-plinth storage utilised during the last three years and also during the current financial year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Statement I is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Statement II is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT I

*Statewise Procurement of Wheat since 1988-89 Rabi Marketing Season*

*(In Lakh Tonnes)*

State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
				<i>(Upto 19-7-91)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab . . . . .	47.49	56.02	67.44	55.37
Haryana . . . . .	12.60	19.73	25.91	18.33
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	5.21	13.24	16.01	3.68
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	1.06	1.35	0.08
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	0.05	Neg.	Neg.	Nil
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	0.02	..
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	0.01	..
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	Neg.	..
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>65.35</b>	<b>90.50</b>	<b>110.74</b>	<b>77.46</b>

*State-wise Procurement of Rabi Paddy*

Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	Nil	Nil	1.52	0.20
Orissa . . . . .	Nil	0.01	..	.
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.20</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<i>State-wise procurement of Rabi Rice</i>				
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	5.56	6.46	8.56	7.50
Karnataka . . . . .	0.07	0.41	0.26	0.14
Orissa . . . . .	0.18	0.29	0.58	0.20
West Bengal . . . . .	0.27	0.20	0.26	0.1
Assam . . . . .	0.01	0.01	Neg.	Neg.
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>7.98</b>

Neg. is below 500 M.T.

### STATEMENT II

*Showing Cover & Plinth Storage Utilized by the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years and in the Current Year*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Capacity (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Stocks (in Lakh tonnes)</i>
1988-89 (As on 1-7-88) . . . . .	44.90	10.4
1989-90 (As on 1-7-89) . . . . .	33.23	5.7
1990-91 (As on 1-7-90) . . . . .	21.55	14.5
1991-92 (As on 1-6-91) . . . . .	28.55	15.7

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question, that I raised, was not replied to categorically by the hon. Minister. The picture is not clear from the reply. I would like to know the storage position of wheat, quality-wise and zone-wise. Besides, may I know the success achieved in checking shortages in transit and storage.

[*English*]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Sir, as regards the CAP storage capacity, we have given the details; that is as on 1-6-91, it is 28.55 lakh tonnes. Then about stocks, it is 15.77 lakh tonnes.

Mostly these are in Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has replied to my question clearly. I would like to know the storage position of wheat quality-wise. I have got the satisfactory reply from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: What did he mean? What do you mean by position?

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I mean that the whole country has been divided into five zones.

What is the quality-wise and zone-wise position of wheat, and as to what extent the shortages occurring in transit and storage have been checked.

MR. SPEAKER: I could not understand your question, that is why I said it.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: What I want to know the quantity of each quality procured and stored zone-wise?

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Now I can convey it to him.

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: In Punjab we have procured 55.4 lakh tonnes of wheat; in Haryana we have procured 18.3 lakh tonnes; in UP we have procured about 3.7 lakh tonnes and in Rajasthan we have procured 0.1 lakh tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked the quality-wise position of wheat separately in five zones namely, North Zone, West Zone, East Zone, South Zone and North-East Zone. Hon. Minister is telling the position sometimes of Uttar Pradesh, sometimes of Punjab and sometimes of Haryana.

MR. SPEAKER: If you make a speech the question will be lost in it. Therefore, put a pointed question.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I am not delivering a speech. My question is very simple. What is the quality-wise and zone-wise position of wheat and how much of wheat is lying in storage.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister has the statistics with him, he may supply it. If not, he may supply the same later on.

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: In fact, we procure wheat mainly from Punjab, Haryana and then U.P. These are the only States from where we procure wheat; and these are the Zones. If you need further details, we will supply it to you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Now, my second supplementary is.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, not at all. You can not ask at this moment. I can't allow you. You please sit down.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: As the hon. Minister has no statistics with him, you please postpone the question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you have been given full opportunity. I have given you three-four chances.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I have not got the reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Not like this. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have given you three-four chances.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that hon. Minister has not come prepared.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkateswarlu. Do you want to put the question or not?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not called you to ask a question. Advocacy is not allowed here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right Mr. Prasad. I am giving you one more chance. You may ask only one question.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: The procurement of wheat is made during summer season. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. I am giving you time for asking a question. Please ask a question.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the shortage of wheat has been doubled. Earlier it was five plus five, i.e. ten per cent. Now they have increased it to twenty per cent w.e.f. July. There is moisture in wheat at the time of its procurement, with the result that there is an increase of eight per cent in its quantity. On what grounds they have doubled it from ten to twenty per cent. What is the reason?

MR. SPEAKER: I, could not understand this question.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Earlier they were allowed ten per cent. Now they have increased it to twenty per cent w.e.f. 1st July. What are the reasons behind it? There is no moisture in wheat because it is procured during summer season. So, what is the reason for increasing it from 10 to 20 per cent?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister has followed, he may reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: As per my record, the shortage is only 0.17

per cent. It has come down. Last year the shortage was 0.31 per cent.

PROF. VENKATESWARLU UMAREDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know, out of the total quantity that has been procured in the five zones, how much is being stored in the concealed godowns and how much is stored in the open godowns? Are there any instances which have come to the notice of the Government where there is a deteriorated quality of the stocks that have been procured during the past two or three years?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I do not have that now. I will give that information.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VENKATESWARLU UMAREDDY: Sir, my question is not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he has no specific information. He will give in writing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, you are aware that Andhra Pradesh is one of the major paddy-producing States in the country, especially in the South. From experience it is found that the Food Corporation of India is not conducting the procurement operations wholeheartedly.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether or not the Government will take adequate steps so that the Food Corporation of India will undertake procurement operations of paddy and rice in Andhra Pradesh by providing all infrastructural facilities such as availability of gunny bags which is causing lot of difficulties to the farmers particularly at the time of cyclone due to which the farmers suffer a lot. I would like to have a

categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

**SHRI TARUN GOGOI:** This question is relating to rabi procurement. And rice is khariff procurement. Anyhow, we are taking all the required steps. It is not a fact that we are not taking adequate steps for procurement of rice. We procure rice particularly in Andhra Pradesh. If you have got any suggestion, you can kindly give it to me and I will give you the required particulars.

[Translation]

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in his reply that weight loss during storage is allowed at the rate of 20 per cent with effect from July. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that there is no moisture in wheat at the time of its procurement and storage. The question of weight loss of wheat during rainy season does not arise? I want to know, how there was weight loss of 20 per cent whereas there should have been weight gain?

[English]

**SHRI TARUN GOGOI:** I was talking about the losses in the country as a whole. In fact, in certain cases, it goes up and in certain cases, there is a plus point (weight gain) also.

[Translation]

**DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice that thousands of quintals of wheat in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is rotting in the storages due to improper storage facilities. It is unfit for human consumption and it is also unsaleable. Will you improve the storage facilities?

[English]

**SHRI TARUN GOGOI:** I am not aware that it is unfit for human consumption. If you have any concrete

evidence, you please bring it to my notice and I will take appropriate action.

[Translation]

### Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

\*226. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been reviewed in each state:

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

(c) the growth-rate achieved in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the manner in which this yojana is proposed to be implemented in future?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is an on-going plan scheme of wage employment and it is being reviewed continuously by the Central and the State Governments. The review of the programme is done through Monthly/Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports received from the State Governments. Besides, for effective implementation of the programme, at the instance of Government of India, State's have drawn up a schedule of inspection prescribing minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level officers at the State/District/Block level.

2. The Central Government officers also make field visits to review the qualitative/quantitative aspects of the programme. The Government of India

also convenes occasionally the meeting of State Secretaries and Ministers to review the programme with a view to effect improvement in the quality of its implementation.

3. The State-wise details about expenditure incurred and the employment generated under JRY during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the Annexure I and II.

4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a programme of creating additional employment opportunities in the rural areas and is monitored in terms of employment generated. As against the employment generation of 1357.68 lakh mandays during 1988-89, i.e., the last year of implementation of \*NREP/RLEGP\* in U.P., the employment generation in Uttar Pradesh under JRY during 1989-90 was 1624.65 lakh mandays showing the

growth rate of 19.68%. Since the allocation under JRY during 1990-91 had remained at the level of 1989-90, level of employment generation was also the same.

5. The Government has prescribed a highly decentralised manner of implementing the JRY through rural local bodies like \*DRDAs/Zilla Parishads at the district level and the Village Panchayats at the Village level. There is no proposal currently under consideration of the Government to change it.

\* NREP—NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME.

\* RLEGP—RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME.

\* DRDAs—DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES.

## ANNEXURE I

## Performance under JRY 1990-91

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Resources Released					(Rs. in Lakhs)					(In Lakh Mandays)				
		Unutilised balance as on 1-4-90	Central	State Matching Share	Total Resources Released (Col. 4 + 5)	Unutilised balance + Resources Released (Col. 3 + 6)	Resources utilised	% Utilisation to Utilised balance + funds rel.	Target	Achievement	% Achieved					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4788.59	15637.71	3909.43	19547.14	24335.73	18032.89	74.10	919.98	812.60	88.33					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	240.46	251.31	62.83	314.14	554.60	208.77	37.64	12.40	8.44	68.06					
3.	Assam	1843.75	3887.08	872.92	4760.00	6603.75	5648.57	85.54	122.75	126.02	102.66					
4.	Bihar	14180.16	29234.83	7308.71	36543.54	50723.70	42645.86	84.07	1125.86	1130.11	100.38					
5.	Goa	126.36	142.91	71.45	214.36	340.72	277.12	81.33	11.91	8.88	74.56					
6.	Gujarat	2306.70	5712.05	1627.90	7339.95	9646.65	7513.03	77.88	242.72	188.82	77.79					
7.	Haryana	222.52	1496.76	535.91	2032.67	2255.19	2085.43	92.47	37.60	35.03	93.16					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	421.68	862.81	215.70	1078.51	1500.19	1270.68	84.70	33.68	35.86	106.47					
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	272.76	1600.00	400.00	2000.00	2272.76	1636.30	72.00	61.68	54.27	87.99					
10.	Karnataka	2883.91	8550.77	2137.69	10688.46	13572.37	10684.41	78.72	570.87	473.20	82.89					
11.	Kerala	1493.48	4332.78	1743.60	6076.38	7569.86	6819.92	90.09	244.83	180.90	73.89					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. Madhya Pradesh	12467.02	19927.61	4981.90	24909.51	37376.53	24102.41	64.49	1156.31	952.76	82.40		
13. Maharashtra	3015.75	15522.87	3880.72	19403.59	22419.34	19254.92	85.89	859.99	850.22	98.86		
14. Manipur	87.77	296.60	153.93	450.53	538.30	482.45	89.62	9.83	12.16	123.70		
15. Meghalaya	195.19	99.18	24.80	123.98	319.17	339.35	106.32	18.98	7.88	41.52		
16. Mizoram	1.64	666.92	166.74	833.66	835.30	833.41	99.77	4.48	19.69	439.51		
17. Nagaland	0.00	483.80	133.66	617.46	617.46	617.46	100.00	21.26	18.98	89.28		
18. Orissa	5109.71	10048.47	2690.60	12739.07	17848.78	12845.26	71.97	324.61	341.97	105.35		
19. Punjab	201.97	1273.49	318.37	1591.86	1793.83	1222.63	68.16	31.72	21.81	68.76		
20. Rajasthan	5990.97	10481.46	2620.37	13101.83	19092.80	17029.54	89.19	392.43	506.01	128.94		
21. Sikkim	60.59	112.36	28.09	140.45	201.04	183.48	91.27	7.91	17.03	215.30		
22. Tamil Nadu	1322.94	13778.93	6287.18	20066.11	21389.05	19661.60	91.92	688.95	755.21	109.62		
23. Tripura	99.78	391.42	118.34	509.76	609.54	525.40	86.20	19.81	19.05	96.16		
24. Uttar Pradesh	9306.57	38830.87	9707.75	48538.62	57845.19	45773.98	79.13	1703.11	1628.27	95.61		
25. West Bengal	8607.37	15856.92	3964.23	19821.15	28428.52	16998.84	59.80	643.16	516.85	80.36		
26. A & N Islands	136.41	78.29	0.00	78.29	214.70	102.02	47.52	4.44	2.97	66.89		
27. Chandigarh	14.57	28.14	0.00	28.14	42.71	12.29	28.78	1.08	0.11	10.19		
28. D & N Haveli	12.72	80.74	0.00	80.74	93.46	66.53	71.19	3.47	2.84	81.84		
29. Daman & Diu	32.35	25.04	0.00	25.04	57.39	15.46	26.94	1.61	0.63	39.13		
30. Delhi	97.03	92.09	0.00	92.09	189.12	56.84	30.05	5.12	0.89	17.38		
31. Lakshadweep	31.85	87.01	4.37	91.38	123.23	64.30	52.18	2.62	2.23	85.11		
32. Pondicherry	18.44	223.79	17.61	241.40	259.84	164.48	63.30	5.87	4.89	83.30		
	75591.01	200095.01	53984.79	254079.80	329670.81	257175.63	78.01	9291.04	8736.58	94.03		



## ANNEXURE II

*Performance Under**Position as per reports received upto 29-07-91**JRY 1991-92**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>State/UTs.</i>	<i>Month Code</i>	<i>Unutilised balance as on 1-4-91</i>	<i>Resources allocated</i>		
				<i>Central (Cash)</i>	<i>State Share (Cash)</i>	<i>Total Resources Allocated</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	6302.84	15332.96	3833.24	19166.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	345.83	264.54	66.13	330.67
3.	Assam	6	955.18	4091.67	1022.92	5114.59
4.	Bihar	6	8077.84	30773.42	7693.36	38466.78
5.	Goa	6	63.60	285.82	71.45	357.27
6.	Gujarat	6	2133.62	6472.57	1618.14	8090.71
7.	Haryana	6	169.76	1541.46	385.36	1925.82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	229.51	903.22	227.06	1135.28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	636.46	1289.21	322.30	1611.51
10.	Karnataka	6	2887.96	9647.76	2411.94	12059.70
11.	Kerala	5	749.94	5116.95	1279.24	6396.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	13274.12	21122.00	5280.50	26402.50
13.	Maharashtra	5	3164.42	16339.88	4084.97	20424.85
14.	Manipur	6	55.85	339.06	84.77	423.83
15.	Meghalaya	6	0.00	396.73	99.18	495.91
16.	Mizoram	6	1.89	167.12	41.78	208.90
17.	Nagaland	5	0.00	425.26	106.32	531.58
18.	Orissa	5	5003.52	10475.94	2618.99	13094.93
19.	Punjab	5	571.20	1340.52	335.13	1675.65
20.	Rajasthan	5	2063.26	10244.22	2561.06	12805.28
21.	Sikkim	6	17.56	154.83	38.71	193.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	1727.45	13778.93	3444.73	17223.66
23.	Tripura	6	84.14	440.39	110.10	550.49
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	12071.21	40874.62	10218.66	51093.28
25.	West Bengal	6	11429.68	17429.55	4357.39	21786.94
26.	A & N Islands	6	112.68	156.56	0.00	156.56
27.	Chandigarh	4	30.42	38.81	0.00	38.81
28.	D & N Haveli	6	26.93	84.99	0.00	84.99
29.	Daman & Diu	6	41.93	50.07	0.00	50.07
30.	Delhi	5	132.28	184.18	0.00	184.18
31.	Lakshadweep	6	58.93	78.49	0.00	78.49
32.	Pondicherry	6	95.36	153.25	0.00	153.25

72515.37 210000.00 52313.37 262313.37

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Month Code	Total Resources Released			Total Availability
			Central	State matching share	Total	Unutilised Bal. + Released
1	2	3	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5110.99	1277.75	6388.74	12691.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	11.25	2.81	14.06	359.89
3.	Assam	6	1387.65	346.91	1734.56	2689.74
4.	Bihar	6	6668.52	1667.13	8335.65	16413.49
5.	Goa	6	@	@	@	63.60
6.	Gujarat	6	2206.36	551.59	2757.95	4891.57
7.	Haryana	6	1052.54	263.14	1315.68	1485.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	434.49	108.62	543.11	772.62
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1001.23	250.31	1251.54	1888.00
10.	Karnataka	6	4338.66	1084.67	5423.33	8311.29
11.	Kerala	5	1705.65	426.41	2132.06	2882.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4387.62	1096.91	5484.53	18758.65
13.	Maharashtra	5	4694.52	1175.63	5868.15	9032.57
14.	Manipur	6	@	@	@	55.85
15.	Meghalaya	6	60.00	15.00	75.00	75.00
16.	Mizoram	6	71.31	17.83	89.14	91.03
17.	Nagaland	5	141.75	35.44	177.19	177.19
18.	Orissa	5	2249.11	562.28	2811.39	7814.91
19.	Punjab	5	811.21	262.80	1014.01	1585.21
20.	Rajasthan	5	3344.84	836.21	4181.05	6244.31
21.	Sikkim	6	51.61	12.90	64.51	82.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	4592.97	1148.24	5741.21	7468.66
23.	Tripura	6	180.49	45.12	225.61	309.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	12263.52	3065.88	15329.40	27400.61
25.	West Bengal	6	2823.20	705.80	3529.00	14958.68
26.	A & N Islands	6	21.00	0.00	21.00	133.68
27.	Chandigarh	4	@	@	@	30.42
28.	D & N Haveli	6	@	@	@	26.93
29.	Daman & Diu	6	@	@	@	41.93
30.	Delhi	5	@	@	@	132.28
31.	Lakshadweep	6	*	*	*	58.93
32.	Pondicherry	6	51.08	0.00	51.08	146.44
			59661.57	14897.37	74558.94	147074.31

@Complete proposals is not received.

\*Requisite level of expenditure to available resources not yet attained by the U.T. to qualify for release of funds.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Month Code	Rs. in lakhs		(In Lakhs Mandays)			
			Resources Utilised	%age utilisation	Unutilised Bal. + Released	Target	Achievement	%age Achievement
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1121.52	8.84	919.98	55.39	6.02	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	6.89	1.91	12.40	0.18	1.45	
3.	Assam	6	556.08	20.67	122.75	12.62	10.28	
4.	Bihar	6	6444.73	39.26	1125.86	157.44	13.98	
5.	Goa	6	50.79	79.86	11.91	1.33	11.17	
6.	Gujarat	6	1187.94	24.29	242.72	25.68	10.58	
7.	Haryana	6	163.65	11.02	37.60	2.63	6.99	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	107.70	13.94	34.06	3.23	9.48	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	67.49	3.57	61.68	1.82	2.95	
10.	Karnataka	6	1497.42	18.02	433.93	63.06	14.53	
11.	Kerala	5	966.38	33.53	244.83	24.86	10.15	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3632.34	19.36	1156.31	131.45	11.37	
13.	Maharashtra	5	982.88	10.88	859.99	42.09	4.89	
14.	Manipur	6	4.48	8.02	9.83	0.11	1.12	
15.	Meghalaya	6	132.10	176.13	18.98	3.24	17.07	
16.	Mizoram	6	0.00	0.00	4.48	0.00	0.00	
17.	Nagaland	5	0.00	0.00	21.26	0.00	0.00	
18.	Orissa	5	950.71	12.17	306.02	22.61	7.39	
19.	Punjab	5	196.29	12.38	29.57	3.38	11.43	
20.	Rajasthan	5	2240.02	35.87	338.84	67.67	19.97	
21.	Sikkim	6	20.82	25.37	7.91	0.92	11.63	
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	948.25	12.70	688.95	34.13	4.95	
23.	Tripura	6	51.44	16.61	19.81	1.58	7.98	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3518.51	12.84	1705.11	112.81	6.62	
25.	West Bengal	6	3442.34	23.01	554.96	85.95	15.49	
26.	A & N Islands	6	10.46	7.82	4.44	0.37	8.33	
27.	Chandigarh	4	0.20	0.66	0.70	Neg	0.00	
28.	D & N Haveli	6	11.95	44.37	3.47	0.71	20.46	
29.	Daman & Diu	6	11.09	26.45	1.61	0.37	22.98	
30.	Delhi	5	7.12	5.38	3.83	0.08	2.09	
31.	Lakshadweep	6	11.84	20.09	2.62	0.54	20.61	
32.	Pondicherry	6	20.57	14.05	4.06	0.69	17.00	
			28364.00	19.29	8988.47	856.94	9.53	

[Translation]

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, two years ago, there were three schemes in operation in rural areas, namely the National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme. Now, all these three schemes have been merged with Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to check extravagant expenditure at official levels, so that the villagers could benefit. It is a matter of regret that during the same year...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are delivering a long speech, then you will complain that no reply is given to your question. You put a pointed question.

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** In 1989, out of Rs. 2700 crore, after making an adjustment Rs. 700 crore by way of interest, Rs. 2,100 crore were allocated. I don't want to discuss all that has appeared in the press. My point is whether it has been reviewed or not during these two years. From the reply it appears that this programme is going on successfully in the villages and it is the best programme for rural areas.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing all these things. Please come to the question.

[Translation]

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** My question was whether this scheme has been reviewed?.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** He wants to know whether you have examined this scheme or not.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Gangwar, if you make a long speech, your question

will be long. Then you will not get the answer. So, please put a pointed question.

[Translation]

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Has any appraisal of this scheme been done by any non-governmental agency or has done by the hon. Minister received any report about it

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** There is nothing of that sort.

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the year 1989 the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that this issue needed a National debate. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a programme linked with the two-third population of this country. Is the Government thinking to hold a debate on it and to reconsider this programme?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** Yes, the Govt. is doing so.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Giri, I will allow you later on. The Prime Minister would like to supplement.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** I think the time has come when we must have an independent appraisal of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We have had the yojana for two to three years now. I will take some steps to initiate that appraisal. I am always ready for a discussion because this is something on which there can be no last word. Any suggestion, any criticism coming from any quarter is welcome. I would initiate some steps to see that some independent appraisal is made of the entire Yojana.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Sir, huge amounts of money have been spent for the upliftment of the poor in the rural areas. But I would like to know whether the Government have devised any mechanism to check the malpractices that might be taking place at any stage in the distribution system.

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** Regarding checks on malpractices, it is not clear from which side...

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has asked whether there is any mechanism to check malpractices that might have come to your notice.

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** The State Government looks into the matter. This is a state subject and the action is taken by the State Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is there any mechanism?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** Yes. There is a mechanism. The Panchayat Raj Ministry of the State Government takes care of this aspect.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** There is a mechanism at the State level. But as I said it is fragmentary in the sense that at every level there is a mechanism and there does not appear to be a collation and coordination of the whole and in any case we do not have a national picture of the whole thing. That is why, we must have this appraised properly. Only then, we will be able to come to a right conclusion. This is a Yojana. This is not a party matter at all. This is concerned with very vital interests of the people. I would like to get this appraisal done, in the course of which I would like hon. members and others—everyone from every quarter—to come and tell us what is to be done and how it can be done.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** In the reply submitted, the percentage of utilisation of the funds in this Yojana is 78.01. The percentage of utilisation of the mandays' target is 94.8, in the year 1990-91. And in the year 1991-92, the fund utilisation is 19 per cent while the mandays' target utilisation is only nine per cent. Obviously, there is some kind of fudging in the reports being submitted by the State Governments. I would like to

ask the hon. Prime Minister through you whether the Government have received any complaints of any State Governments utilising these funds meant for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for paying their own salaries and to make some other payments as well. Will the Prime Minister look into the matter and have it examined?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** If there are any complaints, we will certainly look into them. I have just submitted that the whole programme is two years old and it is time to have a look into it to find out what is happening at the State Government level. It is possible that some State Governments might be diverting these funds to purposes other than those for which they are intended, but I would not like to make a sweeping statement on that. We will look into all this. And after this I don't think there is any need for further supplementaries because once this appraisal is done, we will have a clearer picture.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** You have just said in your reply that both the Central and State Governments have control over it. In your reply you have stated in detail as to how the Central Government controls it. I would not like to go into details. On this very subject I had put a question in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. There is lot of corruption in it. Eastern Uttar Pradesh.....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Come to your question please.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Sir, about 1000 corruption cases were reported. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what remedial steps they take to check corruption in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in various states. Are they aware of the corruption or not? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I did not get answer to my question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: No; he did not answer about Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that an appraisal is going to be made. He has invited your suggestions.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, in the rural areas the three schemes for the wage earners—NREP, RLEGP and DRDS—have been combined. I must say that this is one of the very popular schemes which takes the money straight from the grass root level to the village level. But the money is so inadequate that whatever work is done during a year—and it is always incomplete—next year it is washed away or something like that happens. It largely goes waste. Keeping in mind that the scheme itself is good but the money supplied is inadequate, whether the Central Government is proposing to increase the money and also request the State Governments that they should also increase their matching grounds, because that is very inadequate, so that this scheme can function usefully.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is, will more funds be made available.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, before we think of augmenting the fund, I think the time has come when we have a thorough look into how the funds are being spent right now, because hon. Members have suggested that there is so much irregularity and so on. So, this is the time for reappraisal and after that we can think of augmenting the funds if we are able to.

### White Paper on the Status of Heavy Industries

\*228. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a White Paper on the status of heavy industries in the country;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the heavy industries which are suffering losses would also be revamped; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to bring out a White Paper on the status of Heavy Industries in the Country.

(c) and (d) New industrial policy which has been recently announced lays adequate emphasis on modernisation of industries in general through a liberalised scheme of technology upgradation. In addition, there is already an existing scheme under which chronically sick industrial units are referred to BIFR for a detailed study and its recommendations for revival/rehabilitation.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even in new Industrial Policy the Government has not proposed any specific corrective measures to revamp the chronically sick heavy industries. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government proposes to take any specific corrective measures in this regard. Just referring the cases to BIFR will not do. BIFR is there since the last 15 years. But what results it has achieved, the entire world knows. So, I would like to know what specific

measures have been taken by the Government to revamp the sick industrial units in the entire country.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON:** What has been stated in the Industrial Policy is quite clear. I do agree with the hon. Member that we should come out with certain specific proposals and that is why the guidelines have been given here. I would like to let the hon. Member know that it covers all aspects of our problems in respect of sick units. It reads like this: Public Enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to be turned round will, before formulation of the revival, rehabilitation schemes by referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction or other similar high level institutions created for this purpose. The social security mechanism will be created to protect the interest of the workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation package. In this regard, it would be pertinent to point out that the hon. Finance Minister had already announced a scheme—National Renewal Fund.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** I understand, the Ministry has divided the PSUs i.e. Public Sector Undertakings into three categories—profit making, marginally efficient and loss making units. In view of this, I would like to know, whether a study has been made. I wanted to have the break-up figures. In the new Industrial Policy, is it a fact that the Government has decided to allow a free hand to the sick units? If it is so, how the labourers retrenched by these units will be rehabilitated?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON:** I have already stated that we cannot go out of the provisions which have been laid down in our Policy. In the Policy, it has been made quite clear, how to handle with the workers and at the same time how to handle to revive the sick units. Therefore, I would like to say that the question of hon. Member's apprehension that there will be

difficulty for revival or making the workers comfortable can be done away with by complying with these provisions. The other point which the Hon. Member has raised is about the break-up of figures for these three kinds of industries. As it is a very long list, I will supply the list to the hon. Member.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Heavy Industries being the core of our industrial development and for the all round development of our country, in that context, I would like to know whether before implementing the new Industrial Policy, the Government do propose to ensure the workers effective participation in the Management of the Heavy Industries and to fix a certain period between which this participation results in a more effective use of the present capabilities, like the rated growth etc of the present industry, thereafter, leading to modernisation also without retrenching the workers. In case the retrenchment becomes necessary is it proposed to re-employ them in more effective and more productive jobs?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON:** We do have the intention to get the workers participation in the industry and rest of the points which the hon. Member has raised are only suggestions and I would certainly look into it.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Do you meant to say that you have no intention to ensure workers participation in the management. Is he going back from the earlier entire policy?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON:** We do have a proposal to involve the workers participation in the industry.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** There are numerous industries which are chronically sick and beyond redemption. May I know whether the Government have any programme to privatise such industries for the best interest of the country as well as the labourers.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON:** Sir, all these things would be gone into by the BIFR and the proposed high level Committee.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** May I know from the hon. Minister the total number of cases which have been disposed of by the BIFR and the total number of cases which are pending with the BIFR. I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is a lot of delay in disposing of the cases at the BIFR's level. Will the Government assure that a time bound programme will be given so that the cases may be disposed of as early as possible?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON:** Sir, upto June, 1991, the total number of cases referred to was 1035 and schemes sanctioned were 203.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** My second part of the question is very important. He has not answered it. There is a lot of delay in disposing of the cases. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Front Government had organised a two days seminar of all Party's Trade Unions and M.Ps. The Prime Minister also participated in that seminar. Thereafter, we unanimously arrived at an opinion and on that basis we had prepared a Bill with regard to workers' participation in management. That Bill has been pending in the other House since May, 1990. In this context, I would like to say to the Hon. Prime Minister that black-money cannot be flushed out unless the workers of the country get participation in management. No one knows about the quantum of black-money in the country. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from the Government whether they are willing to introduce the Workers' Participation in Management Bill in the Lok Sabha which is pending in Rajya Sabha in order to get it

passed unanimously so that the workers may get participation in management.

[*English*]

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** Sir, there is need for a debate. We will study it once again. If it requires any amendment, we will see what needs to be done by the Government and we will proceed with it. What needs to be done will be done.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** I am not going into the details as to how the public sector undertakings have gone into loss. May I know whether the Government will initiate a study or to constitute a fact finding Committee or a Mission as to why—you take only one particular public sector undertaking—the public sector undertaking is incurring heavy loss. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are asking about one public sector undertaking so I am not allowing you.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** It is not one. You please try to understand me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You come out with a question.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** It is a relevant question. May I know whether the public sector undertaking had gone into loss because of the political interference or because of mismanagement by the CMD or because of labour unrest. At least, you must find out this. You take for example the BHEL or for that matter any other company and find out and tell the people that these are the reasons why the public sector undertaking is running in loss.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You formulate the question, please.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** When we are discussing this, then everything should be gone into.



**MR. SPEAKER:** I have allowed you to ask a question. I have not allowed you to make a speech.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** May I know whether the Government would initiate a Committee to find out as to how the public sector undertakings are running in loss.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You take your seat.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGNON:** Sir, we are very much concerned about the loss-making units and the particular unit which the hon. Member has mentioned.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not a particular unit. You take any one of them.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGNON:** He was trying to mention one particular unit. (*Interruptions*) Whatever feeling the hon. Member has expressed, we will certainly consider; we are also of the same view.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any scheme based on Gandhian economy to provide protection to the small scale industries like Hosiery industry alongwith the large scale industries or the small scale industries would be left to their own fate?

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGNON :** These will be protected.

### **Extension of Bombay Second Channel to Pune**

\*229. **SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the coverage of second channel of Bombay Doordarshan to areas around Pune;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The separate Local Service commonly known as Second Channel TV service was introduced in Bombay primarily to meet the local requirements of population in and around the city.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** From Bombay, generally the programmes are not relayed in Marathi on the first and second channels; they are relayed in many other languages. Bombay is a multi-lingual city. The local population of Pune mainly speak Marathi. Will the Government review the decision about starting Second Channel from Pune?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA):** This was primarily set up for the purpose of the people residing in a metropolitan city like Bombay. The hon. Member has rightly said that the people of various communities live in Bombay. Being a metropolitan city, therefore, the local programme was envisaged for catering the needs of the people speaking various languages coming from all over India to Bombay. So far as Pune is concerned, they have got their own transmitter from where they are getting programmes in Marathi. If any further augmentation is required, I will certainly discuss with the hon.

Member, who can write a letter to me giving the reasons. I will consider it.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE :** Pune is the cultural and educational Capital of India. The city is having numerous well-known artistes and educationists. All the facilities for Doordarshan like studios, film institutes and so on are in abundance in Pune. Will the Government make a special case for Pune?

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:** As I have already answered, if there is a case for special consideration, the hon. Member may write to me giving the reasons, I will get it examined.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK :** At the moment, there are several major cities.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is about the Pune city.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** It is related to the main question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you ask about Pune, I will allow you. Otherwise, he has to collect the information.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Will the hon. Minister think of starting a new channel from Pune? Will they think of relaying the programme on the second channel from Bombay for Pune?

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA :** I think I have already answered it. There is already a TV transmitter in Pune. It is a 10 KW high powered TV transmitter functioning now on the top of Sinhagarh hills. If there is a necessity for a particular language, that is Marathi...

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI :** I am talking about the second channel.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA :** That is what I am saying.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** There is a need for it.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:** The second channel is primarily for the need of the Metropolitan cities. But if there is a necessity, you give me the ground and we will certainly consider it.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** This question belongs to Bombay as well as Pune. Taking into consideration that Bombay is a multi-lingual city, proper attention and importance is not being given to Marathi language with regard to programmes relating to women. Will the Government ensure that proper importance is given to Marathi so that all Marathi knowing people throughout Maharashtra can receive the programmes and understand them properly?

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA :** In the existing arrangement there are primary, local and also national networks. In the primary channel, the local language especially the language spoken by the majority of the people like Marathi is covered. At the present moment, our Audience Research has not given any feed-back that any further extension of the programmes in Marathi is necessary. If the Hon. Member gives me the reasons as to why, that it is necessary, we will certainly go into it.

#### **Prices of Domestic Newsprint**

\*230. **SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate the prices of domestic newsprint;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to fix production targets and to augment the capacity of mills manufacturing newsprint or to set up new mills in view of the decline in imports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) There is, at present, no statutory control over the prices of domestic newsprint. However, any revision in the price of domestic newsprint is kept under ex-post review by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

### STATEMENT

A target of production of newsprint has been fixed at 2.95 lakh tonnes for the year 1991-92. M/s. NEPA Limited have been allowed to augment the capacity of newsprint from 75,000 tonnes per annum to 88,000 tonnes per annum. In addition to the total installed capacity of 3.13 lakh tonnes of newsprint in the country, a capacity of 7.94 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally the newspapers are categorised into two categories. Small and big. What I see today is, there are very small, big and giant newspapers and the giant newspapers publish more advertisements than news. So, it is high time that there is some control on the price of newsprint. Will the Government consider regularising the price structure and evolving some policy for controlling the price of the newsprint?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: As far as controlling of the prices and regulating the supply is concerned, there is already the Registrar of Newspapers who looks after the supply. But with regard to regularising the price of indigenous production, it is being done by the public sector undertakings. At the present moment, as I have already mentioned in the answer, there is no statutory control. They decide the price depending on commercial market considerations.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Hon. Minister has mentioned that the capacity of Neapanagar unit has been augmented from 75,000 to 88,000 tonnes. But what we see is that the raw material required for it is available in plenty. For other industries also licences have been given, but they are not coming up. What is the position of newsprint as at present? Recently, there has also been a hike in the price of newsprint.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The basic question is the cost of the inputs that go into production of newsprint. We have given certain number of licences and issued the letters of intent. But many of them do not go into production the reason being they find it ultimately not profitable. We have, therefore, considered giving approval to some public sector units also. Now, three public sector units are being given approval and I find that most of the private sector people are not coming for that for the simple reason that profit is less and, in fact, the cost of the input is such that it does not become viable.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the periodic rise in prices of newsprints during the last one year?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, such data are not always readily available with him. You may write to him in this regard. He will give it to you. However, you may ask the related questions.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of paper are constantly increasing. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to reserve indigenous paper for the small and medium size newspapers because the price of imported paper will now be higher due to our new policy, and as a result it would be extremely difficult for a common man to purchase newspa-

pers. In the circumstances, will he be pleased to fix a definite quota of newsprint for the small and medium size newspapers?

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, with regard to the hon. Member's first question as to when the increase has taken place, the answer is 16th June this year. The newsprint industry has increased the price on 16th June 1991. After this increase in price, we had referred this matter to BICP to find out whether this increase in price is justifiable or not. Now we are awaiting their report.

With regard to the allocation of newsprint to the small and medium newspapers, the Registrar of Newspapers is taking care of that. They are going into all aspects, especially the requirement of newspapers and they are doing it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, it was reported in the newspaper that the imported newsprint prices are going to be increased by 80 per cent. I would like to know from the Minister whether these increases are being made just to keep parity between indigenous production of newsprint and imported newsprint or something else.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I have already said that the increase in prices of the newsprint has been necessitated by the fact that the cost of inputs have gone up. The raw material cost, the cost of chemicals that go into production, freight charges, energy charges—all these have been increased. Therefore, for the industry there is no other way other than increasing the price. There is no other consideration in this.

With regard to equalising or stabilising the price, the price of imported newsprint is fixed by STC and it is being taken care of by the Commerce Ministry. Of course, they will look into all aspects of it.

## All India Radio Station at Surat

\*233. SHRI KASHIRAM  
RANA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI  
GAMIT:

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

(a) whether the Government had earlier announced their intention to start the Surat Radio Station by the middle of 1991;

(b) whether the radio station has not yet been commissioned and if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the latest position in this regard and the time by which it will be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The project of setting up a Radio Station in Surat was originally planned to be completed by the end of March, 1990. Its implementation has, however, been delayed because of the following factors:

-- The land selected for establishment of the project was handed over to Akashvani by the State Government after almost two years of the placement of requisition with them; and

-- When the civil works had reached final stages of completion, the contractor, who had been awarded the job to execute the electrical works, withdrew the work force and therefore the work order had to be cancelled. This necessitated retendering of the job.

(c) The civil and electrical works pertaining to the All India Radio

building are now complete. The transmitter and studio equipment have been received at the site and tower for mounting of the FM Antenna erected. The installation of transmitter and studio equipment has also been started. The new Radio Station at Surat is envisaged to be technically ready for commissioning during 1991-92.

[Translation]

**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Mr. Speaker Sir, the reply is not correct. Today the population of Surat city is about 18 lakhs. Radio Stations have been set up many years ago in many towns smaller than Surat. When people are enjoying T.V. facilities Government has not take action to set up even a Radio Station or a Studio in Surat. The hon. Minister has said in his reply that land was made available to the Government after two years. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the Central Government did not take any initiative in that regard when I, as Mayor of the Surat Corporation, had already handed over to them land belonging to Surat Corporation in 1986? In his reply he has stated that the Radio Station in Surat would be technically ready for commissioning in 1991-92. What does this mean? Will our Radio Station begin to function or not?

**KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Radio Station will be completed and start working during 1991-92.

**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got such reply a number of times in the past. I have been raising this issue for the last two years whether it would be started from 91-92. The month of July is ending today but no development has taken place there in this regard. Will you State categorically that the transmitter as well as studio would start functioning by the end of 91-92? Has the Department initiated action to recruit personnel required for it?

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA):** In fact, the hon. Member asked this question previously in an Unstarred Question. Time was given that in 1992 it would be completed. But so far as Government is concerned, Government took all steps. If the hon. Member sees the answer, he will find that both the civil work and the electrical work was assigned to a contractor. The civil work was completed by the contractor. But about the electrical work, after he had half done, he withdrew. So we had to take legal procedure. We sued him for the costs. Then we withdrew the work from him and awarded to another agency which has completed it. It is expected that this will be completed and commissioned fully by March, 1992. I hope, the hon. Member will remain there at the time of inauguration.

#### Filling up of Reserved Vacancies for SCs/STs

\*234. **SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been filled in any recruitment year fully in any group (A, B, C & D) of posts, even after all the exercises over the last forty years or so;

(b) the designations or nomenclatures of posts in each Group (A, B, C & D) for which shortfalls in recruitment have been identified against the reserved vacancies generally and the continuance of such vacancies allegedly for want of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in required numbers or of particular professional and technical disciplines; and

(c) the steps taken for forecasting of the reserved vacancies, for circulation of relevant information sufficient-

ly in advance, and for preparing prospective Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates through appropriate educational and career counselling, guidance, schooling and training programmes to match job opportunities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) There is a continuous growth in the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all groups (A, B, C & D) over the years in the services under the Central Government. From 1971 to 1990, the representation for Scheduled Castes have gone up from 2.58% to 8.64% in group 'A', 4.06% to 11.29% in group 'B', 9.59% to 15.19% in group 'C' and from 18.3% to 21.48% in group 'D' (excluding sweepers). The increase in the case of Scheduled Tribes in the same period has been from 0.41% to 2.58%, 0.43% to 2.39%, 1.7% to 4.83% and 3.65% to 6.73% in groups A, B, C, and D respectively. In the case of posts in the IAS, IPS, etc. and other Central services filled by direct recruitment, all the reserved vacancies have been filled by SC/ST candidates in the last few recruitment years. However, at times, particularly for certain scientific and technical posts/ services, all the reserved vacancies are not able to be filled mainly because suitably qualified SC/ST candidates are not available.

