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Chaitra 6, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 26, 1992/Chaitra 6,
1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
Sir, let us begin the day with a happy note by
sending our greetings to our neighbor Paki-
stan for having a brilliant victory in the World
Cup.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we can do that.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANAR-
THANAN: But we have defeated them.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[*English*]

Requirements of States to meet Terrorist Activities

+
*409. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the specific requirements put up
before the Union Government by various
State Governments regarding deployment
of para-military forces, sophisticated arms,
vehicles and communication facilities to meet
terrorist activities, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken under each head for each State sepa-
rately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.
JACOB): (a) and (b). The State Government
have been putting forth their requirements
for para-Military forces sophisticated arms
etc. from time to time to deal with the terrorist
activities. These requirements are being met
to the extent possible, keeping in view the
availability of resources and demands from
other States/UTs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, my question is very clear. I
wanted to know the specific requirements
put up before the Union Government by
various State Governments regarding State-
wise deployment of para-military forces,
sophisticated arms, vehicles and communi-
cation facilities to thwart terrorist activities
and part (b) of my question was regarding
the steps taken or proposed to be taken
under each head for each State separately.
I was given a four line reply that needs are
fulfilled according to requirements. On 28th
Feb, 1992, the hon. Home Minister con-
vened a meeting of Home Ministers of States,
which are affected by terrorism. It was de-
cided that a joint action-plan would be drawn

to deal with terrorism. It was under this plan that Madhya Pradesh asked for 30 battalions of para-military forces. How many battalions does the Centre propose to deploy in Madhya Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the answer to the first part was given in a general way because the details of the number of these armaments and all that are generally not given. At the same time, any specific information can be supplied to the hon. Member when he asks for it.

As regards Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Pradesh Government has requested for thirty companies and out of these thirty companies which they asked for, ten companies have already been given.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Sir, the Mahakumbh is going to be held in Madhya Pradesh during April and May and nearly 2 crore people are likely to congregate. Due to the strict measures taken against terrorism in other States, the terrorists are trying to sneak into Madhya Pradesh. Terrorists have struck in Madhya Pradesh whenever festivals are celebrated there. 10 battalions will not suffice for an event as big as the Mahakumbh.

Secondly, when will the Government send the armed police commandos, bomb-disposal squads and sniffer dogs?

Thirdly, I would like to point out that the Madhya Pradesh Government..

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to ask just one question. Not like this.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: This relates to part (b) of the question. The Madhya Pradesh Government has sent 24 battalions of its armed forces to other States out of its own strength, but their maintenance is not being borne by the borrowing States. I would like to know the number of battalions sent by

the State of Madhya Pradesh to other States viz. Assam, Punjab, Tripura and Kashmir and the expenditure borne by Madhya Pradesh Government on each battalion and the time by which the Centre will reimburse the expenditure to Madhya Pradesh Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Last portion is disallowed.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the question is essentially on the terrorist activities and violence in the State. That is why we have only confined to the terrorist activities and to what we are going to do about the terrorist activities and to what we are going to do about the terrorist activities. In Madhya Pradesh, it is the Naxalite problem that was found to be prevalent in some parts. That is why we have given them ten companies with a view to see that the Naxalite insurgency could be met with. But, at the same time, the other demand of the madhya Pradesh Government for the festival where a large number of people are assembling, is a separate issue. That is under the consideration of the Government. We are looking into whether it is possible or not and how far it is possible. We are also examining how many companies can be withdrawn from other parts of the country. This will also be knowry.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question was about the expenditure. I had asked about the amount of Rs. 30 crore. It has not been replied.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, in the case of Tamil Nadu, it has a major sea-border with Sri Lanka. The entire coastal belt poses a problem and is greatly suffered due to the activities of the foreign militants. The Tamil Nadu Government have already approached the Government of India to con-

sider the case of Tamil Nadu along with other border area States such as Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Furthermore, as the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has informed, a suicide squad has already entered Tamil Nadu with a view to physically liquidate her and Last the headquarters of Special Investigation Team, which has also been confirmed by the Intelligence Bureau. In view of the disturbed situation in Tamil Nadu, I would like to ask the hon Minister whether Tamil Nadu will also get the special assistance in the current year as in the case of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam where special assistance to deal with the disturbed situation has been extend and my second part of the question is..

MR. SPEAKER: If you ask too many questions there are no replies and you complain. You ask only one question.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANA: Sir, it is a pointed question. In view of the increasing activities of the L.T.T.E. militants and the reported presence of the suicide squad in Tamil Nadu, whether the Government will immediately move to ban the L.T.T.E.?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the major part of the question is regarding the action taken with regard to Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already made it clear and also informed us about the various nefarious activities of L.T.T.E. and the Government is aware of it.

Apart from the amount given for the modernisation of police force that is about Rs.131.17 lakhs for modernisation of Police force in Tamil Nadu was given - a special grant of Rs. 10 crores was given to meet the specific requirement as suggested by the chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and the State Government.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: That is not enough.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Of course, the Government of Tamil Nadu had asked for a substantial amount of about Rs. 80 cores. We are aware of it. The above amount was

released for the current year. We will consider about the availability of resources as well as the threat perception at that time during the ensuing year.

About the suicide squad, we are also aware of the L.T.T.E. sending a suicide squad to Tamil Nadu. We are taking every effort to see that such squads are effectively dealt with by our own forces wherever necessary and the border is also alerted. Our security forces are also being alerted on that.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, may I add to it? I had an opportunity of discussing this threat perception to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, with her personally and I told her that whatever additional security is required, the Government of India will give to her. About the banning of L.T.T.E. the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

SHRI TARA SINGH: Sir, after the deployment of military in Punjab, many hard core terrorists have entered Haryana and have started killing important persons. Some legislators and ex-legislators are their special targets. The State Government have no sophisticated arms and conveyances. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister what protection the Government is going to give to these legislators and ex-legislators?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, it is the responsibility of the State Government to give protection to the legislators in the State. Under the modernisation of the police force scheme, we have given Rs. 47.81 lakhs during the current year to Haryana. Now the Government of Haryana have asked for an additional amount to meet the terrorist threat as a result of the influx of terrorists into Haryana from Punjab side. The Government of Haryana have informed that they may require additional forces and additional weapons and all that. The request for vehicles, arms, ammunition is before us and it is being processed. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and the Government will certainly look into it posi-

tively after assessing the situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this a very important question. Terrorism is on the rise in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh. The last two Governments in the State had sought additional security forces and modern weapons from the centre to combat the terrorist activity. may I know as to what steps have been taken by the Central Government to fulfil the demands made by last two State Governments so as to check the terrorists activity the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, for the State of Uttar Pradesh, as per the norms prescribed for the modernisation of the police force, we have given Rs. 224.20 lakhs. Besides that, to meet the situation as the hon. Member mentioned about the Terai region and other places of the terrorist violence and all that, an additional special grant of Rs. 10 cores is also given to that Government (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question should not have been asked in this manner Since you have asked it, you will be given the reply.

[*English*]

Gas from Bangladesh to West Bengal

*410. **SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring gas from Bangladesh to West Bengal for down stream use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No concrete proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

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

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as no concrete proposal was mentioned in the answer, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that a considerable quantity of natural gas has been located in the area of Bangladesh adjoining Tripura. Bangladesh is brining this gas by pipeline to Dhaka. But Bangladesh does not have the capacity to absorb or to use such a huge quantity of gas within their country. At the same time there is a large scarcity of natural gas as well as any kind of fuel within our country. So far as I know, Bangladesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't read it, you have to ask a question.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: I am asking the question.