(b) Such information is not centrally maintained. Instructions have been issued to the Ministries/Departments to critically examine the position of representation of SCs/STs in the different posts in each group with a view to identify such posts where shortfall exists and to take remedial measures to make up the same.

(c) Each cadre controlling authority projects its vacancy requirement for the coming recruitment year taking into account expansion, manpower mobility and manpower wastages. The share of reserved vacancies is determined by following established practices. The reserved vacancies are given wide publicity and also intimated to the associations and organisation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recognised for this purpose. Free coaching to SC/ST candidates is provided for certain posts including posts filled through Civil Services Examinations at over 100 pre recruitment centres throughout the country.

**SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:** The spirit of my question has not been properly appreciated. Still I am asking the question. If chances of recruitment in IAS, IPS and other Central Services are stated to be hundred per cent, then why is it not possible in the cases of other services in Group A, B and C?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** In the IAS and other Central Services, there is reservation and we are able to fill them up through the direct recruitment process. Where there are vacancies which require certain technical qualifications or other specialised qualifications, we have been having a problem in filling up vacancies as per the quota which has been sanctioned. But two special recruitment drives have been held in 1989 and in 1990 so that the backlog can be cleared and the vacancies can be filled. I would also like to point out that now there is a ban on de-reservation of these vacancies so that they are kept pending until suitable people are found to fill them.

**SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:** Now the ban on de-reservation has made the problem more difficult. IAS and other Central Services are well known and these recruitments are done with regular frequency. Therefore, preparations are made well in advance. But as far as technical and scientific posts are concerned, I have

used the word 'forecasting' in my question. But the answer has been given in regard to 'advertisement'. What I mean by forecasting is that we have had the experience of 40 years and based on this experience we can make a forecast of these posts well in advance so that the prospective candidates could be prepared well in advance.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:**

Each cadre controlling authority reviews the vacancies that are to arise and there is a forecast made every year according to which the number of vacancies to be filled from the general category and the reserved category are announced in advance. It is not as if it is not being done.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the reply to the main question that even after 43 years of independence the representation of Scheduled Castes in the Central Government Class-I services is 2.58%, in class II 2.39%, in class III 4.83% and in class IV, which is the post of peon, representation is just 6.73%. This means that they have not been able to acquire capability for the job of even a peon. This is clearly reflects the lack of sincerity on the part of administration in recruiting SCs and STs in class IV posts for which no technical qualifications are required. A Bill in respect of Reservation was formulated when the National Front Government was in power. The then hon. Speaker Shri Rabi Ray gave his consent for the introduction of the Bill in November, but by that time the Government had to resign. There was a provision in the bill for initiating penal proceedings against the officers found guilty of deliberately obstructing the appointment of deserving candidates. So I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government still intends to bring the same legislation before the Parliament? Since this matter is a serious

one and pertains to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, will the Government bring forward legislation for reservation? During the Baba Saheb Ambedkar Centenary year, which has been declared as "Year of Justice", is the Government willing to set a time frame for clearing the backlog of vacancies, by starting special training programmes in the areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

[*English*]

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:**

Sir, the previous two Governments may have prepared a number of Bills. If they are on record, I should certainly see what has to be done and what needs to be done. But, I can assure the hon. Member in response to the second part of his question that we do have a number of programmes and special programmes for training those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For preparing them for competitive examinations, there are special institutions. There is other assistance provided to them like scholarships etc. all over the country. If the hon. Member wants to know about it, I can even furnish the list of the special training programmes which exist in the country.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the Government that the question actually pertains to the Ministry of Welfare and has been wrongly directed. This subject is being dealt with by the Ministry of Welfare and the Welfare Ministry is only formulating the Bill, but the question is being replied to by the other Minister. That is why I requested the Hon. Prime Minister to answer the supplementary questions. There is a reference to legislation for reservation in the President's Address. So I would like to ask a categorical and specific question from the Government, whether it intends to bring forward a legislation in Parliament

for reservation and clearing the backlog of reserved vacancies or not?

[English]

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, if it is prepared by another Department, I will call for it and I will look into it.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Sir, in the President's Address it has been mentioned and I quote, "Government will complete the drive for filling the backlog of vacancies meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India in a time bound manner." This is not the first time that in the President's Address a time bound programmes for filling up the backlog of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been mentioned. On earlier two or three occasions, similar statements have been mentioned but the backlog has not minimised. Rather it has increased. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the details of the time bound programme; what is the time limit; till what time the backlog is going to be filled. It has been mentioned that only Ministries and Departments will be covered. I want to know whether the other institutions and other organisations as well as public undertakings will also be covered to fill the backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that it is not true that these statements made before had gone unfulfilled. I would like to point out that in April, 1989 the first effort at clearing the backlog through the Spe-

cial Recruitment Drive was launched. I can give the hon. Member the figures for the 1989 drive. In Government Departments after this drive the vacancies were filled up to 87.6 per cent in Government Departments in the Public Sector up to 73.9 per cent, in Banks up to 91.6 per cent and in the Insurance Corporations up to 98 per cent. The same drive was again repeated in 1990 and here again I have the figures. I would like to point out that it is not true that no efforts have been made. The backlog clearance through the Special Recruitment Drive can be repeated and I can assure the hon. Member that we will keep up this programme and launch the Special Recruitment Drive again, so that whatever backlog is there is cleared.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Sir, my question has not been answered properly. I asked that as it has been specifically mentioned about the time bound programme, what is the time limit to fill in the backlog?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, can't we say that we can have some programme every year? It will be repeated until vacancies are filled up. I can't say that another special recruitment drive today will result in the filling up of all the vacancies. We will pursue this special recruitment drive until all the vacancies are filled up. It may be one year, it could be six months. If they are not filled up this year, it will be repeated again afterwards.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question Hour is over.



**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[English]

**Quality of Doordarshan Programmes**

\*227. **SHRI PRAKASHBAPU VASANTRAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to suggest improvements in the quality of Doordarshan programmes; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to set up any such Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay**

\*231. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) had to incur huge loss of equipments and sophisticated instruments due to the recent heavy downpour in Bombay;

(b) whether the management had little opportunity to save the Centre from the natural calamity due to inadequate safety measures and civil constructions;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,

**PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) No, Sir. There has been no major damage.

(b) The downpour was unprecedented, resulting in landslides. However, owing to adequate safety measures and civil engineering features only the basement of one laboratory out of the many buildings at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre was affected temporarily.

(c) and (d) The loss is not significant. Most of the affected instruments have already been brought into working condition.

(e) As a measure of abundant caution, it is proposed to provide multiple barriers, strengthen the existing drainage system, and relocate some equipment.

**Review of Loss making Public Sector Undertakings**

\*232. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the top ten chronic loss incurring Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether any in-depth review of the functioning of such Public Sector Undertakings has been made in order to suggest options and remedies,

(c) if so, the outcome of such an in-depth review; and

(d) the present status of these Public Sector Undertakings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Names of top ten chronic loss making PSEs in the financial year 1989-90 are given below:—

1. Hindustan Fertilizers Ltd.
2. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
3. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
4. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

5. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
6. Hindustan Steelworks Coustrn. Corpn. Ltd.
7. National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.
8. Scooters India Ltd.
9. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.
10. Indian Road Construction Corpn.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Analysis of loss-making PSEs during 1989-90 indicated that 98 PSEs incurred a total loss of Rs. 1959 crores. Out of these 98 PSEs, 47 chronically loss-making PSEs incurred a net loss Rs. 1339 crores. 40 out of this 47 PSEs were in competitive sector with low social obligations and includes 26 sick enterprises taken over from private sector.

(d) Government have recently reviewed public sector policy. Public sector enterprises which are chronically sick and are unlikely to be turned around will for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes, be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), or other similar high level institutions created for the purpose.

#### **Investment in new industrial ventures in Southern States**

\*235. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals pending before the Union Government for investment in new industrial ventures in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the percentage of Central investment for industrial ventures in these States during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether there is any proposal for new ventures for downstream industries in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) As on 30th June, 1991, 665 applications for grant of Letters of Intent for the setting up of Industrial Units in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were pending for disposal.

(b) The percentage of Central Investment in Central Public Sector Undertakings in these States is available only upto 1989-90 which is furnished below:—

	1988-89	1989-90
Kerala .	1.54	1.07
Karnataka .	1.77	2.47
Tamil Nadu .	6.10	6.08
Andhra Pradesh	11.42	9.12

(c) and (d) Four proposals have been received from M/s. Cochin Refineries Ltd. for grant of Letters of Intent for the setting up of downstream units for the manufacture of Para Xylene etc., Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Textiary Butyle Eather (MTBE) and Petroleum Hydro Carbon Solvent.

#### **Microwave Link between Ahmedabad and Delhi Doordarshan**

\*236. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :  
SHRI CHANDUBHAI DE-  
SHMUKH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for Microwave linkage between Ahmedabad and Delhi Doordarshan and also for linking Ahmedabad and Rajkot with other Kendras of the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMA-

**TION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):** (a) and (b) While it has been decided in principle to establish a dedicated TV bearing microwave circuit between Doordarshan Kendra at Ahmedabad and Delhi plans have been made to link various TV Relay Centres in Gujarat, including the one at Rajkot, with Ahmedabad Kendra via satellite to enable them to relay programmes originating from the Ahmedabad Kendra.

Action to prepare the ground segment for this purpose has been initiated.

[*Translation*]

### Timely issue of Ration Cards

\*237. **SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ration cards are issued to the applicants within 10-15 days of the registration of application in the Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to ensure that the ration cards are issued to the applicants within a reasonable time after the registration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) to (c) Delhi Administration has indicated that a ration card is issued forthwith on receipt of an application, in cases where proof of residence and surrender/deletion certificate accompanies it. The proof of residence could be documentary evidence like rent receipt, letter of allotment, electricity/water/telephone bill, house tax receipt or no objection certificate from land-lord etc. In cases where no documentary evidence regarding residence is furnished, the ration card is issued after verification of the

factum of residence of the applicant and legal position.

While every effort is made to issue ration cards expeditiously, delays occur, at times, due to incomplete applications, inability to verify despite field inspection etc.

[*English*]

### Transfer of technical know-how by Pepsi Co., USA

\*238. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDARY:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lumpsum fee of Rs. 8,00,000 has to be given to Pepsi Co., USA, for technical know-how; and

(b) if so, what technical know-how has been transferred so far by Pepsi and what was the technical know-how originally intended to be transferred?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):** (a) and (b) As per terms of the foreign collaboration approval, the foreign collaborator shall be paid a lump-sum of 8 lakh dollars subject to applicable Indian taxes for technical know-how, drawings, design, documents, erection and commissioning etc. in three instalments. No payment has been made yet.

2. As per the foreign collaboration application, the project is to have access to use of Pepsi Co's technological resources including plant/system designs, lay out and engineering and technical services in the following areas:—

- (a) Agricultural Research
- (b) Product Development
- (c) Processing technology
- (d) Packaging Technology
- (e) Waste and effluent treatment.

3. It has been informed that the snack food manufacturing plant and Beverages Concentrate manufacturing Plant at Channo and Fruit & Vegetable Processing Plant at Zahura have been set up and commissioned. Agro Research Centre to be set up is under implementation. Due to technology imparted for growing better variety of tomatoes to the farmers of the State, the average yield has risen from 6-7 tonnes per acre to an average of 15 tonnes per acre. The Agro Research Centre being set up by the Company would be taking up programmes for varietal improvements in fruits, vegetables and oil seeds. It is also stated that basic breeding materials and standard inbred lines of such fruits, vegetables and oil seeds will also be supplied by M/s. Pepsi Co. Inc.

#### **Private Channels in Doordarshan**

\*239. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up private channels in Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government will have some control over these channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The Government is committed to offer telecasting and broadcasting rights to public corporations, which conform to parameters to be laid down by law, and to allow them to compete with Prasar Bharati.

(b) to (d) It is not possible to spell out the details at this stage as the modalities for introducing competition in the Electronic Media require extensive study before these are firmed up.

#### **Administrative Reforms**

\*240. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to bring out reforms in administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations contained in the reports of the previous Administrative Reforms Commission have been implemented in toto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the difficulties in implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The scheme of a Responsive Administration as outlined by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister in his broadcast to the nation on January 5, 1985 already forms part of the Twenty Point Programme. It envisages (a) simplification of procedures (b) delegation of authority (c) enforcement of accountability (d) a monitoring system from the block to the national levels, and (e) prompt and sympathetic public grievance redress. These are a continuing process.

(c) and (d) A large number of recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) have already been implemented. Some of the remaining ones have been considered infeasible by Government. With much change that has since come about in the country, measures considered relevant to the present times, have been adopted.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Employment-Oriented Fund**

\*241. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of

**PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an employment-oriented fund;

(b) whether a provision is to be made in the Central Budget for this fund and contribution from the State Governments is to be taken for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the procedure likely to be adopted to fulfil the main objective of providing employment to the unemployed persons?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ):** (a) to (c) While employment will be a central objective of the Eighth Five Year and all efforts will be made to give the necessary employment orientation to both the general Plan strategy and specific projects.

(i) Amount utilised on major rural development programmes in Kerala during 1990-91:—

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i> <i>Amount</i>
Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	6819.92
Integrated Rural Development Programme	2043.51
Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	19.94
Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	8.76
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	1524.90

(ii) Mandays employment generated under JRY, persons benefitted under IRDP/TRYSEM/DWCRA and problem villages covered under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in Kerala during 1990-91.—

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	Employment Generation (lakh mandays)	180.90
Integrated Rural Development Programme	Families benefitted (No.)	60877
Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	Youth trained (No.)	5657
Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	Women benefitted (No.)	59
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	Problem Villages (No.) covered.	197

there is no proposal to set up a fund called "Employment-Oriented Fund".  
[*English*]

**Rural Development Programmes in Kerala**

\*242. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent and the number of people covered under various rural development programmes in Kerala during 1990-91;

(b) whether any new rural development programme is proposed to be introduced during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL):** (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

**Foreign Collaboration for manufacture of Motor Cycles**

\*243. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major producers of motor cycles in the country are having foreign collaborations;

(b) if so, the names of the major Indian producers and the names of their respective foreign collaborators; and

(c) the extent of imported components in each case and the foreign exchange allowed to each of them during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

**STATEMENT**

Names of major manufacturers of motorcycles in the country and their collaborators, percentage of import content and the foreign exchanges allowed, are given below:

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of Collaborator	Import content (c.i.f. basis) 1990-91	( <i>Rs. in crores</i> ) FE allowed	
				1989-90	1990-91
1.	M/s. Escorts Ltd.	M/s. Yamaha Motors, Japan	5.67%	11.93	7.50
2.	M/s. Hero Honda Motors Ltd.	M/s. Honda Motor Co. Ltd., Japan	4.98%	9.34	14.15
3.	M/s. TVS-Suzuki Ltd.	M/s. Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd., Japan	7.72%	7.8	1.40
4.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	M/s. Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan	6.506%	9.01	1.02

**Complaints/Grievances of Government Servants**

\*244. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints/grievances of Government Servants received by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions during 1990 and 1991 (upto May);

(b) the number out of them which have been settled;

(c) the steps taken to dispose of the remaining grievances expeditiously;

(d) whether the officers designated to hear the grievances in different offices remain away at the appointed time to hear the grievances; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure the presence of such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) During the year 1990 and

the first five months of 1991, approximately 1100 grievances relating to service matters were received in the Ministry. In addition, nearly 15,000 grievances relating to retirement benefits were received from retired Government servants.

(b) and (c) Grievances relating to service matters of serving Government employees arise from a large variety of factors like promotion, seniority, increment, disciplinary measures, provision of amenities in the work place and so on. These are passed on to the organisations concerned which take appropriate action according to the provisions of the relevant rules, regulations and instructions. Similarly, grievances received from pensioners are passed on to the respective pension sanctioning and pension disbursing authorities for necessary action. There is no centralised machinery for compiling data relating to grievances received either from the serving Government employees or from pensioners.

(d) and (e) Government is alive to the need for prompt and effective redress of grievances of its employees. Ministries, Departments and other major offices have been advised to set up a grievance redress machinery under a designated Staff Grievance Officer (SGO). Such a machinery has been set up by and large in all the major organisations of Government.

Besides this, there is the statutory mechanism under the Administrative Tribunal Act of 1985 which provides for a tribunal exclusively for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service. In addition, the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) provides an important and effective forum for redress of grievances of Government servants on general issues.

#### **Request to increase the Commission on Sugar and Kerosene in Kerala**

1097. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the ration dealers asso-

ciation of Kerala to increase the commission on sugar and kerosene; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All Kerala Retail Ration Dealers Association has represented for enhancement of commission for distribution of levy sugar and kerosene by ration dealers in Kerala.

As regards levy sugar dealers' margins for Kerala were fixed in September, 1987. A request from Government of Kerala to revise the margin, which has been received by Ministry of Food, is being examined.

As regards Kerosene, the Oil Price Review Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has recently submitted its recommendations on various issues referred to them including dealers' commission on Kerosene. These are under examination by that Ministry.

#### **People below Poverty Line**

1098. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were living below poverty line during the Seventh Plan Period, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to improve their living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Provisional estimate of poverty is available for the year 1987-88 based on the 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure. The estimated number of persons living below poverty line is 237.67 million in the year. The State-wise number of persons below the poverty line is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) Apart from developmental efforts at creation of income and employment through growth in agriculture, industry and services, etc., special programmes for alleviation of poverty are also being implemented. These include programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as well as some special programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### STATEMENT

*Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States (1987-88)*

S. No.	States and U.Ts.	Number of persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	195.70
2	Assam	52.89
3	Bihar	336.54
4	Gujarat	73.25
5	Haryana	18.15
6	Himachal Pradesh	4.52
7	Jammu & Kashmir	9.79
8	Karnataka	136.46
9	Kerala	48.98
10	Madhya Pradesh	224.97
11	Maharashtra	214.10
12	Orissa	135.12
13	Punjab	13.88
14	Rajasthan	99.54
15	Tamil Nadu	176.85
16	Uttar Pradesh	448.34
17	West Bengal	173.45
18	Small States & U.Ts.	14.2
19	All India	2376.7

**Note:** 1. The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person

in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

- For up-dating the poverty line for 1987-88 C.S.O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.
- These calculations are based on the draft report of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure (Report No. 372, "Report on the Fourth Quinquennial Survey on Consumer Expenditure, N.S.S.O., June, 1990").
- The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988.
- State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an expert group headed by Dr. D.T. Lakdawala.
- The estimates presented here are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

[Translation]

### Interim Relief to Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

1099. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Union Government to provide an additional allotment to the tune of Rs. 24 crore annually for distribution among the remaining one lakh victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy; and

(b) if so, when this additional amount is likely to be provided?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):** (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested for provision of an additional amount of Rs. 62 crores for distribution of Interim Relief for a period of 3 years to the remaining residents of about one lakh in the 36 severely affected municipal wards of Bhopal. The proposal is being considered.

[English]

**Reopening of Punalur Paper Mill**

1100. **SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:**

**PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:**

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

(a) the amount of debt which Punalur Paper Mill has to pay to ICICI and Canara Bank;

(b) Whether Punalur Paper Mill management has submitted any proposal to reopen the mill; if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have considered the request of the management of Punalur Paper Mill for withdrawal of receiver rule in that company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** (a) Reportedly, an amount of Rs. 11.90 crores plus interest from 30-9-1987 onwards is due from M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. to Canara Bank. As regards ICICI, it is understood that the Corporation has filed a suit for Rs. 3.60 crores against the company.

(b) Reportedly, M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. has submitted a rehabilitation proposal to ICICI.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by Canara Bank that an appeal made by M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. for withdrawal of receiver rule is pending before the Court.

**Centrally Sponsored Industries in Kota**

1102. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state the details of the Centrally sponsored industries in Kota region of Rajasthan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):** There is only one Central Public Sector enterprise namely Instrumentation Ltd. with registered office in Kota region of Rajasthan.

**Criteria for Distribution of Edible Oils to States**

1103. **SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:**

**SHRI PRAKASHBAPU VASANTRAO PATIL:**

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

(a) the criteria for the distribution of edible oils to the States;

(b) whether Maharashtra is deficit in edible oils and very low percentage of edible oil is given to the Maharashtra State in comparison to the other states;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government propose more allocation for the state; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/UTs is decided based on factors such as local availability of indigenous edible oils, realistic demand of the State/UT, availability of imported edible oils with the Government, pace of lifting etc.

(b) According to Government of Maharashtra, the State is deficient in respect of edible oil production and supply, Maharashtra State has been given about 16% of All India Allocation during the current oil year 1990-91 (November—June), which is highest in the country.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Shifting of Radio and Newsrooms from Kashmir Valley**

1104. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radio and newsrooms were shifted outside the Kashmir valley in the wake of stepped-up militancy and violence;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the above shifting has led to the exodus of correspondents thus creating a media vacuum; and

(d) the steps taken to shift the newsrooms back to the Kashmir valley?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Doordarshan's news room was shifted from Srinagar to Jammu with effect from 5-3-1990. Doordarshan's camera units are still in Srinagar to cover the happenings in the Valley for use in news bulletins produced by the news room at Jammu. The radio station continues to function from Srinagar whereas the production of news bulletin was shifted from Srinagar to Delhi with effect from 6-3-1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal, for the present, to shift the production of regional news bulletins of All India Radio from Delhi to Srinagar and news room of Doordarshan from Jammu to Srinagar.

[*Translation*]

#### **Agriculture-based Industries in Bihar**

1105. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any large or medium industry based on agriculture in the Sitamarhi district in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to take concrete steps after conducting a survey by sending a team of experts for the purpose of setting up agriculture based industry in Sitamarhi and border areas in Bihar;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Films produced in Urdu**

1106. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of feature films produced in Urdu during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the corresponding number of Hindi films as well as films in other regional languages such as Rajasthani, Bhojpuri, Haryanvi etc., normally dubbed in Hindi; and

(c) the reason for the drastic fall in the number of feature films in Urdu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Government have no information about the number of feature films produced in Urdu because production of feature films is predominantly in the private sector. However, the number of Urdu films (celluloid) certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during the last three calendar years is as under:—

1988 — 3  
1989 — Nil  
1990 — Nil

(b) the number of celluloid feature films in Hindi and in Rajasthan, Bhojpuri and Haryanvi certified during the last three years is as under:—

	1988	1989	1990
Hindi . . . . .	182	176	200
Rajasthani . . . . .	7	7	5
Bhojpuri . . . . .	8	10	5
Haryanvi . . . . .	5	3	2

The information relating to which films out of the above relate to original regional language films and which have been dubbed into Hindi is not available in a compiled form.

(c) Government have no information since production of feature films is largely in the private sector.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Public Sector Undertakings in Rajasthan**

1107. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Government while selecting a particular place for setting up a big industry under the public sector;

(b) whether any policy has been laid down for this purpose; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not formulating any scheme for setting up of any public undertaking by the Government in Western Rajasthan which has been a drought affected area for a long time and where minerals are available in abundance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Central investment in Central public sector enterprises in different parts of the country are made taking into consideration the techno-economic viability of the projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

**Employment Provided under N. R. E. P.**

1108. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for providing employment under the National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) During 1988-89 employment target of 3426.78 lakh mandays was fixed under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). During 1989-90, NREP was discontinued and merged with Jawahar

Rozgar Yojana. State-wise details of employment targets during 1988-89 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) During 1988-89, 3949.64 lakh mandays of employment was generated under NREP. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### STATEMENT

#### National Rural Employment Programme (1988-89)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Employment Generation (Lakh mandays)		
		Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342.55	340.19	99.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.95	2.08	70.51
3.	Assam	55.05	45.47	82.60
4.	Bihar	416.00	432.22	103.90
5.	Goa	2.70	2.14	79.26
6.	Gujarat	133.60	136.38	102.08
7.	Haryana	23.05	24.76	107.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.40	23.99	130.38
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.85	32.30	129.98
10.	Karnataka	202.15	230.02	113.79
11.	Kerala	115.40	149.57	129.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	361.10	392.36	108.66
13.	Maharashtra	244.16	258.52	105.88
14.	Manipur	4.10	6.66	162.44
15.	Meghalaya	4.20	2.28	54.29
16.	Mizoram	1.67	1.50	89.82
17.	Nagaland	2.90	4.56	157.24
18.	Orissa	190.05	181.26	95.37
19.	Punjab	21.85	22.88	104.71
20.	Rajasthan	127.85	226.64	177.27
21.	Sikkim	2.80	3.76	134.29
22.	Tamil Nadu	314.20	442.41	140.81
23.	Tripura	9.70	13.67	140.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	580.00	812.95	140.16
25.	West Bengal	215.70	152.00	70.47
26.	A & N Islands	1.75	2.03	116.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.57	114.00
28.	D & N Haveli	1.55	1.55	100.00
29.	Delhi	1.10	1.10	100.00
30.	Daman & Diu	0.60	0.11	18.33
31.	Lakshadweep	1.40	1.29	92.14
32.	Pondicherry	2.90	2.42	83.45
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3426.78</b>	<b>3949.64</b>	<b>115.26</b>

[English]

**LPT at Aurangabad**

1109. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district of Aurangabad in Bihar is not covered by the existing Doordarshan transmitters:

(b) whether the Government propose to instal a Low Power T.V. Transmitter at Aurangabad:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Parts of Aurangabad district of Bihar fall on the fringe of the service area of the high power (10KW) TV transmitter functioning at Patna.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up a low power (300 W) TV transmitter operating on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band at Aurangabad in Bihar under Doordarshan's Annual Plan for 1990-91. The equipment for this project has been ordered on the manufacturers and the transmitter is expected to be commissioned into service during the latter half of 1992.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Relay Centres in West Bengal**

1110. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new relay centres of Calcutta Doordarshan at different places in West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Arrangements have been made to instal a TV transposer at Tiger Hill, Darjeeling in West Bengal during the current financial year for the purpose of providing TV service to the 'shadow areas' within the service range of the high power TV transmitter operating at Kurseong.

[Translation]

**Funds Provided under IRDP**

1111. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some development blocks in the country where funds are being provided directly to the beneficiaries under the I.R.D.P. scheme:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the beneficiaries have drawn more benefits by getting the funds directly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Purchase Committee under the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been abolished in some blocks. New loan and subsidy can be provided directly to the beneficiaries in these blocks subject to some conditions.

(b) Originally the cash disbursement scheme had been introduced on a pilot basis in 22 blocks with effect from 1-4-1986. After a review of the working of the scheme, it was extended to 50 blocks with effect from 1-1-1990. In March, 1991, based on a study of the cash disbursement scheme by Reserve Bank of India, guidelines were issued to the State Governments that at least half the

blocks in every district may be identified for cash disbursement on the recommendations of the District Level Coordination Committee.

(c) and (d) There are some advantages in the cash disbursement procedure such as elimination of middle man and accrual of full benefit of loan and subsidy to the beneficiary, satisfaction of beneficiary in purchasing assets of his choice, avoidance of delays. Taking into consideration the pros and cons of the scheme, the Government is of the view that the cash disbursement procedure is more beneficial if the requisite safe-guards are observed.

[*English*]

#### **CSIR vs. K.G.S. Bhat Case**

1112. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in the case of CSIR Vs. K.G.S. Bhat has upheld the right of promotion; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Supreme Court upheld the relief granted to Shri K.G.S. Bhat by Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore that he may be considered for promotion under the erstwhile Bye-law 71(b) (ii) of CSIR with all consequential benefits.

(b) To facilitate implementation of the Central Administrative Tribunal's Judgement, Shri K.G.S. Bhat was requested by the Central Food Technological Research Institute of CSIR to comply with certain administrative formalities which he did not do. Instead he filed a contempt petition in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore for alleged non-imple-

mentation of the aforesaid CAT Judgement, thereby making the matter sub-judice again.

[*Translation*]

#### **Printing Press for UPSC**

1113. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a printing press for the Union Public Service Commission in order to maintain secrecy of the question papers of the examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up a printing press for the Union Public Service Commission.

[*English*]

#### **Import of Components/Parts for Passenger Cars**

1114. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange expended for import of components/parts for passenger cars such as Maruti, Fiat 118 NE, Standard 2000 etc. during the last 3 years, year-wise and make-wise; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned, if any, by export of the above varieties of passenger cars during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Standard-2000 passenger car has not been in production during the last three

years. Details about other models of passenger cars as reported by the manufacturers are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Model</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>	<i>90-91</i>
Premier Padmini . . . . .	35.34	88.29	55.33
Premier 118 NE (July—June) . . . . .	1097.79	1087.70	474.01
Maruti Vehicles . . . . .	16259	17199	17114

(b) Details of foreign exchange earned is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Model</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>	<i>90-91</i>
Premier Padmini . . . . .	8.60	10.80	13.18
Premier 118 NE (FOB) (July—June) . . . . .	31	51	53
Maruti vehicles (including deemed exports and deposits in FE)	1378	3989	7291

[*Translation*]

**TV Transmitter in Kukadeshwar**

1115. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to instal a T.V. transmitter in Kukadeshwar of Manasa Tehsil in District Mandsaur of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be installed?

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

(b) The transmitter is envisaged to be installed and commissioned into service in the latter half of 1992.

6-18 LSS/ND/91

**Selection of journalists to accompany the President and the Prime Minister on tours**

[*English*]

1116. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether his Ministry maintains a list of newspapers whose editors are addressed to nominate persons to represent the newspaper concerned on the official tours of the President and the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for selecting newspaper persons other than those who represent a newspaper; and

(d) the names of such newspersons selected during each of the last three years and in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The standing of the journalist concerned and his previous experience as a correspondent of a reputed newspaper.

(d) Representatives of official media agencies only have been accompanying the President of India on his tours abroad. List of Newspersons, other than those representing any newspaper, who accompanied Prime Minister on foreign tours during this period is given in the attached Statement.

### STATEMENT

*List of newspersons other than those representing any newspaper who accompanied Prime Minister on foreign tours during the last three years and the current year*

JAPAN & VIETNAM (14-16 April, 1988)

1. Pranab Mukerji — Photo-journalist

SYRIA, GERMANY, USA & HUNGARY (4-12 June, 1988)

1. Shri Rajiv Desai — Freelancer

CHINA (19-23 December, 1988)

1. Shri Ranjan Gupta—Freelance Columnist, New Delhi.

FRANCE, USSR AND PAKISTAN (12 to 17 July, 1989)

1. Shri Rajiv Desai — Freelancer

YUGOSLAVIA (3-7 September, 1989)

1. Shri Ranjan Gupta — Freelance Journalist

NAMIBIA (19-22 March, 1990)

1. Shri Prem Shankar Jha — Commerce

2. Shri Hari Sharan Chabra— Commerce

MOSCOW (23-26 July 1990)

1. Shri Inder Malhotra — Columnist

[Translation]

**Installation of T.V. Disc at Alirajpur**

1117. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy has been formulated for the speedy expansion of telecom and Doordarshan facilities in tribal areas so as to create awareness among people there and to educate them; and

(b) if so, the time by which a T.V. disc will be installed at Alirajpur in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Within the constraints of financial resources, it has been the Government's constant endeavour to accord due priority to the expansion of telecom. and Doordarshan facilities in tribal areas of the country.

(b) Whereas a low power (100W) TV transmitter is already functioning at Jhabua, establishment of such facility at Alirajpur depends upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

[English]

**TV Transmission facilities to villages of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas**

1118. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide TV transmission



facilities in all the villages of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):** (a) and (b) Whereas two high power and seven low power TV transmitters and one TV transposer are already functioning in Chhota Nagpur division and Santhal Parganas district of Bihar, a scheme for the augmentation of power of the existing 1 KW transmitter at Daltonganj in Chhota Nagpur division to 10 KW is under implementation as a spill-over scheme from the VII Plan. It has also been decided in principle to set up three additional low power TV transmitters in this division, one each at Gumla, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. The establishment of these transmitters would benefit both rural and urban population falling within their respective coverage areas. Further extension of TV service in the area depends upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

#### **Quantity of wheat allotted to Meghalaya**

**1119. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat allotted to Meghalaya meant to be crushed in the State itself from January, 1991 to June, 1991; and

(b) the names and locations of Shakti Mills and the quantity allotted to each Mill for crushing the wheat so allotted?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) and (b) Wheat is allotted to State Governments from the Central pool for distribution through Public Distribution System. The quantity being allot-

ted to Meghalaya since January, 1991 is at the rate of 2500 tonnes per month.

No wheat is allotted to States for being given to roller flour mills for crushing. After de-control of the roller flour milling industry in 1986, the mills are supposed to make their own arrangements for purchase of wheat. As no allotment is being made to mills, details like names and locations of mills are not maintained by the Ministry of Food.

#### **Production capacity of National Fertilizers Limited**

**1120. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Fertilizers Limited propose to double its capacity of gas-based fertilizer plant at Vijaypur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in sanctioning the project; and

(c) the likely investment for doubling the capacity of this plant and the foreign exchange involved therein?

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

(b) and (c) The details of the project are given below:

(i) Additional production capacity	1350 tonnes per day (tpd) of ammonia/2200 tpd of urea.
(ii) Estimated project cost	Rs. 694.56 crores.
(iii) Likely foreign exchange expenditure	Rs. 290.80 crores.
(iv) Feedstock	Natural Gas.

The delay is due to non-finalisation of the VIII Five Year Plan.

**Change of location of Co-operative Sugar Factory from Khata Amba**

1121. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Minister for change of location of the proposed Co-operative Sugar factory from Khata Amba to Sadakpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to change the location of M/s. Kaveri Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd. from Khata Amba to Sadakpur, Taluka Chikhli, Distt. Valsad. The High Court of Gujarat has restrained the Chief Director of Sugar from taking any final decision in the matter.

**Functioning of Dhubri TV relay Centre**

1122. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dhubri T.V. Relay Centre has not been functioning properly ever since its installation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. The low power (100 W) TV transmitter operating at Dhubri is reported to be functioning normally and providing satisfactory service within its coverage area subject to local terrain conditions.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Fixing up of the price for Molasses**

1123. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the price for molasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if the price of molasses is not increased, whether it will cause losses to sugar industry as well as the sugarcane growers;

(c) whether the Government are considering to rationalise the price structure by increasing the molasses price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) At present the prescribed maximum selling price of molasses produced in sugar factories ranges from Rs. 7.20 to Rs. 12.00 per 100 kg., depending on the grade. These prices are reviewed from time to time in the light of relevant techno-economic considerations. However, as molasses is only a by-product, its price does not have a significant bearing on the economics of sugar industry.

[Translation]

**Police officers on deputation to CBI**

1124. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several police officers are still working in the Central Bureau of Investigation even after the expiry of their deputation period;

(b) if so, the number of such officers and the reasons for their continuance; and

(c) the action taken to revert these officers back to their parent departments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 128 Police personnel (2 SPs, 9 DSPs, 1 Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 114 Constables) are working in the Central Bureau of Investigation after the expiry of normal tenure of deputation as prescribed under the relevant Recruitment Rules. These officials are being retained in the Central Bureau of Investigation in public interest and for want of suitable replacements. Efforts continue to be made to find suitable replacements, but until they are found it is not always possible to repatriate such deputationists. Further extension is therefore sought beyond the normal tenure.

[English]

**TV Relay Centres/Towers in Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh**

1125. **SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8244 on May 11, 1990 and state:

(a) the places where TV relay Centres and towers have been set up during the last three years and also the places where these are to be set up during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Garhwal division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the outlay earmarked therefor,

(c) whether there is also a scheme to set up a TV transmitter at Kherakhal in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

(**KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS**): (a) Whereas two very low power TV transmitters, one each at Bhatiari & Uttarkhashi and two TV transposers, one each at New Tehri & Srinagar have been set up in Garhwal division of Uttar Pradesh during the preceding 3 years, another TV transposer is targetted to be commissioned into service in this division at Mussoorie during the current financial year (1991-92). Any further expansion of TV service in the area would depend upon the availability of adequate financial resources for the purpose.

(b) The approved Capital cost on the establishment of TV transposer at Mussoorie is Rs. 30.85 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Doordarshan Coverage in Andhra Pradesh**

1126. **SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population covered by Doordarshan in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the location of T.V. transmitters set up and proposed to be set up with their power in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any low power transmitters have been or are proposed to be replaced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):** (a) A statement giving the required details is attached.

(b) to (d) Three high power (10 KW) TV transmitters, one each at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam; one high power (1 KW)

TV transmitter at Anantapur; twenty-five low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Adilabad, Adoni, Amalapuram, Bhadrachalam, Cuddapah, Kakinada, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Nellore, Ongole, Nizamabad, Proddutur, Rajhamundry, Ramagundam, Srikakulam, Tirupati, Warangal, Nalgonda, Kothagudam, Bheemadolu, Chittoor, Nandyal and Guntakal; and two Transposers (10 W), one each at Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada are, at present, functioning in Andhra Pradesh.

Whereas the low power (100 W) TV transmitters set up at Vishakhapatnam and Anantapur in 1984 have been replaced by 10 KW and 1 KW transmitters respectively, schemes for the augmentation of 1 KW transmitter at Anantapur to 10 KW and replacement of the low power (100 W) transmitter at Tirupati by a 10 KW transmitter are under implementation. Besides, three low power (300 W) TV transmitters, one each at Hindupur, Jagtial, Bheemavaram and 100 W low power transmitter at Kuppam are also envisaged to be set up in Andhra Pradesh.

### STATEMENT

*District-wise population coverage in Andhra Pradesh by TV Service*

<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated percentage population covered</i>
1	2
1. Srikakulam	48
2. Vizianagaram	95
3. Visakhapatnam	99
4. East Godavari	78
5. West Godavari	99
6. Krishna	99
7. Guntur	98
8. Prakasam	27
9. Nellore	46
10. Chittoor	66

1	2
11. Cuddapah	34
12. Anantapur	31
13. Kurnool	29
14. Mehboobnagar	56
15. Rangareddi	99
16. Hyderabad	99
17. Medak	99
18. Nizamabad	61
19. Adilabad	28
20. Karimnagar	38
21. Warangal	45
22. Khammam	57
23. Nalgonda	99

The above mentioned figures are subject to local terrain conditions and include population coverage in fringe areas where elevated, high gain antennae boosters, etc. are required for obtaining reception.

### Computer Communications Network System

1127. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the nation-wide computer communications network will be completed;

(b) the time by which earth stations and computers in all districts will be set up;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up Flood Relief Management System (FRMS) in Tamil Nadu; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a Natural Calamities Relief Management System is being developed; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The nation-wide computer

communication network called NIC-NET has already been completed upto District level by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Planning Commission.

(b) Satellite earth stations and computers have already been installed in 450 Districts in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir. NIC carried out a pilot scale experiment on Drought Relief Management System in the districts in Tamil Nadu in 1989. A regular Drought and Flood Relief Management System is proposed to be implemented by 1992-93.

(d) Yes, Sir. A Natural Calamities Relief Management System (NCRMS) Unit has been set up at NIC Regional Centre at Bhubaneswar for national level coordination of relief management on NICNET. The details are as under:

- (i) NCRMS is being set up by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) utilising NICNET.
- (ii) The basic software on which NCRMS is being developed on NICNET utilises the Distributed Data Base Management System (DDBMS) developed by NIC.
- (iii) NCRMS can be applied to the management of relief not only under slow onset hazards like drought and regular floods but also rapid onset hazards like flash floods.
- (iv) NCRMS can be used for pre-hazard, during hazard and post-hazard management.

[Translation]

**Fruit and vegetable based industries in Bihar**

1128. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN  
SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up industries processing coconut, pine-apple, banana, mango, lichi and tomato in Bihar;

(b) if so, the outlines and schemes of the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the action taken in the past to set up fruit and vegetable based industries and the names of the on-going schemes in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not propose to set up any plant for processing of fruits and vegetables. Its policy instead is to assist State Government Undertakings to set up such plants either by themselves or in the joint assisted sector.

(c) M. S. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, has set up a plant at Bhagalpur for processing of fruits. The Government of India has also assisted the Bihar Fruits and Vegetables Development Corporation, which has set up a fruit processing plant at Hazipur, by way of equity and loan.

**Food processing industries in Uttar Pradesh**

1129. SHRI RAMSAGAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Government for setting up food processing industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up such industries in U.P. so that various agricultural products available there could be utilised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not taken up any such study.

(b) and (c) The policy of the Government of India is to assist State Government Undertakings to set up food processing industries either by themselves or in the joint/assisted sector. During 1990-91, assistance to the tune of Rs. 15.20 lakhs was provided by the State Government for upgradation of food processing training centres and community canning centres and for training and visit programmes. The Uttar Pradesh Pashudhan Vikas Nigam Ltd., was also provided assistance to the tune of Rs. 63 lakhs during 1990-91 for development of pork processing in the Aligarh Plant of the Nigam.

#### **Selection of Correspondents for Functions**

1130. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether correspondents of language newspapers are discriminated as compared to the correspondents of

English newspapers by the Press Information Bureau;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, the criteria adopted for selecting correspondents for various programmes/functions; and

(d) the names of the language papers whose correspondents were invited during the last one and a half year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Press Information Bureau issues a general invitation to all accredited correspondents to cover functions, except when the seats allotted to journalists are limited.

(d) Press Information Bureau does not maintain a list of correspondents invited for functions, except in the case of those invited for recent Rashtrapati Bhawan functions. The list of correspondents invited for Rashtrapati Bhawan functions held recently and maintained by Press Information Bureau is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **STATEMENT**

*List of language correspondents who were issued entry passes for the swearing-in-ceremony of the Prime Minister and other council of Ministers on 21-6-91 at Rashtrapati Bhavan*

#### *Accredited*

<i>Correspondents</i>		<i>Organisation</i>
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
1.	Shri Manjeet Singh	Aaj
2.	Shri Kumar Anand	Jansatta
3.	Shri R.M. Dani	Tarun Bharat
4.	Shri R.K. Sharma	Swadesh
5.	Shri Asim Kumar Nath	Aajkaal
6.	Shri Suman Chattopadhyay	Anand Bazar Patrika
7.	Shri Jagannath Shastri	Dainik Bhaskar

**Accredited**

<i>Correspondents</i>		<i>Organisation</i>
<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name</i>	
8.	Shri Rajeev Pande	Univarta
9.	Shri R. Rajagopalan	Dinamani
10.	Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta	Tej
11.	Shri N. Ashokan	Mathrubhumi
12.	Shri M. Prabhakara Varma	Deshabhimani
13.	Shri N. Vijay Mohan	Malayala Manorama
14.	Shri V.P. Naik	Sakal
15.	Shri Ram Charan Joshi	Nai Duniya
16.	Shri Shailendra Kumar	Hindustan (Hindi)
17.	Shri Shams-Uz-Zaman	Akhbar-E-Mashrio
18.	Shri T.V. Kolte	Loksatta
19.	Shri Rajeev Ranjan Nag	Nav Bharat, Nagpur
20.	Shri Jayanta Chosal	Bartaman
21.	Shri S.M. Asif	In-Dinon
22.	Shri G.P. Pandey	Sunday Main(H)
23.	Shri Dilip Kumar	Sunder Observer (H)
24.	Shri Kishore C. Dwivedi	Prajatantra
25.	Shri Virendra Sanghi	PTI Bhasha
26.	Shri B.V. Nagaraju	Prajavani
27.	Shri K.C. Samal	Sambad
28.	Dr. D.P. Vaidik	PTI Bhasha
29.	Shri Pankaj Sharma	Nav Bharat Times
30.	Shri R.S. Srivastava	Dinamani
31.	Shri P. Yadagiri	Udayam

**Non-Accredited**

<i>Correspondents</i>		<i>Organisation</i>
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
1.	Shri Anil Kulkarni	Kesari
2.	Shri Sunil Gupta	Jagran

*List of Language Correspondents who were issued entry passes for the Swearing-in-Ceremony of the New Ministers on 26-6-91 at Rashtrapati Bhavan*

**Accredited**

<i>Correspondents</i>		<i>Organisation</i>
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
1.	Shri Jagannath Shastri	Dainik Bhaskar
2.	Shri Tanaji Kolte	Loksatta
3.	Shri R. Rajagopalan	Dinamani
4.	Shri U.R. Adiraju	Udayam

*Accredited*

<i>Correspondents</i>		<i>Organisation</i>
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
5.	Shri V.P. Naik	Sakal
6.	Shri D. Vijayamohanam Nair	Malayala Manorama
7.	Shri Vivek Saxena	Jansatta
8.	Shri Rajeev Ranjan Nag	Nav Bharat
9.	Shri S.M. Asif	IN-Dinon
10.	Shri R.K. Sharma	Swadesh
11.	Shri C.P. Pandey	Sunday Mail(H)
12.	Shri Pankaj Sharma	Navbharat Times
13.	Shri N. Ashokan	Mathrubhumi
14.	Shri Virendra Sanghi	PTI Bhasha
15.	Shri Asim Kumar Nath	Aajkaal
16.	Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta	Tej
17.	Shri K.L. Vyas	Janambhoomi
18.	Shri K.C. Dwivedi	Prajatantra
19.	Shri Satish Jugran	PTI Bhasha
20.	Shri R.M. Dani	Tarun Bharat
21.	Shri K.V.S. Rama Sarma	Quami Awaz
22.	Shri Bandopadhyay	Anand Bazar Patrika

*Non-Accredited*

<i>Correspondents</i>		<i>Organisation</i>
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
1.	Shri Anil Kulkarni	Kesari
2.	Shri Radhakrishna Narvekar, Editor	Sakal
3.	Shri Uttam Kamble, News Editor	Sakal
4.	Shri Sunil Gupta	Jagran, Delhi

*List of Language Correspondents who were Issued Entry Pass For Bharat Ratna Award Function at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 6-7-1991*

1.	Shri Rajeev Ranjan Nag	Navbharat
2.	Shri V. P. Naik	Sakal
3.	Shri J. P. Awasthi	Univarta
4.	Shri R. Prasannan	Malayala Manorama
5.	Shri Virendra Sanghi	PTI Bhasha
6.	Shri Sailn Chatterjee	Kesari
7.	Shri R. Rajagopalan	Dinamani
8.	Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta	Tej
9.	Shri S.K. Asif	In-Dinon
10.	Shri Jagannath Shastri	Dainik Bhaskar
11.	Shri Suman Chattopadhyay	Ananda Bazar Patrika
12.	Shri Vivek Saxena	Jansatta
13.	Shri Pankaj Sharma	Navbharat Times
14.	Shri Asim Kumar Nath	Aajkaal



15. Shri Raj Kumar Sharma	Swadesh
16. Shri R.M. Dani	Tarun Bharat
17. Shri Naresh Kumar Singh	Univarta
18. Shri Shamsul Hoda	Anjali
19. Shri R. Rangarajan	Andhra Jyoti
20. Shri Manjeet Singh	Aaj, Kanpur
21. Shri Kuldeep Kapoor	Prayagraj Times

*List of Language Correspondents who were granted entry passes for Bharat Ratna Award function at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 12-7-1991*

1. Shri R. Rajagopalan	Dinamani
2. Shri Satish Jugran	PTI (Bhasha)
3. Shri Jaganath Shastri	Dainik Bhaskar
4. Shri S.M. Asif	Jagdeed-In-Dinon
5. Shri V.P. Naik	Sakal
6. Shri Rajesh Sharma	Janmabhoomi
7. Shri Shamsul Hoda	Anjali
8. Shri Ashim Nath	Aajkaal

[English]

**Expansion of TV station at Nagercoil**

1131. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to extend the coverage of T.V. station at Nagercoil, in Kanyakumari district to cover more areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rural Development Committee for Chandigarh**

1132. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the composition of the last Rural Development Committee for the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) whether any meeting of the Committee was ever held during the last two years;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Rural Development Committee for the Union Territory of Chandigarh was constituted on 8th October, 1984. At present there are 12 official members and 36 non-official members of the Committee.

(b) The last meeting of the Rural Development Committee was held on 28th September, 1989.

(c) and (d) Various problems of the villages put forward by the Members

were discussed in the meeting held on 28th September, 1989. Finance Secretary of the Chandigarh Administration in a meeting held on 7-1-91 reviewed the action taken on the minutes of this meeting.

#### **Agreement between Pepsi Cola International and PEPSI**

1133. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between the Vice President (World Trade) of Pepsi Cola International and the Managing Director of Pepsi Foods Private Ltd., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Pepsi Foods Private Limited, an agreement has been signed between the Vice President (World Trade) of Pepsi Cola International and the Managing Director, Pepsi Foods Private Limited. The salient features of the agreement are as follows:—

- (i) Pepsi Co World Trade has advanced \$ 13.6 million against export of goods to be made by Pepsi Foods Private Limited to Pepsi Co World Trade.
- (ii) After every shipment, 90% of the value of the shipment will be adjusted against the advance and balance 10% will be paid by Pepsi Co. World Trade.
- (iii) It is planned that this advance will be utilised fully through exports upto April 30, 1992.
- (iv) The advance will be used for export of goods manufactured by Pepsi Foods Private Ltd. and/or procured by it from third parties.
- (v) In order for Pepsi Foods Private Ltd. to maintain adequate

working capital, Pepsi Co World Trade may replenish the advance from time to time.

#### **Telecast of Language Programme**

1135. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the languages in which regional language programmes are being telecast by the Delhi Door-darshan;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the time for telecast of each language programme per week on second channel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) In the chunk for Regional language programmes Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecast programmes in Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Gujarati, Punjabi, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. In addition, programmes are also telecast in Nepali, Manipuri, Dogri, Konkani, Sanskrit, Urdu and in various dialects.

(b) to (d) No, Sir, Keeping in view the limited transmission time, at present, there is no proposal to increase the frequency of telecast of language programmes on Second Channel.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **Pending Projects of Bihar**

1136. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and projects of Bihar pertaining to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers that

have been pending with the Union Government for a long time for its approval;

(b) the date on which the said projects and schemes/proposals were received by the Union Government from the Government of Bihar; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in according approval to said projects and schemes/proposals by the Union Government and the time by which each project and scheme is likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) Applications for industrial licences and for projects for the manufacture of various products in Bihar are received from time to time; these are examined and decided upon on techno-economic considerations, in line with existing policies, as part of a continuous process.

[English]

**Investment in loss making Public Sector Undertakings**

1137. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

SHRI NURUL ISLAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Public Sector Enterprises which have suffered losses during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively, the amount of

loss, capital investment and number of employees (regular and casual) in each case;

(b) the names of the chronic loss makers amongst them and the steps taken to rehabilitate them;

(c) whether all such taken-over companies continue to be in the list of the chronic loss makers; and

(d) the action if any, proposed to be taken in regard to chronic loss making public sector enterprises in the changed circumstances after the devaluation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Statement I is enclosed.

(b) and (d) The names of chronic loss making PSEs are given in the attached Statement-II. Reviewing of performance of PSEs is a continuous process and enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and enterprises to improve the Performance. Some of the important measures taken are financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, technological upgradation, energy conservation, modernisation and rehabilitation, signing of MOU etc. Government have also announced to refer these chronic sick central PSEs which are unlikely to be turned around to BIFR or other similar high level institutions created for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir, 26 out of 46 taken over PSEs have appeared in the above referred list.

## STATEMENT I

## 1. Profile of Loss Making PSEs for 1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Net loss	Investment	Total No of employees.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India . . . . .	4341	86667	17682
2.	Artificial limbs mfg. Corpn. of India . . . . .	198	1197	573
3.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	7	184	91
4.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . . . .	771	3325	1850
5.	Bengal Immunity Ltd. . . . .	508	1872	1828
6.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. . . . .	269	905	862
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. . . . .	11201	177563	173034
8.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	68	515	283
9.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. . . . .	683	2657	598
10.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. . . . .	318	1675	1316
11.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. . . . .	873	4717	1973
12.	Bharat Refractories Ltd. . . . .	475	7958	3227
13.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd. . . . .	704	2191	1394
14.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. . . . .	892	3444	5804
15.	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Ltd. . . . .	94	1098	442
16.	Burn Standard Company Ltd. . . . .	1192	12595	16040
17.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. . . . .	384	409	3060
18.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	4597	53041	6699
19.	Central Coalfields Ltd. . . . .	9043	90637	104444
20.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation . . . . .	1311	9366	4338
21.	Coal India Ltd. . . . .	137	0	7050
22.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. . . . .	2586	14726	2689
23.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. . . . .	306	10063	1160
24.	Cycle Corporation of India . . . . .	1269	3774	3973
25.	Delhi Transport Corpn. . . . .	7888	27028	38326
26.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd. . . . .	4874	174449	186232
27.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd. . . . .	2179	5739	11005
28.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. . . . .	3439	15267	840
29.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	386	600	469
30.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. . . . .	4267	98989	12062
31.	Food Corpn. of India . . . . .	537	203367	70210

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. . . . .	97	13904	10427
33.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. . . . .	7302	130368	801
34.	Goa Shipyard Ltd. . . . .	118	1284	2238
35.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	2173	56871	19759
36.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	10484	124503	11021
37.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. . . . .	3890	60470	3366
38.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. . . . .	175	12825	2504
39.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. . . . .	35	3780	211
40.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd. . . . .	55	1042	1433
41.	Hindustan Salts Ltd. . . . .	45	291	918
42.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. . . . .	3657	16253	7469
43.	Hindustan Steel Works Constn. Ltd. . . . .	1210	13122	21498
44.	HMT Bearings Ltd. . . . .	345	1041	1057
45.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. . . . .	110	1841	2205
46.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd. . . . .	16	34	136
47.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	475	8300	4127
48.	IISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co.Ltd. . . . .	106	367	599
49.	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.. . . . .	224	1529	1280
50.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . . . .	3022	24606	12758
51.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. . . . .	11575	67677	38921
52.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . . . .	1973	12379	3732
53.	Indian Road Constn. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	1583	4605	1140
54.	Indo Hokko Hotels Ltd. . . . .	14	221	34
55.	Jessop & Co. Ltd. . . . .	79	6445	8769
56.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	672	4943	2750
57.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. . . . .	2725	88314	2011
58.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd. . . . .	85	62	573
59.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd. . . . .	2605	1665	1363
60.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . . . .	75	324	204
61.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. . . . .	605	3872	1132
62.	Mazagon Dock Ltd. . . . .	3487	36805	13928
63.	Mica Trading Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	147	1194	1385
64.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	622	5222	7581
65.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. . . . .	2058	11203	1320
66.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . . .	5092	251664	4518
67.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India . . . . .	658	2036	1549
68.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	1276	13354	2987
69.	National Instruments Ltd. . . . .	444	2775	1242

1	2	3	4	5
70.	National Jute Mfg. Corpn. Ltd.	4464	28168	32570
71.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1784	19018	7018
72.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	440	1761	2427
73.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corporation Ltd.	35	401	170
74.	North Eastern Electricpower Corpn. Ltd.	354	33798	2849
75.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Ltd.	33	500	70
76.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	323	114849	11621
77.	NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	2264	15359	20757
78.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	620	9458	10931
79.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	3103	12233	16818
80.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	2146	16267	13157
81.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	3243	19114	17718
82.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	2619	21033	19460
83.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.	597	6911	14939
84.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	3087	16888	18688
85.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa) Ltd.	2816	24443	19318
86.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	2034	41828	619
87.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	669	11376	486
88.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	518	3696	3346
89.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	1052	4058	2585
90.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	858	3974	3559
91.	Sambar Salts Ltd.	21	250	1141
92.	Scooters India Ltd.	2712	7457	3256
93.	Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	10	5391	745
94.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	221	831	1043
95.	Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.	184	927	181
96.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	128	2552	480
97.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	1069	5207	2203
98.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	103	1898	5002
99.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	410	2161	2047
100.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	4	1220	1477
101.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	944	3268	4053
102.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.	27	81	359
103.	Vayudoot	362	4109	1031
104.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.	97	280	445

## 2. Profile of loss making PSEs for 1988-89

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of PSE</i>	<i>Net Loss</i>	<i>Investment</i>	<i>Total No. of Employees</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India . . . . .	193	1281	572
2.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	5	185	91
3.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . . . .	705	3837	1791
4.	Bengal Immunity Ltd. . . . .	740	2412	1742
5.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. . . . .	211	1092	838
6.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. . . . .	519	185350	169806
7.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . . . .	1242	8824	11026
8.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	51	564	273
9.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. . . . .	720	2957	593
10.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. . . . .	679	1921	1303
11.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. . . . .	2616	5364	1960
12.	Bharat Refractories Ltd. . . . .	862	8506	3237
13.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. . . . .	171	1368	2035
14.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd. . . . .	856	2422	1396
15.	Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd. . . . .	111	253	238
16.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. . . . .	629	4139	5698
17.	Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Ltd. . . . .	7	1087	1164
18.	British India Corporation Ltd. . . . .	180	11334	7069
19.	Burn Standard Company Ltd. . . . .	430	13089	15656
20.	Cawnpore Textile Ltd. . . . .	505	720	2968
21.	Cement Corn. of India Ltd. . . . .	4663	58871	6663
22.	Central Electronics Ltd. . . . .	453	2647	882
23.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	1017	11283	4228
24.	Coal India Ltd. . . . .	73	689	7228
25.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. . . . .	2974	15483	2684
26.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. . . . .	1645	4449	3872
27.	Delhi Transport Corporation . . . . .	9899	33959	39144
28.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd. . . . .	3107	6789	10926
29.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. . . . .	3829	16835	858
30.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	910	5000	490
31.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	19123	106099	11462

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Food Corpn. of India . . . . .	839	206142	69984
33.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. . . . .	5289	159886	828
34.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corpn. India Ltd. . . . .	146	685	452
35.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	15638	132395	10951
36.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. . . . .	235	10373	2626
37.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. . . . .	1039	3958	217
38.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	8624	65077	3358
39.	Hindustan Salts Ltd. . . . .	54	164	1144
40.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. . . . .	4668	16429	7935
41.	Hindustan Steel Works Constn. Ltd. . . . .	7033	15512	21239
42.	HMT Bearings Ltd. . . . .	109	1045	1099
43.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd. . . . .	287	2288	1983
44.	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd. . . . .	13	45	133
45.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	648	7931	4090
46.	IISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co. Ltd. . . . .	19	362	594
47.	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd. . . . .	244	1594	1279
48.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . . . .	4642	27051	12432
49.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. . . . .	11955	58215	37429
50.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . . . .	726	12791	3885
51.	Indian Road Constn. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	4847	5602	522
52.	Indo Hokko Hotels Ltd. . . . .	8	221	34
53.	Intelligent Communication Systems India Ltd. . . . .	6	41	17
54.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	369	4943	2976
55.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. . . . .	1138	87815	2132
56.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuti- cals Ltd. . . . .	106	353	208
57.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. . . . .	1033	4543	1325
58.	Mazagon Dock Ltd. . . . .	1669	45214	13798
59.	Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	174	1494	1390
60.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	1125	6583	7491
61.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. . . . .	68	919	2520
62.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. . . . .	2394	11975	1309
63.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	829	2486	1482
64.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	741	8799	3639
65.	National Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	64	104	395
66.	National Instruments Ltd. . . . .	517	3030	1252
67.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	5579	32579	32641



1	2	3	4	5
68. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.		2485	20109	7008
69. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.		290	2552	2379
70. NEPA Ltd.		514	7594	3997
71. North-Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.		30	429	170
72. North-Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corpn. Ltd.		145	500	67
73. NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.		2067	17809	18849
74. NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.		1173	10113	10247
75. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.		3950	16300	16847
76. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.		4466	18491	12616
77. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.		3754	21948	17154
78. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.		4675	24507	17755
79. NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.		953	7222	13863
80. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.		3048	20143	17283
81. NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.		3914	26776	18353
82. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.		27	195	89
83. Pawan Hans Ltd.		798	11376	628
84. Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.		7	109	35
85. Projects & Development India Ltd.		952	5327	3312
86. Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.		8	147	64
87. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.		1453	4408	2744
88. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.		818	4753	3355
89. Sambhar Salts Ltd.		28	252	1119
90. Scooters India Ltd.		3721	8659	3172
91. Scooters India (International) GMBH W. Germany		1	4	1
92. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.		235	6098	870
93. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		367	1312	1026
94. South-Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.		4756	125464	108917
95. Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.		153	935	205
96. Spices Trading Corpn. Ltd.		6	150	34
97. Sponge Iron India Ltd.		15	2474	495
98. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.		1404	5505	2093
99. Triveni Structurals Ltd.		282	2411	2033
100. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.		991	4568	3930
101. U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.		47	87	363

1	2	3	4	5
102.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	10	237	64
103.	Vayudoot . . . . .	1036	5236	1033
104.	Vignyan Industries Ltd. . . . .	46	324	361
105.	Weighbird (India) Ltd. . . . .	103	355	445
106.	Western Coalfields Ltd. . . . .	1593	82690	80588

3. *Profile of loss making PSEs during 1989-90*

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of PSE</i>	<i>Net Loss</i>	<i>Investment</i>	<i>Total No. of employees</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Charters Ltd. . . . .	1	5	46
2.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India . . . . .	166	1364	569
3.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	5	201	89
4.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharm. Ltd. . . . .	841	4161	1752
5.	Bengal Immunity Ltd. . . . .	587	2912	1688
6.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. . . . .	226	1369	805
7.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . . . .	3637	9837	10846
8.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	82	709	259
9.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. . . . .	864	3270	589
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. . . . .	919	5642	1949
11.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. . . . .	692	2178	1267
12.	Bharat Refractories Ltd. . . . .	1121	9493	3286
13.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd. . . . .	238	2952	1164
14.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. . . . .	66	360	238
15.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. . . . .	567	5228	5873
16.	British India Corpn Ltd. . . . .	1566	11961	6616
17.	Brushware Ltd. . . . .	2	3	56
18.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd. . . . .	598	14890	15520
19.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. . . . .	362	1181	3006
20.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd. . . . .	6288	64746	6703
21.	Central Electronics Ltd. . . . .	375	2995	939
22.	Central In-land Water Transport Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	1492	14433	4244
23.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. . . . .	2771	16547	2708

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	3071	5779	3722
25.	Delhi Transport Corpn.	11985	41009	41583
26.	Electronics Trade & Tech. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	538	1090	454
27.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	3062	7839	10848
28.	Engg. Projects (India) Ltd.	10432	23377	920
29.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	14680	116222	10981
30.	Food Corpn. of India	1141	208517	69393
31.	Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	3362	43775	19082
32.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.	16979	142374	10592
33.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	905	3645	233
34.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	161	6173	2764
35.	Hindustan Paper Corpn Ltd.	5581	65315	3593
36.	Hindustan Prefabs Ltd.	113	1359	1370
37.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	18	243	978
38.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	7903	177041	7288
39.	Hindustan Steel Works Constn. Ltd.	7299	17032	20613
40.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engrs.	328	2203	2010
41.	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd.	16	94	93
42.	Hotel Corpn. of India	935	9044	4085
43.	Indian Airlines	1524	106316	21737
44.	Indian Drugs & Pharm. Ltd.	4274	28551	12256
45.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	13808	97430	36226
46.	Indian Road Const. Corpn.	3679	14419	248
47.	Intelligent Communication Systems India	17	51	31
48.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	18	225	62
49.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharm.	47	385	220
50.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	210	4714	1052
51.	Mandya National Paper Mills	641	4719	1058
52.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	313	45600	13417
53.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	1808	7184	7333
54.	Modern Food Industries	50	1087	2827
55.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co.	2333	11975	1283
56.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	986	3060	1424
57.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn.	329	18695	3965
58.	National Film Dev. Corpn.	40	1158	284
59.	National Instruments Ltd.	535	3365	1235
60.	National Jute Mfrs. Corpn.	5640	37657	31618
61.	National Projects Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	2400	7852	5199

1	2	3	4	5
62.	National Seeds Corpn.	391	3189	2295
63.	NEPA Ltd.	388	8736	3995
64.	North-Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn.	17	427	163
65.	North-Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corpn.	145	500	67
66.	Northern Coal Fields Ltd.	90	185356	13933
67.	NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	766	19949	17510
68.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan).	565	10784	10186
69.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	2788	19119	16602
70.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	1838	19887	18739
71.	NTC (Maharashtra North)	2276	24647	16133
72.	NTC (South Maharashtra)	3299	29366	17101
73.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh)	2948	22516	24492
74.	NTC (W. Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa)	2968	30257	17278
75.	Orissa Drugs & Chem.	31	143	93
76.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	3692	48938	784
77.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn.	12	123	38
78.	Projects & Dev. India	1908	6234	3290
79.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chem.	125	10158	2666
80.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn.	5	170	58
81.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	1942	4808	2691
82.	Richardson & Crudass (1972)	777	5416	3180
83.	Scooters India Ltd.	4289	9963	3127
84.	Scooters India (INTRNL) GMBH W. Germany	1	5	0
85.	Smith Stanistrect & Pharm.	425	1235	1020
86.	South Eastern Coal Fields	3232	154960	112701
87.	Southern Pesticides Corpn.	147	1005	209
88.	Spices Trading Corpn.	4	150	33
89.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India	1610	6040	2034
90.	Triveni Structural	442	2735	2017
91.	Tyre Corpn. of India	1195	7168	3833
92.	U.P. Drugs & Pharm. Co.	128	86	360
93.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn.	28	247	48
94.	Vayudoot	2983	7109	1767
95.	Vignyan Industries	45	325	358
96.	Visvesvarayya Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	588	10860	8149
97.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.	100	470	432
98.	Western Coalfield Ltd.	3094	101758	82595

**STATEMENT II***Names of Chronical Loss making PSEs*

1. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
2. Bengal immunity Ltd.
3. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
4. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
5. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
6. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
7. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
8. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
9. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
10. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
11. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.
12. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
13. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
14. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
15. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
16. Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.
17. Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd.
18. Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
19. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.
20. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
21. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
22. Indian Road Constn. Corpn. Ltd.
23. Jute Corporation of India Ltd.
24. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
25. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
26. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.
27. National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
28. National Jute Manufacturers Co. Ltd.
29. National Instruments Ltd.
30. North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corp. Ltd.
31. NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.
32. NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.

33. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
34. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
35. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
36. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
37. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
38. NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
39. Rehabilitation Industries Ltd.
40. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
41. Scooters India Ltd.
42. Scooters India (INTRNL) GMBH W. Germany
43. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
44. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.
45. Tyre Corpn of India Ltd.
46. Vayudoot
47. Weighbird (India) Ltd.

**Contribution towards economy by Public Sector Undertakings**

1138. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic justification of any public sector undertaking lies in its contribution towards economy which is measured in terms of added value it has generated;

(b) if so, the productivity achievements of each of the Central Public Sector undertakings in terms of the "value added per employee" for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings which are rated as profitable or viable on the basis of "value added per employee"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Value added is one of the measures to judge the economic justification of a PSE.

(b) Value added per man-month for the last three years i.e. 1989-90, 1988-89 and 1987-88 in the Central PSEs

engaged in the production activities is given under the head "Management Ratios" in Volume-III of Public Enterprises Survey 1989-90 placed on the Table of the House on 27-2-91. Figures for the year 1990-91 will be due for submission to Parliament during the next Budget Session in February 1992.

(c) No such rating has been made in this regard.

### **Substitution of Import Items by Indigenous Products**

1139. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the list of import items related to industries which should now be substituted by indigenous products pursuant to the devaluation of rupee;

(b) the steps envisaged for inducing import-substitution and for enforcing the same; and

(c) the list of products which can compete in the international market readily and the list of those which can do so within next two years or so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The devaluation of the rupee and reform of the trade regime will provide a strong impetus for compression of imports. This will apply to all industries, and in particular, to industries such as electronics, automobiles, consumer durables and other industries undergoing phased manufacturing programmes, where import intensity is generally regarded as high. All imports for these industries can only be made through the REP route.

(c) Some of the important products which can compete in the international market readily and those which can do so within the next 2 years or so are:

**Hand Tools including Steel Files, HSS Cutting Tools, General Purpose**

**Metal Cutting Machines, Diamond Tools, Machining Centres and Spark Erosion Machine, Industrial Fasteners & Bright Bars, Some Specific Technical Grade Pesticides and Pesticide Formulations in the form of DP, WDP, EC and Granules based on all Technical Grade Pesticides, Ultra High Power Graphite Electrodes, Granite Products, CAF Jointing Sheets and Mill Board, Midget Electrodes for Battery, Some of the Bulk Drugs and Formulations which are very well accepted in the international market, Explosives, Specified Catalyst, Methanol, Formaldehyde, Phthalic Anhydride, Phenol and Phenol Derivatives, Perfumery Compounds, Mallic Anhydride, Acetone and Acetone based Chemicals, Consumer Electronics, Detergents, Toilet Soap and Tooth Paste, Some items of Metallurgical Machinery and Boiler Industry and Float Glass.**

### **Revamping of TAFCO**

1140. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited is being given Central Government subsidies to set off the recurring losses without allowing the industry to update the technology of footwear production, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether losses of the company were further increased due to financial and other irregularities in management; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to make fresh efforts to revamp this public sector undertaking for meeting the needs of core sectors which are primarily public sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) Government is reimbursing cash losses

to TAFCO to defray the salary and wages of its employees as the company is unable to generate enough funds. Government had asked the Industrial Development Bank of India to undertake a viability study of the company based on a revival package prepared by the company. The viability study report submitted by the IDBI in May, 1991 is under process. Some complaints regarding financial and other irregularities of the management have been inquired into by the CBI, follow up action on which will be taken as per laid down procedure.

#### **Training Facilities for Leather Technology**

1141. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing training facilities in the field of leather technology in India;

(b) whether the Government are seeking foreign assistance to upgrade the training facilities for the Indian leather industry; and

(c) if so, the countries that have agreed to provide training facilities to Indian leather industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Statements (I to IV) showing the details of University courses in Leather Technology and Leather Products Technology, Short-time specialised courses, Diploma courses in Leather/Footwear Technology and Certificate/Vocational courses are attached.

(b) and (c) Under the UNDP Umbrella Project (IND/90/040) regarding Programme for Assistance to Leather and Leather Product Industries, assistance is proposed to be sought from UNDP, for upgrading the training facilities in leather industry in India.

## STATEMENT I

*Educational and Training Institutions in Leather Technology and Leather Products Technology in India  
University Courses in Leather Technology and Footwear Science and Engineering*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Degree	Intake	Duration	Entry Level
1.	Allagappa College of Technology (Anna University), Guindy, Madras-25	B. Tech. (Leather Tech.)	25	4 years	Pass in Hr. Secondary Course (+2) in I Class with Maths, Physics, Chemistry as three of the four subjects of study under Part III or any other equivalent examination recognised by Anna University.
Conducted in Association with Central Leather Research Instt. Madras.					
2.	Do.	M. Tech. (Leather & Footwear Tech.)	5 each	1½ years	B. Tech. in Leather Tech. of Anna University or any other equivalent Examination re- cognised by Anna University.
3.	Do.	Post Graduate Diploma in Foot- wear Science & Engineering.	5		B. Tech. in Leather Technology or B.E. in Mech. Engg. of Anna University or any other equivalent examination recognised by Anna University.
4.	College of Leather Tech. (Calcutta University)	B. Tech. (Leather Tech.)	15	4 yrs.	Pass in Higher Sec. Course. (+2)
5.	Harcourt Butler Tech. Institute (Kanpur University)	B. Tech. (Leather Tech.)	10	4 yrs.	Pass in Higher Sec. Course (+2)
6.	Vishal Institute of Research & Tech. Mujaffarpur, Bihar.	B. Tech. (Leather Tech.)	10	4 yrs.	—do.—
7.	Central Leather Research	P.hd. (in various Branches of Science including Leather Tech.)	5		M. Tech. in Leather Technology/M.Sc in various branches of Science.



**STATEMENT II**

*Short-Time Specialised Courses*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution/Centre</i>	<i>Type of Course</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Duration</i>
1.	P.D.T.C., Madras. Do. Do.	Footwear M/c Operations Leather M/c Operations Maintenance Mech.	15 12 12	4 months 4 months 2 months
2.	S.C. Kothari, 17, Venkatapathy Street, Kilpauk, Madras-10.	Leather garments/ Leather Goods (women)	10	6 months
3.	Footwear Service Centre/Extension Centres, Trichur Rowari, Tangra, Maniktala etc. Under Small Industry Development Organisation, M/o. Industry	(a) Leather Tech. (b) Footwear Tech.	62	1 to 6 months
4.	Small Industry Development Organisation, M/o. Industry, Mobile Van Artisans Trg. Courses.	Footwear	90	1 to 3 months
5.	Entrepreneurial Development Programmes through Small Industries Service Instts. Br. SISIs etc.	Footwear & Leather Goods	325	1 to 3 months

## STATEMENT III

## Diploma Courses in Leather/Footwear Technology

Entry level : Pass in S.S.L.C.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Institute	Type of Course	Intake	Duration
1.	Govt. Tanning Institute, Jalandhar (Punjab), Nakhodar Road, Jalandhar.	(a) Leather Tech. (b) Footwear Tech.	10 15	3 years 2 years
2.	Instt. of Leather Technology. C.I.T. Campus, Taramani P.O Madras-600 013.	Leather Tech.	30	3-½ years
3.	Instt. of Leather Technology, Near : Durga Hussain Shavali Golkonda Post, Hyderabad-8.	Do.	20	3-½ years
4.	Karnataka Instt. of Leather Technology, Mysore Road, Bangalore-26.	(a) Leather Tech. (b) Footwear Tech. (c) Leather Goods	10 10 10	3-½ years 3-½ years 3-½ years
5.	Govt. Leather Institute, Nunhai, Agra-6.	(a) Leather Tech. (b) Foot wear & Leather Goods	10 20	3 years 2 years
6.	Govt. Leather Institute, Prabati Bagla Road, Souterganj, Kanpur-1.	(a) Leather Tech. (b) Footwear & Leather goods	10 10	3 years 2 years
7.	Govt. Instt. of Leather Tech. Bandra East, Bombay-51.	(a) Leather Tech. (b) Footwear Tech. (c) Leather goods.	10 5 5	3 years 2 years 3 years
8.	Govt. Polytech. for Leather Tech. Royagada, Koraput Dt. Orissa-765 001.	Leather Tech.	10	3 years

## STATEMENT IV

*Certificate/Vocational Courses conducted by various Institutes All over India  
Entry Level : Minimum Qualification for Admission is Inter/Matric/8th Pass*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name &amp; Address of the Institute</i>	<i>Type of Course</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Duration</i>
1.	Govt. Tanning Institute, Nakhodar Road, Jalandhar (Pb.).	Leather based sports goods	20	1 year
2.	Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-600 013.	Artisan Course in Tannery Operations	10	1 year
3.	Leather Working School, Dayalbagh, Agra-5.	Footwear & Leather Goods	10	2 years
4.	Govt. Institute of Leather Technology, Bombay.	(a) Leather goods (b) Footwear	5	2 years
5.	Shanthiniketan Leather goods Training Centre, Shanthiniketan, West Bengal.	Leather Goods	25	2 years
6.	Govt. Leather School, Fatehpur.	Leather Goods	10	1 year
7.	Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras.	Leather Goods	15	1 year
8.	Islamia College, Vaniyambadi, T. Nadu.	B. Sc., level Leather Tech.	20	2 years
9.	Islamia Higher Secondary School, Vaniyambadi, Tamil Nadu.	10 + 2 level Leather Tech. as Vocational Subject.	20	2 years
10.	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Ranipet.	Leather Technology as Vocational Subject	20	2 years

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institute	Type of Course	Intake	Duration
11.	Central Footwear Training Centre, 65/1, G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Madras-600 032.	(a) Advance Course in footwear Tech. (b) Designing (c) Shoe Upper closing (d) Chappal/Sandal making (e) Bottom Construction in Shoe making	40 10 30 30 15	1+ years 1 year 6 months 6 months 1 year
12.	Central Footwear Training Centre, 428, Kaushal Pura, Agra Bye-Pass Road, Agra-5.	(a) Advance Course in Footwear Tech. (b) Designing Course (c) Shoe upper Closing (d) Bottom making	30 10 30 15	1+ years 1 year 6 months 1 year
13.	Model Training-cum-Production Centre, Bakshi-ka-talab, Lucknow.	(a) Leather Technology (b) Carcass Utilisation (c) Footwear Leather Tech. (Carcass utilisation)	10 10 10	1 year 6 months 1 year
14.	Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Bombay.	Leather Tech. (Carcass utilisation)	10	1 year
15.	Jannalal Bajaj Institute, Wardha.	Leather Tech.	10	1 year
16.	Playing & Carcass Recovery Training Centre, Virundunagar, Tamilnadu.	Carcass Utilisation	30	4 months
17.	Training-cum-Production Centre, T. Kallupatti P.O., Distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu.	(a) Footwear (b) Leather Tech. (c) Carcass Recovery	10 10 30	1 year 1 year 4 months

18. Training-cum-Production Centre, Gopuri, Wardha (Maharashtra)	(a) Footwear (b) Leather Tech. (c) Flaying	10 1 year 10 1 year 30 4 months
19 Training cum-Production Centre. Sriniketan P.O., Distt. Birbhum, West Bengal	Footwear & Leather Goods	10 10 months
20. Training-cum-production Centre, Varanasi	Leather Technology	10 1 year
21. Charamshilpa, 19/1, Gariahat Road, Dhakuria, Calcutta	Salesmanship in Footwear & Leather goods technology	10 6 months
22. Charamlaya Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Athni, Distt. Belgaum, Karanataka.	Footwear	10 1 year
23. M.P. Khadi & Village Board, Industrial Estate, Behind : Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chittor. Complex, Maharana Pratap Nagar, Bhopal.	Flaying & Carcass Recovery	10 4 months
24. Haryana Charamdyog Sangh, Balmukand Temple, Mahalla Palled, Ambala Cantt.	Leather Goods	10 1 year
25. Suraj Jilla Khadi G. Sangh, Bardoli, Gujarat	Flaying & Carcass Recovery	10 4 months
26. Lok Seva Samiti, Civil Lines, Kanpur.	Footwear	10 1 year
27. Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Kurir Charamlaya, Sagar-pur, Via : Sakri, Dist. Madhubani, Bihar.	Leather Tech.	10 1 year
28. Charamshilpa, Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, New Market Laheriasarai, Dist. Darbanga, Bihar.	Leather Goods	10 1 year
29. Paschim Bengal Khadi Kendra Carcass Recovery Training Centre, Chandmari, Kalyanai, W. Bengal.	Flaying & Carcass Recovery	10 4 months

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name &amp; Address of the Institute</i>	<i>Type of Course</i>	<i>Intake</i>	<i>Duration</i>
30.	Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Akbarpur, Distt. Faridabad.	Footwear	10	1 year
31.	Gandhi Niketan Ashram, T. Kallupatti, Distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu.	(a) Carcass Recovery	10	4 months
		(b) Leather Technology	20	1 year
32.	Punjab State Leather Dev. Corpn. Chandigarh (20 Centres)	(a) Footwear (Gents)	400	1 year
		(b) Footwear (Ladies)	25	1 year
		(c) Travel Kits/Leather Garments	25	1 year
		(d) Ladies Bags/Purses	25	1 year
		(e) Shoe upper for export	25	1 year
33.	Tamilnadu Leather Development Corporation, Madras	Leather Goods	44	6 months
34.	Under the Craftsman Training Scheme of M/o. Labour in the ITIs of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, M.P., & West Bengal.	Footwear Tech.	112	1 year
35.	M.P., Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, U.P. & Chandigarh	Leather Goods	192	1 year
	Footwear Design & Development Institute New Delhi	Shoe Designing	40	6 months

**Short supply of Food**

1142. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified regions where the food is in short supply;

(b) if so, the areas so identified; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to improve food supply in deficit regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) The allocation of foodgrains for the Public Distribution System (PDS) is made by the Central Government to State Governments/UT Administrations, on a month-to-month basis. State Governments and U.T. Administrations are responsible for its distribution within their State/UT, and also decide on inter-se allocations between districts/areas. PDS supplies, however, are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirements of any State/UT.

**Under-utilisation of installed Capacity of TAFCO**

1143. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been under-utilisation of installed capacity of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited during the past three or four months;

(b) whether as a result, this Corporation is unable to meet and execute the orders placed on it;

(c) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has prepared any viability report on the Corporation without associating any leather expert with the study team;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further programmes being contemplated to rejuvenate this Corporation?

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

(b) The orders placed on the Corporation are normally executed.

(c) to (e) Govt. of India had asked the Industrial Development Bank of India to undertake a viability study of TAFCO, based on a revival package prepared by the Company. The IDBI had also advised the company to associate BATA India Ltd. as consultant in the preparation of this revival package. However, BATA declined to associate themselves in the matter. The viability study report submitted by the IDBI in May, 1991 is under process.