MR. SPEAKER: If your question is too long and reply is not given, then you will not be happy.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: My question is very simple. So far as I know, Bangladesh is approaching the Government of India in this matter since a few months. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, may I know from the hon. Minister whether or not at any time in the bilateral discussion between Bangladesh and India or during the discussion in SAARC the question of bringing up natural gas through pipeline either *via* Bangladesh or from Bangladesh to West Bengal was taken up.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, Bangladesh is producing 15 million cubic metres per day of gas as of now, as far as the information available to is goes and that country is fully utilising that gas and it does not have any surplus at the moment.

As regards the proposal for importing

Bangladesh gas into India, there has not been any approach or proposal by the Bangladesh Government as such, but an exploration oil company called Scimitar had made a proposal to India suggesting that they will be able to give 8 million to 10 million cubic metres per day of gas. They wanted the Government of India's response. Several discussions had taken place at official level from time to time the hon. Member would also agree that this is related to political, economic and foreign policy issues. There had been times during the last five or six years when the proposal was dormant, but at the moment, the reaction we get is that the Bangladesh Government have an open mind on this issue. We have asked GAIL to collect the statistics and deal with this company, but they have not answered us for the last one-and-a-half years. I may also state that most of the gas produced in Bangladesh is in the north eastern region of that country and in order to take it to India or anywhere, they have to cross the Jamuna river which requires large investment and there are several other problems in relation to investment. So, suggestion is in a very preliminary stage and that is why we said that there is no concrete proposal with us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is satisfactory to some extent. May I know the time by which negotiations would be completed?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHANA KUMAR: No negotiations, as such, are taking place with the Government of Bangladesh. As I stated earlier, the Government of Bangladesh had not made any proposal, it was only in between the companies, but when some dignitaries from Bangladesh including the prime Minister and Ministry of State visit India in the foreseeable future suggestion could also probably be raised.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that it has since been clarified that the matter remained dormant

for a while, because when the Minister said that the matter was *under consideration* I had wanted to point out that it has been under consideration since the 16th December, 1971, when we helped in the liberation of Bangladesh. Since it is now clear after 21 years that it is probably not going to be all feasible to expect Bangladesh to supply natural gas as natural gas to India, would the Government of India be prepared to approach the Government of Bangladesh to establish joint ventures in Bangladesh with buy-back arrangements for products that are produced out of the natural gas in Bangladesh so that their natural gas could be utilised in Bangladesh for the production of products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The talks for obtaining natural gas from Bangladesh are going on since 1980, as a matter of fact. Even though these talks are going on at various diplomatic levels, as we said earlier in the main answer to the question, no concrete proposals have yet been received from Bangladesh. The suggestion that the hon. Member has made with regard to the other part, I should say that it is a suggestion for action.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Sir, in order to fulfil future requirements of gas, a proposal is being considered to import natural gas from Bangladesh. But there are several areas in our country which have gas reserves... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to import of gas from Bangladesh.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Sir, gas worth several crores rupees extracted from gas reserves in Gujarat is being flared up. Does the Government have any scheme to check such wastage of gas?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, India produces 48 million cubic metres of gas per

day at the moment, there are various schemes for enhancing the production of gas and 25 per cent of the gas is being flared due to lack of infrastructure. We have a scheme for reducing the flaring to zero by 1994-95 through a World bank aided project of Rs. 7,200/- crores.

Foodgrain Production

*411. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in foodgrain production in the country during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan periods, respectively;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the rate of growth of foodgrain production in the Seventh Five Year Plan compared to the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The trend value of index number of foodgrains production during 1970-80 was estimated as 132.0 as against the actual level of 114.8 due to drought, with triennium ending 1969-70 as base 100. The index numbers of foodgrains production which were 154.3 and 183.4 in 1984-85 and 1989-90 respectively showed that ignoring the effect of drought, the percentage increase in index of foodgrains production during the Sixth and Seventh

Plan periods was estimated as 16.89 and 18.86 respectively.

(b) No, Sir. Based on trend value of production for 1979-80 as base, the compound growth rates of production of foodgrains, on point to point basis of index numbers, during Sixth and Seventh Plan periods were estimated at 3.17 and 3.51 per cent per annum respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Sir, the trend of index number as stated by the hon. Minister in his reply shows that the growth rate of foodgrains production has increased. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the peak production years in the Sixth and the Seventh plan periods and what is the percentage of growth rate of foodgrains production during the peak year of the Sixth Plan and that of the Seventh Plan periods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BAL RAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Fifth Plan period the average annual production in million tonnes was 118 and the peak level of production was 131.9 million tonnes. In the Sixth Plan, the annual production was 138.06 million tonnes and the peak level of production was 152.37 million tonnes. In the Seventh Plan, the annual production was 155.10 million tonnes and the peak level of production was 171.04 million tonnes.

The growth rate of foodgrains production was as follows:

1949-50 to 1964-65	2.93% per annum
1967-68 to 1978-79	2.77% per annum
1967-68 to 1984-85	2.68% per annum
1967-68 to 1989-90	2.74% per annum

MR. SPEAKER: In which year, there was peak production which was achieved?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will give you

later on. I will give it later.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: The country requires 240 million tonnes of foodgrains to

maintain the minimum level of domestic consumption by the end of the century. At the current rate of growth, it will take some 30 years to reach that target.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has proposed to take any specific step to accelerate the growth rate so that the country can achieve 240 million tonnes target by the end of the century?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We must plan for it. According to the population growth also, we have to accelerate it.

Therefore, we are taking into account all the factors and planning accordingly. So many new schemes are being put forward. Irrigation potential has to be increased; input has to be increased. Another bio-technology has to be used; new seeds have to be used. All these things are included in that. We are taking all these steps.

We have got integrated programme, special foodgrains production programme. We have also got special food grains programme for maize and millets and national pulses development programme. There is assistance to small and marginal farmers for construction of shallow tube wells and dug wells etc. All these things are included in that. As you know, we have to increase the pace of irrigation. That is the best method for increasing production. We have got 70 per cent land under rainfed conditions and 30 per cent is the rest. It takes lot of money to increase the area under irrigation. But we are trying to maximise irrigation using advanced methods of irrigation and other means, to harness the waters which flow into the rivers. It takes time. We are planning accordingly and, I think we are well on the road to that.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Punjab is keeping its pace in the production of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make it very

clear. This question relates to production in three Five Year Plans.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: My question is whether it is a fact that Punjab has maintained the production in the Sixth and Seventh Plans and, if so, what is the total contribution Punjab is making to the national kitty in regard to wheat and rice.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: last year we procured about 54 lakh tonnes and again we are going to do the same. This year we are expecting harvest to be 120 lakh tonnes.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: What is the percentage to the national kitty?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Percentage is 60 to 65.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing one or two Members. But I am making it very clear that this question relates to the production in three Five Year Plans. It does not relate to the production in States.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know whether it is not a fact that much lesser cropped area is coming under irrigation in the recent Plan periods and in view of the fact that if the present trend of growth rate of increase of production of foodgrains continues, in the near future by the end of the eighth Plan, it will be lesser than the population growth where our country may become net importer of foodgrains and though you have just now narrated the strategies and the steps you are going to take for increasing the production, does not this Government think it necessary to increase the allocations to agriculture to implement the steps you have just now said, and also what steps the Government is going to take to bring more area under irrigation. In view of a very recent news that NABAD and commercial banks are proposing to withdraw their support to energisation of pumpsets, it is a very alarming news and, therefore, I would like to know whether you will interact with the Finance Minister and take necessary steps to continue the scheme.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have already replied to that. But I can add that in order to implement all that the hon. Member proposed, I will need to get more money because money makes the mere go. If more money is made available, there will be development. According to the financial situation, whatever is available, I am trying to get more and more for that purpose. I know that irrigation is the basic input and for that I am trying whatever is possible.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: What about electrification of pumptests?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will see to that. I will find out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target fixed for production of foodgrains is 240 million tonnes as has been stated during the discussion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in view of the requirements of foodgrains by the end of this country what is the strategy being formulated of the rainfed areas and for the development of agriculture. For this during the tenure of the Government of Shri V.P. Singh an ambitious projects was included in the eighth five year plan for the rainfed areas in the form of watershed Development Programmes. Then it was also stated that an agricultural policy resolution will be brought to fulfill the target. I would like to know whether the Government wants to come up with the aforesaid resolution during the current session itself. If so, by when the resolution will be moved? Secondly, the Government has withdrawn subsidy on fertilisers. I would like to know the impact of withdrawal of subsidy on our production and whether the use of fertilisers by the farmers has declined?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The first and second part can be replied.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the question asked by the hon. Member, I would like to submit that it is the endeavor of the Government to make available the best quality seeds for the rainfed areas, requiring less irrigation facilities, and it will also be kept in mind how best the available water for irrigation in these areas can be utilised. In addition, I would also like to submit that in the matter of development, some regions have gone far ahead while others have remind quite backward like Orissa, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. I would like to appeal to the hon. Members representing these regions in the House to awaken the Governments of their States, so that these regions also develop as the grace of God all the natural resources, prerequisite for development, are available there and just because of the lethargy, no steps in this regard could be taken in the past. The need of the hour is just dedication and determination as enough water available for irrigation and power generation, and also modern methos of farming can also be taught in these areas for the speedy development of those regions.

It is my desire that all of us must join hands in this endeavor. Secondly, as I have rightly been stated that population is increasing fast and if united efforts are not made to boost production the nothing could be achieved, as the total land area is limited and population is increasing at a fast pace. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I have asked a specific question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please sit down, I am coming to your question. maximum attention is being paid towards the Watershed Programme and if the funds demanded for the programme in the eight five year plan are made available, then priority will be given to it because only through this programme water can be conserved and pithily utilised in the future. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, I have also

asked about the agricultural policy resolution.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, regarding agricultural policy resolution I stated that time also and I repeat again that discussions with the leaders of farming community of all regions of India have already been undertaken, so that a concrete policy can be framed in this regard.

Book bank Yojana

+
*412. **SHRI CHANDUBHAI
DESHMUKH:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:**

Will the Minister if WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students benefited so far under the 'Book Bank Yojana' launched for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in Medical and Engineering Courses, State-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated for the said Yojana during 1991-92, State-wise?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI K. KAMALA KUMARI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Book Banks for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing Medical and Engineering Degree Courses was started in 1978-79. The number of SC/ST students benefited under this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan and 1990-91 was 1, 06, 711 and 21, 062, respectively. State-wise break up list is enclosed.

2. The scheme has since been modified from the current Financial year to include Degree Courses in Agriculture and Veterinary and Diploma Courses in Polytechnic.

3. The budget allocation for 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 crores. The Central share is released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per their requirements, State Share provided in their budget and utilisation of Central assistance provided to them.

List showing the number of beneficiaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Book Banks-for SCs/STs. during Seventh Five year Plan.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1985-86 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1986-87 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1987-88 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1988-89 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1989-90 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1990-91 No. of beneficiaries</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2601	3119	3432	3481	3481	3481
2.	Assam	-	—	1057	-	1301	895
3.	Bihar	1097	1168	1175	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	2316	953	830	800	900	600
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27	-	-	140	-	-
6.	Haryana	381	403	406	507	528	569
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	140	-	-	259	-
8.	Karnataka	3100	3509	3250	3575	3575	3932
9.	Kerala	654	981	1123	1295	1641	2156
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	1106	-	2104	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-	248	286	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2701	4338	4771	3653	3187

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1985-86 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1986-87 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1987-88 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1988-89 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1989-90 No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>1990-91 No. of beneficiaries</i>
13.	Orissa	687	222	919	1023	943	998
14.	Punjab	769	915	420	647	538	9 7 9
15.	Rajasthan	1081	-	12226	1235	1275	1450
16.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Tripura	119	107	129	159	151	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	3585	3583	-	2650	1272	2156
19.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1542	1560	1560	2190	-
20.	West Bengal	77	139	-	216	117	159
21.	Goa	25	18	29	-	26	31
22.	Mehalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Delhi	25	-	-	507	1627	-
24.	Pondicherry	-	128	186	-	197	219
25.	Chandigarh	280	-	-	193	-	250
		16,822	19,631	21,185	23,007	26,084	21,062

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that though Bihar has a large population, but there was not a single beneficiary in 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91 and similar is the case of Maharashtra where there also was not a single beneficiary in 1985-86, 86-87, 88-89 and 90-91. West Bengal even has a large population but the number of beneficiaries in 1985-86, were 77, in 1986-87 were 139 and in 1987-88 nil. This means that the people there are not studious. Is this possible in engineering and medical colleges.

Secondly, it is ear that out of all the students in these States, with a population of 20-25 crores, just a few become engineers and doctors, which is quite low while our policy is to uplift the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to make them engineers and doctors. But we have failed to achieve the objectives of this policy.

MR. SPEAKER: The question just pertains to 'Book Bank Yojana' and all that you are asking has no relevance with the main question. If all these irrtvene questions are pressed with then it will be difficult to extract reply. The question just confines to the advantages or the benefits of the 'Book bank Yojana'. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want proper reply then just Task question connected with the main question

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZENTYE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the allocation made for this during last year viz 1990-91 and the amount spent thereon.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Sir, in 1990-91 an allocation of Rs. 125 crore was made for the scheme and 21062 people were the beneficiary.

SHRI HARISH NARYANA PRABHU ZANTYE: Sir, I also wanted to know why the

people in Maharashtra, Bihar and West bengal are not interested in studies and whether the hon. Minister has got any survey conducted in this regard?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, allocation to States is made as per their demands and no allocation is made to the States not demanding any money. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister must inquire for the reasons in the states where students are not availing the benefits of this scheme. So that maximum people could be benifited.

MR . SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know the reasons why the students are not availing the benefits of the 'Book bank Yojana' and what efforts are being made to find the reasons therefor?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will definitely try to find the reasons therefor.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the facility is extended to the students below the poverty line and if so, what is the ceiling and when was it fixed?

Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, which I also discussed with him on an earlier occasion, that whether the Government is aware that the students belong to the weaker section are lodged in jails in Uttar Pradesh since 20th, February as they were demanding for more hostel and other facilities like scholarships. the hon. Minister is also present in the House and I would like to impress upon him the need to get the students released who are arrested under section 395, and also advice the Government of Uttar Pradesh to call these agitating students for dialogue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM KERSRI: Sir, the Government of which ever party may be in power but if the agitation is going on for scholarships and the facility of Book Bann, then it is

definitely a matter to be pondered over, because to care for the interests of the public in general, poor and weaker sections is the responsibility of the Government in power. I would definitely request the concerned State Government that in the matter of agitation on such an issue, early settlement through negotiations is desirable.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh books were given to 2190 students in 1989-90. Something in Uttar Pradesh was definitely done. However, in Bihar in 1989-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 under the 'Book bank Yojana' not a single student was benefited during these three years. Things about the early phase could be accepted but has the Government inquired about the position of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students and the demands thereof or whether the State Government has adopted negative attitude towards the needs and interests of the students? Has any inquiry been conducted in this regard? In proportion to the population in West Bengal just 159 students were the beneficiary. Therefore, whether the Government proposes to call a meeting of the Ministers of the State Governments?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, as far as the State of Bihar is concerned it takes some time to get the report from there. The latest report available with me is before the House, whatever may be the time involved whether it is 3 years or 4 years. As far as the issue of the availability of students if the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is concerned, it is correct that the students of these communities are found in large number. As regards the amount utilised it will have to be looked into and information gathered. So far as your reference to West Bengal is concerned, it is true that Rs. 5 crores have been got sanctioned for Book-Bank in 1990-91 to serve the people. Previously this amount was rupees one crore. I would like to give the details in this regard. Out of five crore rupees, about 56 lakh rupees can be distributed. The State Governments are asked repeatedly to send their requisition so that those requisitions may be fulfilled. We have fulfilled the demands of the State Govern-

ments which have furnished their requirements. Efforts will be made to fulfill the requisition by 31st March of other States which have furnished the information in that respect.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to extend this facility to the Law Graduates and also whether any stipend is proposed to be given to the junior advocates, belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes during their training period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Still it is in our list. The facility was restricted only to medical and engineering students earlier but now it has been extended to the students of agriculture and veterinary diploma courses. The suggestion given by the hon. Member is worth consideration.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the books issued to the students from the Book banks are meant for a limited period or for the complete course through out a year?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the books are issued for a period of three years, whether they are veterinary engineering or medical students.

SHRI RATILAL VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that as he has stated the Government would extend its cooperation to the Book Bank Scheme; but since 1985-86, in Gujarat there have been ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not related to Gujarat. It is related to the whole nation and it would not be appropriate to relate it to a specific State.

SHRI RATILAL VERMA: The number

of beneficiaries has been decreasing day by day. So does the Government propose to extend these facilities to other faculties also in addition to medical and engineering courses?

SHRI SITARAM KERSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted that medical, engineering, veterinary as well as diploma courses are included in it. He has made one addition that of Law. The government would consider that also.

[English]

Milk Supply by DMS

*413 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present supply of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme is enough to meet the requirement;

(b) if not, the steps being taken to augment the supply;

(c) whether it is proposed to open more booths in residential areas of Delhi during 1992-93;

(d) if so, the locations thereof; and

(e) the time by which these booths are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b): The estimated daily demand of milk in Delhi is about 2025 lakh litters. The Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy together supply about 11 lakh litters per day. The rest of the demand is met by the Co-operative Federations of some of the neighbouring States and private agencies in the organised and the unorganised sectors.

(c) It may be difficult to open more milk booths at present mainly due to capacity constraints.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: It has been disclosed by the hon. Minister that there are a number of cooperative societies which are working in Delhi and they have monopolised the supply of milk to DMS. A number of cooperative societies are fake innature and character. They do not have any cattle; but they are just behaving like a tardier in milk. They are procuring milk from other sources and are selling it to the DMS. At the same time they are getting supplementary payment from the Ministry. One probe was ordered by the CBI. As a result of the probe it was found that most of the cooepetative societies are bogus; but they are at the same time getting supplementary payment to the tune of Rs. 4 crores. What action is being proposed to be taken by the hon. Minister and the Ministry ?

Once it was ordered that the open tender will be made and the milk will be procured from the open market. But why did the Ministry pressurise in the midway and that system was left out?

DMS has accumulated Rs. 200 crores of loss. What action is going to be taken by the hon. Minister to reduce the loss?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Regarding the cooperative societies at Delhi some allegations have come that most of the cooepetive societies are not genuine. Those allegations have been reformed to the CBI for investigations. Up-till now no report has come about the findings of the CBI.

Regarding tender, when DMS saw that there was shortage of milk, DMS decided to go in for open tender. This year DMS has ordered some private contractors through tender to supply milk to DMS.

Regarding loss, what the hon. Member has said is true. The accumulated loss of DMS up to the end of this year will be Rs. 200 crores and this year it will be only Rs. 50 crores. The main reasons for the loss is that DMS is selling its milk at very low cost. Per litre we are losing about Rs. 2. So the

Government is considering to enhance the price.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: It was just now pointed out by the hon. Minister that the inquiry was ordered and that the CBI has not submitted its report. But, so far as I know, the CBI has inquired into the matter and the CBI has found the cooperative societies as take and a number of irregularities therein. In spite of that, no action has been taken. So, what action is going to be taken by the hon. Minister.

There are nine unauthorised and illegal plants which are working here and they are producing the milk products like *paneer*, *Khoya* and other things. They are consuming half of the total requirement of Delhi, that is ten lakh liters per day. This is against the Municipal Law, the Central Law and the Anti Pollution Laws. In contravention of all these laws, the unauthorised and illegal plants are working. So, what action is going to be taken by the Minister to stop the working of all these plants so that milk will be supplied sufficiently and the loss will also be contained?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, the verification of cooperative societies as to whether they are genuine or not, is not our subject matter. There is the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to look into it as to whether the societies are genuine or not. We have also not received any report from the CBI. As soon as we get the report, we will certainly take action.

Regarding the unauthorised plants, that have come up, we have received the allegation that around Delhi and inside Delhi some unauthorised plants have come up. We have given instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi to take action against those plants which are unauthorised. I do not know and I have no information as to how many unauthorised plants have been punished.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: The Minister has stated in his reply that the requirement of milk is 25 lakh liters per day and the production is about 11 lakh liters. Is the Government considering to increase the

capacity of DMS as well as that of Mother Dairy?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: There is a proposal to increase the capacity of DMS from five lakh liters to seven lakh liters. The Government is considering that.

Development of Horticulture

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*414. **DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:**

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up an action plan for development of horticulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish a National Research Centre for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the proposed location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Government have tentatively drawn up a plan the development of horticulture as a priority sector during the Eighth Plan period. The thrust will be to increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops with special emphasis on promotion of export oriented horticulture production and development of post harvest infra-structure.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have proposed the following National Research Centres at tentative locations as indicated below:-

i) National Research Centre on Arid

- Horticulture Bikaner (Rajasthan)
- (ii) National Research Centre on Banana - Kumulur near Trichy (Tamil Nadu)
- (iii) National Research Centre on Onion and Garlic's -nasik (Maharashtra)
- (iv) National Research Centre on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants - Anand (Gujarat).
- (v) National Research Centre on Orchids Darjeeling (West Bengal)

It is also proposed to set up two national Research Centers one on Grapes and the other on Oil-palm. Locations have not yet been considered.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH: I want to know from the hon. Minister about the development of horticulture in the country. Himachal Pradesh leads the apple cultivating State with one lakh hectare area, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and UP. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the crop is comparable with the established international varieties and can make a successful dent in the world market. Is the hon. Minister considering ways to boost or export production in this ?

Secondly, I want to tell the hon. Minister that considering the large scale production, apple should be utilised for processing, as there is also a wide market for apple juice within the country. I would also like to add..

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not the way Jagmeet Singhji you are supposed to ask only one question.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI BALARAM JAKHAR): I may inform the hon. Member through you that I am intending to cultivate new varieties of apple, to introduce dwarf varieties, high yielding varieties. I have asked the Agricultural Universities and agricultural scientists to come to the aid of the farmers. Naturally, it is a quite disgusting feature that when we can produce about 20 tonnes, we are producing about four to five tonnes. It is rather very much disgusting. So, I think we will use tissue culture methods and introduction of new varieties. I also want the diversification to which, I have already given my intention to. We are going to have diversification in the field of horticulture, that is, packaging, grading, marketing, processing, transportation, cold storage and also the export of fresh fruits to the foreign plac. This is going to be one of the major earning points for the farmers in the country.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture happens to be a Krishi Pandit himself. I want to know about the development of horticulture as far as Punjab is concerned. It has contributed wheat production almost 71 per cent to the country. The farmers of Punjab are now shifting towards horticulture. In the last three to four years, the grape cultivation has taken a considerable leap forward, especially in those districts of Punjab which were considered to be barren districts of Malwa region. Due to the inadequate infrastructure for the post-harvest handling, accompanied by imbecile market network, the farmers suffered a lot during these four or five years.