**Alleged Corruption by C.B.I. Officials**

1144. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

DR. VASANT PAWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the bigwigs of the Central Bureau of Investigation have been caught in the recent past while accepting bribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or being taken against them; and

(c) the number of such cases that occurred during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Two officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, one Deputy Inspector

General and another Deputy Superintendent of Police, were caught in a trap while accepting a bribe. Cases have been registered against both the officers and investigation is in progress.

(c) No other case of this type among the officers of CBI is reported to have taken place during the last three years.

#### **Proposals for Setting up of New Sugar Factories in Gujarat**

1145. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Government of Gujarat for setting up of new sugar factories;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government in the matter; and

(c) when the proposals are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c) After the issue of the Licensing Policy guidelines for the 7th Five Year Plan on 2-1-1987, 17 applications were received till 30-6-1991 for setting up of new sugar factories in the State of Gujarat, out of which 8 are still pending.

The licensing policy guidelines for sugar industry are presently being reviewed by the Government. These applications would be considered as per policy formulated after the aforesaid review.

[*Translation*]

#### **Funds for On-Going Central Projects in Rajasthan**

1146. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to change the priority order for completion of on-going central projects due to shortage of funds; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects of Rajasthan likely to be affected by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. Planning Commission has not taken any such decision.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Cement Factory in Dandala Ghat of Himachal Pradesh**

1147. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement factory is being set up in Dandala Ghat of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any environment survey has been conducted in this area;

(c) whether State Government had sought permission from the Union Government for setting up the plant and whether Union Government had accorded its approval; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited are setting up a cement plant of one million tonnes capacity per annum at Darla Ghat, Tehsil Arki, District Solan in Himachal Pradesh for which a Letter of Intent was issued to the Company on 13-7-1990.

(b) The State Pollution Control Board has issued "No Objection Certificate" for setting up of the plant on the basis of environment impact studies.



(c) and (d) State Government had sought permission for the prospecting licence for mining for the project, Department of Mines, Government of India, had accorded their approval to the same.

[English]

**Research Ship 'Sagar Sampada'**

1148. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research ship 'Sagar Sampada' which was sent to Arabian Sea to find out any evidence of pollution resulting from gulf war has indicated contamination of sea of any kind;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when was this oceanographic cruise undertaken and the names of scientists who were associated in the research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. No evidence of pollution was found by the team which was sent for this investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cruise of Fisheries & Oceanographic Research Vessel "Sagar Sampada" was undertaken from 15th to 26th March, 1991. The scientific team was led by Dr. R. Sen Gupta, Deputy Director, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa and the names of the other Scientists are as follows:

I. *National Institute of Oceanography, Goa:*

Dr. S.P. Fondekar  
Dr. P. V. Narvekar  
Dr. K. Sawkar  
Dr. P. Shirodkar  
Shri R. Alagarsamy  
Dr. S. G. P. Matondkar

Dr. Z. A. Ansari  
Shri R. Vijaykumar  
Dr. Elgar Desa  
Shri R. G. Prabhu Desai  
Shri Eurico Desa

II. *India Meteorological Department:*

Shri Y.E.A. Raj  
Shri Kuldeep Wali

III. *Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin:*

Dr. K. J. Mathew  
Shri I. R. Leopold  
Shri R. Balakrishnan  
Shri K. K. Sureshkumar

IV. *Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin:*

Shri M. S. Fernando

**Upward revision of Margin on Essential Commodities**

1149. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prescribed a margin for the supply of essential commodities;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been repeatedly requesting for the upward revision of the margin in the remote parts of tribal areas;

(c) whether the Government propose to revise the margin; and

(d) if so, the date by which it is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The State Governments and U.T. Administrations fix the margins for distribution of PDS rice and wheat with reference to the Central issue prices fixed by the Central Government. However, Central Government

has suggested suitable margin to dealers of these items in ITDP areas. Margins to dealers of sugar and imported edible oil are fixed by the Central Government. Margin to dealers of Kerosene is governed by the provisions of the kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order 1970.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed revision of margin for distribution of sugar. They have also asked for upward revision of margin on rice and wheat distributed in I.T.D.P. areas.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to increase the margin on distribution of rice and wheat in I.T.D.P. areas. The request for revision of margin for sugar is under consideration in the Ministry of Food.

#### **Dearness Relief to Pensioners**

1150. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the extent of neutralisation of dearness allowance at identical levels of pay/pension to the Central Government employees and the pensioners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to do away with the prevailing anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Neutralisation of the price rise is 100% to the pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 1750/-, 75% to the pensioners in range of Rs. 1751/- to Rs. 3000/- and 65% to those pensioners who are drawing pension over Rs. 3000/-. The corresponding slabs for the serving employees are "upto Rs. 3500", "Rs. 3501/- to Rs. 6000/-" and "above Rs. 6000/-". Thus the dearness relief for the pensioners is calculated at the

same percentage as is applicable for calculating the dearness allowance on the pay of serving employees which would entitle them for the same amount of pension. The different slabs of pay/pension for the purpose of neutralisation of price rise and grant of dearness allowance to serving Central Government employees and dearness relief to Central Government pensioners were recommended by the Fourth Central Pay Commission and accepted by the Government.

(c) There is no anomaly in the present scheme of payment of dearness allowance/dearness relief. The present scheme ensures that in the event of any portion of dearness allowance being treated as dearness pay in future, the pension of future retirees with reference to pay plus dearness allowance will be exactly equal to the pension plus dearness relief of the persons who retired on the same pay before merger of dearness allowance.

#### **Financial Assistance to States by NEHRU Centenary Celebration Committee**

1151. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Centenary Celebration Committee had agreed to extend financial help to the State Governments for setting up of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for financial assistance for setting up such a Kendra in Lal Baug Palace, Indore; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh had, in August 1988, decided

to establish a Nehru Cultural Centre at Lalbaug Palace, Indore, in a 72 acre complex acquired by them on a payment of Rs. 65 lakhs. The State Government requested the erstwhile Implementation Committee on the Commemoration of 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary for financial assistance of Rs. 65 lakhs for its development into a multi-disciplinary institution. The State Government was informed by the erstwhile Implementation Committee that on account of constraint of funds, it was not possible for them to extend any financial assistance to this project.

[Translation]

#### Quantity of Sugar Distributed in Rural and Urban Areas

1152. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of sugar being distributed through Public Distribution System is the same in rural and urban areas;

(b) if not, the quantity of sugar being distributed in rural and urban areas, separately; and

(c) the reasons for disparity, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) Central Government allocates levy sugar to State Governments/UT Administrations on a uniform norm of 425 grams per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1-10-1986. An adhoc increase of 5% in the allocation from August, 1991 till December, 1991 has been decided upon, which will be reviewed after December, 1991. Further allocation of the-levy-sugar among various areas, whether rural and urban, in the State/UT, for distribution to consumers, is done by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

[English]

#### Smuggling of Khoya and Milk Products into Capital

1153. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has recently unearthed a racket to smuggle khoya and other milk products into the capital from Ghaziabad and other satellite towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department has conducted raids at the godowns and units manufacturing khoya, paneer and ghee during the last three months in the capital;

(d) if so, the details of the raids conducted and persons arrested; and

(e) the action taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Three cases of unlawful possession of khoya were detected and 415 kg. of khoya was seized by Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) In course of intensive checkings made during May, June and July (till 19-7-1991), 8 FIRs were lodged and 12 persons arrested.

(e) Cases are under investigations and further action as per law will be taken by the UT Administration.

#### Commercial Advertisements on Television

1154. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial advertisements on Television lose their visual appeal and impact due to frequent repetitions; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to change the commercials from time to time to maintain the freshness and appeal of the visuals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Commercial advertisements are prepared by the advertising agencies on behalf of their clients and it is for these agencies or their clients to change the visual presentation of advertisements or to vary the frequency taking into account their marketing requirements. The Government has no role in changing the visual content of commercial advertisements on Doordarshan except in ensuring that the advertisements conform to Doordarshan's Code on Commercial Advertising.

[Translation]

### Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant

1155. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant (Gujarat) has been completed;

(b) if not, when the construction work was started and the date by which it was scheduled to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of the construction work?

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

(b) Kakrapar Atomic Power Project which was sanctioned in July, 1981 was scheduled to achieve criticality in December, 1990 (Unit-I) and December, 1991 (Unit-II). It is now expected that the two units would achieve criticality in December, 1991 (Unit-I) and December, 1992 (Unit-II).

(c) The reasons for the shift in schedule are due to modification in designs of structures and systems for seismic qualification, and some delays in supply of certain components and related installation activities.

[English]

### Appointment of SCs/STs to Group 'C' and 'D' Posts

1156. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are still not available in required numbers for being appointed against the reserved vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts;

(b) the qualifications and experience, if any, generally required for vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts respectively;

(c) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates having minimum educational qualifications respectively for Group 'C' and 'D' posts, be suitably prepared for recruitment, if vacancies are anticipated well in advance and circulated widely; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in group C&D posts has shown steady improvement over the years

and on 1-1-1990 their percentage representation was as follows:—

	<i>Group C</i>	<i>Group D (excluding sweepers)</i>
SC	15.19%	21.48%
ST	4.83%	6.73%

However, at times, all the reserved vacancies may not be filled up mainly because candidates with the requisite qualification and experience are not available.

(b) Educational qualifications and experience vary from post to post depending upon the job requirements and no generalisation can be made.

(c) and (d) Wide publicity is given to the vacancies reserved for SCs/STs through newspapers etc. and voluntary associations recognised for this purpose. The facility of pre recruitment coaching free of cost also exist for certain posts.

### **Sugar Factory at Velda (Gujarat)**

1157. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have requested the Union Government not to change the location of the proposed new Sugar factory at Velda (Gujarat);

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) when the Union Government is likely to issue the letter of intent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Union Government has already issued a letter of Intent No. LI-262 (1991) dated 20-3-1991 to M/S. Shree Nizar Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd. for the

establishment of a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD capacity at Velda, Teh. Nizar, Distt. Surat.

### **Import content in Maruti Cars**

1158. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of import content in the Maruti cars produced in the country at present;

(b) whether the import content is expected to be reduced further; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) As on 30-6-1991, the percentage of import content in Maruti 800-CC and 1000-CC Cars is 6.23% and 30.59% respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As on 31-3-1992 the percentage of import content of Maruti 800-CC and 1000-CC Cars is expected to be reduced further to 5.80% and 29% respectively.

### **Revival of 'Janvani' and 'Khula Manch'**

1159. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive the programmes like 'Janvani' and 'Khula Manch'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan has the functional autonomy to decide on such pro-

gramme based on their perception about what kind of programme would be topical and appropriate.

[*Translation*]

**Price Paid for Food-Grains by FCI**

1160. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between the cost of production of the food-grains and the procurement price of the same paid by the Food Corporation of India; if so, the percentage thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the said difference for giving full benefit of the subsidy to the consumers; if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The procurement/minimum support prices (MSP) of foodgrains are fixed by Government on the basis of report/recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The cost of production of foodgrains which is one of the various important factors considered by CACP in formulation of its recommendations for fixation of MSP, varies from State to State. The minimum support prices which cover not only the cost of production but also a reasonable return to the farmer are uniform throughout the country. Since the data on cost of production collected under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops become available with a time lag, projected estimates of cost of production for some of the important States for which data are available, are considered by CACP in formulating its price policy recommendations. It is not practicable to quantify the percentage difference between the cost

of production and the minimum support prices fixed for the above reasons.

(b) The Central issue prices of foodgrains (ex-FCI godown) are kept below the economic cost of foodgrains incurred by FCI so as to make the foodgrains available to the vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable prices and subsidy is borne by Government on this account. FCI has reported that the consumer, subsidy on rice, wheat and coarsegrains in 1990-91 (R.E.) was Rs. 109.03, Rs. 104.54 and Rs. 84.15 per quintal respectively.

Since the consumer subsidy commences after payment of MSP/procurement prices to the farmers and is decided on entirely different considerations, there is no question of giving any benefit to the consumers of the difference between the cost of production of foodgrains and the procurement/minimum support price.

(c) Does not arise.

**Industrial Sickness in Rajasthan**

1161. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale industrial sickness in Rajasthan; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the main causes thereof; and

(c) the details of guidelines being issued and resources being made available by the Union Government to the State Government to overcome industrial sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country is being collected by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest information available from Reserve Bank of India, in Rajasthan State, there are 11,063 sick units in the SSI sector and 45 sick

units in the Non-SSI sector as at the end of December, 1988.

(b) A number of causes, both external and internal, are responsible for industrial sickness in the country. Among the major causes are; faulty project planning, management deficiencies, financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, change in market demand, high cost and scarcity of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(c) To overcome industrial sickness, the Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country which is applicable to the State of Rajasthan also. Some of the important aspects are as follows:—

- (i) 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 sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) 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.

(v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

(vi) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such 'excise loans' will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of rehabilitation / modernisation / diversification.

(vii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale

industries. The paid up capital of this bank is Rs. 250 crores.

[English]

**Foreign Collaboration for manufacture of Washing Machines**

1162. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the washing machine manufacturers having foreign collaboration;

(b) the percentage of import content of components in the products of each of these manufacturing companies and the foreign exchange al-

lowed to each of them during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether some more manufacturers have applied for licence for production of washing machines with foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The names of the five units manufacturing Washing Machines in the organised sector with foreign collaborations, the value of foreign exchange recommended by DGTD under the phased manufacturing programme for these units for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the party	1989-90 (In Rs.)		1990-91 (In Rs.)	
		Licence	OGI	Licence	OGI
1.	M/s. Greysham International, New Delhi.	11.3 lakhs	Nil	3.52 lakhs	Nil
2.	M/s. Videocon Appliances Ltd., Ahmednagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	M/s. T.V.S. Whirlpool Ltd., Pondicherry.	2.18 crores	Nil	Nil	52.286 lakhs
4.	M/s. IFB, Calcutta	Nil	Nil	134.16 lakhs	Nil
5.	M/s. Intron Ltd., New Delhi	Nil	Nil	159.307 lakhs	Nil

All the firms have been approved import content not exceeding 15% c.i.f. to c.i.f. in the first year which gets reduced to 0% in the 5th year.

(c) and (d) No fresh application for Industrial Licence for manufacturing Washing Machines with foreign collaboration is pending with the Government.

**Availability of Essential Commodities at Kendriya Bhandar Stores**

1163. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent shortage in the supply of essential commodities, particularly pulses and washing soaps, at the Kendriya Bhandar Stores and in some of its



branch stores these items remain out of stock;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the availability of the items of daily need at all its branches?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A monitoring system has been introduced to check, on a regular basis, the availability of the essential commodities at the branch stores.

#### **Complaints about charging Higher Prices**

1164. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received in Delhi during the last three years about charging prices more than what was printed on the packages;

(b) the number out of these found substantiated after investigation and the details of the persons/firms/packers/manufacturers etc. found responsible and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to check the high rate of profits charged by the manufacturers/producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration have reported that during the last three years, they received 16 complaints about charging prices more than what was printed on the packages.

(b) and (c) 14 cases were found substantiated after investigation. The details of persons found responsible and the action taken against them are given in the attached statement. Regulation of profits is outside the scope of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 and of the Act under which the Rules have been framed.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Details of persons found responsible for overcharging, the action taken against them, during the last three years in Delhi*

<i>Name of Person</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1. M/s. International Travellers, TR Stall, I.G. Airport Terminal, New Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 2000/-.
2. M/s. Shungra Mandir, No. D/3, Tagore Garden Extn., New Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 500/-.
3. M/s. Madurao Corner, 528, Dariba Kalan, Delhi-6.	Complaint made in the court of law.
4. M/s. Janta Tea Stall, 1948, Fountain, H.C. Sain Road, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.	Complaint made in the court of law.
5. M/s. Shiv Dayal Ashok Kumar, Shop No. 21, Kinari Bazar, Delhi-6.	Complaint made in the court of law.
6. M/s. Ram Gopal & Sons, No. 1668, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 2000/-.
7. M/s. Bhatra Confectioner, Shop No. 299, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 2000/-.

<i>Name of Person</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
8. M/s. General and Kiryana, Shop No. 2102, Kinari Bazar, Delhi.	Complaint made in the court of law.
9. M/s. Gulati Store, H-Block Market, Shop No. 35, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 2000/-.
10. M/s. Girotra Provisional Store, Shop No. 12, H-Block Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 2000/-.
11. M/s. Nandita Store, Shop No. 34, H-Block, Ashok Vihar-I, Delhi.	Compounded for Rs. 2000/-.
12. M/s. Mona Departmental Store, Shop No. 9, G-Block Market, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi.	Complaint made in the court of law.
13. M/s. Bhudhi Raja Store, Shop No. 15, G-Block Market, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi.	Complaint made in the court of law.
14. M/s. Gupta Pan Bhandar, No. 203, Fatehpuri, Delhi-6.	Complaint made in the court of law.

[Translation]

**Production of Short Duration Films**

1165. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of films with a duration of half-an-hour, one hour and more than one hour produced respectively for telecast on Doordarshan and the cost of production of each film with the names of the producers during the last three years;

(b) the number of the films at present under production with the names of the producers;

(c) whether some producers have not produced the proposed films so

far inspite of taking advance money; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the norms adopted by Doordarshan for the production of such films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) According to Doordarshan, there are 15 films of various lengths which have been produced and are awaiting telecast on the National Network. The details are given in the statement given below.

(b) According to Doordarshan. 12 films are under production at present. The names of the producers are given below:

<i>Title of the film</i>	<i>Name of the Producer</i>
1. Bijoya	Ms. Krishna Keswan
2. Yashodhara	Sh. G.P. Ghose
3. Mitro Marjani	Sh. Suresh Jindal
4. Hamari Shadi	Sh. Basu Chatterjee
5. Bahadur Tom	Sh. Rakesh Srivastava
6. Flowering Tree	Sh. Girish Karnad
7. Mohiniyattam	Ms. Bharati Shivaji
8. Banne Khan	Sh. J. Om Prakash
9. Sukh Sithal Karu Sansar	Prof. M.B. Jaiswal
10. Pinjra	Ms. Nirja Guleri
11. Peer Parai	Sh. Lekh Tandon
12. Little Eyolf	Sh. Govind Nihalani.

(c) and (d) There is only one such case. The producer of a telefilm titled 'Tripti' has not been able to produce the film. Action has been initiated by

Doordarshan to terminate the contract and to recover the advance already drawn by the producer with interest as per the terms of the contract.

### STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Name of the Producer</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>
1.	The Spirit Possession	Ms. Nilita Vachani	60 Mts.	8,00,000/-
2.	Bagh Bahadur	Sh. Buddha Deb Dasgupta	90 Mts.	14,00,000/-
3.	Letter to Mom	Sh. M.K. Chatterjee	90 Mts.	10,90,000/-
4.	Jyotishi	Sh. Deepankar De	90 Mts.	10,00,000/-
5.	Narak	Sh. Pinaky Chaudary	90 Mts.	12,50,000/-
6.	Yatrayude Anthiam	Sh. K.G. George	90 Mts.	10,40,000/-
7.	Sandhya Ragam	Sh. Balu Mahendra	90 Mts.	13,00,000/-
8.	Marattam	Sh. G. Arvindan	90 Mts.	13,00,000/-
9.	Mathilukal	Sh. Adoor Gopal Krishnan	120 Mts.	15,00,000/-
10.	Daddy	Sh. Mahesh Bhatt	120 Mts.	22,00,000/-
11.	The Father	Sh. Govind Nihlani	120 Mts.	14,00,000/-
12.	The House of Berbard Alba	-do-	120 Mts.	15,00,000/-
13.	Prem Daan	Sh. Sawan Kumar Tak	130 Mts.	22,00,000/-
14.	Sur Asur	Sh. Subroto Bose	140 Mts.	22,00,000/-
15.	Thoda Sa Roomani Ho Jai	Sh. Amol Palekar	160 Mts.	26.66,000/-

[English]

#### **Production of Documentary Films on Important Persons**

1166. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAÑDEYA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to produce documentary films on the lives of important persons;

(b) if so, the names of such persons on whom documentary films are likely to be produced;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of such persons;

(d) whether any documentary films have been produced on the lives of Maharana Pratap and Guru Gobind Singh; and

(e) if so, when?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The production of documentary films on subjects of national importance, including the lives of important personalities, is undertaken by the Government within budgetary allocation through Films Division. The documentary films are produced on important persons in a need-based manner. Whenever suggestions for production of such films on any national leader/freedom fighter/important historical and cultural personality are received, they are considered on merit. In addition, Doordarshan is also producing various programmes and features on videos on the lives of various eminent personalities—past and present—according to programme requirements and availability of resources and transmission time.

(d) and (e) No documentary film on the life of Maharana Pratap has been produced. The film on the life of Guru Gobind Singh was produced in 1967 on the occasion of tri-centenary celebrations of Guru Gobind Singh. However, programmes on Maharana Pratap and Guru Gobind Singh have been done by Doordarshan, in March, 91 and December, 90 respectively.

### STATEMENT

(A) *The names of important persons on whom documentary films are likely to be produced by Films Division*

1. Shri V.K. Krishna Menon
2. Babu Jagjivan Ram
3. Shri Sardar Patel
4. Shri Asaf Ali
5. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordolai
6. Shri K.M. Munshi
7. Shri B.G. Kher
8. Andhra Kesari Tanguturi Prakasam
9. Shri B.N. Sircar
10. Shri Jaishankar Prasad
11. Dadasaheb Phalke Award Winner, Kum. Lata Mangeshkar

12. Nehru through the eyes of Cartoonists
13. Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans
14. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
15. Shri Man Bendra Nath Roy
16. Life and Achievement of Swami Haridasji
17. Bhimsain Joshi
18. M.S. Subbalakshmi
19. Vikram Sarabhai
20. Shaaran Rani—Her Life and Her Music
21. Smt. Indrani Bajpai Rehman
22. Birju Maharaj
23. Dr. Ghulam Rasool and his contribution to Hindustani Music
24. Smt. Komala Varadan
25. Ustad Vilayat Khan
26. Ustad Nissar Hussain Khan
27. Shri Pannalal Patel
28. Bhai Kanhaya
29. Asafaq Ullah Khan (Freedom fighter)
30. Maharaja Agrasen

(B) *Names of eminent persons on whom programmes are in various-stages of production with Doordarshan*

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Maqbool Sherwani
3. Acharya Ramchandra Shukla
4. Makhan Lal Chaturvedi
5. Smt. Kalpana Koshi
6. Acharya Narendra Dev
7. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
8. Pehla Baagi Mahatma

### Pricing Policy on Films and News-prints

1167. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring some changes in the

pricing policy on films and news-prints; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting do not have any proposal for change of the price policy of films and newsprints.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Foreign Share Holding Companies engaged in Food Processing Industries**

1168. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies with foreign share-holding, which are engaged in food processing industries in India;

(b) whether the Government propose to review its policy about permitting foreign share holding in Indian food processing industries in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Foreign equity holding in Indian food processing industries will be as per the Industrial Policy.

#### **Quantity of Rice & Sugar allotted to Meghalaya**

1169. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and sugar allotted to Meghalaya to be distributed through Public Distribution System, month-wise:

(b) the total quantity lifted by the State Government from January, 1991 to June, 1991, month-wise:

(c) the source from where it was procured; and

(d) the Agency involved for bringing rice and sugar to Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) A Statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) Rice stocks are being despatched from the North, i.e., Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Sugar stocks are generally despatched from the mills in Uttar Pradesh and occasionally from the mills in Maharashtra.

(d) The Food Corporation of India is responsible for the delivery of the allocated quantities of rice and sugar in the case of Meghalaya.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Allotment & Offtake of Rice and Sugar for Public Distribution System in respect of Meghalaya from January to June, 1991*

(In '000 tonnes)

Month 1991	Rice		Sugar	
	Allotment	Offtake*	Allotment	Offtake
January	9.5	9.2	0.7	0.7
February	10.0	7.4	0.7	0.5
March	10.0	6.3	0.7	0.4
April	10.0	9.0	0.7	0.5
May	10.0	13.0	0.7	1.0
June	10.0	5.9	0.7	0.9

\*Provisional

### **Pending cases in Central Administrative Tribunal**

1170. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transferred cases pending with the different benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal as on June 30, 1991;

(b) the number of transferred cases disposed of during the last one year and how does the same compare with the disposal of the regular cases;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress on the disposal of the transferred cases;

(d) the steps taken to dispose of the pending transferred cases on priority;

(e) whether there has been a spurt in the filing of cases by the Government employees in the recent years;

(f) if so, the specific reasons thereof and the steps taken to review the causes responsible for spurt in the number of cases; and

(g) the break up of the cases under different heads such as transfer, discipline, promotion etc. registered during the last three years together with the outcome thereof indicating the salient causes for filing those cases?

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

(c) and (d) All the cases pending whether transferred or original, filed in the Central Administrative Tribunal are taken up for disposal according to their date of filing with the Tribunal. Priority is given for disposal of older transferred applications. Out of 26329 transferred cases received in the Tribunal till 30-6-1991, 23105 cases have been decided. Only 3224 cases are

pending for want of completion of pleadings, etc. by parties. With the creation of two additional benches at Principal Bench, New Delhi, and new Benches one each at Lucknow and Jaipur, during 1989-90, and filling up of most of vacant posts of Vice-Chairmen and Members in the C.A.T. during 1991, the disposal of cases is expected to be faster in future.

(e) No Sir. The filing rate of fresh cases in the C.A.T. is almost uniform in recent years.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) There is at present no system of maintaining subjectwise statistical information.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) The details of transferred cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal is as under :—

<i>Name of the Bench</i>	<i>Transferred cases pending as on 30-6-1991</i>
Principal Bench	518
Ahmedabad Bench	21
Allahabad Bench	656
Bangalore Bench	5
New Bombay Bench	221
Calcutta Bench	474
Chandigarh Bench	90
Cuttack Bench	9
Guwahati Bench	3
Hyderabad Bench	22
Jabalpur Bench	52
Jodhpur Bench	1097
Madras Bench	43
Patna Bench	12
Ernakulam Bench	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3224</b>

(b) The number of transferred cases disposed of during the last one year i.e., 1-7-1990 to 30-6-1991 is 1603 and the number of other cases disposed of during the same period is 14306.

**Import of Intermediates for Anti-TB Drug Production**

1171. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drugs and its intermediates being imported and used for manufacture of Anti-TB drugs listed under the National Health Programme;

(b) the Justification for having different customs duty structure for import of drug intermediates used for the manufacture of the same drug;

(c) whether these anomalies give advantage to the growth of various units, particularly those manufacturing Rifamycin; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Names of drugs and intermediates imported for manufacture of Anti-TB Drugs listed under the National Health Programme are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk drug/ Intermediates
I.	<i>Bulk Drug</i>
1.	Pyrazinamide
II.	<i>Intermediates</i>
1.	Rifa-S (For Rifampicin)
2.	Rifamycin S.V. (For Rifampicin)
3.	DL-2 Aminobutanol (For Ethambutol)
4.	Cyanopyrizine (For Pyrazinamide)
5.	Ortho Phenylene diamine (For Pyrazinamide)
6.	Di Amino Malo Nitride (For Pyrazinamide)
7.	Pyrazine Mono Carboxylic Acid (For Pyrazinamide)

8. Gama Picoline (For Isoniazid)

9. Para Nitro Toluene (For Thiacetazone)

(b) The purpose of different customs duty structure for import of drug intermediates used for manufacture of same drug is to encourage the production of Bulk drugs from more basic stage in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Subsidy to Small Scale Industries**

1172. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to stop the subsidy of Small Scale industries to Private Sector in backward areas;

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala has opposed this decision;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has lost 14 crore rupees by this decision;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the number and amount of reimbursement claims of central investment subsidy scheme from Kerala considered by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (e) The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1971 under which subsidy was available to industries set up in backward districts including small scale industries was withdrawn w.e.f. 30-9-1988. However, Government advised States/UTs to disburse subsidy to non-manufacturing activities by

30-9-1989 and to manufacturing activities by 31-12-1989, provided the projects were approved by the State Level Committee/District Level Committee on or before 30-9-1988 i.e. within the validity period of the Scheme. The Government of Kerala had submitted reimbursement claims amounting to Rs. 11.16 crores. As the subsidy in respect of the units contained in the claims was not approved by the State Level Committee/District Level Committee on or before 30-9-1988, these claims could not be reimbursed.

#### **Assistance to New Sugar Cooperative Factories**

1173. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of machinery of sugar factory has increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take for extending financial assistance to the new sugar cooperative factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government does not give any financial assistance for establishment of new sugar factories. However, the Central Financial Institutions grant loans to new sugar factories after the due appraisal of their projects.

#### **Funds for Industrial development of Kerala**

1174. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought financial assistance from the Union Government for industrial development in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Union Government during 1991-92 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Financial assistance to States is given in the form of Central assistance for financing State plans. The normal gross Central assistance for Kerala's State Plan for 1991-92 was approved at Rs. 301.00 crores excluding externally aided projects (EAP). The outlay approved for the State's industries sector including Village and Small Industries for 1991-92 is Rs. 84.15 crores.

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of Akashvani Centre at Sitamarhi**

1175. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Akashvani centre at Sitamarhi in Bihar;

(b) whether the broadcast from Sitamarhi would be expanded to Motihari, Betia, Madhubani areas bordering Nepal;

(c) whether any survey was conducted in the past in Sitamarhi regarding the proposal for setting up of an Akashvani centre;

(d) if not, whether Government would get a survey conducted by sending a team of experts; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.



(d) and (e) Sitamarhi receives primary grade day time coverage from the existing 100 KW MW Transmitter at AIR, Patna and the 10 KW MW Transmitter at Darbhanga. Similarly, while both Motihari and Bettia districts receive radio coverage from the 100 KW MW Transmitters at Patna and Gorakhpur, Madhubani receives radio coverage from the 100 KW MW Transmitter at Patna and 10 KW MW Transmitter at Darbhanga.

There is, therefore, no proposal to conduct any survey at Sitamarhi.

[English]

### Setting up of TV Stations by State Governments

1176. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit State Governments to establish TV stations at various places in the State to focus on programmes of State or regional interest.

(b) whether any State Governments have expressed interest in establishing such stations;

(c) whether the Government are considering National level private channels which would compete with the Doordarshan at the national level;

(d) if so, whether any organisations or entrepreneurs have shown interest in establishing a second channel; and

(e) the conditions under which such TV stations or channels would be licensed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) No such request has been formally received from any State Govt. in the recent past. However, requests were earlier received for handing over the Second Channels to the State Governments. These were not agreed to at that time in the context of plans to free the electronic media from Governmental control.

(c) It is not possible to spell out the details at this stage as the modalities for introducing competition in the electronic media require extensive study before these are firmed up.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is not possible to spell out the details at this stage.

### Stock of Sugar

1177. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the opening stock of sugar in the country at the beginning of the sugar year (October-September) as on October 1, 1988;

(b) the annual production, year-wise, since 1988-89;

(c) Imports during each sugar year since then, year-wise;

(d) the internal consumption during each sugar year since then, year-wise;

(e) the quantity exported during each sugar year, since then; and

(f) estimated production, import, export and consumption during the current sugar year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The opening stock of sugar in the country at the beginning of sugar year as on 1st October, 1988 was 25.32 lakh tonnes.

(b) to (f) The informations is gi-ven below:—

(Lakh tonnes)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i> (Estimated)
1. Production of sugar . . . . .	87.52	109.89	119
2. Imports. . . . .	..	2.42	..
3. Internal consumption . . . . .	99.19	102.83	107—108
4. Exports . . . . .	0.33	0.35	5.61

**Cadre Assignment and Postings of Members of All India Services**

1178. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any policy decision regarding cadre assignment and postings in cases where both the husband and wife are members of All India Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to formulate such a policy?

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

(b) and (c) The present policy is that if two officers belonging to the All India Services are married to each other and are borne on different cadres, both the officers are placed together in one cadre either by allowing one of the officers a Cadre transfer to the Cadre of the other or if that is not possible, to allot both of them a third cadre. This is subject to the concurrence of the States concerned. Care is however, taken to ensure that on transfer of cadre, the officer or officers concerned do not get transferred to the home State.

The subsequent postings of such officers within the cadre is within the purview of the concerned State Government.

**Cadre Assignment of Officers of All India Service**

1179. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a policy regarding cadre assignment of a member of an All India Service in case his/her spouse belongs to a service under a State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to formulate such a policy taking into account all relevant factors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) There are no special provisions for the allotment of cadres to the members of All India Services married to officers serving under the State Governments. They are governed by normal principles of cadre allocation.

(c) No, Sir.

**Funds to West Bengal under JRY**

1180. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made to West Bengal under the Jawahar

Rozgar Yojana during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the funds actually released to West Bengal, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Initially, the Central allocation to West Bengal under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for the year 1990-91 was Rs. 174.30 crores. In view of the overall cut in the Plan size during the year, the Central allocation to West Bengal was reduced to Rs. 165.58 crores. After making deduction amounting to Rs. 7.01 crore on account of over-drawal of foodgrains during 1989-90 by the State authorities, Rs. 158.57 crores were released to the State during 1990-91.

The Central allocation to West Bengal under JRY for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 174.30 crores. Only a few districts of West Bengal have attained the requisite level of expenditure to the available resources to qualify for the release of first instalment of Central funds under JRY so far. An amount of Rs. 23.62 crores has been released to the State for such districts for the current year.

[*Translation*]

#### **Union Carbide Case**

1181. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the agreement reached between the Union Carbide and the Union Government before Supreme Court stands at present;

(b) whether the amount of 370 million dollar deposited by the Union Carbide is with the Supreme Court or with the Union Government; and

(c) whether the interim relief provided by the Union Government is

a part of the amount deposited by the Union Carbide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The settlement ordered by the Supreme Court on 14th and 15th February, 1989 is the subject of review petitions filed by certain Social Action Groups and is supported by the Government of India. The hearings have been completed and judgement has been reserved by the Supreme Court.

(b) The amounts deposited by the Union Carbide Corporation and Union Carbide India Limited are held in the Reserve Bank of India in the name of the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(c) Interim relief of Rs. 200 per person per month being paid in 36 severely affected wards of Bhopal is not being paid out of the amounts deposited. However, payment of interim relief will be adjusted against the final compensation awarded to the individuals through the judicial process.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant at Nagarjunasagar**

1182. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Nuclear Power Plant at Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has also passed a Resolution twice unanimously for the location of the Nuclear Power Plant at Nagarjunasagar;

(c) whether the Site Selection Committee had considered Nagarjunasagar as the best site for the establishment of a Nuclear Power Plant; and

(d) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) There is no plan a present to set up a nuclear power plant at Nagarjunasagar.

(b) Two resolution were passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 16-8-1983 and on 13-9-1985 requesting Government of India to locate a nuclear power plant at Nagarjunasagar.

(c) and (d) Nagarjunasagar site was rated second as per the report of the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy, on the Southern Electricity Region, submitted in February, 1984. The priority for setting up of nuclear power plant at any site is decided by taking into consideration the electricity needs and energy resources in the different regions, alternatives available to an area to meet its electricity needs, plan allocations and other policy considerations. The proposal is to be evaluated accordingly and decision taken on the basis of available resources for the nuclear power sector.

#### **Price of Sugar**

**1183. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the difference between the price of sugar in open market and the price of sugar under Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the difference and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) and (b) The Government is following a dual pricing policy in respect of sugar with the objective of providing a certain portion of the consumers requirement at a lower price through the Public

Distribution System. The extra requirements, if any, the consumers have to be met by them through purchase of free sale sugar at higher open market prices. No change in the present policy is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Quantity of Wheat Purchased in U.P.**

**1185. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat purchased by various Government agencies in Uttar Pradesh during the present season;

(b) how it compares with that of last year; and

(c) if the quantity purchased during the current season is less than that of the previous year, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The procurement of wheat under price support operations aims at ensuring Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the farmers and avoid distress sale. All the stocks of prescribed specifications, offered for sale by farmers at MSP, are purchased by FCI/State agencies. But the farmers are free to sell their produce in open market at prices higher than MSP fixed by Government.

The main reasons for less procurement of wheat in U.P. during current rabi marketing season than the quantity procured during the previous season are as follows:—

(i) The open market prices of wheat in U.P. being higher than MSP of Rs. 225 per quintal. The open market prices ranged from Rs. 230 to Rs. 320 per quintal in various mandies of the State.

(ii) Reported with-holding of large quantity of wheat by

- farmers in anticipation of further increase in procurement price.
- (iii) Unrestricted inter-State movement of wheat.
- (iv) Purchase of wheat by private traders in a big way.
- (v) Flow of greater quantity of wheat from surplus areas to deficit areas due to removal of octroi points as well as reduction of check points by the State Government, which facilitated the traders to move wheat to the areas where prices were ruling higher.

**STATEMENT**

*Showing Quantities of Wheat procured by Food Corporation of India and State Agencies in Uttar Pradesh in the Current Rabi Marketing season 1991-92 (as on 26-7-91) and in the Corresponding period in Rabi marketing season 1990-91*

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>Procuring agencies</i>	<i>Quantity of wheat procured (1990-91) (As on 26-7-90)</i>	<i>Quantity of wheat procured (1991-92) (As on 26-7-91)</i>
Food Corporation of India . . . . .	120	6
State Government . . . . .	354	85
Pradesh Coop. Federation . . . . .	620	137
State Food Corporation . . . . .	147	29
Agro-Industries . . . . .	218	62
Upbhokta Sahakari Sangh . . . . .	142	49
Mandali Vikas Nigam . . . . .	Neg.	..
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>368</b>

Neg.: Below 500 tonnes.

[English]

**Essential Commodities released for Public distribution in Madhya Pradesh**

186. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:  
SHRI VISHWESWAR BHAGAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oil and other essential items released for distribution through Public Distribution System in Madhya Pradesh for the period from January 1, 1990 to April 1, 1991 and how much of each was lifted by Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the quantity allotted to Madhya Pradesh for the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Total allocation of rice, wheat, levy sugar, edible oil and kerosene to Madhya Pradesh for PDS, and their oftakes by the State Government, for the period from January, 1990 to March, 1991 are as follows:—

(in tonnes)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Off-take</i>
Rice	353000	230400
Wheat	500000	366800
Imported Edible oil	42500	23859
Kerosene	481000	479421

383001 tonnes of levy sugar (inclusive of festival quota) was allotted during the period and lifting was practically 100%.

(b) The allocations for the period April, 1991 to July, 1991 are as under:—

(in tonnes)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Rice	84000
Wheat	180000
Levy sugar	100124
Kerosene	122543
Imported edible oil	Nil

[Translation]

**Complaints regarding quantity and quality of Rice purchased by Food Corporation of India**

1187. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding quality and quantity of the rice purchased during the year 1990 by Food Corporation of India in Kumaon, Bareilly and Moradabad divisions in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rice purchased at these places was of very inferior quality and the broken pieces of rice therein far exceeded the limit prescribed for them; and

(d) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) During 1990, while no complaint from Moradabad Division was received, six complaints from Bareilly and Kumaon Divisions about the quality and quantity of rice purchased by FCI were, however, received. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) On surprise inspection, some of the purchased rice stocks were found to contain certain refractions including broken exceeding the permissible limits under uniform specifications. Appropriate action is being taken against the FCI officials found at fault.

#### STATEMENT

*Showing Details of Complaints of quality and quantity of Rice purchased in Kumaon, Bareilly and Moradabad Divisions during the year, 1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Source of the complaint and date</i>	<i>Brief subject of the complaint</i>
1	2	3

1. Shri Harinder Pal Singh of Haldwani dated 4-8-90 addressed to Prime Minister with copy to CVO. Regarding purchase of substandard rice in Kitcha/Nainital.

1	2	3
2. Complaint from Shri Santosh Gangwar, MP, dated 17-5-1990.		Weighment through private weigh—bridge at the time of loading of special at CB Ganj, Bareilly.
3. Complaint dated 22-3-1990 from A.G.II of FSD Parsakhera.		Regarding receipt of inferior quality rice in FSD Parsakhera (Bareilly).
4. Complaint dated 2-2-1990 from Shri Mohd. Hanif, Genl. Secretary, Dist. Congress Committee (I) addressed to Chairman FCI.		Regarding bungling in the rice stocks at FCI depot Beheri.
5. Anonymous complaint against FCI staff at Kitcha and Baheri, Distt. Nainital.		Regarding purchase of inferior quality of rice.
6. Complaint from Shri G. Singh of Shahjahanpur dated 20-3-1990.		Regarding purchase and storage of substandard rice at FSD Shahjahanpur.