I want to know from the hon. Minister is there any scheme with the scientists so that lab-to-land programme could be implemented in a big manner?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Actually, the hon. Member is perfectly right. I was the pioneer in grape cultivation. I introduced grapes for the first time in 1960. I am the first man to cultivate. The cultivation has taken up

very large. Now, I think, we have got 25,000 acres under grapes alone. But I should say that the variety is not so much good. When it was less, it was marketable. Now we have to change the varieties.

I have asked my scientists to give us some varieties which can sustain transportation, etc. All these things will have to be considered.

I have introduced a scheme of 50:50 marketing-50 per cent Centre and 50 per cent State- if they can do it like this. We have given such support to the kinnoo and also to the grape cultivation plus on other vegetables also.

We have to do something to have this progressive outlook on the processing of grape- juice or grapevine, whatever may be the case. But it can be done when they change the varieties like that.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWRLU: Sir, Andhra Pradesh is the largest producing area. It is second to Uttar Pradesh as far as horticulture production is concerned. Particularly in the case of mangoes, grapes and also palm oil, a large-scale production is there. Is the Government considering locating a national horticulture research station either in mango or grape or palm oil in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: Naturally they are under consideration from time to time. We do it. We have been putting up a new national research center for onions in Nasik. Other things are also going on. We have got our universities there. And it is always under consideration.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is proposing to start two national research stations one on grapes and the other on palm-oil.

Maharashtra is the largest producer of grapes. Not only that, it even exports. Can Maharashtra, particularly Pune, be selected as a site or location of this centre?

SHRI BALARAM JAKHAR: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Muzaffarpur is famous for *Lichi* in the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the country and not to a State or a city. This is not the way. Think properly before you ask your question.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: The previous Government had proposed to set up a development Centre for the development of *Lichi* in Muzaffarpur. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether action has been taken to set up a research center in this regard?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: '*Lichi*' attracts everybody, we would take it into consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, oil-palm cultivation is very suitable for the soil of Orissa. Is there any proposal with the Government of India to set up a research centre for oil-palm cultivation? Besides this, the Pipala root which is produced in Padawa and Koraput districts of Orissa and also in Padeiru of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh has medicinal value. I would like to know whether there is any proposal with the Government to set up a research centre in Orissa for the cultivation of Pipala root and oil-palm.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We have started oil-palm cultivation in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and we have got big plants for that. There is no such centre still envisaged for Orissa.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

[Translation]

Oil and Gas Exploration In Rajasthan

*415. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the agencies engaged in exploration of new sources of oil and natural gas in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the places where the exploration work is going on;

(c) the amount incurred thereon during the said period; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL).

(b) At present work is going on in several locations including Dangiwala, Ghotaru and Manhera Tibba structures by ONGC and in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin by Oil India Limited.

(c) During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91) ONGC has spent Rs. 50.30 crores and OIL has spent Rs. 49.80 crores on exploratory drilling and surveys in Rajasthan.

(d) ONGC has discovered gas in Rajasthan at 5 places viz. Bhakri Tibba, Bankia, Ghotaru, Khartar and Manhera Tibba. OIL has discovered gas at Tanot, Ramgarh, Dandewala and Jalalwala in Jaisalmer basin and heavy oil at Baghwala in Bikaner-Nagaur basin.

Horticultural development in Karnataka

*416. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted to the Union Government a horticultural development project with EEC assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has sought for delinking of its project from rest of the States; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a): No formal proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka.

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

Blackmarketing of Fertilizers

417. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dealers are blackmarketing fertilizers especially after the introduction of dual pricing policy;

(b) if so, the number of persons apprehended so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check blackmarketing of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b): The

Government of India receives from State Government periodical reports about quality control and black-marketing of fertilisers. During 1991-92, when the dual pricing was introduced only Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported 16 cases of blackmarketing of fertilizers.

(c): The price of fertiliser is regulated under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the State Governments are empowered to take legal action in cases of sale of fertilisers at prices higher than the maximum fixed statutorily. Surprise raids/checks are conducted by State Governments from time to time. Seizure of stocks, suspension/cancellation of dealership, launching of criminal proceeding etc., are some of the measures taken against the offenders.

Oil Palm Plantation

*418. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing financial assistance to States for raising oil palm trees;

(b) if so, the financial assistance provided to each of the oil palm growing States during 1991-92;

(c) the area under oil palm plantation in Andhra Pradesh at present and the area proposed to be brought under such plantation during the current year;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a factory for the extraction of palm oil in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): The financial assistance so far provided by Government of India to the oil palm growing States during 1991-92 is as under:-

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	311.55
Karnataka	350.51
Maharashtra	114.61
Gujarat	31.02

(c): So far an area of around 1600 ha. has been brought under oil palm cultivation in Andhra Pradesh. It has been proposed to bring another 2000 ha. under oil palm plantation during the current year.

(d) and (e): Yes, Sir. One oil palm extraction plant of one MT FFB per hour capacity is under construction at Pedavegi in West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. Another oil palm processing plant of suitable capacity will be established in joint sector under oil palm demonstration project.

Production and Storage Technologies

*419. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA
WASNIK:
SHRI MORESHEAR SAVE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to further improve the technologies of production and storage and also to provide adequate marketing facilities to the farmer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The R & D mechanism in the agricultural sector is reviewed regularly for diversification and introduction of modern technology to maximize production and minimize costs.

[*Translation*]

Agro-Based Industries

*420. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the agro-based industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of agro-based industries at present, State-wise; and

(d) the number of such industries proposed to be set up in each State during 1992-93 with locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a), (b) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is the policy of the Government to promote Agro-based industries in the country. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has formulated several developmental Plan Schemes to provide assistance to State Government Organisations/Cooperatives/Voluntary Agencies etc. for setting up such industries. That Ministry, however, does not set up such industries directly in any State. Besides, National Cooperative Development Corporation is paying special attention to promoting agro-based industries in the Co-operative Sector.

(c): The information in regard to number of food processing industries and the detailed item of their Production/Processing are not maintained Centrally in this Ministry. Information with regard to number of rice mills, roller flour mills, fruits and vegetable processing units and sweetened aerated water manufacturing units that are registered under FPO and fish processing units, State-wise are given in the Statements I, II and III.

STATEMENT-I

Total Number of Roller Flour Mills as on 1-1-1992

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. of Floor Mills</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56
2.	Assam	41
3.	Bihar	44
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Delhi	17
6.	Gujarat	27

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. of Floor Mills</i>
7.	Haryana	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18
10.	Karnataka	54
11.	Kerala	27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25
13.	Maharashtra	45
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Orissa	21
16.	Punjab	16
17.	Pondicherry	2
18.	Rajasthan	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	53
20.	Uttar Pradesh	70
21.	West Bengal	27
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Goa	1
24.	Tripura	2
		583

(2). Fish Processing Units (as on 31.12.90)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
Kerala	98
Karnataka	19
Lakshadweep	1
Tamil Nadu	28
Maharashtra	38

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
Gujarat	29
Goa	6
Andhra Pradesh	23
West Bengal	30
Orissa	12

In addition, there are 130 ice making units and 313 cold storages.

STATEMENT-II*Number of Rice Mills as on 1.1.1992*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hullers</i>	<i>Shellers</i>	<i>Hullers cum Shellers</i>	<i>Modern/Modernisd Rice Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4609	1776	2364	12995	21744
2.	Assam	305	14	1871	418	2608
3.	Bihar	4749	63	9	51	4872
4.	Gujarat	1890	159	67	1045	3161
5.	Harayana	807	-	-	990	1797
6.	Himachal Pradsh	890	1	2	222	1115
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	9131	462	1103	3674	14370
9.	Kerala	13413	2	13	2668	16096
10.	Manipur	71	-	97	1	169
11.	Maharashtra	6191	99	472	2515	9277
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3114	239	27	94	3674
13.	Meghalaya	85	-	8	-	93

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hullers	Shellrs	Hullers cum Shellerssed	Modern/Moderni Rice Mills	Total
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	6398	12	289	552	7364
16.	Punjab	4416	442	-	1965	6823
17.	Rajasthan	152	2	6	193	353
18.	Sikkim	17	-	-	-	17
19.	Tamil Nadu	13292	144	1530	3262	18228
20.	Tripura	689	5	8	1	703
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5707	562	150	1215	7634
22.	West Bengal	9404	2	71	980	10457
23.	Chandigarh	4	-	-	27	31
24.	Delhi	3	-	-	31	34
25.	Pondicherry	179	-	8	33	220
26.	Andman & Nicobar	116	-	-	-	116
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hullers</i>	<i>Shellrs</i>	<i>Hullers cum Shellerssed</i>	<i>Modern/Moderni Rice Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
28.	Dadra & Nagar Havell	8	1	-	-	9
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Goa	675	-	5	37	717
31.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
		86315	4098	8300	32969	131682

STATEMENT-III*Number of Fruit & Vegetable Processing Units and Sweetened Aerated Water Units*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>F&VP Units</i>	<i>Saw Units</i>
1.	Andhara Pradesh	201	64
2.	Assam	19	2
3.	Bihar	43	10
4.	Gujarat	171	52
5.	Haryana	115	17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	70	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	68	6
8.	Karnataka	176	38
9.	Kerala	259	24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	27
11.	Maharashtra	506	85
12.	Manipur	11	1
13.	Meghalaya	7	1
14.	Nagaland	4	-
15.	Orissa	17	4
16.	Punjab	158	9
17.	Rajasthan	78	24
18.	Sikkim	2	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	314	35
20.	Tripura	3	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	379	39

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>F&VP Units</i>	<i>Saw Units</i>
22.	West Bengal	214	23
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	-
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-
25.	Chandigarh	24	7
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	2
27.	Delhi	151	18
28.	Goa	131	86
29.	Mizoram	2	-
30.	Pondicherry	9	2
TOTAL:		3222	577

**Restrictions on Demonstrations in
Delhi**

*421. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to
impose restrictions on staging of demonstra-
tions, dharmas and hunger strikes in Delhi in
view of the inconvenience caused to the
people due to special security and traffic
arrangements made therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIS.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Reasonable
restrictions are imposed by Delhi Police in
public interest while permitting assemblies,
processions, meetings, etc.

[English]

**Death Compensation Cases of Indians
In Kuwait Courts**

*422. SHRI RAMESH CHENITHALA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any death compensation
cases of Indians were pending in Kuwaiti
courts prior to the invasion;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the
present position of those cases; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in the
matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (c) There were ten cases pending out
of which seven have been settled; our

Embassy in Kuwait has taken action to expedite settlement in respect of the remaining three. A lawyer appointed by the Embassy is pursuing the matter.

[*Translation*]

**International Co-operation in
Agriculture**

*423. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the scope for mutual co-operation with countries of Pacific and Asian regions in agricultural field;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c): While no formal assessment or study of the scope for mutual cooperation in agricultural field with countries of Pacific and Asia has been made, with a view to realising the existing potential for such mutual cooperation in the field of agriculture, several

Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, DPR Korea, Pakistan, Philippines and Australia. Besides, India has been exchanging experiences in agricultural development with the countries of the region by way of exchange of germplasm and technical information, training and study tours by scientists and experts under various multilateral and national level programmes.

Live-Stock Development Programme

*424 SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing financial assistance of State Governments for live-stock development;

(b) if so, the financial assistance provided to each State under various live-stock development programmes during each of the last three years; and

(c) the amount actually utilised by each State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a): Yes Sir.

(b) and (c): A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

State-wise financial assistance provided to States during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

				(Rs. in Lakhs)
S. No.	States/UTs	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.54	225.28	220.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.96	20.09	18.97
3.	Assam	25.22	40.85	43.60
4.	Bihar	59.64	68.36	100.66
5.	Goa	16.25	22.60	27.10
6.	Gujarat	135.85	146.60	169.93
7.	Haryana	127.77	180.67	134.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31.25	50.11	50.27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.40	119.16	74.51
10.	Karnataka	91.32	148.30	166.35
11.	Kerala	125.25	174.23	310.43

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
12.	Madhya Pradesh	135.22
13.	Maharashtra	104.74
14.	Manipur	99.87
15.	Meghalaya	11.24
16.	Mizoram	21.51
17.	Nagaland	46.50
18.	Orissa	76.96
19.	Punjab	40.38
20.	Rajasthan	125.26
21.	Tamil Nadu	89.98
22.	Tripura	65.98
23.	Uttar Pradesh	209.68
24.	West Bengal	47.84
25.	Sikkim	10.59
	Total (States)	1866.30

The amount released are generally utilised by the states.

1989-90	1990-91	
172.18	219.19	57
132.36	159.74	Written Answers
13.06	24.32	
31.73	36.31	
22.56	21.46	
83.13	61.70	
207.85	162.96	CHAITRA 6, 1914 (SAKA)
54.79	150.58	
141.59	130.94	
187.69	181.62	
42.47	45.16	
213.08	266.28	
60.30	71.18	
54.84	55.95	Written Answers
2613.88	2904.24	58

*[English]***SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:****Fall In Oil Prices**

*425 SHRI MAHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world oil prices have registered a fall;

(b) if so, the percentage of fall in the oil prices in the major oil markets; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tie-up its oil purchases from both spot market and for term contracts for 1992-93 with dip in the oil prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b): Oil prices have fluctuated both upwards and downwards.

(c): Prices under term contracts as well as in spot purchases are market related and are linked to the international prices at the time of supplies. Spot purchases are made on a month to month basis whereas term contracts are generally for a year and are renewed at the time of expiry of contract period.

Hostels for SCs/STs

*426 SHRI S.B. THORAT:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, State-wise and the locations thereof;

(b) the number of hostels under constructions and proposed to be constructed during 1992-93, State-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to each State for the purpose during the above period and allocation made for 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (c) The number of hostels constructed/under construction, their locations and the assistance provided in respect of Scheduled Caste boys and girls hostels for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 and in respect of Scheduled Tribe boys and girls hostels of the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the statements I, II, III, IV, and V appended .