**Employment to persons whose land was acquired for Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant**

1188. SHRI CHHITUBHA! GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons whose land was acquired for Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant; and

(b) the number of persons out of them given employment so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of families whose land was acquired for Kakrapar Atomic Power Project is 1034.

(b) The number of persons who have been given employment from such affected families is 118.

**Promotion of Small and Cottage Industries**

1190. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

13—18 LSS/ND/91

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote cottage industry and small entrepreneurs during 1991; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) During 1991-92, the following five Village Industries have been identified for promotion by KVIC which are expected to generate employment of 1.83 lakh persons:—

1. Village Leather Industry.
2. Lime Industry (Building material production and services).
3. Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry.
4. Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry.
5. Cane and Bamboo.

[English]

**Chairmen/Managing Directors in Public Sector Undertakings**

1191. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:

SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Chairmen/Managing Directors employed in the Public Sectors Undertakings and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether the Government propose to provide special training to the Chairmen/Managing Directors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no reservation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in respect of appointments to the Board-level positions including Chairmen/Managing Directors of the Public Sector Undertakings. As such the information sought for is not centrally maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Prices of Soap**

1192. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of all categories of soap have increased;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in the prices of soaps as compared to its prices in July 1990; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage increase in the prices of soap has been between 2—9%.

(c) The price increase is mainly attributable to the increases in the cost of inputs. Govt. is aware of the various issues and remedial measures wherever appropriate and feasible are being taken.

[Translation]

**Telecast/Broadcast of Programmes in Brij, Avadhi and Punjabi**

1193. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes broadcast/telecast in Brij, Avadhi and Punjabi languages by Akashvani and Delhi Doordarshan during the last one and half years;

(b) whether Government propose to broadcast/telecast more programmes from Akashvani and Doordarshan in Brij, Avadhi and Punjabi languages regularly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The details of programmes broadcast/telecast, according to All India Radio/Doordarshan in Brij, Avadhi and Punjabi during the last one and half years are given in the Statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.



**STATEMENT**

*Details of the programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi in Brij, Avadhi and Punjabi for the period from 1-1-1990 onwards*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Programmes</i>
<i>Programmes in Punjabi Telecast Channel 4 and 7</i>	
1.	Badshah Darren: Spl. Prog. on Guru Govind Singh.
2.	Regional Language Prog.—Punjabi: Lehran
3.	Chitramala : Song from Ishq Nimana, Punjabi feature film.
4.	Lala Laj Pat Rai—A Documentary
5.	Prog. on Saheed Bhagat Singh in Punjabi.
6.	Regional Music Concert—Punjabi.
7.	Chitramala : Song from Pingan Piyar Diyam, Punjabi feature film.
8.	Chitramala : Song from Ki Bam Duniya Da, feature film in Punjabi.
9.	Chitramala : Song from Daran <sup>i</sup> Jaithani, Punjabi feature film.
10.	Special programme on Death Anniversary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
11.	Chitramala: Song from Bharjaee Punjabi feature film.
12.	Jagga—Punjabi feature film.
13.	Chitramala : Song from Wangar, Punjabi feature film.
14.	Chitramala : Song from Waut <sup>i</sup> Sohti, Punjabi feature film.
15.	Chitramala : Song from Koday Shah, Punjabi feature film.
16.	Chitramala : Song from Paun Barain, Punjabi feature film.
17.	Punjabi Folk.
18.	Chitramala : Song from Naubar Biwi Daa, Punjabi feature film.

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Programmes</i>
19.	Chitramala : Song from Mamla Gadbar Hai, Punjabi feature film.
20.	Chaudhary Karnail Singh, Punjabi feature film.
21.	Chitramala : Song from Taabra Punjabi feature film.
22.	Chitramala: Song from Wangar, Punjabi feature film.
23.	Chitramala : Song from Nachd Jawani, Punjabi feature film.
24.	Chitramala : Song from Reshma Punjabi feature film.
25.	Punjabi Geet by Surinder Kaur.
26.	Sohine Mahiwal : Serial in Punjabi.
27.	Punjabi Geet.
28.	Bhai Manna Singh : Serial in Punjabi.
29.	Dastani Punjabi : Hadsa.
30.	Sad Bhawana : Delon Kesandi
31.	Sawer De Udik : Serial.
32.	Zamir De Awaz : Serial.

NOTE : A Magazine Programme in Punjabi 'Punjabi Darpan' was telecast regularly from 1-1-90 onwards. The duration of this programme was 45 mts. from 1-1-90 to 27-10-90 and for 30 mts. a week from November 1990 onwards.

*Programmes Telecast in Avadhi*

- Goswamy Tulsidas—Feature film in Avadhi.
- Regional Music Concert—Avadhi

*Programmes Telecast in Brij*

- Bhakt Surdas—Feature film in Brij.
- Brij Folk by Bharat Bhushan Goswami.
- Brij Folk by Bharat Bhushan Goswami.

*Pattern of Broadcast in Brij, Avadhi and Punjabi from Air Stations during last 1-1/2 years*

<i>Name of language</i>	<i>Stations</i>	<i>Duration of programmes</i>	<i>Details of use in Composite programmes</i>
<b>BRJ</b>	Delhi	Daily 20 mts.	
	Mathura	Daily 20 mts.	The Rural programme between 6.10 PM. to 6.45 PM everyday is compered in Brij
	Agra	Daily 20 mts.	
	Lucknow	Sundays 15 mts.	
<b>AVADHI</b>	Lucknow	Songs in Brij are included in Folk Music programme for a duration of 60 mts. per month. Daily Lokayatan for a duration of 30 mts. Songs in Avadhi are included in Music programmes for a duration of 612 mts. per month.	Rural Women programmes on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday; Childrens programmes on Wednesday; Industrial programmes—daily and daily Rural programmes compered in Avadhi
	Allahabad	Daily Krishi Jagat (Agricultural Hints) for 10 mts.; Spoken word programme in Yuva-vani including Plays for a duration of 140 mts. per month. Songs in Avadhi are included in Folk Music Programmes for a duration of 660 mts. per month.	Panchayat Ghar for Rural farmers daily; Panchat for Rural Women twice a week; Balgokal for Rural Children twice a week are compered in Avadhi and they include spoken word and Folk songs in Avadhi.

PUNJABI	Jalandhar	Spoken word Plays/Features Rural programme Children prog. Women programme Education Other programme	59.30 Hrs. per month 11.40 Hrs. per month 39.30 Hrs. per month 07.00 Hrs. per month 06.30 Hrs. per month 06.25 Hrs. per month 26.30 Hrs. per month	The Station broadcast the National bulletins in Punjabi at 8.30 hrs.; 13.40 hrs. and 19.30 hrs. and Regional bulletins at 13.10 hrs. and 18.10 hrs. Lok Ruchi Samachar at 19.45 hrs. every Thursday. The progs. of Light and Folk Music are mainly in Punjabi.
	Delhi	Daily	01.00 Hr.	The Station also broadcasts National News Bulletins in Punjabi at 8.30 hrs.; 13.40 hrs. and 19.30 hrs.
	Srinagar	Sunday Tues- day and Thursday	00.30 mts. each	
	Jammu	3rd Saturday Every Wednesday	00.30 mts. 00.10 mts.	
	Chandigarh	Daily	01.00 Hr.	Station also broadcast Regional News Bulletins at 13.10 Hrs. and 18.10 Hrs.

**People below poverty line in U.P.**

1194. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh according to the latest survey; and

(b) the efforts made or proposed to be made to bring them above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The latest estimates of poverty are available for the year 1987-88, based on the 43rd Round of National Sample Survey of household consumer expenditure. The estimated percentage of population below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh is 35.1 in 1987-88.

(b) Apart from developmental efforts at creation of income and employment through growth in agriculture, industry and services, etc., special programmes for alleviation of poverty are also being implemented. These include programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as well as some special programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Food Processing Industries in Bihar**

1195. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up food processing industries in Sitamarhi and Pupri, Parihan, Sursand, Nanpur, Saidpur, Sonvarma of district Sitamarhi in Bihar;

(b) whether some proposals had been received from the Government

of Bihar and survey conducted for setting up food processing industries; and

(c) if so, the time by which the industries are likely to be set up at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**IAS Officers on deputation to Centre**

1197. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise figures of Central Deputation Reserve and the figures of IAS officers actually on deputation at the Centre as on July 1, 1991;

(b) the procedure adopted by the Government for placement of IAS officers on deputation from various States in the Central Secretariat vacancies;

(c) whether the procedure is effective in ensuring equitable representation from all States; and

(d) if not, how the Union Government propose to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The State-wise figures of Central Deputation Reserve and the figures of IAS officers actually on deputation at the Centre as on July 1, 1991 are given in the attached Statement.

(b) The procedure adopted by the Government for placement of IAS

officers on deputation from various States in the Central Secretariat Service is as follows:

The State Governments are requested every year to offer the names of officers whom they would like to offer for deputation to the Government of India. The names suggested by the State Governments are scrutinised with reference to the eligibility conditions and requirements of officers in the Government of India. The need for having an equitable representation for various IAS Cadres in the Government of India is also kept in view, while retaining officers on offer list. The names of the officers retained on offer list are suggested by the Civil Services Board to the Administrative Ministry in a panel of 3 names against each vacancy. The officer selected by the Administrative Ministry is appointed to the post with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) Yes. The procedure is fairly effective in ensuring equitable representation from all States. Each State cadre of an All India Service has been allotted a Central Deputation Reserve which is proportional to the total size of the state cadre. Every effort is made to ensure an equitable utilisation of the Central Deputation

Reserve by different cadres while selecting officers for posts in the Government of India. However, it is difficult to bring about a completely identical utilization of Central Deputation Reserve by all the cadres. Some of the reasons for this situation are as follows:

- (i) The officers from some of the cadres are not too keen to come to Delhi at senior management levels since the amenities available in their State capitals are quite attractive.
- (ii) Some cadres like Sikkim, Nagaland etc. which have been constituted relatively later, do not have sufficient number of senior officers who could be offered for Central Deputation at Joint Secretary and higher levels.

(d) In view of the reasons cited above, it is difficult to bring about a mathematical parity in the utilisation of Central Deputation Reserves by the different cadres. However, efforts to bring about an equitable utilisation are made by regulating the number of officers retained on offer list so as to ensure that more officers from the under represented States are selected for posts in the Government of India.

## STATEMENT

Utilisation of the Central Deputation Reserve in respect of IAS Officers (as on first July, 1991)

Sl. No.	State	Total Auth strength	Central Dep Res	* Actual strength	Prop Cd (4 *5)/3	Officers at centre	Col. 7 as % of col 6	Col. 7 as % of col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam—Meghalaya	213	43	203	41	35	85	81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	331	64	324	63	52	83	81
3.	Bihar	408	84	391	81	62	77	74
4.	Gujarat	253	48	246	47	37	79	77
5.	Himachal	140	28	132	26	19	73	68
6.	Haryana	233	44	212	40	29	73	66
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	118	24	98	20	20	100	83
8.	Kerala	195	38	168	33	35	106	92
9.	Karnataka	265	49	261	48	46	96	94
10.	Maharashtra	356	70	349	69	55	80	79
11.	Madhya Pradesh	398	82	388	80	64	80	78
12.	Manipur—Tripura	171	35	136	28	21	75	60
13.	Nagaland	60	12	51	10	5	50	42
14.	Orissa	216	44	207	42	40	95	91
15.	Punjab	197	38	193	37	24	65	63
16.	Rajasthan	263	52	262	52	38	73	73
17.	Sikkim	59	11	42	8	2	25	18
18.	Tamilnadu	339	63	311	58	43	74	68
19.	Uttar Pradesh	554	108	539	105	81	77	75
20.	Union Territory	245	50	203	41	43	105	86
21.	West Bengal	320	63	306	60	55	92	87
	TOTAL	5334	1050	5022	989	806	81	77

\* As on 01/01/91 (CM Record)

**Vacant posts of Chairman/Managing Director in Public Sector Undertakings**

1198. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Public Sector undertakings in which the posts of the Chairman/Managing Director/Chairman-cum-Managing Director are presently vacant and since when; and

(b) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND

PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) As per information available, the details of the Central Public Sector Undertakings in which the posts of Chairman/Managing Directors are presently vacant are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and at any point of time, there will be some vacancies due to the expiry of tenure, resignation, lateral movement etc. Concerted efforts are made by the Government to fill up the vacancies of the posts of Chief Executives in the Central Public Sector Undertakings on priority basis, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

**STATEMENT**

*Vacant posts of Chief Executives in the Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 30-6-1991*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the post/enterprise</i>	<i>Date of vacancy</i>
1.	Managing Director, North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corpn.	23-2-91
2.	Managing Director, Educational Consultants (India) Limited.	4-1-91
3.	Chairman and MD, Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.	New post
4.	Chairman and MD, National Textile Corporation (WB, A&O) Limited.	1-5-1990
5.	Managing Director, Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Limited	21-5-1990
6.	Chairman and Managing Director, National Textile Corpn. (UP) Ltd.	28-11-1985
7.	Chairman and Managing Director, Oil India Limited	22-4-1990
8.	Chairman & MD, Air India	12-7-1990
9.	Managing Director, Vayudoot Limited	7-9-1990
10.	Chairman and MD, National Textile Corpn. (APK) Ltd.	10-9-1990
11.	Chairman and MD, Engineers India Limited	26-3-1991
12.	Chairman & Managing Director, Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1-10-1990
13.	Chairman & Managing Director, Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corpn.	12-7-1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Post/enterprise</i>	<i>Date of vacancy</i>
14.	Managing Director, Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited	16-10-1990
15.	Managing Director, Hindustan Newsprint Limited	19-4-1991
16.	Managing Director, Bilai Steel Plant	25-2-1991
17.	Chairman & Managing Director, India Tourism Development Corporation	15-9-1990
18.	Chairman & Managing Director, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	26-3-1991
19.	Managing Director, Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	26-12-1990
20.	Managing Director, Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	23-4-1991
21.	Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1-3-1991
22.	Chairman & Managing Director, Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation	20-12-1988
23.	Managing Director, Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited	24-5-1991
24.	Chairman & Managing Director, Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	21-6-1990
25.	Chairman & Managing Director, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	11-5-1991
26.	Managing Director, Tannery & Footwear Corpn.	24-4-1991
27.	Managing Director, U.P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	7-4-1988
28.	Chairman & Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited	4-6-1989
29.	Chairman & Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	1-6-1991

**Shifting of the Office of the Salt Commissioner to Gujarat**

1199. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to shift the office of the Salt Commissioner to Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to agree to the request of the State Government of Gujarat due to various reasons, including administrative constraints.



**Doordarshan programme production centre at Chandigarh**

1200. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to start a Doordarshan Programme Production Centre at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the date by which it is likely to be started?

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

(b) As per present indications, this Centre is expected to be commissioned into service during 1994-95.

**Quota of Sugar fixed for Chandigarh**

1201. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar fixed for the Union Territory of Chandigarh under the Public Distribution System;

(b) the number of units for which cards have been issued there; and

(c) the approximate number of families and the number of people who are without ration cards at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Union Territory of Chandigarh is allotted a quota of 372 metric tonnes of levy sugar per month. An adhoc increase of 5% in the allocation is being given from August, 1991, to all States and UTs upto December, 1991, when it will be reviewed.

(b) There are in all 6,38,000 units covered under 131113 ration cards.

(c) Entitlement to ration cards, which are given on demand, is universal.

**Increase in price of indigenous and Imported Newsprint**

1202. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the newspaper industry have expressed their concern over the increase in price of indigenous and imported newsprint;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such increase shall have severe financial strain over small and medium newspapers;

(d) whether a demand has been made for exemption of sales tax on small and medium newspapers;

(e) whether Government propose to take any action in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Representations have been received from the Indian Newspaper Society and Indian Federation of Small & Medium Newspapers raising inter-alia the following issues, (a) high cost of Newsprint; (b) Newsprint control; (c) subsidy to Small and Medium Newspapers; (d) conversion of foreign exchange from RPA to GCA; (e) exemption of newspaper industry from the recent curbs on credit facility; (f) abolition of customs duty on newsprint; and (g) abolition of sales tax on newsprint.

(c) As in any other sphere, increase in prices of newsprint is bound to lead to some strain over small and medium newspapers.

(d) to (f) Both, sales tax and central sales tax cannot be levied on newspapers.

#### Effect of devaluation on Tyres and Tubes Manufacturers

1203. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether devaluation of the rupee has forced tyres and tubes manufacturers to close down their units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure to keep these units alive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Impact of import on domestic electronic units

1204. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Television and Component manufacturers have given any representation against import of electronic items;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances made in the representation;

(c) the impact of this import on domestic electronics units; and

(d) the steps contemplated to save the domestic electronic units which are likely to be affected by such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The Indian T.V. Manufacturers Association (ITMA) had made a representation expressing apprehension regarding press reports that imports of consumer electronic goods by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) would be permitted by the Government. These reports, however, were without any basis. No such representation from any organisation of electronic component manufacturers has been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Applications pending with registrar of newspapers

1205. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with Registrar of Newspapers as on July 15, 1991, State-wise and language-wise;

(b) the number out of them pending for more than one year together with reasons thereof;

(c) whether any application for a literary magazine entitled 'Sambalpur Nisan' is pending clearance; and

(d) if so, since when and the time by which the magazine is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Details are given in the attached Statement I and II.

(b) None pending more than one year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT I**

*Showing pendency of applications for clearance of titles—State-wise as on 25-7-1991.*

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of applications</i>
Karnataka	210
Bihar	55
Delhi	169
Uttar Pradesh	309
Andhra Pradesh	181
Maharashtra & Goa	283
Madhya Pradesh	194
Punjab & Chandigarh	40
Rajasthan	104
Orissa	154
Kerala	138
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	204
Gujarat	193
Jammu & Kashmir	39
Haryana	20
West Bengal	77
Assam & North Eastern Region	54
Himachal Pradesh	nil
	2424

**STATEMENT II**

*Pendency of applications for clearance of titles—language-wise—as on 25-7-91.*

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Applications</i>
Hindi	— 797
English	— 423
Telugu	— 120
Bengali	— 55
Tamil	— 172
Malayalam	— 82
Kannada	— 150
Urdu	— 70
Gujarati	— 178
Marathi	— 155
Oriya	— 134
Punjabi	— 26
Assamese	— 28
Sindhi	— 10
Other languages	— 24
	2424

**Installation of Broadcasting Station and T.V. Transmitter at Ahmednagar**

1206. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install a full-fledged broadcasting station and a powerful T.V. transmitter at Ahmednagar;

(b) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c)

*All India Radio.*

A new Radio Station with 2 × 3 KW FM Transmitters, Multipurpose studio and staff quarters, operating on 100.1 MHz on FM Band has already been commissioned into service at Ahmednagar with effect from 14-4-1991.

*Doordarshan*

A low power (100 W) TV Transmitter is already functioning at Ahmednagar. There is no proposal at present to replace it by a high power transmitter. Any further improvement of TV service in the area depends upon availability of resources for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

**Criteria Adopted for Retelecast of Serials**

1207. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in granting permission for retelecast of serials;

(b) whether permission has been granted for telecast of 'Hum Log' serial;

(c) whether Government propose to grant permission for the retelecast of popular serials like Vikram Aur Vetal, Ramayana and Mahabharata also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):** (a) Presently, Doordarshan allows telecast of selected serials in the Saturday afternoon transmission. The following are the criteria adopted by Doordarshan for considering a serial for re-telecast:

- (i) Popularity and artistic merit of the serial;
- (ii) Date of receipt of proposal for re-telecast;
- (iii) Producer's readiness to come over for telecast in time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) 'Vikram Aur Vetal' has been offered for repeat telecast in the Saturday afternoon transmission and it would be considered alongwith similar other proposals. There is no proposal, at present, to re-telecast 'Ramayan' and 'Mahabharat'.

[English]

**Food Processing Industries in Ahmednagar District**

**1208. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up any food processing industry in Ahmednagar district:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):** (a) to (c)

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has no such proposal. The Ministry's policy is to assist State Government Undertakings in establishing food processing industries either by themselves or in the joint/assisted sector. It is, however, understood that the National Cooperative Development Corporation is examining a proposal for expansion of dairy units under the Shirampur Doodh Zilla Madyavarti Sahakari Sangh, Babhaleshwar in Ahmednagar district.

**Proposals for Issuing Licences for Industries**

**1209. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received for issue of licences and for registration of the industries to be set up in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the dates on which these proposals were received and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to avoid delay in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** (a) to (c) During the years 1988, 1989, 1990 and upto 30th June, 1991, 186 applications for issue of industrial licences and 224 applications for registration were received for setting up of industrial units in Bihar. 104 of the applications for industrial licence and, 216, of the applications for registration have been disposed of either through approval or rejection according to the existing Policy. As per the Notification dated 25th July, 1991, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns, social reasons etc.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE** (Vijayawada): Sir, we have given an adjournment motion regarding a very serious situation in Andhra Pradesh. Lot of things are going on in Andhra Pradesh. Lakhs of farmers are suffering, Sir. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. I am coming one after the other. Now, Shri Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle.

[Translation]

**SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE** (Ramtek): Sir, it has been reported in today's 'Hindustan Times' and 'Navbharat Times' and other several news papers that a dangerous situation has arisen in Ramtek constituency. Due to floods in river Wardha an entire village in Narkhed tehsil was washed away. More than 100 people have died and over 400 are reported missing. Mevad village, situated 90 kilometres away from Nagpur was also washed away due to floods in the Wardha river. Of the 2000 houses in the village, 1500 have been devastated. This area is cut-off from the rest of the country and has become inaccessible even by helicopter. 500 persons of Mevad village are missing. Besides this, 15 persons from nearby Jajaleda village and 4 persons from Bhugaon are missing. 150 houses have collapsed. Some villages of Katol tehsil have also been affected by the floods. It is estimated that 50 persons have died in villages situated on the banks of Wardha river in Varud tehsil of Amravati district. This happened because 500 m.m. i.e. 20 inches of rainfall in 24 hours led to a sharp rise in the water level of the Wardha river. An estimated 5000 persons have been rendered homeless and their movable

and immovable assets worth Rs. 10 crores have been lost. I request the Central Government to give due compensation to the flood affected people. People, whose houses have been washed away in the floods, should be given compensation for their rehabilitation. When the water level recedes, it will leave behind so much filth that it could be a potential source of many diseases. It is hoped that the required funds will be sanctioned from the Prime Ministers Relief Fund without further delay. I request the Government to make a statement in the House today regarding this matter. Before me it was the hon. Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao was elected on two occasions from this constituency. So the people have many expectations of him and hopefully a positive decision will be taken in this respect. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down Shri Kapse. Several hon. Members including Shri Bhonsle, Shri Mukul Wasnik, Dr. Gunvant Rambhan Sarode, Shri Ram Kapse, Shri Ram Naik, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some hon. Members from Orissa have also sought a statement. I had a talk with the Irrigation Minister. He told me that the information was being collected and the House would be informed accordingly and information would also be given on the type of relief to be provided. If he is going to make a statement then let him do so. After that we shall take up other issues. (Interruptions)

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI** (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, there is a difference between this House and that House. In that House clarifications are sought after a Minister has made a statement but here conventionally no clarifications are sought on the day a statement is made by a Minister. My suggestion is that it will be more appropriate if a calling attention notice is admitted for tomorrow in the names of the Members who have given notices for Calling Attention in this regard. It will serve both the purposes of giving a statement and seeking clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a motion before us on the drought and flood situation. I think both can be taken together.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us think and decide what sort of adjustments can be made.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, please accept the calling Attention on floods in Maharashtra. The drought situation will also be discussed therein.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, I shall not be subject to any dictates on what is to be accepted and what is not to be accepted. I shall take my own decisions.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Sir, the farmers of this country are facing problems. Fertilizer prices have sky-rocketed. On one hand some parts of the country are affected by floods and on the other the withdrawal of subsidy from fertilizers has dealt another blow to farmers. The farmers are suffering hardship because of floods and drought. And this step taken by the Government has added to their problems. Sir, by increasing the rates of fertilizers, the Government is harassing the farmers to such an extent....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You should sit when other Member is speaking.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you. Please take your seat when he is speaking.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: The farmers have to buy fertilizer and other items in the black market as whole-

salers are hoarding fertilizers, you kindly direct the government to supply the fertilizers to the farmers at reasonable rates so that the Indian masses are saved from starvation. The Indian farmer is on the verge of starvation. It is a double blow to farmers—one is the increase in price of every commodity and the other is the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers. Sir, please direct the Government to make a statement immediately and to roll back fertilizer prices to earlier levels so that the farmers can get some relief. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am helping you. Please take your seat. I think the hon. Member from Wardha is also interested. I have said that your name would also be included. When the statement comes, I will allow you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kalahandi 7 hundred labourers are trapped in a tunnel. We want a statement from the Minister about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is going to make a statement on that also.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: The hon. Agriculture Minister is present here. Please direct him to make a statement. The condition of farmers has worsened.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir, by giving a grant of Rs. 100 crores to a private foundation the Government has wasted public money. Crores of rupees are being wasted like this. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :  
We want to know the fate of the  
workers who are trapped in the tun-  
nel. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.  
Nothing is being recorded now.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your  
seat first. You are interested in see-  
ing that what you say is recorded. I  
am interested in seeing that that is  
recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit  
down.

I am saying that I have examined  
the important issues. I am going to  
allow each one of you one after the  
other. Supposing you are not inter-  
ested in seeing what you say is record-  
ed, you are welcome to stand up  
and speak one and all at the same  
time. I am going to allow one set  
of persons to speak and after that  
another set of persons would be allow-  
ed. If all the time you all get up  
and speak, it is you who suffer. I  
do not suffer. That is why, please  
help me to help you to see that your  
statements are recorded. I am allow-  
ing one set of persons after the other.

You have raised about Kalahandi  
and other thing. It is very import-  
ant also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me  
first. If you interrupt me, you do  
not get what I am trying to say. I

\*Not recorded.

cannot raise my voice beyond a cer-  
tain limit. If all of your voices are  
taken together, my voice is a drop  
of it.

I have asked the hon. Minister  
also to make a statement. He did  
contact me and I have asked him to  
make a statement on Orissa situation  
and also on Kalahandi. Advaniji  
and some other Members have said  
that they want to discuss. We will  
see, how it can be discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down  
first. I am allowing the hon. Members  
one after the other. Shri V. Sobha-  
nadreswara Rao.

SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA  
RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir,  
you were very good enough to allow  
me to bring to the notice of this  
Government regarding blackmarketing  
of fertilizers that is going on in  
Andhra Pradesh.

The stocks were procured before  
the introduction of the Budget. So,  
they were expected to sell it at the  
previous prices. In spite of bringing  
to the notice of the Government  
thrice through you, the situation has  
become worse in Andhra Pradesh. In  
several places, the traders in collu-  
sion with the officials are not giving  
stock to the farmers and they are de-  
manding very exorbitant price. Be-  
cause of this, the farmers are com-  
pelled to go to godowns where fertili-  
zers are hoarded. The police people  
are lathi-charging and firing on the  
farmers. At several places, law and  
order situation has gone beyond con-  
trol.

I request the hon. Prime Minister,  
the hon. Minister for Agriculture and  
the hon. Minister for Fertilizers to  
give concrete assurance to the House  
that the stocks which were procured  
by the traders prior to introduction  
of the Budget be delivered to the  
farmers at the old prices. If the  
traders do not comply with it, their

licences should be cancelled forthwith. I demand a statement from the Minister which is very very necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present Government has raised the price of fertilizer used by farmers in cultivation by 40 per cent. The present Government which believes in the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" has overburdened the farmers and struck a heavy blow to the Green Revolution. On the other hand, this Government is spending Rs. 100 crore on the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation....(Interruptions)

The farmer of our country grows food for us and thus literally makes fortunes of the country.....(Interruptions)...The farmer is overburdened with this price-rise....(Interruptions). There is a hike of Rs. 50 per bag in the price of Urea...(Interruptions) When a sum of rupees 100 crore has been allocated for the Rajiv Gandhi foundation, some thing should be done in connection with the price of Urea also. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): We would like to know from you how you are allowing this hon. Member to raise the issue on the floor of the House. Have you allowed him to raise the question regarding Rajiv Gandhi Foundation? (Interruptions) This should not be tolerated. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. VIJAYKUMAR RAJU (Narsapur): You ask the hon. Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu Era to speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Has the hon. Member given any notice? (Interruptions) I am on a point of order. On what subject have you allowed the hon. Member to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Everything is out of order. Please sit down all of you. I allow Mr. Anbarasu Era to make statement.

[Translation]

I am on my legs. Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not going to listen to me, tell me.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana, please be seated, you are rising again and again.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We have been demanding that the hon. Minister should make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Are you interested in bringing this matter to the notice of the Government and making it a part of record or in just shouting about?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called out your name. You cannot do like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are getting up like this, I am not going to say anything. You please take your seats. I am standing. Please allow me to reply. You are also disturbing me. Please sit down now. It seems that you want a statement from the Government.



SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the Budget itself and under the Budget certain steps have been taken. That is why you are saying that the prices have gone up. What else are you discussing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to say anything at all. It is not going to help you. Please sit down. If you are not allowing me to help you, I cannot help you. I have a limited power to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, you should have a voice like Shri Khurana. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, I am helping you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please ask for a statement, first. (Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had allowed me....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will sit down if you don't want to sit down. You go on speaking as long as you wish. If you want that your speech should be recorded, then listen to me first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chatterjee, I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have stood up

with your permission and I have not concluded by speech yet. I mean to say that on the one hand, there is a 40 per cent hike in the prices of fertilisers and on the other hand, a sum of Rupees 100 crore has been allocated for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation....(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I allow Shri Somnath Chatterjee to speak now. First, all of you, take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Wasnik, you take your seat. I am saying what I have to say. Now please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am helping you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: These people are not allowing me to speak, as if Rajivji's name....(Interruptions).. they have deprived farmers of enjoying a puff of Bidi. Farmers have received a heavy blow. The Budget has made tea costlier... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now if it is irrelevant, it will not form part of the record. If it is relevant, it will be in the record. Now you are allowed to speak something to highlight and you are not allowed to speak something which will get a response of this nature. You please continue your speech.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the farmer is the son of the Mother Earth, he grows food for us. He works in the field in winter, in summer and in rains for 18 hours continuously and grows food for all the countrymen. But today his condition is pitiable. Because of 40 per cent rise in the prices of fertilisers, he is overburdened. Due to this, the Green Revolution has suffered a severe blow, and at the same time the Government is perpetuating family rule by allocating a sum of Rs. 100 crore for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): With your permission, I would like to say..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: You have just said—and very correctly so—that hon. Members are free to say what they think is relevant to the subject on which they are speaking and what is not relevant need not be said. And if it is said, it will not form part of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): How can you say so?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am quoting the Speaker.

[Translation]

Have some courage to listen. (Interruptions).

[English]

I quoted the Speaker. (Interruptions) This is what you Sir, have said. I think what the hon. Speaker has said should be heeded and I think, it is the duty of all of us, to whichever side of the House we belong that light-hearted jibes which hurt the feelings of the Members, should not be made on the Floor of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling. I did respect your feelings to make a statement on this point. I had said that this very topic could be discussed while discussing the General Budget. At the same time, you were insistent on making your statement and I allowed you. In the course of your speech, you have not referred to this thing once but four times. Even after there was an angry response, you had repeated it. It was not necessary for you. I allowed you once to make that statement; I allowed you to make a statement second time. You had made it a third time and a fourth time. It appears that your intention is just to see that a response of that kind comes out. I am not going to allow you to make a statement like this. You please stick to the subject and I will allow you to make a statement. Otherwise, I will not allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that 72 per cent population of India lives

in villages. India comprises mainly of villages. This 40 per cent increase will affect not only the villagers, but all the people of the country also..... (Interruptions).... Therefore, through you I would like to request the Minister of Agriculture who is present here and I had seen his T.V. interview four-five days back that he should realise the problems of the farmers as he himself is a farmer. They usually suffer from one or another problem like drought, hail-storm, frost, floods etc. Their condition is not good. So I request the hon. Minister to make his statement in this regard.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. Whatever apprehension was there, it has come true. On principle we have been opposing that this subsidy on fertilizer should not be reduced and should not be removed. What we apprehended is taking place now. Now, the Government must respond to see that it is available to the farmers. Now, it is not only that the price has been increased, but also we are having the result of the market economy. The first dose is coming now. Mainly it has become scarce in the market. They are only relying on the operation of the market economy. Therefore, I would like to know as to what is the Government going to do with regard to the availability of fertilizers to the farmers. This is the time when it is utmost needed and at a proper price. It is not that the black-marketeers or hoarders can charge any price they like. Therefore, this is a matter on which I would request the Government to respond immediately and not to rely on the Budget reply of the hon. Finance Minister who is supposed to be in an euphoria. He thinks that he has brought a new India into existence. He is talking of Japan investment in India in a

separate township. But, what is going to the farmers, what is happening to the farmers in India, he is not at all worried. Therefore, we want an immediate statement from the Government.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Today I have seen a news item in "The Hindu". At Page 9, it says that the representative of Karnataka Government appeared before....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu, I will now allow Shri Paswan to speak. After that, I will allow you to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this issue does not pertain to any particular party, as the leaders of every party have criticised the 40% cut in subsidy on fertilizers, causing distress and widespread resentment among the farmers. You have observed here the sentiments of the hon. Members of this House. The members belonging to the National Front-Left-Front and even to Congress(I) and who are the farmers very well realize the problems of the farmers and therefore, they are very much concerned about it. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The small farmers. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is immaterial whether they are small or big. Shri Jakhar Saheb is the supporter of big farmers. It is not a concern of any single party and it must not be linked with the budget also, because the budget consists of several provisions. Shri Jakhar Saheb and the leader of the House, Shri Arjun Singh are sitting here. I would like to know from them as to why they do not react to the sentiments of the House. Why do they not state clearly as to

whether the Government does still stick to the provision of 40 percent subsidy cut. If they stick to this, then we also will have to think about our next step in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV** (Saharasa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are farmers. I have myself ploughed the field with my own hands.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall see your hands.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** 40% increase in the prices of fertilizers will adversely affect the 70 percent population of the country. Today the prices of fertilizers have gone up by Rs. 60/- to 70/- per bag. The farmers are distressed either from floods or drought. Their crops are generally damaged time and again and even then they are burdened with all types of taxes. Therefore, through you I urge upon the hon. Minister to give a statement on it and do something in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Sir, you have told just now that these are in the budget, but I would like to say that we cannot wait for the budget, if we do so, the farmers will be ruined completely because of the Government's new instructions to the traders to sell their goods at old rates only. But it has not given any direction to the manufacturers and the whole-salers and as a result they have blocked all the fertilizers in their godowns. Thus, fertilizers are not being supplied in the markets and the farmers are not getting it. Floods and droughts have ruined them. So if we wait till the adoption of the budget, they will be completely ruined. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our party has decided to move a cut motion officially in respect of withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers. We will press for the division in the House on this issue. The hon. Minister of Agriculture gave

public statements time and again that there will be no shortage of fertilizers in the market and there will be no reduction in subsidy. Reports to this effect had also appeared in the Press. Even then the subsidy has been reduced. Despite his repeated assurances, why was this reduced in the budget. So, the hon. Minister should clarify the position in this regard You had said.....(*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):** You might have read in parts only. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** I have read it fully. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, that day I have read in the news papers both the statements made by him and the Minister of Finance and both the statements were contradictory. He has said that they would increase and you have denied it. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to request you not to wait for the budget. I request you to ask them to make a statement stating the steps being taken in this regard so that the farmers may get fertilizers at cheaper rates. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman-Nicobar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. Agricultural season is going on and particularly, the small and marginal farmers are facing tremendous crisis all over the country. There is crisis because the fertilisers are being hoarded and the hoarders are trying to take advantage of it. The hon. Agriculture Minister is present here. I would request him that for the plight for the small and marginal farmers, he should take some concrete steps and come out with a statement before this House so that the small and marginal farmers, to whom the Congress Party is dedicated and working, will be benefited. I am sure the hon. Minister will make a Statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Madras): Sir, it is quite evident that this is the feeling that is being expressed here that cuts across party lines; it is a unanimous demand of all sections of this House that this drastic cut in the subsidy, which has hiked the price of fertilisers not by 40 per cent but it will be much more due to hoarding and blackmarketing, should be withdrawn immediately or should be reconsidered by the Government. But I want to strike a note of caution here because the Finance Minister, in his speech, has said that the kisans will be compensated by giving them an increase in procurement prices. If the fertilizer prices are put up by 40 per cent, and to compensate, procurement prices are put up by 40 per cent, then the poor consumer at the end, who goes to the fair price shops, will also have to pay 40 per cent more. This is not the way to compensate. Compensation can only be done by a straight reduction in the cut in the subsidy and hike in the prices. He should not try to play off the *kisans* against the consumers. This is not the way to compensate them. Therefore, subject to that caution, I fully support this demand which is being made by members from all sides and I hope the Government will give it a second look.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, of late, without fertilizers nobody can grow anything. If the cut in subsidies is as severe as 40 per cent, production will be hampered. Thereby we will be incurring losses. As stated by Shri Indrajit Gupta, if it will be compensated in the levy prices, only the rich farmers will be giving the levy. The small farmers will never give the levy. They cannot give the levy and the benefit will not come to them. Therefore, this is an honest feeling of the House that there should be a statement in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may recall that when I raised this problem of farmers in the House four

days ago, you had directed the hon. Minister of Agriculture to make a statement in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Myself?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Yes Sir, when I raised the drought issue, you said that the hon. Minister would make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it was not on the question of fertilizers.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, all these problems concern the farmers whether it is in regard to a rise in prices of fertilizers, or hardship being experienced by them on account of drought and floods. Two-third of total Members of this House have been elected from among farmers and villages. If the problems of farmers are not considered seriously in this House, what will be its repercussion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had directed four days ago. Today, thirty crore people are hit by drought.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not correct. I have said that as soon as possible, they should come out with a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Four days have since passed after your saying 'as soon as possible'. It is my demand that Minister should make a statement.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you are on fertilizers.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these problems concern the life of farmers.

Yesterday also, I have said this: You were not there in the House at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your speech.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Yesterday, I said that there has been an increase of Rs. 40 per bag in the prices of fertilizers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not repeat it today.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am saying it again, because it is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: There are others also to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, this is such a serious matter and

[Translation]

Sir, I am requesting you that you may please ask the hon. Minister to make a statement. I do not say that when the budget will be presented after two days this point will be taken into consideration or not. We will decide our next course of action then. But in the meantime, please ensure that fertilizers are not sold in the blackmarket and farmers are not put to any hardship. This is the sowing season for the farmers. Today, they require fertilizers for paddy and other Kharif crops. As such, I would request you to direct the hon. Minister to make a statement regarding the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers are not forced to resort to purchasing fertilizers from black-market. (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sri Indrajit Gupta has rightly said that it is not the question

of party-politics. It affects the entire farmer community and agricultural labourers. I found that subsidy has been reduced on some selected categories of fertilizers. There are certain categories of fertilizers which are used in Haryana and Punjab where density of irrigation is very high and these fertilizers are produced in the public sector. Because of this policy these public sector units in these States are going to be closed down and with that thousands of employees will be rendered jobless. In this connection some high power teams are coming here to meet the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): You are also a big farmer.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am not a big farmer. I am a small farmer. (Interruptions) I would like to submit that after the announcement, the traders, particularly the black-marketeers are looting the farmers of Western U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, who use fertilizers in large quantities.....(Interruptions)

Therefore, I want and as has been demanded in the House also that the hon. Minister of Agriculture should make a statement in the House today and give some guidelines for the country so that the anti-social elements, traders and black-marketeers do not exploit the farmers.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You must also state that the subsidy should continue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen many hands rising from both the sides of the House. If they have anything to say, they may write to the Hon. Minister so that he knows their views.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. SINGH (Rajnadgaon): Sir, I have only one suggestion to make. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI S. B. SINGH: Before he makes the Statement, I would like to make one suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: You write to him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, I will have to allow others also. I very much respect your feelings.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. B. SINGH: Sir, I have only one suggestion. They have implemented this 40 per cent hike immediately to keep both the sides happy. I think they should start with the rise of 5 per cent only till the procurement price is declared and thereafter whatever Government desire they can do after the harvest. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have one suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are speaking every day.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BAL RAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will say something only when they listen to me.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Sir, I wish to make clear the views of my Party, the Kerala Congress, which I represent in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Every day I am allowing you. I am not allowing you today.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to regulate the House. You have to sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Sir, as a protest, I am walking out.

MR. SPEAKER: Every day I am allowing you. I am not allowing you today.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Sir, I have only to suggest the view of our Party. You have allowed so many persons to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, you should appreciate that every day you are speaking.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat first and then I will explain.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: I am sorry, Sir, if you think so. I have not spoken a word in the 10th Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would have very much liked to give you the time but there are so many others who are standing. That is the problem.

*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not interrupt me. There should be somebody to regulate. If everybody is wanting that the House should work according to his convenience, it cannot work. You very well know that I have never refused you to talk but I find that there are many others who want to speak. If I allow you to talk, then the others also have to be given the chance. You should appreciate the difficulty. You can say that you endorse what they have said and that is all right. Please understand my difficulty.

**SHRI P. C. THOMAS:** Sir, I am very sorry that you have a feeling that I had spoken so many times. In fact I have not spoken in this House at all. I have not made my maiden speech.

My only request is that, on this aspect, I would like to give you a suggestion on behalf of my Party, the Kerala Congress which is a separate Party. So, I may be given a chance. (*Interruptions*) This is a point on which, out Party, the Kerala Congress had also discussed and had given its view. Forty per cent cut in the subsidy will be too harsh on the small farmers who are in great number in this country. Moreover, I have a point to make with regard to the other suggestion which has been made in the Budget by the Finance Minister and that is, the compensation will be given by way of giving support prices. How can support prices be given to agriculturists who produce rubber, spices and coconut?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That point has already been made.

**SHRI P. C. THOMAS:** No support prices are being given.

So, the Agriculture Minister, when he makes a statement, may give a special attention to this fact that small farmers may be specially considered and if at all there is a cut in the subsidy as far as they are concerned,

some kind of public distribution system may be made and they may be given the present subsidy or more subsidy. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is unanimity in the entire House on this issue. Everybody is sympathetic to the farmers. All the people have sympathy for the farmers. The question of lacking sympathy does not at all arise. Please forget the question of lacking sympathy. Please listen to my sincere submission. Do not put much arguments. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD** (Salempur): Please tell us the prevailing prices of fertilizers in the market... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** First of all, I shall reply to Shri Khurana Saheb. Whatever you have read, that is only half. I had said that subsidy should not be reduced. Listen to me first, please. (*Interruptions*)... Even if it is increased, it must be assured that the needs of the farmer are fulfilled. If the farmers suffer from wants the country cannot get food. It is a very simple thing. I know one thing that the needs of farmers must be fulfilled. If the farmers are not duly compensated, the country will suffer losses. (*Interruptions*) First of all, please listen to me. You have also been a Minister. I implement what the august House decides. I have one thing in my mind. Whatever way I do, I make all out efforts to see that the interests of the farmers are protected. Please leave aside the question of big or small. Certainly, I am tall in height. Please leave aside the ceiling fixed for this purpose. Farmer is a farmer. I know the plight of farmers in the country these days. I am sympathetic to them and shall continue to be so for all times to come. (*Interruptions*) The second thing is that the prices have gone up. (*Interruptions*) I have thought over it and it has happened for the first time in the history. If



the dealers sell all the quantity of fertilizer lying with them they will get the whole profit. With the increase in prices of fertilisers by 40 per cent, the farmers would suffer losses. That is why, on the same day I instructed the Agriculture department of all the states on telephone and through telegrams that they should undertake a proper checking of the sale of fertilisers at every point and ensure that fertilisers are stored properly and sold at Government approved rates, .....  
(Interruptions).....

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur):** Is it possible?

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** I have done what I could do with regard to remaining issues viz. how to compensate the farmers and assure welfare of the country. We can hold a discussion in the matter and this Government would extend all possible help in this regard. Shri V. S. Rao had raised this question. I had stated in the Rajya Sabha yesterday that I had done whatever I could do at that time.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** What did you say about subsidy.

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** A decision on subsidy will also be taken. I can't myself do anything alone in this regard. I know one thing that I have to ensure that the needs of farmers are fulfilled.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The hon. Minister has not given any assurance. So, in protest, we are walking out of the House.

12.56 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.*

(Interruptions)

**SHRI ANBARASU ERA:** I have read a statement today in *The Hindu* that a representative from the Karnataka Government appeared before the Cauvery Waters Dispute Tribunal.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing the Cauvery water issue to be raised now.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** Reply to the point that was raised by the hon. Member has not come from the hon. Minister, we, therefore, walk out from the House in protest.

12.57 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Lal K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.*

(Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hasan):** I want to speak only on fertilizers price hike. Let me be very plain on this issue. I have been watching for the last one month that you are ignoring the back benchers. This is what I have noticed. I am very sorry to say that I had stood up 101 times but I was not able to catch your eye.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have allowed you now.

**SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA:** I do not want any lip sympathy from the Government. Shri Balram Jakhar is a farmer. He has allowed the farmers to suffer. Today, it is not a question of small farmers or big farmers or medium farmers or marginal farmers. The whole farming community consisting of about 65 per cent of the population is going to suffer. We are not going to cooperate with the Government in this regard.

\*Not recorded.

It is not merely a question of issuing a statement. He should consult the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and come out with a proposal not to withdraw fertilizer subsidy once and for all. Otherwise, whatever proposal has been made, it is not in the interest of the farming community. The traders are going to be benefited from it. Now, it is at the proposal stage. I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister that today by evening he must come out with a categorical statement. Otherwise, we are not going to cooperate with the Government in this regard. We are going to cooperate with the Government in other respects.

13.00 hrs.

I do not want to make a speech for the sake of publicity alone. I am a farmer and a tiller's son and I will not allow this. I will sit in *Dharna*. I will not go out from this House. It is not for publicity's sake that I am doing it. (*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Devegowda says now is not going on record.

13.01 hrs. *At this stage, Shri H. D. Devegowda came and sat on the floor near the Table*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): In Kalahandi, a large number of workers who were working on the Indravati Dam site, were washed away by the flash floods. According to the State Government only seven dead bodies have been recovered so far but many more workers were trapped in the tunnel near the dam site. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to include this also when he makes a statement.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I was the first to take your permission. Today, the *Indian Express* has reported a very alarming news for the newspaper industry.

MR. SPEAKER: There was a question on this point.

\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The State Trading Corporation has decided to hike the price of standard newsprint by Rs. 5,000 per tonne and that of glazed newsprint by Rs. 10,000 per tonne. Newspaper organisations are being forced to pay for the delay in releasing payments to the foreign newsprint suppliers by the State Bank of India. It may be recalled that the SBI failed to honour this payment commitment to the foreign suppliers due to foreign exchange crisis.

For this why should the small and marginal newspapers be punished, for the failure of the State Bank of India? Therefore, I demand that this thing be seriously reviewed and the small and marginal newspapers must get a fair deal on this, in this respect.

MR. SPEAKER: There was a question on this matter this morning. Now, Papers Laid on the Table of the House.

13.03 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for 1989-90 etc.**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced computing, Pune, for the year 1989-90.

- (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—213/91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for 1989-90, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (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—214/91]

**Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
- (i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1990-91 Production) Amendment Order, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R.

151(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1991.

- (ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1990-91 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 185(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-215/91]

- (2) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Notification No. G.S.R. 855(E) dated the 23rd October, 1990 regarding the Sugar (Price Determination for the year 1990-91 Production) Order, 1990.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-216/91]

- (3) A copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 56 No. EP 16(3)/88 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1991 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-217/91]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1989-90.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-218/91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Industries Corporation Ltd, New Delhi, for 1989-90 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-219/91]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar

Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-220/91]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-221/91]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 1 of 1990).—Commercial—Introduction.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-222/91]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—

Union Government (No. 5 of 1990)—Commercial—Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports and comments on Accounts of Government Companies.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—223/91]

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 7 of 1990)—Commercial—Audit Observations on Individual Topics.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 224/91]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.A. Sangma, to make a statement.

13.06 hrs.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### Increase in the Rates of Royalty on Coal

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, Some Hon'ble Members had raised the subject of increase in the rates of royalty on coal in the House on 25-7-1991. In response I had made a statement in this House on 26-7-1991. I had informed the House that the various legal and financial issues concerning the increase of rates of royalty on coal were under examination of the Government and that a decision in the matter will be taken very shortly. Subsequently, on the same day I had also assured the House that a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Coal Producing States will be called within a week to discuss this subject.

Hon'ble Members are aware that till recently the coal producing States

were imposing very heavy cesses on coal. Most of these cesses have since been struck down except in case of Assam and West Bengal. The rates of royalty were not being revised due to these high cesses. Now that most of these cesses have been struck down, the rates of royalty which have remained the same since February, 1981 have to be revised.

The Government has since considered the matter and has agreed to enhance the rates of royalty on coal. The salient feature of this upward revision is that the rates are being revised so that the average rate will be approximately Rs. 70 per tonne. The details of the revision of the royalty on coal will be laid on the Table of the House.

The superior quality coals attract higher incidence of royalty both from the point of view of conservation and higher calorific value of these coals. The revised rates will come into effect from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. The enhanced rates are not being made applicable as of now to the States of West Bengal and Assam for the reason that they are continuing to levy and collect cesses at such higher rates on coal. As soon as these heavy cesses in these two States are withdrawn or set aside the new rates will be made applicable to them also.

I had announced in this House earlier that I will call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of coal producing States within a week in order to discuss the subject of revision of royalty on coal. Now that the Government has taken a decision in this regard, it would not be necessary to call such a meeting of the Chief Ministers.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that as soon as these heavy cesses in West Bengal and Assam are withdrawn or set aside

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

the new rates will be made applicable them also. Why should they be set aside?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): He is presuming that the Court will do it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government of India is supporting the State Government in the Courts and the Minister is saying something contrary to that here. They do not know what they are doing in the courts of law. They have no idea about that. Shri Sangma, please change your advisers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, this is a serious matter. It is a matter of propriety...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will see if it can be discussed later on.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this whole issue gained momentum, when the Chief Minister of Bihar threatened to go on a fast unto death from 29th onwards. That prompted us to raise the matter in this august House and it was very kind of you to have directed the Government in this regard as a result of which, the Government has come out with a statement. The Bihar Chief Minister postponed his 'fast unto death' programme only when Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, a Union Minister, gave him an assurance in this regard. I would like to tell the Government and Shri Sangma that they have brought the situation back to square one, back to the situation of confrontation, which we do not want. We would like to tell you that the decision to revise the royalty rates is not a new one. That day also, I

had said that the previous Government too had taken a similar decision, but there was a colossal loss of Rupees 500 crore, due to the non-implementation of that decision. Would you be kind enough to inform us the date from which this would be implemented. Secondly it was announced in the House earlier that a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Coal producing States will be called, in order to discuss the subject of revision of royalty on coal. So, I would like to know whether this decision was taken after taking the concerned Chief Ministers into confidence or not? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will see if it can be discussed later on.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, it is a matter of propriety...*(Interruptions)* I am not asking the Minister. I am not seeking a clarification from him. I am asking you, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide it in the Business Advisory Committee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It is not a question of Business Advisory Committee. I am not asking for any time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Either you follow the rule or allow me to conduct the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. If you are interested in having a discussion on it we will decide whether we can have a discussion.

*(Interruptions)\**

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Matters under Rule 377. Shri Sudhir Sawant

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on regard.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sonkar, you do not know how you can discuss it on the floor of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am facilitating a full-scale discussion on this and yet you are standing up and speaking something which is not relevant.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone to something else.

13.12 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to reconsider the proposal to dismantle the airport at Ratnagiri**

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra are the most backward regions in the country, mainly due to lack of communication facilities. The Government has decided to dismantle the airport at Ratnagiri which is the only airport in the region. This has caused grave concern in the people of the region and is considered a retrograde step. The said work for dismantling should be terminated immediately.

- (ii) **Need to construct a bridge over river Koel in Rourkela**

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Nearly two-third of the

steel city of Rourkela is surrounded by Koel river separating nearly 1.5 lakh tribals from the rest of the world for a period of over six months during rainy season. Most part of Nuagaon block remains cut off from the rest of the world. Mainly Kacharu. G.P. under Nuagaon Block has no educational facilities for the children as a result of which they come to Rourkela, crossing the river Koel by ferry boat. Twice in the recent past there had been boat mishaps which caused the death of many innocent children. The daily labourers and the vegetable growers mostly the tribals of the nearby villages across the river Koel mainly depend on Rourkela city for their daily bread. In the interest of the education of the children and livelihood of thousands of tribals living below poverty line, I request the Government to construct a bridge over river Koel, which will connect Rourkela city with many tribal villages in Nuagaon block in the district of Sundargarh, Orissa.

- (iii) **Need to constitute an independent authority to assess the damage caused due to monsoon in Kerala recently**

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, as a result of the South West Monsoon in Kerala, upto 9-7-1991, 104 persons died and 103 suffered injuries, 859 Relief Camps were opened for the immediate temporary rehabilitation, of affected persons. 53,847 hectares of agricultural crops have been completely damaged. In 5,23,345 hectares agricultural land, partial damages occurred. The total loss is estimated as Rs. 92.40 crores in Agriculture itself.

Damages occurred to sea walls, minor irrigation structures, river banks and canals, bunds, roads are estimated separately. The total loss is estimated to be Rs. 318.39 crores as on 30-6-1991.

At the Relief Centres, food, clothing, medical facilities, etc. were

\*Not recorded.

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

provided as immediate relief to the sufferers. Free rations have been supplied, *ex-gratia* payments have been given to the badly affected persons.

The Calamity Relief Fund of Rs. 31 crores, allocated in the current Kerala Budget is not sufficient to meet the whole demand. An amount of Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 crores is urgently required by the Kerala Government to meet their demands.

I would urge upon the Government of India to constitute an independent authority to assess the total damages and grant the aid as Central assistance immediately to Kerala Government.

(iv) **Need to declare Kota, Rajasthan as a 'B' grade city**

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the following matter under Rule 377.

Despite all endeavours, the industrial capital of Rajasthan, Kota has not been declared as a 'B' grade city, although many cities which have a lesser population than that of Kota have been granted that status. Kota city is fully eligible for that status, as per the criteria laid down by the Union Government. Besides it, the population of Kota city during the last ten years has increased more than any other city of the state. On the basis of population also Kota is eligible for granting 'B' grade city status. Moreover, important industrial units and scientific institutions, including an Atomic Power Project, Railway Wagon workshop a heavy water plant and NTPC power station, are located there. Therefore, the Government should declare Kota, as a 'B' grade city, without any delay.

(v) **Need to re-introduce air service from Surat to Bhavnagar—Delhi etc.**

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw

the attention of the House to the following matter, under Rule 377.

"For the past many years, the Vayudoot service on the Bombay-Surat-Daman and Bhavnagar route was functioning quite smoothly and the airline used to earn a sizable profit also. Lakhs of people belonging to Saurashtra are settled in Surat and thousands of people, involved in diamond business, regularly go to Bhavnagar from Surat. There was also a demand to increase the frequency of this service from thrice a week to a daily service. However, two-and-a-half months back, Vayudoot suspended this service without even informing the public.

Similarly, about eight months back, a regular air service from Surat to Delhi via Udaipur was also introduced. Lakhs of businessmen and other employees from North India are settled in Surat and they regularly visit Delhi. This was the reason which prompted the introduction of this service. People from all walks of life praised the introduction of this service and Vayudoot was earning a fat revenue from this service, but about two and a half months back, even this service was suspended.

In terms of population and industries, Surat is the most prominent and important city of Gujarat. It has a population of more than twenty lakhs and the city is famous for its diamond industry, artsilk cloth and Zari (embroidery) work. Therefore, it is very much important and necessary to have air services between Surat and Bhavnagar and Surat and Delhi. Not only this, the Surat (Magdala) airport should be expanded and developed as a national level airport.

Therefore, I request the Government to conduct an inquiry to find out the people responsible for the suspension of the air services on the Surat-Delhi and Surat-Bhavnagar routes, the closure of the Magdala airport and the shifting and transfer of all machinery and staff to Jamnagar and



immediate steps should be taken to re-introduce air service on the two routes from Magdala airport.

by the Government towards the farming community. I made it clear. There is no question of my stand to be changed because...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Devegowdaji, please hear me.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shri Devegowda is sitting there. I am not able to see him. Devegowdaji, may I please request you to take your seat.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: As a farmer, as a tiller, I am watching how the Government is behaving towards the farming community. Even though all sections of the House, including ruling party Members are pleading to the Agriculture Minister, he does not want to respect the feelings of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point and that has been noted also. If you have carefully heard what the Agriculture Minister was saying, you would have noticed that there are some signs of hope in what he has stated. May I request you to take your seat. This is Speaker's request to the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Gowdaji, you are speaking from the well of the House.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hasan): Sir, I have got the highest regard and respect to the Chair. I know the rulings given by several Speakers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: That is why I have taken the extreme stand of sitting here in dharna. This is not going to hamper the proceedings of the House.

A Member sitting in the well of the House is not going to hamper the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Gowdaji, you should hear what I am saying. I know that your feelings are very strong and you have made your point. You made your feelings known to the Government by taking course to all that you could have done. I think that in diffidence to the dignity, of the House, may I request you to please take your seat.

MR. SPEAKER: But we do not want that.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: I am sitting here knowing that point. I do not want to show any disrespect to the Chair. But my protest is against the attitude of the Government. I am protesting against the stand taken by the Government. I am sorry but I am going to sit in dharna for the whole day.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: May I make a small submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Though I am a new entrant to this House, I have got an experience of nearly twenty nine years in the Karnataka Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: Please Gowdaji...

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: My protest is only against the stand taken

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we know that.

**SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA:** I never used an unparliamentary word in my political career which was made to be expunged from the proceedings. In my political career I never misbehaved or made an ugly scene. But today the community which I am going to represent—that is not the question of Karnataka farmers alone, but it is the entire farming community. They are in such an awkward position because of the price hike. The Government is not coming forward to give relief. On account of my feelings to the farming community only, I took the extreme stand of sitting in the well. It is not the question of bringing any discredit, dis-regard or disrespect either to the Chair or to this august House. I am going to respect the directions given by the Chair. But the Government is not understanding the real problem of the farmers and they should come out categorically with details of what type of relief they are going to give. With these words I am prepared to go back to my seat.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Thank you.

*At this stage, Shri H. D. Devegowda went back to his seat*

13.23 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—**  
*Contd.*

(vi) **Need to connect Hazaribagh by rail**

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRA-SAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hazaribagh (Bihar State), which apart from being the district headquarters, is also the headquarters of the North Chhota Nagpur Division. However, it has not been connected with a railway line so far. Survey work from Giridih to Hazaribagh and Hazaribagh to Ranchi has already

been conducted in this regard. Forest and Mineral resources abound in Hazaribagh and both the Union and State Governments are earning millions of rupees from there. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Railway to make an announcement regarding connecting Hazaribagh by rail.

(vii) **Need to make available necessary equipment for upgradation of Aurangabad Telephone Exchange**

[*English*]

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad):** Aurangabad in the last two decades has grown into one of the leading industrial as well as tourist bases of our country. Today the population of the city is over 6 lakhs, with over 1000 industrial units of various sizes.

The basic ingredient of development of city is its communication network. As of date Aurangabad, including its satellite areas has capacity of approximately 10,000 telephone lines. Of these 8,000 have been connected. Despite the recent sanction of 200 lines to Chikhalthana and other 500 lines to Waluj exchanges, there are over 13,000 requests on the waiting list or telephone connections.

Even more than waiting is the apathy due to non-availability of the necessary upgradation equipment for Aurangabad Exchange for which the building is ready. This, in fact, has led to slowing down of progress of development of this great city.

It is, thus, very essential that the requisite equipment for upgradation of Aurangabad Telephone Exchange be made available expeditiously. Also interdialing tandem be provided at Aurangabad connecting Waluj, Chikhalthana and Paithan with Aurangabad.

13.26 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER—**  
*Contd.*

**Casualties from the excessive floods  
in the Wardha river in Maharashtra  
and in the Upper Indravathi river in  
Orissa**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): According to the reports received from Government of Maharashtra, there were excessive rains in the catchment of the Wardha river falling in the districts of Betul and Chindwara in Madhya Pradesh and also heavy rains in Nagpur and Wardha districts of Maharashtra. The rainfall in Betul was 400 mm in 24 hours upto the morning of 30th July, 1991. Rainfall in the Narkhedra tehsil of Nagpur district was 350 mm in the 24 hours. This resulted in excessive floods in the Wardha river on the night of 29th July, 1991. The flood waters entered the town of Mohad situated on the banks of Wardha river near the confluence of its tributary, Kolar. The village protection embankment constructed for the village along the banks of the Wardha river gave way and flood waters rushed into the village by 4.30 early in the morning on 30th July, 1991.

Because of the excessive rains in the region the road communication has been disrupted. Establishing immediate contacts with the villages has become difficult. The preliminary reports received from Mohad and other 4 affected villages of the Narkhedra tehsil of District Nagpur (namely, Jalalkhedra, Khairgaon, Bhugaon and Madana) indicate the number of missing or dead persons to be about 119 in Nagpur district. In addition, in Amaravati District, 21 persons are reported to be missing or dead from the 22 villages which have been affected by the floods. About 5000 houses are

reported to have collapsed by the impact of the floods and about 750 cattle heads are also reported to have been washed away.

There have been some reports in the press that the Tank at Nakthan on the tributary of Wardha river has breached. But, the Irrigation Department of Maharashtra has confirmed that the Minor Dam at Nakthan is intact and has not added to the rush of waters that affected the Mohad village.

The District Collectors and other Senior Officers of the Government of Maharashtra have reached the affected areas and have started immediate relief operations. Army has been called in for rescuing the marooned population of Mohad Town and they have commenced their work.

According to the reports received from the Orissa State Government, due to heavy rainfall of about 900 mm in catchment area of the River Indravathi, there have been heavy floods in the river. The Upper Indravathi Project located in the district Kalahandi is under construction. The Cofferdam built for protecting the construction worksite was over topped due to which waters rushed into the headrace tunnel under construction for the power house.

In the tunnel, work was being carried out by about 27 workers, according to the preliminary report of the additional District Magistrate. The District authorities immediately started rescue operations on the 29th July and 7 dead bodies of the workers are reported to have been recovered by 30th July, 1991. The Minister of State, PWD and the State Engineer-in-Chief have gone to the site on 30th July, 1991, and are organising rescue and relief operations.

**SHRI RAM NAIK** (Bombay-North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the morning you have said that we can have a Calling Attention Motion. We should have a separate Calling Attention Motion on the flood situation in Maharashtra.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In the Calling Attention only four Members can ask clarifications. We are having a discussion on the drought and flood situation under rule 193 and when we are discussing under rule 193, many Members can speak.

Now, the House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m. today.

**13.31 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.35 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA** in the Chair]

**GENERAL BUDGET, 1991-92—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.**

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now the House will take up further discussion on the General Budget. Shri Sukh Ram to continue.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SUKH RAM** (Mandi): Madam Chairman, yesterday I had referred to the Public Sector in my speech and later on Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee delivered a long and exhaustive speech on the subject, which lasted for more than one hour. He seems to be an academician and Shri Manmohan Singh will reply to the views

he had expressed regarding the public and Private sectors. I would like to say only this much that so far about 99 lakh crore Rupees have been invested in the Public sector and the income it contributes towards the Public exchequer is Rupees 2,502 crore. The Government on its part patronised the Public Sector and provided it with all incentives to forge ahead and the Public Sector too played a vital role in increasing the productivity and in taking the country forward. However, today the need of the hour is to make the Public Sector more efficient and the proposal to offload an equity of Rupees 2,500 crore should be viewed as an endeavour to bring about more efficiency in the Public Sector, rather than an attempt to do away with the Public sector. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the proposals made by the hon. Minister of Finance in this regard. Now, somebody mentioned here that this Government doesn't protect the interests of the workers. The Government took over about 102 sick textile units and formed the National Textiles Corporation (N.T.C.) to protect the interests of the workers and the Government is operating these units, unmindful of the fact that even today these units are suffering heavy losses. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the Government is not concerned about the interests of the workers. It was also mentioned here that the hon. Minister of Finance made a reference to the Congress election manifesto, during the course of his Budget speech. I would like to remind here that the hon. Minister of Finance belongs to the Congress Party and for us the Manifesto is of great significance. Our approach is different from that of the Bhartiya Janata Party, which preaches something in its manifesto and practices something else. In their last election Manifesto, the Bharatiya Janata Party had stated that it stood for the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. Now, the B.J.P. Government in Himachal Pradesh is not opposed to the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission, but at the national level, the party has approached the Supreme

Court to strike down the report and declare it unconstitutional. Unlike the people in the B.J.P., we, at the Congress Party look upon the Manifesto, as Hindus look upon the Gita, the Muslims look upon the Holy Koran and the Christians look upon the Holy Bible. We consider it sacred, because it is through the Manifesto that we seek the confidence of the masses and therefore, it is our endeavour to fulfil the promises made in it and we shall continue to make efforts in this direction.

I would also like to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Finance and to this Government. Regarding the cut in the fertilizers subsidy, hon. Members, cutting across party lines have expressed their concern about it and are of the opinion that the 40 per cent price hike is excessive although it is an indisputable fact that fertilizers prices have remained stagnant since 1981, even though the cost of production has increased manifold. However, hon. Members, belonging to the ruling Congress party and others have unanimously expressed their concern over the sudden increase of prices by a staggering 40 per cent. A suggestion was made in the House that the farmers should be compensated for this price-rise, by increasing the procurement prices. In this regard, I would like to make a humble submission that only 25 per cent of the total number of farmers produce marketable surplus, the rest 75 per cent who are mostly small and marginal farmers have small holdings of half or one and a half acres and are not in a position to produce enough to sustain themselves. What's more, some of them have to make purchases from the market also. Thus, if you increase the procurement prices to compensate for the 40 per cent hike in fertilizers prices, then I am sorry to say, that it would only benefit the affluent farmers, who constitute a mere 25 per cent of the farming community. Therefore, any increase in the procurement price would automatically lead to a price-rise, which in turn would prove to be a burden on 75 per

cent of the farmers, and only 25 per cent farmers would benefit from it.

On page 15 of the Budget document ways and means to compensate the farmers for the hike in fertilizer prices have been outlined....

[English]

"The credit structure would be strengthened to ensure adequate availability of credit particularly to the small and marginal farmers....."

[Translation]

Even if credit facility is given to farmers, they will have to repay the amount and this will entail an additional burden. Therefore I request the Government not to resort to a sudden increase of 40% in the price of fertilizer. Considering the state of the economy and the increasing cost of production, an increase in prices cannot be avoided. So, I suggest that the recent increase be brought down and prices be increased gradually so that people are able to adjust to the change.

Sir, secondly I would like to say something about hills in India. I hail from the hilly region of Himachal Pradesh. Today, the country cannot progress without energy and the electricity is the most potential source of energy but attention is not being paid to electricity. Unfortunately, the present day planners and advisors talk of thermal power because its gestation period is less. It can become operational in 4-5 years but the tremendous potential of hydel power is not being realised. Hydel power is being given priority in foreign countries. Previously the ratio of hydel power to thermal power in our country was 40-60 but today that ratio has come down to 29-71. I request the Government to remove this imbalance between hydel power and thermal power when the Eighth Five Year Plan is given final shape. This is a renewable resource, pollution-free and cheap and it should be exploited. Last

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year a provision of Rs. 4613 crore was made for this purpose and this year a provision of Rs. 4869 crore. An increase of just Rs. 256 crore. Funds should be released for the on-going projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Priority should be given to increase the capacity of hydel power and thermal power. I understand that new projects will not be taken up. Hydel Projects are the cheapest. The Bhakra Dam was completed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 200 crore. Currently the annual income from Bhakra Dam is Rs. 200 crore. When the dam became operational the cost of production was 0.02½ paise per unit and now the cost of production is 0.05 paise per unit. Which type of electricity is available in our country at 0.05 paise per unit? Electricity generated from hydel energy is available at this rate whether it is generated in eastern hills or in western hills. Resources to the tune of 30,000 MW capacity in Himachal Pradesh have been identified and large number of smaller resources have not been identified. The State of Himachal Pradesh alone can meet the requirements of entire north India.

As to the point regarding the gestation period present-day technology has proved that the gestation period and costs are lesser than before. I am aware of the economic constraints under which the Finance Minister will find it difficult to sanction funds of this magnitude. It was bold on the part of the Finance Minister to have formulated a housing scheme to attract unaccounted money. The scheme for the Housing Finance Bank should be extended to cover the Power Finance Corporation. Let the Government invest 40% of the capital and the remaining 60% by investors in the form of equity shares. If need be, the Power Finance Corporation may be converted into a bank that can perform the task of appraisal as well as financing of power projects.

In this way if we invest Rs. 10-12 crore, we can solve the power crisis which has adversely affected the progress of the agricultural and industrial sectors. The hilly areas are our greatest resource.

Madam, people belonging to hilly areas are self-respecting, hard-working and honest even though they may be poor. Nowhere in India will you find a person belonging to hilly areas who is a beggar. We do not want to be treated as a special category state and become a burden on the Central Government. Nature has endowed the hilly areas with many resources which should be exploited for the country's benefit.

Secondly, tourism is the largest foreign exchange earner in the State. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having withdrawn the expenditure tax in respect of new hotels and also for waiving income-tax upto 50%. But setting up hotels is not enough for tourism. When I was Planning Minister I had launched a programme for the preparation of a master plan for tourism in Himachal Pradesh and Goa. It made a little progress and then it came to a standstill. I request the Government to prepare a master plan and build an infrastructure for roads electricity and water in the State. Lack of roads has made many beautiful areas inaccessible to people. The unaccounted money can be employed for this purpose which can assure good returns. I have heard that the B.J.P. Government has issued licenses for four cement plants. I have asked the authorities to take a look at the state of the hills in Dehradun and Mussourie. Cement plants can be set up in Rajasthan but if cement plants are set up in Himachal Pradesh, it is tourism which will suffer. My hon. colleagues sitting on the other side could advise their Government in this matter. Today in reply to a question, it was said that the Environment Ministry has not cleared the proposal. Clearance should not be given as it would do more harm than good. The Himalayas should be taken care of. Experts are

of the opinion that if soil erosion continues at the present rate in the coming 70 years Punjab, Haryana and U.P. will become desert areas. When I was Planning Minister I had suggested that an ECO Development Authority be formed with the Prime Minister as its Chairman and the Chief Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as Members.

That suggestion should be implemented, otherwise the country would have to suffer a heavy loss. At present, the Dearness Allowance of those employees, who draw a basic pay of more than Rs. 3,500 is deposited in the G.P.F. and moreover tax is also levied on that amount, as a result of which the 'carry home salary' is reduced. In order to provide them with some relief, either tax should not be levied or the amount of standard deduction should be raised from the existing Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. In this Budget, some major steps have been proposed to revitalize the economy. They have been discussed here and they have also been criticized on several counts. Criticism is an integral part of any discussion. If one looks at the figures presented by Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, one would find the colossal amount in crores, has been waived and written off. The country cannot afford such a huge loss. However, only the hon. Minister of Finance can enlighten us about the accuracy and authenticity of these figures. Lastly, my humble suggestion is that the opposition parties should extend their support to pass this Budget as our party doesn't command the necessary strength in the House. If all of you come together and vote against it, then it won't be possible to pass this Budget. But you should take into consideration, the concrete action proposed in this Budget to improve the economic situation of the country. We always take decision and act, with an eye on the vote bank, but the need of the hour is to rise above those petty considerations and think about

building the nation that we shall bequeath to posterity. Not even a single populist measure has been proposed in this Budget to appease any section of the society. No doubt, people may have reservations about certain proposals in the Budget and they may have to face some difficulties as well, but still, you should extend your support to this Budget. We have been in power for over four decades and we may have erred on many occasions, for that matter. I would say that whosoever works, make mistakes but the non-Congress Governments that have administered the country, whether it be for two and a half years or eighteen months, have committed larger number of mistakes than those committed by Congress Governments during 42 or 43 years of its rule.

I have great regard for Shri Jaswant Singh. He has put forward many useful suggestions and I must praise him for rising above party considerations in this regard. However, I was very much disappointed when at the end of his speech, he made a scathing attack on the Rajiv Gandhi foundation. The uproar that has been created in this august House, against the allocation of funds to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation is indeed most unfortunate. I am certain that one may not have any reservations about the objectives mentioned in the Paragraph. His objection is only to the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The Congress Party is proud of the fact that its leaders have laid down their precious lives for the unity and integrity of the country. (*Interruptions*) I am not becoming sentimental when I say this. My assertion is based on facts. Shrimati Indira Gandhi became a martyr for the cause of communal harmony and unity and integrity of the nation. Shri Rajiv Gandhi also sacrificed his life for the unity and integrity of the country. I wonder whether there is any other party in the country which has sacrificed so many lives

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at the altar of motherland. If you respect the sentiments of the millions of people of this country, then this issue should not have been raked up unnecessarily. I request you to rise above party lines and think about the sacrifice made by this great man for the sake of his country. For Rajiv Gandhi, the country came above the party and there cannot be a better example than the accord on Mizoram. The Congress Party very well knew that it would be defeated in the elections, yet for the sake of the country's unity and integrity, it rose above self-interest. The Assam and Punjab accords were also signed, because for us the country's interests were paramount. That is why I am saying that the Congress Party made such a great sacrifice (*Interruptions*) I would like to submit that if you bring to our notice, any person or any political party, which has made such sacrifices, we would be the first to set up a trust in their memory. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): You establish a trust in the memory of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM: Therefore, it is my humble submission to you that you should rise above petty political considerations and exhibit your statesmanship. With these words, I once again whole-heartedly extend my support to this Budget and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Madam Chairman, the hon. Finance Minister has placed before the country not only a Budget but the Government has also prepared and placed before the country an Industrial Policy Resolution. I submit that these two cannot be seen in isolation from each other. They are

very much an integral part of the new philosophy which this Government is now trying to expound. Therefore, if I make some references to the Industrial Policy Resolution, I hope I will not be criticised saying that this is not relevant to the Budget. Strictly, it may not be relevant but it is the same outlook and philosophy which is reflected in both of them.

To start with, I would like to say one thing. We all realise very well and nobody denies it that the country is facing a major crisis—economic, financial, fiscal, debt repayment and balance of payments crisis. There is no doubt about it. We may differ and we will differ as to who is responsible for it and how it came about. Such a crisis can never develop overnight in 24 hours. It is the cumulative result of the long process which has been going on, I should say, for the last ten years at least. And all the Governments which had been in power during these ten years, whether they belong to this side or that side, have had their share in contributing towards the development of this crisis. Unrestricted imports of luxury goods and non-essential goods have been going on. Profligate Government spending has been going on and the reckless borrowing at high rates of interest has been going on. No Government can say that they are innocent of these things. The cumulative result of all this—the Finance Minister has himself said all this and I am really repeating what he has said—has landed us now in this mess. I realise very well and I think that we all realise that our difficulties are compounded by the fact that the global balance of power in the world has changed periodically to the disadvantage of countries like India and of the Third World countries. There was a time when there were two recognised super powers. Now, we are left with one super power. Let it not be forgotten that when there were two super powers operating on the global arena, the countries of the Third World including India did always find a reliable



friend, a reliable supporter in that second super power which, unfortunately, no longer occupies that status now. It is not something to rejoice about, we should be sorry about it. In all moments of crisis, that other super power had stood with us. It gave us all forms of encouragement and assistance and had helped us to repulse and resist attempts which were made to do arm-twisting by the powerful countries of the West. It strengthened our bargaining power. Now we are bereft of that support because they themselves are in serious trouble. This is something which has a bearing on this crisis because this means that to safeguard our interests and our independent self-reliant growth, we will have to fight alone. We should be clear on this point. What do we think? Is it good or is it bad? It has changed the global balance for us. There are many people in this country who consider themselves to be big intellectuals who write so many articles and sit in seminars and so on. They gloat over the fact—as they want to say—they gloat over the fact that socialism is dead. According to them socialism is dead. I do not believe that socialism is dead. But they are going round the country, propagating that socialism is dead, people do not want it and so they have discarded it. They say that we are therefore left with only one alternative or one option and that option is symbolised now in institutions like the IMF and the World Bank. It is not good for us. It is bad for us. But it is not something which should completely demoralise us. It should not reduce us to a state of panic, where we think that we have got nothing to do now except to go about with a beggar's bowl throughout the world.

Madam, restructuring and reforms are, of course, necessary. Nobody denies it. Restructuring and reforms are not only necessary, but they are inevitable today. But we must avoid dogmas. It has become a fashion to say that it is the Left, it is the

Communists who cling to old, outworn dogmas. But I want to say that just as it is dogmatic to try to cling to outmodelled and old models, the so called models of socialism which have not worked properly, so is it dogmatic to compare a country like India with Singapore and Hong Kong. The examples which are being held up before us to emulate and to imitate are Singapore and Honk Kong! This vast country of ours, which has got its own characteristics, which has got its own specifics, is being equated with those countries. If you lose sight of those characteristics and try to imitate models which no longer operate in the Soviet Union or the Eastern Europe, but the models operating in Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan, which are now held up before us as models, then I am afraid, I do not know where we are going.

If we want to be pragmatic and not dogmatic, then let us keep in mind that there are certain specifics of the Indian situation which are not common with all the other countries. This is our country. We do not live in Japan or the USA or the German Federal Republic or somewhere. We live in a country called India. It has certain specifics.

Now, there is a growth in private sector. According to the Mahalanobis Committee's report, there were 75 families in this country, which were at that time identified as showing the symptoms of monopoly growth. If you now examine their assets, profits, dividends and holdings, you will find that they have accumulated much more wealth. This is on one side.

On the other side, we have got a strong and powerful public sector. It can be argued that public sector should be trimmed, public sector should not operate in areas where it is not necessary and above all, public sector should be made more efficient and more productive. Nobody can

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disagree with this. I do not know what the Finance Minister has got at the back of his mind, but I do not say that at the moment he proposes that the entire public sector should be demolished.

Public Sector has to be debureaucratised. It is above all else. It is an industrial structure. It is not a department of the Government. If it is run as a Department of the Government by bureaucrats sitting in the ministries and departments here, that public sector is bound to fail. It has to be debureaucratised above all else. The losses which are taking place in certain units of the public sector have never been enquired into; who is responsible for these losses and how can they be rectified.

I can tell you that for the last so many years the major trade unions of this country have been making proposals to the Government to have a thorough discussion with the trade unions so that they can give their opinions and suggestions as to what are the causes of the poor performance and the losses in several of these public sector undertakings and how they can be rectified. Several time we were assured by the Planning Minister, the Finance Minister of that time that they were also interested and that they will prepare some papers for this as a basis of discussion and then call a conference which will go in depth into all these matters. But it was never done. It has never been done upto today.

Not only it is a sector which is dominated by bureaucrats—they can be called anything; the Managers, the Managing Directors or Chairman of these undertakings—basically they have a bureaucratic attitude, bureaucratic philosophy and a bureaucratic frame of mind. Moreover, you do not permit in this public sector the participation of workers in the management. Show me any public sector in the world anywhere which

can flourish without the participation of workers in the management. Anyway, we have this public sector.

Two-and-a-half lakhs or 3½ lakhs of industrial units are lying closed; not closed by the workers but closed by the employers. There have been many enquiries into this and it has been proved that mis-management of various type—I am not going into all types—is the root cause of this closure.

Then we have a vast unorganised sector. It is a small scale sector, of course. It is a traditional sector in this country. We have got so many types of cottage industries, village handicraft, self-employed people, artisan and all that in the vast rural areas. They don't have any technology. Mr. Minister, if you judge them by their technology, they are the most hopelessly backward people. But they are or are they not performing a very useful social function at this time by providing employment to a huge number of people. I am raising this question because I don't want you to do anything whose first impact will be to demolish this sector, because this is one of the backward technologies. You will not be able to provide employment to millions of people of this country. This unorganised, traditional, backward sector is today giving employment to millions of people. There is mass unemployment which is still growing.

We have big resources of talent, scientists, technological workers, trained people coming out of the institute of technology; coming out of these scientific research institutes which have been built all over the country spending crores of rupees of the States. We brag about it; we boast about it that in the whole world we are second or third in the talents of scientists and technological people who are available. Which other under-developed country; which other third world country can boast of that?

So, all I wish to say is that when you are formulating new policies or new philosophies, keep in mind the specific features of the Indian situation and don't go on holding before us these ideals of Hong Kong, Singapore or South Taiwan.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** Soviet Union also.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I dealt with that before you came. That model has failed. New model is Hong Kong or Singapore for a country like India. The new model is Singapore for countries like India and Hong Kong. We do not want to go that way. We have to find out our own path, our own way.