Financial assistance on matching basis will be provided to States/Union Territories both for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls hostels with reference to their requirements, the proposals received from them and the utilisation of the assistance earlier released.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Hostels constructed/Under construction for SC & ST Boys & Grils during the last three years (1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91)

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
<i>(GIRLS)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,10,62,638	1. Musunsur, Krishna 2. Pedana, Krishna 3. Vakadu, Nellore 4. Patur, Chittoor 5. Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar 6. Yadagiriguttar, Nalgonda 7. Utneer, Adilabad 8. Sipur, Adilabad 9. Asifabad, Adilabad 10. Kommaragiripatanam, East Godavari

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
1	2	3	4
			11. Viyyampeta, Vizianagaram
			12. Dharmajigudom, West Godavari
			13. Peddile-II, Prakasam
			14. Pillar, Chittoor
			15. Chitter-III, Chittoor
			16. Dernpadu, Kurnool
			17. Shankarpalli, Rangareddy
			18. Kehere, Medak.
			19. Kedak, Nalgonda
			20. Yellandu, Khammam
			21. Chittivalasa, Vishakhapatnam
			22. Mudunopalli, Karimnagar

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			23. Chinalapadu, Karimnagar
			24. Y. Palem, Prakasam
			25. Daultavad, Medak
			26. Gambheerpet. Karimnagar
			(BOYS)
			1. Brahamanathria, Srikakulam
			2. L.N. Peta -do-
			3. Darmavaram, Vizianagaram
			4. Ravivalasa, -do-
			5. Gopalapatnam, Visakhapatnam
			6. S. Ravyayaram, -do-
			7. Alamu, East Godavari
			8. Mandapeta, -do-

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			9. Drakshramam, -do-
			10. Penuganda, West Godavari
			11. Kalkaram, -do-
			12. Keyyalaguda, -do-
			13. Janagareddigudem -do-
			14. Chandarlapadu, Krishna
			15. Ramappet, Prakasam
			16. Elithamukkala, -do-
			17. Muthukur, Nellore
			18. Tallampadu, -do-
			19. Keavaner, Chittoor
			20. Ramallakota, Kurnool-4

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			21. Yemmiganure, -do-
			22. Nandivanaparti, Rangareddy
			23. Sipura, -do-
			24. Merikal, -do-
			25. Kangti, Medak
			26. Sirgapur, Medak
			27. Asadganj, -do-
			28. Theuguta, -do-
			29. Bhogle 'A', Nalgonda,
			30. Kadakuda, -do-
			31. Gudur in Palakurtimandal, Warrangal
			32. Jastipalli, of Mychere, Khammam
			33. Sarangapur, Karimnagar,

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			34. Damerkegta, -do-
			35. Ramareddy, Nizamabad
			36. Varni, -do-
			<i>GIRLS</i>
2.	Assam	19,11,700	1. Sualkuchi
			2. Ghllamora, Dhakuakhane
			<i>BOYS</i>
			1. Panigaon on Prakash Dinadiya College Panigaon, N/Lakhimpur
			2. Nalbari College, Nalbari
			3. Kamrup, H.S. School, Guwahatl
			4. Pachim Dhakuakhana Girls High School, Dhakuakhana
			5. Haje Girls High School, Haje

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			6. Uttar Dhakuakhana Girls High School, Dhakuakhana
			7. B.Bareeah College, Guwahati
			8. Falengi High School Thewara, Sibsagar
			9. Markuchi Anchalik High School, Barua, Nalbari
			10. Katari Chanpari High School, N. Lakhimpur
			11. Chaygaon Champak Nagar Girls High School, Chaygaon
			12. Santipur High School, Barma, Nalbari.
			<i>Girls</i>
3.	Bihar	1,94,67,500	1. Patna
			2. Rohtas

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			3. Muger
			4. Nalanda
			5. Gaya
			6. Palamu
			7. Aurangabad
			8. Samastipur
			9. Jahanebad
			10. Arrah
			11. Vaisali
			12. Muzaffarpur-II
			13. Madhubani
			14. Naradha
			15. Chapra-II

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			16. Hazaribagh
			17. Muzaffapur Girls
			1. Phulbani
			2. Bickranganj,
			3. Kurtha,
			4. Orta Nalanda
			5. Keilwar, Bhojpur
			6. Tarawa, Gaya
			7. Warisaliganj, Nawada,
			8. Newinagar, Aurangabad
			9. Jarangdhi, Muzzafarpur
			10. Sahdei Bujurg, Vaishali

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			11. Tapahi, East Champaran
			12. Sheehar, Sitamarhi
			13. Banuchappar, West Champaran
			14. Marhaura, Saran
			15. Mairwa, Siwan
			16. Barauli Gopalganj
			17. Kewati, Darbhanga
			18. Timuhan, Madhubani
			19. Abnitpur, Samastipur
			20. Sanjat, Begusarai
			21. Jhajha, Munghyr
			22. Kectoria, Bhagalpur
			23. Suapaul, Saharasa

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
1	2	3	4
			24. Yawanpur, Purnea
			25. Garubazar
			26. Marliganj, Madhepura
			27. Jaingar, Hazaribagh
			28. Beldar, Khagaria
			29. Gandeya, Giridih
			30. Tundi, Dhanbad
			31. Asehar, Palamau
			32. Narayanpur Dumka
			33. Basantrai, Godda
			34. Madhupur, Deoghar
			35. Oppa Ranchi

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			36. Bandgaon, Singhbhum
			37. Chainpur, Gumla
			38. Senha, Lohardagga
			39. Sahebganj, Sahbganj
			<i>Girls</i>
4	Karnataka	1,91,72,812	1. Alur
			2. Karle
			3. Bhatakai
			4. Mandanei
			5. Vewargi
			6. Yelandum
			7. Chittagupta
			8. Hulsoor

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
1	2	3	4
			9. Badama
			10. Sidlighutta
			11. C.R. Patna Hassan
			12. Byadagi, Dharwad
			13. Pandavapura, Madhya
			14. Gabbar Raichur
			15. Mangalore Raichur
			16. Gudibanda, Kettar
			17. Hageri Bemmanahalli Bellary Dist
			18. Kudgi, Bellary, Dist.
			19. Hospet, -do- -do-
			20. Jagalpur, CHitradurga, District.,
			21. Hiriyur, Chitradurga, Dist.

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			22. Yelahanka Bangalore (U)
			23. Settyhalli, Bangalor (R)
			24. Hennal Shimoga Dist.
			25. Shlggava Dharwad Shimoga Dist
			26. Pavagada, Tumkur -do-
			27. Rlabagh, Belgaum -do-
			28. Bhikkanayakanahall Tumkur Dist.
			<i>Boys</i>
			1. Kudur, Magadi Taluk 2.K
			2. Kanakapurs Town
			3. Jalmanagals, Kaunagar Taluk
			4. Bangarpat Kolar District
			5. Avani, Malbagal Taluk

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			6. Avani, Malabagal Taluk
			7. Yelladu, Gulbanda kelar Distt.
			8. Nagarget, Gouribdnur Taluk Kolar Distt.
			9. Kadur Chikmagalur Distt.
			10. Karubarabudibal Chikmagalur
			11. Kennur, Kellegal Taluk Mysore, Distt.
			12. Sargur, H.D. Kota, Taluk Mysore Distt.
			13. Singanailur, Kollegal Taluk Mysore Distt.
			14. Basevakalyan Bidar Distt.
			15. Khalghatgi Dharwar Distt.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance*Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
			<i>Girls</i>
5.	Gujarat	3,96,000	1. Surendranagar
			2. Bhaj
6.	Uttar Pradesh	39,63,500	<i>Girls</i>
			1. Lucknow
			2. Kanpur
			3. Varanasi
			4. Gorakhpur
			<i>Boys</i>
			1. Sitapur
			2. Basti
			3. Hamirpur
			4. Raibarell

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
			5. Etawah
			6. Rampur
			7. Gorakhpur
			<i>Girls</i>
7.	West Bengal	54,45,000	1. Jalpaiguri
			2. Midnapore
			3. Coochbehar
			4. North 24-Pargana
			5. Birbhum
			6. Nadia
			7. Burdhan
			8. Gobindpur, Hawrah