What I wish to say is that—the Finance Minister of course was very frank, I will compliment him on that—when he was asked some questions about the Congress Party's Manifesto, promise of rolling back the prices within a 100 days, he had the courage and the honesty to say that his Party at that time was in the Opposition, they had to write that thing in their Manifesto but they had no idea at all about the ground realities that such a thing cannot be done. He had said it.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA** (Bombay South): He has corrected himself!

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** So, I want to say that he should be equally frank in some of the other statements which are being made. First of all, he said that the adjustment or restructuring which is going to take place must be done with a human face. He has used this phrase that it will be done 'with a human face'. Of course it may have human face but that human face should not be a face strained with tears, it should be some adjustment

without tears. The human face can also be shown to be strained with tears. When unemployment grows and when inflation takes place and prices of everything go up as they are shooting up everyday and more will have to go up tomorrow, this adjustment cannot have a human face except for a handful of people. The measures which have been taken before the Budget, the measures which have been taken before the Industrial Policy Resolution and the measures which have been taken before the Parliament Session began have also to be taken into account. They are not something which are divorced from this philosophy.

Madam Chairman, the two instalments of the cumulated depreciation of the Rupee of about 20 per cent cannot but create a steep hike in prices. There is no way out of it. It is depreciation. You may not like to call it devaluation. You may say it is not devaluation, it is just a routine adjustment of the exchange rate of the Rupee. But I find that in the World Bank's Trade Reform Report of November, 1990, the World Bank had proposed a real devaluation of 13 per cent for a planned and phased programme of reforms. This was the prescription of the World Bank. We have gone to 21 per cent and this cannot but lead to rise in external debt. Our debt obligations will go up. It would add to the import bill apart from fuelling inflation. This was done before the Parliament Session began.

Then came the question of shipping gold out of the country. I charge this Government with deliberately creating and meaningfully creating an atmosphere of panic.

He has talked a lot about self-confidence and all kinds of things. I am saying that the first people who have destroyed or trying to destroy self-confidence is this Government itself. They have tried to condition the mind of the public to start thinking that they are helpless, so poor.

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so bankrupt that there is no alternative left but to go to the IMF. That is why these shipments of gold have taken place. I want to know whether in the world of international finance, the Government of a country like India, if it pledges some gold as a security, as a collateral against which it can take loans, is it essential that that gold must be physically lifted and taken across the seas and put in the vaults of the Bank of England? Is the word of Government of India is not enough? The Bank of England can send one inspector here if they like and he can go to the vaults of the Reserve Bank of India and see for himself whether there is gold or not. Is it necessary that at dead of a night, under a veil of secrecy in Bombay's Sahar Airport, some special planes were brought and the gold was loaded and taken across to England?

Then it was revealed here that it was being put in the vault of the Bank of England. Without that, they will not be satisfied. Will they say that? I want an answer. Has the Bank of England said that unless we physically bring this gold there and deposit it in their vault, they are not going to believe that we are giving a pledge against this gold? I don't believe. I believe this was deliberately done considering the psychology of most Indians regarding gold; this was done to create an atmosphere of panic.

[*Translation*]

If gold is pledged, what would be left then and we would have to go abegging because gold has been our asset for centuries. If gold is shipped across seven seas we would have to surrender ourselves before I.M.F. as no other alternative is left.

[*English*]

And to some extent, this atmosphere has been successfully created. I feel.

Whatever you may debate sitting in this House, but, outside many people now are convinced that there is no other go but to go to the IMF and to accept whatever conditions they dictate to us.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: This was done by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes. The first instalment of gold—of course, I should not blame them—was shipped out by Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: A commitment was made by them only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The commitment may have been made by them, but, at least, they used only the confiscated gold. This is from our gold reserves, what is going now, in the subsequent two instalments.

The Vice-President of the World Bank is a Pakistani. But that does not lessen his importance as Vice-President of the World Bank—Mr. Mohin Qureshi. He has pointed out to the fact that 12½ billion dollars of unutilised foreign exchange belonging to India, allotted to India, is lying abroad; it is not being utilised and because it is not being utilised, India is paying an annual penalty of 30 million dollars. So, we are crying, weeping and wailing all over the world that we are in the midst of such a foreign exchange crisis, how will we get out of it and so on and so forth. Government must tell us why this 12½ billion dollars worth of foreign exchange is lying abroad? Of course, it is tied to certain projects, I know; it is not a free allotment; this money was allotted to certain specific projects like Narmada Project and other projects. But, after all, we asked for it; and this money, huge sums of money, is lying there unutilised. We are not able to spend it; and because we are not able to spend it or we are not able to

give the matching grant, we are paying an annual penalty of 30 million dollars. But he does not say anything about these things. After all, of course, he has to convince people that we are really in such a bad shape.

Then subsidiaries of the multinational corporations. Of course, now, I do not need to say that the main prop, three props on which this whole path of adjustment and reforms is based; it is based on three props. One is NRIs. You expect these people, who have gone out of the country, who left the country in order to make more money abroad, that they will now suddenly become patriotic, that because of your appeal to them and give them some concession, that if they bring that money or part of the money back and deposit it here, then they will not be asked any question about the source of income and so on; they will not be subjected to any tax and so on. Anyway, this is one of his main big props.

The second is the multinational corporations. The third is our domestic indigenous private sector, the organised private sector. You are depending on these three. I am not against some reforms in the public sector. I worked for a very long time in the trade unions of the public sector and I know that a lot of reform is necessary. But what is the concept of public sector? That is what is being basically changed. Shri Manmohan Singh, from what I understood him to say, he does not consider that the main engine for development, the main engine for growth, should be the public sector. It should be the different parts of the private sector on which he wants to depend.

I want to say one thing. In the opening part of his Speech, where he referred to dream of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, he said. "I miss him; I miss his handsome smile." I was listen-

ing to the Budget Speech. "I dedicate this Budget to his inspiring memory". That is very good. It is a noble thought. So, I thought let us see a few thoughts of Shri Rajiv Gandhi which are inspiring Shri Manmohan Singh, and should inspire him according to his own Speech.

On April 15, 1987—of course, you can say that this was four years ago—in his address to the Congress Party's Parliamentary Party, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said, I quote:

"The public sector is the pivotal element in our planning strategy".

Whether he really believed this or not, I do not know. That is for the Finance Minister to say. But this is what he said:

"The public sector is the pivotal element in our planning strategy. Public sector is the foundation of the economy and the political stability of this nation. That is our chief instrument for reducing concentration of wealth and economic power."

Is that the concept of the public sector which you are forward now? I doubt very much. You may say that it suffers from a lot of diseases and ills which need to be cured and rectified. I am with you. Let us at least try to diagnose what is wrong and how it can be put right. That is a different matter. But is this your concept of the public sector, what did Shri Rajiv Gandhi say on April 15, 1987? That is very different, I imagine.

Then, Sir, at the Centenary Celebrations of the Congress Party in Bombay, in 1985, the Centenary Resolve which was passed there, which was adopted there was moved by no less a person than our present Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao. What does he say? What did he say in his speech?

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"The public sector has played a pioneering role in India's industrialisation. It must continue to lead the way."

It must continue to lead the way, not that it must just survive, somehow.

"Further progress on the path of industrialisation will depend on the extent to which India's public sector masters the problems posed by a variety of vicissitudes, both internal and external."

Then Shri Narasimha Rao also said:

"We accord primacy to the public sector."

Do you do it now? Now you want to give primacy to the private sector.

"We accord primacy to the public sector which has captured commanding heights of the economy, pioneered the entry into new areas of industrialisation, opened up backward regions, provided the engine for technological development and generally set the tone for industrialisation in this country."

I could give many more quotations, but there is no time, Madam.

What I am saying is, that if you are going to be inspired by the memories of your past leaders and what they have said, then either you please stick to what they had said, be loyal and faithful to their ideas, or like you said about prices, that they said something, but they had no idea of what they were talking about, you will have to say the same thing, about Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Narasimha Rao that they said all those things but they were only doing some political talking, but they did not know what they were talking about. One of those two you must say.

Our whole quarrel with you and your Budget philosophy is that it is overturning the whole economic system; it wants to overturn which we

have followed so long. That does not mean that there should be no change, and no re-adjustment and no reforms.

In his Budget speech he has said that subsidiaries of multi-national corporations will be allowed to have more than 50 per cent, may be upto 51 per cent foreign equity capital in their companies here in India. But, just now, a couple of days ago, he has said that in the case of selective multi-national corporations, they may be allowed upto 100 per cent equity if they are prepared to export the whole of their production. But it is not the same thing as he has said here, in his printed speech. There is a difference between 51 per cent and 100 per cent.

I realise that companies which have 50 per cent foreign equity capital are legally permitted by their parent companies to consolidate their sales and profits with the sales and profits of the parent company. And that is supposed to be a big incentive for them to invest here. If they have companies within which they have got less than 50 per cent foreign investment, that is called a portfolio investment, that is something which in times of need they can scrap, they can throw away, they do not bother about it. But 51 per cent or more, 100 per cent now as he is visualising, enables them to consolidate the sales and profits of all these subsidiaries with that of the parent company. All these taxation concessions that have been given, all the liberalisation measures that you have adopted, all the sops which are being given to try to unearth black money are bound to fail because they are nothing but sops. All these things taken together will lead not to less but to more concentration of wealth in a few hands. This is against the directive principles of the Constitution. The directive principles of the Constitution enjoin upon the Government of India to take specific steps and measures to see that the concentration of wealth is not allowed to grow. Your whole philosophy now is to permit greater and greater concentration of wealth. Please tell us whether you have

decided to move an Amending Bill to the Constitution so that we can delete that portion of the directive principle. It need not remain there any more.

All I want to say, Madam, is that these three props on which you are depending, the NRIs, the MNCs, and the domestic private sector, are not reliable props at all. These props can let you down any day. You are not bothered at all about 26 million labour force, which exists in this country. I think, it is several times more than the population of Hong Kong and Singapore combined. The 26 million workers, whose cooperation if you do not get, all these beautiful plans of yours can get upset. You cannot carry out these plans of industrialisation, of greater productivity, of efficiency and all that without the cooperation of this vast labour force of 26 million people. As somebody said earlier, in a country like India, our biggest resource is the manpower. The manpower is the biggest thing that we have got. And the Government is ignoring the question of getting the cooperation of this labour for an improved sense of work ethics. Work ethics consciousness in this country is reputedly low. It is not very high. But it can be increased if a proper atmosphere is created. If consciousness is generated and by guaranteeing to labour that they will get just returns. Above all, it is participation in management. At least you start with the public sector to begin with. I know the private employers are dead against participation of workers. They fight tooth and nail against it in all meetings and conferences where we met them. But what about the public sector which you are trying to make a sort of the scapegoat of the whole thing? The previous Government had brought a Bill. The Bill was drafted with great difficulty with the cooperation of all the major trade unions, employer organisations and all that. It was a kind of compromise Bill. It is there. It should be put on the statute book. Let the

workers feel that they are a part of the managerial system. But there is not a word about it in these papers.

I am only referring now to one or two stray things. Even if the communists and the leftists are dogmatic, what about the President of your Trade Union, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, which claims to be the largest trade union in this country? Its President, Mr. Ramanujam—I think, he is well-known to everybody—a veteran leader, has issued a public statement decrying this whole industrial policy. I hope, you have read it. It has been published in the press. He says that this new industrial policy will neither generate employment nor will it give any kind of confidence to the workers; all it will generate is inflation and high prices.

Well, you have given lots of threats to tax evaders. But they are only threats—the last opportunity. I think, they also realise that it is nothing very serious. The trouble is only people who cannot evade taxes are those who are on fixed salaries, whose tax is deducted at source. Those who are on fixed salaries and incomes are the worst sufferers from inflation. But those who have incomes which cannot be calculated, which cannot be disclosed and which are not shown in the books, they are making all the black money and evading taxes. All that you are doing is to threaten them with some last opportunity. You are offering them complete immunity from enquiry and investigation by saying, please come and deposit in the National Housing Bank. I do not think, any of them will bother about the National Housing Bank. Those who were disclosing unaccounted incomes previously it was once in a life-time. Now they have been given a second chance by saying 'once more in your life-time if you disclose your unaccounted income you will be able to avail of the facilities that you will have no penalty and no interest; come and disclose'.

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You have made no change in the wealth tax rate. There is only 5 per cent rise in the corporate tax rate. And remittances in foreign exchange will not be subject to any gift tax or to any scrutiny regarding the source of such funds. The dollar bonds which are to be issued by the State Bank of India for sale to the Non-Resident Indians without any limit, will also not be subject to any wealth tax. They also enjoy complete amnesty and immunity. So these are all attempts to appease the people who have cornered the black money.

The Institute of Public Finance and Policy has made some estimates of how much black money is being generated every year. How to stop or at least curb or control this generation of fresh black money, this parallel economy which is growing all the time? There is nothing in your proposals about this.

Once the black money is generated and somebody has got a hold of it, you try to give them some temptation so that a part of it at least they will return. This is your strategy.

Once reference I must make on the question of multi-national corporations because it is a current matter here. There is a delegation meeting the Prime Minister at 3.30 today on behalf of the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy. This was the handiwork of the Union Carbide Corporation of USA which was allowed to set up its plant in the most congested area of Bhopal city which is the capital of one of our States. And due to their utter callousness and negligence, contempt for human life, not in their own country where they have the Headquarters of Union Carbide Corporation in the U.S.A., they would never be allowed to do this. But here somebody has permitted them to set up that plant which is dealing with poisonous, hazardous, toxic chemicals and gases. As a result what happen-

ed, some thousands of our people—I do not know how many—3000, 4,000 or 5,000 people—have died and many more thousands have been crippled and maimed for life. It is a genocide perpetrated by a multinational. Now, I am sorry to read in your proposals that you are considering some relaxations in the case of industry, you are considering some relaxations on locational restrictions. On paper there are some locational restrictions that you cannot put up a hazardous plant within such and such distance of residential areas, but nobody observes those things. But, now, you want those to be further relaxed.

I would ask a question that there is a proposal to reduce the customs duty on Isocyanite. I hope you know what Isocyanite are? This is the substance from which the gas was produced by the Union Carbide. It was Isocyanite gas not as MIC which was responsible for the death and the physical crippling of all these thousands of people. Why are you reducing customs duties on that from 120 per cent to 40 per cent? For whose benefit this Isocyanite is going to be brought here at lower rates of custom duties?  
.....(Interruptions)

Another thing is what the other Members of this side of the House have said about the adverse impact that this kind of budget proposal is going to have. I fully share those apprehensions and we were told many a times that the conditionalities which will be asked by the IMF will be discussed here, if necessary, they will be bargained by our Government with the IMF. We are not going to accept everything that they ask for. But there is a veil of secrecy. Parliament at least must be informed. What is the progress of negotiations with them, what are the conditionalities that they are asking, we do not know? I do not think in any country of the world which has a Parliamentary System this kind of information would be withheld from



the elected Members of Parliament. This must not be done under the shroud of secrecy and then finally presented to the country as an accomplished fact. For this the country and our Parliament will not stand for. You have to take us into confidence. You have to tell us what kind of conditionalities they want to impose on us. Then, you are a sovereign country with your own sovereign Government. You have the right to decide what you will accept and what you will not accept, if it goes against our economic sovereignty or against even our political independence.

Finally, I would like to say about this very controversial Rs. 100 crore Foundation! I regret in spite of what my friends on the other side have said that I have to add my voice to the misgivings and the protests which have been voiced here by other Members of the Opposition. It is not a question on whose name it is attached to. Public funding from the State Exchequer for this type of Foundation whose trustees are all private citizens as far as I know, is a wrong thing to do. It is an unethical thing. It should never be done. I am not asking about the economic aspect of it, because we have been given lectures on austerity and saving money and the need to practise austerity. Professor Kenneth Galbrieth in an interview which he gave recently had said, "that in my long experience whenever the IMF talks about the austerity you can rest assured that it mean austerity for the poor people and not for anybody else." I am not talking about that. But why should our State funds be given to this Foundation. Rs. 100 crores is nothing. If you want this Rs. 100 crores you just appeal to your friends in the private sector or the NRIs.....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Shri Murli Deora is there. There are many people.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** They will give you much more than Rs. 100 crores voluntarily. You do not have to use scarce resources from the Government exchequer to buttress this Foundation at all.

Somebody was saying that please see what work they are supposed to do. I have gone through that. All those tasks which are supposed to be their responsibility, are at present part of the work which is to be done by various Ministries and Departments. It is nothing else. Is this an attempt to privatise the development works of the Ministries?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Privatise the Government.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Please do not do this and lecture people about austerity. I am requesting the Government that, on this issue, though it is a small part of the whole Budget—I agree—it acquires some kind of a token importance, I seriously suggest to them—please have a second look at this proposal. You modify it, amend it and if necessary withdraw it. Otherwise that contingency may develop which you are not visualising with great composure. You may compel all the Opposition to oppose it together. And then what will happen? (*Interruptions*) What will happen? We have said it hundred times. Do not push us too far. There was already a storm this morning over the question of cut in the fertiliser subsidy, because, I know there is a powerful farmers' lobby here. There has always been, in the Indian Parliament. A majority of the people here claim to be people who are agriculturists.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** Poor farmers (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I myself, every year, when Shri Balram Jakhar was occupying that chair, used to very timidly and hesitantly suggest that; it is high time that after so many years, please decide for yourself who

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you call the affluent section of farmers'. I do not mean all farmers leave out the small and medium farmers. But there are some affluent people. I do not want to quantify most of them. You decide who are those people.

Shri Frank Anthony was telling me during lunch time that he knows of many schools and educational institutions where farmers come and pay in cash, amounts of Rs. 25 to 30 thousand to get their children admitted in their schools. I do not feel they are poor....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They are sending their children to America by giving donations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please tell me why the small section of affluent farmers—after so many years—should not be brought into tax net. Why should they always be treated as a sacred cow? Everytime I suggested this in the past, Shri Balram Jakhar used to almost jump on me from that chair....

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Thank God, he is quite far away.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUTA: ... and used to say : "You do not understand anything about agriculture. Please do not say these things. I will put you in charge of a farm. Then you will see for yourself what is the condition of the poor farmers". I am not talking about poor farmers. I am talking about the affluent sections. It is about time when you are all talking about the crisis and standing on the edge of the precipice and facing a condition of bankruptcy and austerity must be practised. Then every section of this community, which can do so and which has got the capacity, should contribute something to the national revenue. Why should they not?...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA (Banaskantha): How many farmers are there who can donate a sum of Rupees 25-30 thousand?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No matter, if they are five persons, he is telling me what Shri Bal Ram Jakhar has said. No matter, if there are five persons in entire India. *(Interruptions)* Is there not even a single such person, what Dort of the world it is? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do not tell me these things. You decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Member please address the chair?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to save money also. There are farmers like Shri Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo Indian): I do not grow a stick.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can you grow a stick? *(Interruptions)*

How many crores of rupees worth of our petroleum gas is being flared, being burnt into air by the refineries and the fertiliser plants? I think it runs into some Rs. 60-70 crores, just being burnt and going up in the air like that. Has any serious thought been given as to how to utilise this gas for industrial, domestic and other purposes? It is the cheapest fuel, the cleanest fuel, the most pollution free fuel that can be found. Every country is using it more and more, but we are burning this gas, letting it flared up in the air and we say, 'we want to save money, our petroleum bill is going up'. You save so much money if you harness this extra gas and use it for domestic purposes.

I read in the paper that Indian companies which are doing prospecting for oil off-shore, they have not got the rigs. Mr. Minister, they have to take those rigs from foreign sources on lease, they are leased rigs, and because of this devaluation the price of those foreign imported oil rigs has gone up so much that most of these companies are now giving up their contracts and saying 'we cannot manage, we will have to get out'. How will you find more oil? What is the use of crying over this petroleum bill which is really a huge burden? you have to tap your own sources of petrol and oil. You have to have these people to get rigs at cheaper prices from abroad if they have to carry on with their exploratory work. You have to harness this gas which is being flared up. Nothing is being done. We have been told that money must be saved. I say that if even the small and medium farmer is guaranteed his supply of essential consumption goods at controlled prices, he will be able to increase or expand food production in those items which we can also export to other countries. Have you thought about it? The Third World countries are acutely in need of food supply. We can supply, we have got the potential to do it. But what are we doing? Oilseeds are being imported. Some varieties of pulses are being imported from abroad involving foreign exchange. If you give proper encouragement and incentive to the farmers, I don't consider this to be a proper incentive, what they have done now saying that 'we take away your subsidy with one hand and give you higher procurement prices on the other hand so that the consumer at the end will catch it in the neck'. Give him some positive incentive and help, let him expand food production and a part of that food production can be exported to other countries and you can earn valuable foreign exchange. Please think of some new things, don't go on in this old, stereo-typed way. This IMF and World Bank prescription which may be O.K. for Singapore and Taiwan will spell a ruin to a country like India.

So, my final word is, you are being more dogmatic than we are supposed to be. We have understood that the Soviet model of socialism won't work. We know why also. They themselves are discussing it, they themselves are admitting it and trying to find out the causes. But don't be dogmatic by saying now you must follow the example of Singapore and Hong Kong. Why should we? This country has its own specific characteristics and features. Based on that, make a proper study and then evolve your line and your philosophy.

**SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur) :** Do you agree that we can follow the Chinese pattern?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Chinese? I don't know. If you know something about it, you please tell us. I had been to China once only and I must say I was impressed by their production, and the fact is that their shops are full of consumer goods which unfortunately is not the case in Europe.

**SHRI P. C. CHACKO :** Do you agree to the conditionalities we are accepting for taking money from IMF and World Bank?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Is that the ultimate argument that if they are taking, therefore we should also do it?

**SHRI P. C. CHACKO :** No, Sir. I am asking whether you are referring to that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** It is for them to decide in their own country whether they want to take or don't want to take. I am not going to follow the pattern followed by them. Did we not take IMF loan in the past? We took IMF loan in three instalments and we utilised only two

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instalments, we did not utilise the third one, we returned it to them. Your Government is here, please find out how it was managed.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): The loan was taken when you were supporting Mr. V. P. Singh's Government. Do you know that? (*Interruptions*) Will you yield for a minute?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am just drawing your attention to an article published in *Economic Times* dated 26th July, 1991. Two IMF loans were drawn during July, 1990 and January, 1991 amounting to Rs. 1,173 crores and Rs. 3,334 crores respectively by the V. P. Singh Government and Chandra Shekhar Government. You have supported the V. P. Singh Government and that Government kept the conditionalities secret without informing to Parliament and the country. I also agree with you that the conditionalities must be known. But please do not say that it was done only by the Congress Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Madam, he has to depend on *Economic Times*; he does not know that the Economic Survey contains that figure. He does not know that the Finance Minister himself mentioned this fact. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have not said even once in my speech that under any circumstance, we should never go to the IMF. I have not said that. Our only quarrel is over the conditionalities. The first instalment, we will draw on our own money which we get back without any conditionality. The second window is also one on which the conditionalities are very low. It is the third window which creates all the trouble which we are coming to now. So,

we are concerned with the conditionalities, because, as I began by saying, we are living in a different world today. We have to stand on our own feet. The balance of power has shifted to the same Super Power which controls the policies of the World Bank and the IMF. Therefore, we have to be doubly vigilant and doubly careful to see that we are not trapped and not ultimately pushed into that debt trap from which so many Third World countries are suffering and trying to get out of. Let us have a clear-cut picture, nothing shrouded in mystery.

Madam, as far as I can see at present, both the Industrial Policy and the Budget are certainly not in the interests of the vast masses of our country. It may help the 150 million people who live in towns and cities, who are relatively well off and who have developed consumer habits. They may be happy about it. But, for the vast masses of our people, particularly who live in the countryside and those who are dependent on the rural economy, this whole policy and the philosophy behind it will spell a disaster and I am quite sure about that. Therefore, we oppose it and we want to see whether any modifications are made or not which are worthy of our support.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria) : Madam Chairman, when we are discussing the Budget here, the Govt. is discussing about the conditionalities of further surrender with the World Bank and the IMF officials in the office of the Finance Minister. But the youth and students are not depending on us. They are demonstrating against these surrender inside the Finance Ministry offices in North Block at this moment. (*Interruptions*)

15.59 hrs.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore) : Madam Chair-  
man, at the outset I would like to

thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak a few words about the Budget. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having presented a well balanced Budget in order to tackle the economic crisis that our country is facing now. Perhaps, none else would have been able to do a better job than this.

16.00 hrs.

Firstly, he has taken steps to cut non-plan expenditure. We welcome those measures. It is because non-Plan expenditure is going up more than that of developmental works expenditure. So, a thought should be given to minimise non-Plan expenditure and maximum amount should be allotted for developmental works.

I would like to make one more suggestion. The income-tax limit should have been increased up to Rs. 30,000 or to Rs. 35,000 per annum which would enable the middle class and lower middle class people, salaried people to maintain themselves and they would be able to pay the taxes with their limited resources.

16.01 hrs. (RAO RAM SINGH—  
*in the Chair.*)

As we all know, in our country, more than eighty percent of the population consists of the farmers. We have got agriculture-oriented villagers and farmers. They should be encouraged and given the necessary incentives. They should be given all the agricultural facilities, irrigation facilities and also incentives so that they can grow more food, increase our production and export can be made. The price of agriculture produce should be fixed on the scientific basis so that the farmers are encouraged to produce more. Otherwise, the majority of the farmers in our country who totally depend on the rain would suffer a lot because the cost of inputs like manure, fertilizer has gone up. Every year, the farmers become indebted because

they are not getting the remunerative price for their produce. That is one of the factors which cripples agro-based economy in the country. Therefore, the Government should think of encouraging more agro-based industries in the rural part, especially growth of sericulture industry which has got a very good market in other countries. Our farmers should be encouraged to grow more sericulture units and to develop them in a scientific way so that they could get a very good price in the market. The sericulture industry involves growers, reelers and weavers. All of them would be provided employment in the sericulture industry. Therefore, they should be given proper price fixed on the scientific basis. Now-a-days, farmers are not getting good price in the market. For example, cotton growers are only getting Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per tonne whereas the middleman gets Rs. 1,000 per tonne after the cotton is reeled, spinned and ready for export.

Export-oriented crops should be raised and the Government should encourage the farmers to raise those crops which have the export potential. They should be encouraged to grow cotton, tobacco, mulberry, coffee, tea, cashew etc. The farmers should be provided with proper storage facilities also so that they are not compelled to sell those goods at a low price. The farmers should be extended all the export facilities which enable us to get more foreign exchange to our country. This will facilitate our rural folk to get more employment. It will generate employment opportunities for the poor and the needy and to the rural women folk. The sericulture industry is an agro-based industry and it also involves science and technology. It should be given priority. Karnataka is getting the second phase of World Bank assistance towards sericulture. It should be properly utilised. Remunerative prices should be given to the farmers. Sericulture is very famous in our country. Next to China, India is the third

[Smt. Chandra Prabha Urs]

biggest country producing silk. It is world famous in its produce. It gives employment to the people. If good quality silk is produced, it would be exported to other countries and, in turn, our country can earn foreign exchange.

I would like to mention that another price rise has taken place recently. The highest price rise is in petroleum products in our country compared to anywhere else in the world. Especially the price of LPG has been increased by 20%. It is really burning the hands of our housewives. It should be minimised and reduced at least by 50% of the increase now made. Especially in Southern States like Karnataka, we are paying nearly Rs. 75 for LPG which is far beyond the budget of the housewife. It should be reduced at least by Rs. 10 per cylinder. It is not a commodity which is used only by the affluent. All the common people and the lower middle-class people depend upon LPG and they do not have the supply of firewood or any other source. They only depend upon LPG especially in cities and urban and semiurban areas.

I must thank the hon. Minister for having not increased the prices of kerosene and diesel.

But on the whole the increase in petrol price itself will have an indirect impact on every other commodity due to the increase in the transportation charges and so on. Petrol price should be reduced. The loss incurred due to this reduction on petrol and gas prices could be made up by taking stringent action in collecting Central Excise which is evaded by some of the industrialists and factories, not all, but some of them evade paying the tax. It is not proper. They are not paying their dues regularly in time. That could be tapped once again. Proper collection of the Central Excise could be one of the resources that could be made on the supply of such essential commodities.

The farmers are suffering a lot because of the subsidies that have been reduced from what have been given so far for pesticides, the chemical manures and fertilisers and so on. This could be given a second thought and the prices of these commodities should be scientifically fixed. Provision of more facilities would strengthen the hands of farmers and they will be able to pay for manure and for fertilizers and pesticides. Supply of good seeds should be made in time. If this is done, they will be able to grow more and the quality and quantity of the crops they grow would go up.

Our farmers could be given a green card which denotes the details of the land that is owned. It also indicates whether they renovate the land, whether they are having irrigation facilities and whether they are having any crops grown on the land and the annual inputs that they invest on the land and the output that they get annually through the Commercial crops grown in their lands. Such of the details could be given in that green card so that a farmer will not be put in to stress and strain when he goes to the Government or to the Agricultural Department for any loan or any facilities. It will be easily available to him according to his needs and requirements, according to his ability to grow the crop in his own lands. We should give more facilities towards such farmers, especially the small farmers and the marginal farmers. They are to be encouraged. They are the major constituents of our villages, our rural areas. For such things, we need the inputs of irrigation and power, and such things could be given more weightage in the Budget. This time, the Budget has been presented late. Weightage should be given to finish the major irrigation works, major power projects etc. which are the backbone of our country.

Sir, I am happy to express myself my gratitude and in fact, I am thankful to the Government because they

have announced that they would set up a Backwardclass Corporation, for the first time in India, through our Central Government here. That should be properly programmed and properly thought of. All the programmes and policies should be chalked out as early as possible and that Corporation should be constituted and proper Budget allocated for that purpose. I request the Government to take it up as early as possible on a priority basis because the majority of the areas are backward areas where those suppressed, depressed and downtrodden classes are there. They could be benefited more through such programmes to improve themselves, to improve their socio-economic conditions and such programmes would enable them to have self-sufficiency, self-employment and self-irrigation facilities. Such things should be implemented as early as possible and as immediately as possible.

Regarding women, I would like to state that most of the vulnerable and weaker sections are there in our society. The women-folk in the rural areas belong to such vulnerable and weaker sections. There was a programme chalked out for them. There was a programme to set up the Women Development Corporation. I do not know whether it has been functioning now or not. But it should be given more weightage and more budget allocation be made for the development programmes of women, especially in the rural areas. Their conditions are so bad. Their health, hygiene and education are badly affected and some of them have to be re-accommodated and rehabilitated—especially those who are really suffering in the society as destitutes, disabled and also those who are in need of it.

Sir, in our country, it is high time that we all of us gave thought to have self-sufficiency. We should be self-determined to have self-sufficiency, self-resourcefulness, self-decisiveness and self-dependence so that we could take our India forward on a progres-

sive path of self-respect. For this purpose, I would like to make a humble suggestion. I do not know how far it could be practicable. But once we had done earlier when the great leader the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister. At that time, we had to face a war with Pakistan and other countries. We had contributed gold towards the exchequer—the Reserve Bank of India. I do not know whether it would be done now. But we are all voluntarily ready to contribute gold to face the present economic crisis that our country is facing on a war-footing. We could give a call to the nation so that we can contribute whatever little we could, whatever best we could to save our country from the economic crisis which it is facing now. We can do this instead of going with a begging bowl to the IMF and other such Bodies. Our children are born and brought up with debt and they have to die with debt. We don't want such things to happen anymore. We should be self-sufficient, self-confident and self-dependent. Towards this, I would like to make a request through the Chair to contribute to the nation in the need of such a crisis. We are all ready to contribute for meeting such a crisis.

I would like to thank the Chair for having given me a few minutes to put forward some of these points in support of the budget here. I also congratulate our hon. Finance Minister for having brought such a balanced Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): Shri Ahamed to speak.

SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): It is the turn of Shri Ramaiah.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ahamed has requested that he wants to go for a check up. The previous Chairman had given a commitment that he would be able to do so and I am honouring that commitment.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri):** Mr. Chairman, I support this Budget not because it is the best Budget that the country has ever seen, not because it does not affect the people of our country, not because it solves the problems of the people and not because that it does not even affect the price structure of the country. I admit there are many deficiencies in the present Budget. But still I support this Budget.

The Budget has numerous innovative features which we have to welcome. And also I welcome this because this is perhaps the one Budget which has spared the poorer sections of the people considerably. *(Interruptions)*

I would like the hon. Members to examine this. May I just ask, whether there was any time for some of the honourable Members of the opposition to support any Budget brought here in this House except that which was brought during the Janata regime. It is quite natural. I do agree because throughout you were in the opposition. You have not been supporting whatever the Government brings in. I have absolutely no disagreement on that point.

There are certain innovative features which we are to support. The criticism here is that it is an IMF inspired Budget. May I just ask, which is that guidelines given by the IMF that our Finance Minister has accepted? Could you please say anything? For example, there was a Trade Reform Paper which suggested certain conditionalities to the Government of India for availing of IMF loan. If you just examine the entire Budget, one will find that the Finance Minister has not accepted those suggestions and on the other hand, he has taken certain steps contrary to the advise given by the World Bank to our Government. For example, this Budget has put stringent curbs on imports non-tariff levies and also certain other measures which, according to me, are contrary to the suggestions given by the World Bank. This subsidy on food is being continued. The increase in the plan outlay

of 79 per cent compared to that of the last year would also prove that the Budget presented by the Finance Minister, in many respects, is against the guidelines of the World Bank. Therefore, this will not hold water if you say that it is an IMF Budget.

There is an impression created in the whole country by some political parties that availing of doles from the IMF is a crime committed by the Government. I am very happy that the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta has agreed that it is inevitable for the country. In this background, my dear friend Hon'ble Shri Murli Deora has quoted one Newspaper report here. I would like the hon. Members, especially from the opposition, to see what is mentioned in the Economic Survey on page 3 para 1.11.

**Explaining the difficulties on foreign exchange reserves it says:**

“All these led to a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) from a level of about Rs. 5050 crores at the beginning of August 1990 to Rs. 4388 crores at the end of March 1991.

The decline in the reserves would have been still larger, if the Government did not resort to borrowings from the IMF. I would like to quote further that the first recourse to the IMF was made during July-September 1990, when India drew Rs. 1,173 crores, which constituted 22 per cent of India's quota. That was, please note, during July—September, 1990.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** That was without any conditionalities.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Why were there no conditions? It could have drawn upon without any conditions. That was the situation so far as our balance of payments was concerned. Now the situation is quite different. Therefore, this Government did not commit any offence or crime by availing the loan from the IMF. At least



to that extent the hon. Members should agree. The country was left in an inevitable position and there was no alternative but to avail the loan. This cannot be put as a tragic picture or some offence that the Government had committed with the financial institution. We must be ashamed that the country was left in such a financial strain where the Government cannot but take recourse to this measure of availing the IMF loan. Because the malaise is deep-rooted and there is no soft option to tide over them. Therefore, we were compelled to do all these things. It is in this background that we should certainly examine all these things. Sir, I do not want to take much of the time. The hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned about the private and public sectors. It is true that both these sectors have a vital role in stabilising the economy of the country. I am one who was always supporting the Public Sector. The Public Sector should be streamlined. The Public Sector should be given all encouragement and it should not be discouraged. I do agree. But there are certain Public Sector Undertakings which are not only chronically sick, but cannot be revived also and which are beyond redemption. What are you going to do about it? It will be a profit to the Government if it closes down such Public Sector Undertakings will be closed down and send the salaries to the employees. There are such institutions. Therefore, I say that without bear of contradiction or making any effort to weaken these Public Sector Undertakings, all those Public Sector Undertakings which are chronically sick and beyond redemption should be privatised. There is nothing wrong. The East European countries have adopted such steps. The hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta was telling that there are no two super powers and there is only one super power now and that India should not be compared with either Singapore or Taiwan. I do agree with that. But should India also go for that old dogmatic ideas? Keeping the committed principles of the Public Sector

Undertakings, we should also come forward to take everything with a realistic approach. While streamlining the Public Sector, at the very same time, we must also do whatever we can in the best interest of our country. Therefore privatisation is not a crime in this country, particularly in the present financial economic situation. I would like to mention in the House Sir, that some of the features of the Finance Minister as shown in this Budget speech are innovative. For example, there are some five schemes which the Finance Minister has given. May I call it as the Panchasheel of Dr. Manmohan Singh in our new Budget. The first in the formation of the Backward Class Corporation. The establishment of the Backward Class Corporation would be a milestone in our journey to achieve social justice. This innovative feature is in accordance with the manifesto of the Congress Party.....(Interruptions)... Sir, Muslims form the largest minority community in this country. This community may be declared as a backward class. At least, by such a declaration and the formation of this Corporation, the Government would enable Muslims to have some benefit under the present circumstances. Therefore, I wish that the Government should take some steps in this matter.

Next comes the National Renewal Fund. This Fund would definitely help the labourers to have social safety in the event of technology transformation.

The third feature is the National Foundation for communal harmony. Here, I would just like to say a word about it. There were lot of riots in the country. And people suffered like anything due to those riots. I had occasions to visit some of the riot-proned areas. Mostly the minority communities were affected in riots. Of course, there may be some other affected communities also. I do not want to

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distinguish the communities in this regard. Whoever be the victims of riots, they should be given relief immediately. It is the duty of the Government to look after the welfare of such victims who are innocent of the things done against them.

Another aspect is the promotion of national integration. National integration should be confined not to words and speeches only. It should also be practised *in toto*. Thus this scheme will also help a lot to improve the situation of the country.

I would like to say something about the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. Some of my friends have been saying that it is a laudable exercise and some opposing. This is a Government being run by consensus and there is absolutely no reason for the Opposition to oppose it. Firstly, it is a public trust. One may differ on names but it is a public trust. But the objectives and functions of it matters. In this connection, I would like to quote from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister. I am quoting paragraph 57.

“The Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has been established to perpetuate the memory of the great leader and to promote the ideals and objectives for which he lived and laid down his life.”

Why should one disagree on this point? It is not proper to oppose but all parties should support this. Further, it is said:

“This Foundation, among other things, will lay particular emphasis on research and action programmes relating to the application of science and technology.....”

This is very much necessary for our country. Then it says about the propagation of literacy. Only Kerala has the highest level of literacy. In other States, the state of literacy is very bad ....(Interruptions). Therefore, I

should say that for the benefit of the under-privileged, we should all agree on this point. We should not just disagree on a matter of national importance. I say, Sir that foundation should be a public trust. And the public trust should be run by public persons. You cannot distinguish a public person and a private person. This does not matter. It is the nature of the trust which should be taken into consideration and not the members of the trust. The trust should be run according to the Memorandum of Association on which it has got registered. Therefore, we should not distinguish public and private persons. If the public trust will run in this way, then we will not object to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I must say that I am sorry to note that the Finance Ministry has not paid any attention to remove the regional imbalances of the economy. Regional imbalances still exist. As far as my State, Kerala is concerned, no central project has been given and the Government have neglected us like anything. In the Central Investment Plan for the year 1988-89, the Central investment for public sector industries in our State was 1.54 per cent, whereas in the year 1989-90, 1991, it was only 1.07 per cent. I do not know why Kerala is being neglected.

There is one more point. Though the Government have come out with a lot of projects, I am sorry to state that the Finance Minister could not find time to mention about the 1,20,000 to 1,50,000 people who have come from Kuwait and Iraq as refugees. Are they not citizens of this country? They also contribute for the mobilisation of our foreign exchange. I wonder why the Government has not proposed any scheme or project to repatriate those people to Kuwait. You have made several projects for many sections of the people, but you have forgotten these unfortunate people. I hope Government will think of something urgent for these people.

Now I would like to mention just one point with regard to my own constituency. Government has a lot of excavation projects for finding out precious resources. There is a very good resource for the Government, if only they move in the right direction. For the information of all the hon. members of this House, I must say that in my constituency there is one place called Marutha in Nilambur, where there is a very high deposit of gold. One pilot project was undertaken by the UNDP. I am sure Government will not give up this opportunity. They must prepare a comprehensive Gold Mine Excavation Project for this. About this project, I am reminded of the very words of the Finance Minister when he quoted from Victor Hugo in his Budget speech: "No power on earth can stop an idea, whose time has come". I think time has now come for this idea to excavate gold in my constituency.

Lastly, I request that the prices of all the essential commodities should be properly controlled. Government must take effective measures to control prices.

Thanking you once again, Mr. Chairman, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cut-tack): Sir, why are you allowing only the Congress members to speak? They merely support the Budget. So, you should give more time to the Opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member says that the opposition members also should be allowed to participate in the debate. For your kind information, I may mention the time taken by different parties till now. Congress is allotted six hours, of which 2 hours and 15 minutes are taken. Allotted time for the BJP is

3 hours and time taken 1 hour and 50 minutes; Janata Dal is allotted 1 hour and 31 minutes and they have taken 48 minutes. CPM is allotted 57 minutes, while time taken is 1 hour and 12 minutes. CPI's allotted time is 20 minutes and time taken is 60 minutes! So, I think the Opposition is having a fair share.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You must also deduct two hours taken by the hon. Finance Minister to deliver the Budget Speech from the total time allotted to Congress.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on General Budget, which was presented before this House by Dr. Manmohan Singh. The Hon. Finance Minister dedicated his Budget speech to the memory of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I am sorry to say that this Budget proposal does not conform to the ideals for which Shri Rajiv Gandhi lived and cherished.

Many a time the Finance Minister made reference to the Congress election manifesto. But, again I am sorry to say that he has not done enough justice to the Congress election manifesto, particularly by not taking certain steps to ease the sufferings of the poor, downtrodden and common man of this country.

In his speech he said and I quote:

"The new Government, which assumed Office barely a month ago, inherited an economy in deep crisis. The balance of payments situation is precarious. International confidence in our economy was strong until November 1989 when our Party was in Office."

The Government headed by Shri V. P. Singh and supported by BJP and Left Parties, could not foresee the actions taken by that Government which ultimately landed us in the present economic disaster.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** What about 1985—89?

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I am coming to that. (*Interruptions*). What can I do? You all have taught me like this and I am following it.

While speaking, Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned that the present State of Soviet Union is not helping India and I agree with him but at the same time I would like to submit as to why the present state of condition has arisen in Soviet Union. After practising such a system for a long period of 70 years why the country has landed in the present condition of economic crisis. This point has to be looked into. I agree with him that socialism cannot die. It will remain. It may come in a different form and that is the order of the day.

One point that I would like to mention is that we keep on saying that this party is responsible or that party is responsible. Now, I will ask a very pertinent question. When a particular political party commits mistake by following a wrong policy, people punish them. There is an accountability. People punish them by voting other Party to power. But what about the bureaucrats? The political parties and the political leaders may come and go but what about the bureaucrats who are working permanently in this country? They will remain where they are. The bureaucrats are associated in the framing of the economic policy and also the fiscal policy of this country. What about their accountability?

Today, the time has come when this House should consider evolving a system so that the political leaders and the bureaucracy may join together and work as a team with full accountability. Presently one is having accountability to the Parliament and also outside, that is the people

and the other does not have any accountability at all and they go scot free. So, there should be accountability of the bureaucracy who are all along associated themselves in preparing a policy and if anything goes wrong, they should also be held responsible.

I would like to say that the Budget which is presented to Parliament will definitely lead to increase in prices. It will lead to inflation. It may also lead to steep rise in prices. Why?

At least for me, four things are visible. They are:

- (1) Due to devaluation of rupee, the cost of goods which we import from abroad will increase. It will then be passed on to the consumers. It will also increase prices of raw materials. Thus, help to escalate the prices. By doing away with the export promotion subsidy, the margin of profit will remain same as it was before the devaluation of rupee took place.
- (2) Due to 5 per cent increase in the excise duty on goods which come under its purview, there will be further increase in the prices of these goods. So, the goods which come under the purview of the Central Excise, will register an increase.
- (3) The increase in the railway freight shall also lead to increase in the prices of essential commodities.
- (4) The Government have imposed Rs. 70 crores as tax on the IDBI now. Previously, there were no such taxes. The increase in the interest rates of banks will also lead to increase in prices.

I am happy that due to imposition of more direct taxes, which is non-inflationary, will help the economy. The Finance Minister has attempted to reduce the revenue deficits—I have seen in this House that previously almost all the Finance Ministers did attempt to reduce the revenue deficits—but all of them failed to keep the deficits restricted to this proposed quantum.

So, this was the case with Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Choudhary Charan Singh and Mr. S. B. Chavan. So again, ultimately, the money supply will increase and also will result in the price rise.

Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is a senior member. He said two things. (1) We are giving up the Nehruvian path. But what I say is that so far as the public sector is concerned, that should have the commanding height. There is no doubt about it. I don't think this Government will dare to go back from that policy. But if there can be any improvement on the Nehruvian way, if there can be any addition by which it can be improved further, there should be no objection from any quarters. (2) He has also said that in 1947 our country had a sterling balance in the Bank of England. But, now, the economic situation is such that we are running from pillar to post for getting help. He has mentioned 1947, but from 1947 to 1991, a long way this country has gone; and in 1947, there was not a needle produced in this country. Today, we are producing 10 million tonnes of steel; we are producing 200 million tonnes of coal; we are producing 64,000 MW of electricity. So, our country today is not what it was in 1947. That point has to be kept in mind.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for not sacrificing the plan allocation to the State. He has made a provision of Rs. 14,000 crores for plan allocation under the present circumstances.

So far as the resource mobilisation is concerned, there also he has shown enough wisdom. I know that, when Prof. Madhu Dandavate presented the Budget, at that time, out of Rs. 2000 crores as resource mobilisation, the States could get only Rs. 3 crores; whereas this time the resource mobilisation is made in such a manner that the States will get a bigger share.

When there is a commanding height of the public sector, that will automatically have a more revenue to expand the private sector in the mixed economy. That you cannot deny. Today, the Indian economy is aiming towards self-reliance and can yield better results than short cut processes. I feel that we are going to adopt some of the easier ways and means for achieving self-reliance. Today, the country needs a self-reliant policy by which we must be able to determine ourselves with the determined effort to utilise our own resources in a better manner by which we can really fulfil the hopes and aspirations of our people. In this case, I do not know what is the answer. Why is such a large quantity of natural gas being flared up every day? Whereas power and fertilisers industry can come up and take this country towards self-sufficiency.

Today, coal production is about 200 million tonnes per annum. But I understand that they are planning to have 400 million tonnes production by 2000 A.D. I do not know why it took forty-four years to reach this level of 200 million tonnes and how we are going to achieve this target.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I come from a very backward, remote island, isolated island territory. Please give some sympathetic consideration.

What I was saying is, today in this country we need a determined effort

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to create employment both in the private and the public sectors, joined together and to achieve a target of 400 million tonnes of coal production in the coming year. EcL has sliced down target for stopping hiring of equipments. This should be looked into.

Again coming to crude-oil production, we are producing 34 to 35 million tonnes and our requirement is 55 million tonnes. Mostly, our foreign exchange demand is from the oil side, and that is why we should go in a bigger way to increase our crude production. I do not know why nothing has been said so far on this. The crude production in this country should reach at least a high level that we achieve self-sufficiency in oil.

Again, in the core sector particularly, where the money borrowed from World Bank is invested. How has it been utilised? Was there proper monitoring as to how the money was utilised? Or, if it has not been done, then it is necessary to see that it is done in a proper way.

Again, in our banking sector, we hear every day about some scandal or the other. In the United Kingdom also the BCCI has rocked the whole world. We are hearing some reports that a number of our banks have become bankrupt. But what has been done, subsequently we do not know. It is absolutely necessary to see that these public sector banks work properly. At present on these nationalised banks are having no parliamentary control, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to see that, for having more Parliamentary control over these nationalised banks, they should be brought under the purview of the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament, because these are also public undertakings.

Again, I am sorry to mention one very important matter. That is, in

all the speeches of the earlier Finance Ministers which I have heard, there was a word of caution or warning to the black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers. Unfortunately, except giving a bonanza to the black money holders the Finance Minister could not utter a single word of caution or warning to the black marketeers and smugglers, except that he was going to regularise their money.

**SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh):** That is why we have criticised the Budget.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** What I am saying is that all the past sins of the black money holders are going to be regularised. But the Government has not come out with any warning to them in the Budget Speech. I would like to request the Finance Minister to say what his intention is about this matter.

Lastly, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee in his eloquent speech referred to land reforms. I agree with him that in an agrarian economy land reforms are most important. Otherwise, we cannot ameliorate the poverty of the people, and particularly of the poorer sections. But I would like to say that the Congress alone can do this. In West Bengal the land reforms which are now being implemented were passed by the then Congress Government of Shri Siddarth Shankar Ray. In Kerala they were passed by the Achyuta Menon Government which was supported by the Congress Party.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** They are implemented now.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Yes, we compliment you. There is no question of any confrontation. So, it is a question of consensus and not confrontation.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have got to tell you that the Congress party list has 53 speakers. You are the first in that list. Please wind up early.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Kindly inform as to who will not be speaking from the ruling party...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI KALKA DAS:** Is he criticising the Budget or supporting the Budget?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He is presenting his balanced views. I request Shri Bhakta to wind up his speech.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** If it is too much, he will wind up the Government.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Sir, I am sorry that the hon. Finance Minister has not mentioned a word about the Union Territory without Legislature in his speech. It is the direct responsibility of the Central Government to provide a good Government to the Union Territory. Nothing has been mentioned in respect of its development, mounting unemployment problems, transport, communication, etc. The backward remote isolated Island Territories have always suffered for lack of self-sustaining economy. As such, special provision particularly for generating more employment in such part of the country is absolutely essential. Island Development Authority need re-orientation with fiscal support to fulfil the dreams of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who was the architect of Island Development Authority.

I want the hon. Finance Minister to say, while replying to the debate, as to how a massive employment programme would be created.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to restore the fertiliser subsidy looking at the poor peasants in the country. The price of sugar also should be reduced.

Sir, in Andaman and Nicobar island wood based industries are in a bad shape because of high price and a large number of workers are facing the threat of retrenchment. This has to be looked into. Adequate raw material should be supplied to them.

While supporting the Budget, I must admit that under the existing condition, we should have given a direction, a clarion call to the people to rise to the occasion for the pride of Indian nation which perhaps is lacking. A very simple method we have adopted giving a message to the world that NRIs money and I.M.F. loan can save India; otherwise Indian nation will be in peril. But, Sir, I think, 85 crores of Indian population can sacrifice for the mother India, keeping up her prestige, dignity and the pride of the Indian nation. I request the honourable Finance Minister to consider in this line as to how we can maintain, up-keep and hold the dignity of mother India.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

17.00 hrs.

**SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru):** I have great respect for the Finance Minister not only because he is a very eminent economist but also because of his deep sense of commitment to the nation. But in his very speech he expressed that the crisis of today's problem was started from November, 1989. Unfortunately I have to disagree with him because if you look at the problems those had happened right from 1981 onwards when the dollar was worth Rs. 8.19. It has been continuously going up and by April 91 it has come upto Rs. 21. So it is a continuous process. It is not that in one day the whole crisis has happened. But he should have been very cautious in doing these things. We have started borrowing from the international financial institutions not only long term but also short term at large interest rates. If this money could have been utilised properly, this crisis

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would not have come. There is nothing wrong in borrowing. Even Japan and Germany borrowed from marshal AIDE. They repaid it. Today they are the biggest lenders to the rest of the world. The problem is that we did not control it properly. The financial discipline did not work. The infrastructure was lacking. Look at the way we spent money on Asiad, loan melas and other things. Even on defence we have spent a lot of money in hard currency. Instead of that we should have gone in for MIG-29 which was a best bargain and an excellent equipment.

17:01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD BIGHI in the Chair]

We must avail of such opportunities instead of going in for something else and thus conserve money and utilise it for developmental purposes. Unfortunately, the reason of it is the cumulative effect of all these things. The recent crisis is not due to any one single factor but due to a combination of many other factors like Gulf crisis, political uncertainty, etc. etc. I

The devaluation of the rupee was not a wise step. Instead of that we should have allowed our currency to float in the international market in order to find its exchange rate itself. When the devaluation took place, the Finance Minister expressed the hope that the prices would not go up. But unfortunately the shock of devaluation has affected every field in this country. In Delhi itself overnight the price of bread had gone up. Even the vegetable prices had gone up. He said that he is going to reduce the inflation. But if you look at the fertiliser prices, sugar price, LPG price, railway freight and increase in special excise duty from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, all these will effect the inflation and it will never come down. Every one of us will be feeling the pinch if it.

Today morning we were discussing about increase in fertiliser prices by 40 per cent. It is really going to cause a lot of problem to the farmers. The hon. Member comes from a rural area, agricultural area and he really knows the problems of the farmers. If the Finance Minister contests an election from any rural area he will understand the problems which the elected representatives face there. If he goes to rural areas, he will find the type of reaction which is coming. There is a lot of agitation going on. Road blocks are coming. The railways are going to be stopped. The farmers are not going to keep quiet. This steep rise of 40 per cent is really going to affect the farmers. In fact, the farmers were not given the treatment they deserved.

We have also been repeatedly told about crop insurance. Even in areas where crop insurance is there, what is happening there? It has not been effectively working. Though they say that there is plant protection for cotton and for some other cereals, it is not sufficient for them. In fact, in Andhra some of the farmers had committed suicide because their crops had been damaged and there was no insurance cover for them. The Finance Minister must look into these problems of the farmer because he is the backbone of the country. A substantial number of Lok Sabha Members who represent rural areas, are very much concerned about rural problems. I am sure, the Finance Minister will be able to do something in this respect and announce some relief to the farmers. Otherwise, what has happened today in the House will again be repeated. I am sure, he will be able to re-consider this aspect and do something at the earliest.

Then, coming to the Industrial problems, I do not want to go into the entire Industrial Policy. But, I would cover only few of the items which come along with the Budget.



Today, you can see that the private sector has invested more than Rs. 75,000 crores and the public sector including the Telephones Department and others, more than Rs. 300,000 crores. But the return on this is very poor. The infrastructure performance is very poor. In the background of these facts, we have to see the return of the public sector units. It is coming only one per cent, whereas the private sector are able to give a return of more than 10 per cent. It is not only this factor, but the effect of this you can see when you have to open up to international competitions. There are going to be some socio-economic problems. And we have to be cautious in competing with those international markets.

Further the banking should be improved because the hon. Prime Minister himself has said in the House that a rural Bank Manager is the richest man as compared to all the farmers in that area. This obviously shows that there is a lot of corruption in the banking. Unless you control this and improve the efficiency, you cannot do justice. Banks also should have experts in every field wherever they participate, including financing the project. They have to monitor at every stage the performance of those organisations, whether the quality is upto the mark, marketing is upto the mark. They have to watch carefully, and I prefer that competition should be there. Customer should be the boss and they should be having the option in case they want to buy. They should have the price, quality and the credit. You can control advances to the agriculture and small sector, but you should have the expertise to see that they are properly utilised and monitored at every stage. Otherwise, you are not doing enough justice.

Another thing that I would like to say is that India is one of the paradise for smuggled goods. They are available openly in the market. Un-

less the Finance Ministry controls it, it is not possible to develop our own industry in this country. And even if you auction confiscate goods, you can make it a condition that they are not for re-saleable.

Another problem is in India with regard to the sickness of the industries. It is not only in India but also in other developing countries. May be here it is due to lack of management, lack of technology or due to frequent technological changes. But in other countries the banks and financial institutions will be able to see that proper measures and amalgamations take place quickly. In other countries, wherever there is sickness, the financial institutions, banks would deal with the problem. They will be able to immediately match this with somebody else who has got the capability, management expertise, similarity and adaptability and they immediately see whether the Budget could be increased or there will be some other way by which they could utilise the resources as fast as possible before it gets into sickness. But, here what happens in our country? One of the causes of sickness for these institutions is lack of expertise. This results in management deficiency and lack of technological improvement which is bound to happen in any country. But if you are able to take some of these measures, the sickness can be prevented, otherwise it will keep on growing. Today, I can say you have a list of many such cases of sickness.

I have got the figures for the year 1988. In that year 2,17,000 units have become sick. The amount that is blocked in this is more than Rs. 1,542 crores in the small scale sector, leave alone the other sectors. It is bound to go up and up—provided you take proper steps as has been suggested by me. If you want to improve, you have to keep in mind the importance of other sectors.

In common market countries, goods can go from one country to another

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country without any hurdle. Here from one State to other State, if you have to send goods, you have to pay tariff, octroi duty, entry tax and so on. These sort of hurdles will create lot of problems. In such circumstances how can the trade improve? How can the business improve? How can the efficiency improve?

And next is the problem of red tapism. This is causing a big problem. I do not know how the Government is going to solve this. I do not know how you can simplify the procedures. A project which can be completed in two years in a foreign country, it takes here four to five years to complete a substantial part of it because of the delay in the Government offices. I do not know whether you have any mechanism with which you can improve the situation. If these basic things are provided, we will definitely be able to compete with the rest of the world.

Look at the case of FERA. You have made it 51 per cent. I know that is probably one of the conditions on which they are insisting. But why should you do that? If you give them 51 per cent, then an absolute control will go to their hands. From the present level of 40 per cent, you can increase it to 49 or even 50 per cent; not to 51 per cent. As you have said that if it is absolutely necessary, you would go in for 100 per cent foreign investment. But that should be very small and negligible percentage. It will not be a healthy sign for us immediately to take up this sort of harsh measures.

In the case of MRTP, I thought you will go on the basis of purchasing power of the rupee 100 crore limit. But, instead of that, you have jumped up. This will enable the big houses to enter in the other medium and small scale sectors. Unless you make a provision and insist that they are reserved for those sectors, it will create a problem for us.

In the case of NRIs, I know that you have given a lot of concessions in the provision. This is the only way by which you can think of getting more foreign exchange from outside. Otherwise we have to take some other alternative measures.

As I said earlier, in the case of agriculture there is lot of opportunity. You can export lot of agricultural products. To Gulf countries, from East Africa and Thailand, jumbo-jet loads of vegetables, fruits, eggs, meats and so many other things are reaching daily. We are the nearest people. We can reach any part of the Gulf countries within 3 to 4 hours. Only if we take interest, we can have the best opportunity to improve the agriculture production in this country. We should take special care for all these things. Of course, you have given encouragement to the food processing industry. I wish that you do something more for other items also so that we have the opportunity to develop these things.

Coming to tourism, I am really surprised that in spite of so many years of efforts, our real earning on tourism is very poor. As I said earlier, this is all because of lack of infrastructure. In Spain, they are getting more than 48 billion dollars from tourism per year. They have got tremendous number of people. Quiet often they are telling that they would like to see India. They have lot of interest in seeing the historical places of India. But they have no facilities which are available here. The Indian Airlines will not give them accommodation. They will not confirm the tickets. They would like to have a streamlined scheme for the tourists. If you streamline those things, it is the easiest way to earn foreign exchange. If you are able to concentrate a little more on this, millions of people will come to our country. They would love to see India. We have got lot of opportunities. I hope you would take special care and do something and we have the best opportunity in this regard.

Well, when I come to the population part of it, I would like to say that we have a large population in this country and we are even exceeding China in this respect. If we don't take proper care to solve this population problem, whatever progress we make in all other fields will be diluted. So, even if it costs extra money, the hon. Finance Minister has to take immediate action and do something in this respect as it is very important for our country's progress. How we can do it at various levels is to be considered. Even if it requires some cess to be collected, it must be done. Control of population is an important thing and we should concentrate on that.

When we look at the employment opportunities, a question arises as to what will happen to the employment potential. We are not able to give enough opportunities for the educated unemployed and the problem of educated unemployment is going to be a big problem in our country, unless you pay some attention to it. Unemployment is increasing day by day. So, some opportunities should be given to the unemployed people.

On literacy programme you are spending Rs. 100 crores and on self-employment scheme you are spending several crores of rupees. These schemes are good, but in practice they are not properly operated and you require some monitoring. Whatever changes that are required, you must effect them as early as possible.

Sir, I will not touch the main taxation side. But I would like to say only two things on the tax structure. Today in the Stock Exchange we have millions of small investors. The small investor becomes the backbone. The Stock Exchange rules provide that the small investor should be given the highest preference and the large investor should be given the lowest preference. All the investors look for their dividend. The cor-

porate tax has increased from 40 to 45 per cent and reduction of depreciation allowance from 33 to 25 per cent and there is tax on interest. All these things will affect the dividend paying capacity. So, these investors will find it difficult to come to the market after a few months.

Now, I have to suggest a few things. These are all routine type of things. The first thing is about the tax exemption limit which is now Rs. 22,000. I do not want to suggest any arbitrary figure, but in 1985 when you have introduced Rs. 18000 limit, from that day to this day, what is the purchasing power of the rupee? So, proportionately you can increase the limit. Whether it is Rs. 30000 or Rs. 28000 or Rs. 32000, it should be on a scientific and more rational basis. And I hope you will be able to examine this issue and do accordingly because the inflation is going up whereas the tax limit not going up becomes a problem for most of the tax-payers.

Regarding the salaried classes, when employees are transferred from mofussil area to urban areas, especially cosmopolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore etc., they are compensated with city compensatory allowance to meet the special needs in cities and also cost of living. However, this special allowance particularly granted to meet the cost of living is being taxed, which is against the purpose for which it is granted. Therefore, it may be exempted in the interests of the salaried employees.

It is very appreciable on the part of the hon. Finance Minister for providing a different system of accounting for interest on sticky advances. However, on the principles of equity and natural justice the same may be extended to other concerns which are doing financial business in private sector also as interest earned in such business is being similarly proposed to be taxed under the Interest Tax

[Sh. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah]

Act. Further, this provision may have to be given application retrospectively so that frivolous litigation could be set at rest without much cost and time.

Sir, earlier the interest on excess advance tax paid is being granted at the rate of 1-1/2 per cent per month whereas now it is reduced to one per cent which is not justified when interests under Section 234 for delay in filing return of income and Section 234B for shortfall in payment of advance tax are being charged at the rate of 2 per cent per month by the Central Government. Similarly, interests under Section 243 (interest on delayed refunds) and Section 244 (interest on refund where no claim is needed) granted at the rate of 15 per cent per annum shall also have to be increased to 24 per cent or at least 18 per cent per annum which will be equitable and on par with that of interests charged by the Central Government under Sections 234A and 234B.

Another point I would like to make is that when Section 40 of the Finance Act 1983 was brought into statute for levying wealth tax on companies, so many realities were not thought of and were ignored. Therefore, amendments are being made excluding certain assets from the purview of wealth tax by Finance Act 1988, as well as this Finance Act, as for example, any asset held by the assessee as stock-in-trade is a business carried on by it etc. So, it is against the principles of equity and natural justice to levy tax for old assessment years on the same assets which are excluded from tax for prospective years. Hence, all the amendments that were brought in Section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983, should be made applicable right from the inception of Section 40, i.e., from the assessment year 1984-85.

Sir, there are a large number of cases where certain new assesseees

and non-assesseees who are not aware of the intricacies of the provisions of Income Tax Act and as such do not strictly comply with the provisions either out of ignorance of law or lack of proper advice. However, they are being prosecuted for default in payment of TDS to the Government, although they paid the TDS belatedly in addition to charging of interest for the same under Section 201(A). Therefore, these harsh provisions may be omitted from the Statute by introducing a token penalty for such defaults to ensure better compliance in future.

With these few lines, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget.

**SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH** (Washim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Budget and I also commend the Finance Minister. I commend the Finance Minister not because I agree with him totally on his Budget. But, he had a difficult task to perform. On the one hand, there was a heavy balance of payment position, an economic crisis of an unprecedented magnitude, foreign exchange reserve was almost empty and on the other hand, he had to make provision for financing the Central Government's share to the States and the Union Territories for their outlays and also the Central Government's own outlay. Everybody expected that with this situation, a heavy axe of taxes was going to fall on all the individuals. But, to everybody's surprise, he has relied more on the corrective fiscal measures such as the reduction of non-plan expenditure, rather than relying on the excessive tax enhancement.

Sir, a lot has been said in this House about the hon. Minister's remark that he was dedicating this Budget to the inspiring memory of Rajivji. Rajivji was the symbol of the aspirations of the millions and millions of toiling masses. The Finance Minister has done a meticulous job by ensuring that the axe of

taxation does not fall on the toiling masses and that is why he has dedicated this Budget to the inspiring memory of Rajivji. The Finance Minister has made it amply clear that, to cure the ailing economy the policies and directions of the Government henceforth would be towards the reduction of fiscal deficit, the reduction of revenue deficit and the reduction of current account deficit in BOP. If we see the Government's decisions which have been taken in the last couple of days such as devaluation of the currency, the new Industrial Policy and then this Budget are the steps taken in this direction. It is our firm conviction that if we want to cure our ailing economy, then the generation of wealth or creation of wealth in this country is a must and a liberalised industrial policy in some sectors is the only answer for the generation of wealth in this country. More than once, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in this text the measures he is going to provide to the working class. He said that a high-powered body would be set up to ensure the social security to the working class which are likely to be affected by the process of modernisation or by the rehabilitation packages of the BIFR. They are going to be taken care of by this high-powered body. The Government has also proposed to set up a National Renewal Fund which is also going to protect the persons against retrenchment which may happen due to the measures that the Government is contemplating.

Sir, rural development and employment generation always remained our top priority. If we go through the Budget speech carefully, we will realise that this year, the Government has provided an amount of Rs. 3,508 crores for this very purpose. The Government has provided enough outlay for the generation of 900 million man days and despite all this, we have been often criticized by my Opposition colleagues that this Government does not care for the rural masses and this

Government does not care for the employment. We have also tried to honour the social commitment by providing enough for women and child development. We have enhanced the outlays for this sector much more than that of the previous year.

Yesterday there was a lot of discussion about the Government resolve to contribute Rs. 20 crores to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. A feeling was created in this House as if the Government is squandering away the scarce resources. Let me tell the House that. Here, the Government has resolved to make contribution to two similar trusts which are essentially non-Governmental bodies. One is National Foundation for Communal Harmony and another is Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. This National Foundation for Communal Harmony is also going to be non-Governmental body, with eminent persons as its trustees. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation is also having eminent persons as trustees including the Prime Minister and the Vice-President. Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is also a trustee of this foundation.

Nobody will dispute with me it. I say that all of us sitting in this House are committed to the social upliftment of the downtrodden people. We may differ only on the measures and the means to achieve it. This is exactly what is happening. (*Interruptions*). If you go through the objectives of the Trust, you will realise it. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** There are thousand trusts in this country having the same objectives. Would you give them money?

**SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:** That is what I am trying to point out. There are two similar non-Governmental organisations. One is a National Foundation for Communal Harmony which is also going to be non-Governmental body. It is also committed to social cause just as Rajiv Gandhi Foundation is.

[Sh. Anantrao Deshmukh]

(*Interruptions*). I agree that you may have different perceptions on eminence of trustees when I say that Mahatma Gandhi was an eminent person. He was the Father of the nation. This is my perception. But there are also some Members sitting on the Opposition Benches who consider Nathu Ram Godse was an eminent person. That is their perception, so we have difference of perceptions.

When we have two such similar organisations, my Opposition friends are contradicting only one Foundation i.e. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and they have nothing to say about another non-Governmental body which is also mentioned in this very text, namely National Foundation for Communal Harmony which would also work on par with Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. But unfortunately my Opposition friends are averse to the very name of Rajiv Gandhi which is very unfortunate.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It is a private trust. Some of the trustees are below 16 years also.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: I do not want to enter into an argument. (*Interruptions*) since I have already made my point.

These are your perceptions about eminent persons. You cannot change them. I cannot help it.

I would like the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten me on certain issues.

I would like the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten me on the issue of NRI. We have decided to open new sectors to the NRIs. One such sector is going to be the investment of NRIs in residential properties. Now it is obvious that these NRIs would like to invest in residential properties in metropolitan cities such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and others. Every-

body knows the seriousness of accommodation problem in Bombay and I think the Finance Minister also knows it. It is much possible for anybody living in this country to transfer his unaccounted money in foreign land through Havala transactions. Everybody knows what Havala transaction is. What I say is that by dispensing with the FERA Regulations, there may be many persons having unaccounted money, who would ultimately transfer their money through Havala in foreign land and get back the same money under some fictitious NRIs' name into the country, to grab the residential properties. This is going to have a two-pronged effect. It is going to generate more unaccounted money and it is also going to add up to the accommodation problems of metropolitan cities. So, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten me as to what measures he has proposed to contain it.

As everybody has said in this House, we have decided to hike fertiliser rate by about 40 per cent. This is the second issue on which I want to have enlightenment from the hon. Minister. The rationale which the hon. Minister has given is that since 1981, there has not been an increase in fertilizer rates while the procurement prices of many of the foodgrains have increased. This is the rationale which he has given.

Let me tell him one point. Last year, country had produced about 170 million tonnes of foodgrains and out of 170 million tonnes of foodgrains, only 20 per cent was procured by the Government under the appropriate schemes. So only 20 per cent of them have got the advantage. The remedial measures which the hon. Minister proposed, are that he is going to increase the procurement prices of foodgrains thereby compensating for the loss he would incur in terms of rise in fertiliser price. This rationale does not hold good. I come from a place which is essentially a dry land area. People do farming and agricul-

ture out of compulsion because they have no other source of income. For kind information of the hon. Minister I will give him an example. I would give him 100 names from my Constituency who hold 20 acres of land and who would not mind surrendering their lands to the Government provided Government gives a job to any of their family members. The rationale which the hon. Minister has given here is not good. That is why, I would like the hon. Minister to reconsider the hike in fertiliser prices.

In paragraph 116 of this Text it has been mentioned that Government is going to waive excise duty on agro-based industries which are producing absolutely agro-based products. They may be agro-based industries but are private ones. But I have not heard of any private industry, whether it may be agro-based or not and has shared its profits with the consumers or with the farmers. I know that Nagpur is an orange-growing area. There also some agro-based industries like the Jam Industry. I know what plight the farmers are having there...*(Interruptions)*. In a way, whatever encouragement we have proposed by waiving this excise duty, it is going to help the big industrialists and not the farmers. The only industry which I have heard of, and which shares its profits with the agriculturists is the Co-operative industry. And that is exactly where the govt. should have helped now. But the Government has mentioned nothing about Co-operative industry. I would like to ask the hon. Minister about NCDC. Has the whole programme of NCDC IV been included in the pipeline for this year's funding by the World Bank? Nothing has been mentioned. If at all it has been included, when and who is going to take up the appraisal and when actually work on this NCDC is going to commence? We should get answers on these issues. That is what I would like the hon. Minister to speak in his reply.

Sir, there are two more suggestions that I would like to give to the hon.

Minister before concluding. There has been a growing demand from various States such as my own State of Maharashtra, about royalty on off-shore drillings. As you know, over the couple of years, it is becoming difficult for every State to finance its outlays since the revenue mobilizing avenues are becoming scarce. Therefore it has been the persistent demand from my State that the State should be given a royalty on off-shore drillings. Presently, we don't give such royalty. It has been told that we will have to change our maritime zone Act to give this royalty. We should explore the possibility of amending this Act.

Now, I would like to make my last point. We have laid a lot of stress on the Small Savings collection in our Budget. Over the last couple of years, there has been discontentment among the various States that they do not get an equitable share in terms of the net Small Savings amount collected by the respective States. Those States have taken up this issue with the Central Government persistently over a couple of years, without any results. What I would like the hon. Minister to do and what I would suggest to him is that he should take up this issue at the earliest. So that we can increase our Small Savings investment of the current year which is playing a major role in our Annual Plan outlays. Unless and until we do it, certain States going to suffer. This is one aspect about which I would request the hon. Minister to come out with some positive results.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN** (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I want to offer my views, on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on the General Budget for the year 1991-92 which was presented by the hon. Minister for Finance. It is an admitted fact that the country is now facing a severe financial crisis. At

[Sh. P. G. Narayanan]

this critical juncture, this Budget attempts to give some relief to the poor people by providing them kerosene at cheaper price—by 10 per cent. But at the same time, the increase in the prices of sugar, petrol, cooking gas and fertilizers will definitely hit the common man, particularly the subsidy-cut on fertilizers items will definitely affect the agriculturists. So, it is a very serious matter. In the interest of farmers, I appeal to the Government to drop the subsidy cut on fertilizers items at once.

According to our Finance Minister, at this hour of financial crisis, large scale adjustment was needed to safeguard the national interest and social concern. But the poor people must be protected from the burden of taxation. The burden is primarily on corporate sector and on rich and on the upper middle class section. The magnitude of fiscal adjustment is reflected in the substantial reduction in the Budget deficit from Rs. 10,772 to Rs. 7719 crores.

This Government is firm on the fact that resources for development must be raised from those who have the capacity to pay. Our Finance Minister has introduced a new scheme to the tax-evadors by giving them another chance to disclose voluntarily their unaccounted money. They can deposit their unaccounted money in the National Housing Bank. Such deposits will be utilised for the achievement of social objectives such as slum clearance and low cost housing for the poor people living in rural areas. Depositors can draw 60 per cent of such deposits through 'Account Payee Cheques' in one or two instalments. The Non-resident Indians also stand to benefit by this Budget proposals. They are being offered new areas of investment including housing and real estate development.

I welcome the proposal of the Government to give tax concessions on the income of the physically handicapped

and blind persons from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in order to help them. I am happy to note that the public distribution system is being strengthened to serve the weaker sections of society more effectively. It is a welcome feature that in order to boost the interest of the tourists, the Government has announced exemptions from the expenditure tax for hotels in hilly and remote areas.

In order to make the education viable, the Government has come forward to give some incentives by way of tax concession to authors and publishers of educational books.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing the Nutritious Meal Scheme effectively for the past several years in order to bring forth healthy, disciplined and brilliant students from the down-trodden and weaker sections of society. I am sorry to note that such a noble scheme does not find a place in the Central Budget. I think that this Government may reconsider this and include the Nutritious Meal Scheme in the Budget or else the State has to be adequately compensated in some other ways.

I am happy to note that fishermen are benefited in this Budget as the fishnets are exempted from the excise duty. I hope that this step will increase the employment opportunities in various departments.

I am also happy to note that the Co-operative Societies which are run by women in rural areas are benefited by way of excise duty concession.

The exemption given for drugs, cottage, Khadi and Village industries, synthetic detergents, waste paper, wood, aluminium doors and window frames is highly note-worthy. The proposed plan of the Government to establish a Corporation for the welfare of the backward classes is commendable. The Government, in order to augment the industrial development of this country, announced its new



Industrial Policy. I am sorry to state that the Central investment in Tamilnadu has come down considerably. We are getting only 5 per cent of the investment; 25 years back, Tamilnadu got 20 per cent of Central investment. But today it has come down to 5 per cent. I do not know why this steep down-fall. I appeal to the Government to rectify this and the Central investment must be raised in favour of Tamilnadu.

So far as Central assistance is concerned, according to Gadgil formula. Tamilnadu has the right to get more assistance. But Tamilnadu secured only 9.7 per cent increase for the year 1990-91, while many States received higher Central assistance. For example, Maharashtra has got 42 per cent; U.P. 33.5 per cent and so on. Tamilnadu is getting the lowest Central assistance. I do not know why the Central Government is neglecting Tamilnadu in respect of its investment and assistance.

The proposed Aromatics project at Manali near Madras is a long pending project. The Letter of Intent was issued in the year 1987. All the legal formalities have been completed. But still, the Central Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has not given its clearance inspite of repeated requests from the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas to give a serious thought to this very important project for speedy clearance, as this Aromatic project will create opportunities for a large number of down-stream industries with considerable employment potential.

Generation of power is very important for industrial growth. Tamilnadu Electricity Board has now been facing serious crisis due to inadequate coal stocks at the Thermal Stations. Two Thermal Stations at Mettur with the capacity of 210 MWs each are kept shut down for want of coal. The State

had to impose power cuts, though the capacity to generate more power in Tamilnadu is available. If the coal in our country is not sufficient for prompt supply, the Government of India can permit Tamilnadu to import coal from foreign countries like Australia and some other countries to tideover this situation or the Central Government must ensure Tamilnadu for getting adequate coal supply within this country to meet its requirements. I request the Central Government to attend to these genuine requests of Tamilnadu at once and do the needful.

The Government is taking several steps to boost export business in order to earn more foreign exchange. In Tamilnadu, Tiruppur is a fast developing industrial town which exports textiles fabrics and Hosiery products worth about Rs. 400 crores per annum, earning considerable foreign exchange for this country. But Tiruppur town is not having basic amenities like drinking water, roads, electricity and hotels. The business community and industrialists feel that export business in this town will be accelerated to more than Rs. 1000 crores in the next few years if proper infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, water supply etc., and better hygienic environmental conditions are provided. We have to spend nearly Rs. 150 crores to provide such facilities. The local Municipal Council cannot afford to provide such facilities due to lack of funds. The Central Government institution, Apparel Export Promotion Council is getting huge income from Tiruppur town through export of textile goods. The body is now ready to spend on this project. I urge the Central Government to instruct and give consent to Apparel Export Promotion Council to take up this project immediately to provide civic amenities to Tiruppur town to promote export business.

In September 1990, Government of India enforced 10 per cent diesel cut to transport corporations due to financial crisis. This proposal was not

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applicable to private operators. It was applicable only to public sector transport corporations. In Tamil Nadu, 70 per cent of the passenger bus transport has been rationalised. Due to diesel cut, State Transport Corporations had to cut a number of services. Now, the people of Tamil Nadu want the services which are already cut to be reintroduced quickly and new routes also have to be sanctioned to connect unserved areas. It will not be possible for State Government to entertain these requests of the public unless the 10 per cent cut now in force on the supply of diesel is lifted by the Government of India. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to take all possible steps to lift that 10 per cent diesel cut in the interest of the public.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has discontinued the cheap liquor scheme with effect from 16-7-91. It involves a loss of revenue to about Rs. 390 crores per year. The Government of Tamil Nadu is now facing a huge revenue deficit. So, I request the Government of India to take adequate steps to provide compensation to Tamil Nadu Government for the loss of revenue at the earliest.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the present economic crisis I would like, first of all, to congratulate Shri Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister, who is a world-fame economist. As he has presented the most balanced Budget, I support it. Today, the Finance Minister has presented this historical budget for so many reasons. The first reason is that...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that as there are many Members to speak, the House may be extended

for one hour. Do the hon. Members agree to this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:  
No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not even a single Member from our party has got a chance to speak during whole day.

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We are extending the time of the House just to give a chance to speak.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the opposition members walk out, there is no quorum in the House, what sort of sincerity you show with regard to the Budget?...(*Interruptions*).

DR. LAXMI MARAYAM PANDEYA: What is the use of extending the time when not even one member from our party is getting a chance to speak?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are extending the time just to give a chance to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): There cannot be a system which may deprive the BJP members from getting a chance to speak during the whole day. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Every party has been allotted time.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: The whole day has passed, but not even one member from our party has spoken.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is why we propose to extend the time, but they are not ready to do so.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA** (Shajapur): Not even one member from the Bharatiya Janata Party has got a chance to speak....(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: Out of a total of 117 members, not even one member is given a chance to speak. Do you expect co-operation from us?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD**: If the time is not extended, they will not get chance to speak even tomorrow. That is why I am insisting on extending time....(*Interruptions*).

Their colleagues were also present in the meeting held just now. But the problem is that their colleagues who were present in the meeting are not present here.

**DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA**: We are aware of the discussions held with the leaders in the meeting. But what I want to say is when not even one member from our party has got a chance to speak, during the whole day then what is the use of extending the time? Our party still has enough time.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD**: Time is not allotted to individual members, it is allotted to party. If one member of his party takes one hour and 45 minutes, what can be done....(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: After Shri Hooda, you will get a chance.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD**: May I request the Chairman to tell them about the time allotted for them and the time consumed?

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: We know that. Our complaint is that we have not been given a chance to speak during the whole day.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD**: You may be knowing, but the press does not know.

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: Are you addressing the press from here?...(*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: Your Party has still got one hour and 21 minutes. You will be given a chance.

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: That is not the point. You understand our agony...

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: I will allow you after this gentleman.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD**: His party has still got one hour and twentyone minutes. The hon. Member may utilise that time.

**SHRI RAM NAIK**: Won't even one Member from our party speak during the whole day?

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA**: Whatever time is still available, won't even one member from our party speak during the whole day?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD**: Five minutes have been wasted unnecessarily. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Well Sir, we are not going to press for extending the time, if they are not interested. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: As the House does not agree to extend the time, we may now adjourn. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00A.M. on Thursday, August 1, 1991/Sravana 10, 1913 (Saka).

**18.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 1, 1991/Sravana 10, 1913 (Saka).*