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			9. Talpari, Hubli
			10. Sultangachi, Hubli
			11. Saldiha (Bankura)
			12. Araunbagh, Hubli
			13. Bearhat, North 24-Parganas
			14. Uluberia, Hawarh
			15. 24-Parganas
			16. Murshidabad
			17. Dinajpur
			18. Midnapore.
			<i>Boys</i>
			1. Mattabanga, Cooch Bet
			2. Sagar, South 24-Pargana

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,13,750	<i>Girls</i> 1. Matava 2. Theong
9.	Tripura	8,56,875	<i>Girls</i> 1. Ananda Nagar 2. Nutan Nagar 3. Kakarban 4. Mohanpur <i>Boys</i> 1. Taltala, West Tripura
10.	Punjab	3,50,000	<i>Girls</i> 1. Sangrur 2. Ludhiana

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11.	Kerala	25,84,548	<p><i>Girls</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaikam 2. Azhiyeer 3. Emakulam 4. Kozhikode 5. Palakkellayam 6. Kezhinampera <p><i>Boys</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kellam 2. Vellayanvalam, Trivandrum 3. Pathannamthitta
12.	Maharashtra	1,51,31,760	<p><i>Girls</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambargaon

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			2. Nagpur
			3. Gondra
			4. Jalna
			5. Wordhi
			6. Pamer
			7. Nagpur
			8. Nagpur
			9. Aurangabad
			10. Udaygir
			<i>Boys</i>
			1. Vengurla, Sindhudurg district
			2. Sangli
			3. Nagpur

S. No. **State/UT**

**Hostel for Scheduled
Central Assistance Provided**

1

2

3

13. **Tamil Nadu**

2,66,16,875

Locations

4

4. Nagpur
5. Gondis, Bhandara
6. Bhandara
7. Pathardi, Ahmednagarr
8. Udgir, Parbhani
9. Kalamnuri, Parbhani
10. Hingoll
11. Umerkhed, Yeovatmal

Girls

1. Mullankarichi
 2. Kanyakumari
 3. Palayankatti
-

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			4. Guddalere
			5. Theni
			6. Ramanathpuram
			7. Nallaivasal
			8. Walajah
			9. Tiruchengale
			10. Salen
			11. Sriperumbudur
			12. Rampett
			13. Injanbakkam, Chengal
			14. Kalanjan, Salem
			15. Villathikulam, Chlmambaranar
			16. Avudayarkall, Pudukkottai.

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			17. C. Pudapatti, Madurai.
			18. Veeravandhu, Tirunelveli.
			19. Srivilliputhur, Kokarajar.
			20. Shelayar, Coimbatore.
			21. Varadhara Japuram, Trichy.
			22. Guidelere, Nilgiri.
			23. Vandesanduri, Dindugal.
			24. Siruvandadu, South Arcot.
			25. Pullachapalam -do-
			26. Polur, Tiruvanmalai
			27. Vellore, North Arcot
			28. Manacharallur, Trichi
			29. Vadugampalayam Coimbatore

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			30. Thirukkuvilai, Thanjore
			31. Valapadi, Salem.
			<i>Boys</i>
			1. Thanjavur
			2. South Arcot
			3. Kadapakkam, Chengai-Anna district
			4. Gunamangalam, Trichy
			5. Kalundar, South Arcot
			6. Kalundar, South Arcot
			7. Valavanu, -do-
			8. Kadathur, Dharmapuri
			9. Kalasapakkam, Tiruvannamalai-

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			Sambuvarayar
			10. Malaiyuyur, Pudukkottai
			11. Alamanaickan Patty, Nellore
			12. Polapakkam, Chengai-Anna district
			<i>Girls</i>
14.	Mahaya Pradesh	3,83,64,625	1. Bilaspur
			2. Indore
			3. Sehore
			4. Tikangara
			5. Panna
			6. Shajapur
			7. Durg

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			8. Raipur
			9. Rewa
			10. Betul
			11. Khargura
			12. Mandsour
			13. Jhabua
			14. Bilaspur
			15. Bilaspur
			16. Bilaspur
			17. Bilaspur
			18. Dhar
			19. Khargore
			20. Nepanagar

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			21. Korda
			22. Chhindwani
			23. Damola
			24. Kanker
			25. Suwasnra, Mandblur
			26. Banna, Panna
			27. Balathat, Bladhat
			28. Raisen, Raisen
			29. Jirapur, Rajgar
			30. Sarangpur
			31. Talen
			32. Suthalia

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

Locations

4

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 33. | Lateria, Vidisha |
| 34. | Gchtiā, Ujjain |
| 35. | Khategaon, Dewas |
| 36. | Kunnoi Dewas |
| 37. | Hotpipia |
| 38. | Sushner, Shaja. |
| 39. | Nolkheda |
| 40. | Mathna |
| 41. | Podl |
| 42. | Singroli, Mandsaur |
| 43. | Depalpur, Indore |
| 44. | Saktt, Bilaspur |
| 45. | Padria |
-

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			46. Akaltra
			47. Saragaon
			48. Kunda
			49. Marbahi
			50. Dharampura
			51. Rajim, Raipur
			52. Aranga
			53. Panduka, Indore
			54. Dhartri
			55. Bilalgarh
			56. Dawwar, Gwallar
			57. Ikaltra

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			58. Bajrangarh, Guna
			59. Makesudangarh
			60. Darnavada
			61. Kunbhraj
			62. Bhrigraj
			63. Bhrigraj
			64. Kunakhada, Datia
			65. Satna, Satna
			66. Sagar, Sagar
			67. Maharajpur
			68. Khurai
			69. Malthon
			70. Kesli

S. No. State/UT

Hostel for Scheduled
Central Assistance Provided

1 2

3

Locations

4

- 71. Kesli
 - 72. Dewti
 - 73. Patera, Damoh
 - 74. Pathria
 - 75. Hata
 - 76. Pabai, Panna
 - 77. Palera, Tikamgarh
 - 78. Bijlapur, Chetrapur
 - 79. Badmalehar
 - 80. Amla, Betul
 - 81. Rowti, Ratlam
 - 82. Keshrabad, Khargone
 - 83. Badwah
-

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			84. Damnod, Dhar
			85. Alirajpur, Jhabua
			86. Barud, Khandwa
			87. Bid
			88. Sambalpur, Durg
			89. Mudwara, Jablapur
			90. Kewlari, Sieoni
			91. Kanker
			92. Jagdalpur, Battar
			93. Katangi, Balaghat
			94. Pandurna, Chindwada
			95. Amarwada.

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			<i>Boys Hostels</i>
			1. Mundasaur
			2. Gohad
			3. Lalitpur
			4. Lashkar
			5. Pichor
			6. Raipur
			7. Pirda
			8. Bhatapera
			9. Sumer
			10. Badod
			11. Jawar
			12. Vidisha

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			13. Chittoda
			14. Depalpur
			15. Kharwakal
			16. Giaratganj
			17. Obaidullaganj
			18. Mandideep
			19. Joorā
			20. Sawelgarh
			21. Radhogarh
			22. Khategaon
			23. Karera
			24. Alampur
			25. Guna

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
15.	Orissa	78,87,750	26. Khargpur 27. Manasha. 1. Balasore 2. Madhpur, Cuttack 3. Balugaon, Puri 4. Chandikhet, Cuttack 5. Jorodafra, Kalandi 6. Behera Kalandi 7. Birmahargpur, Bolpur 8. Panarpad, Puri 9. Bhuabneswar 10. Buguda, Puri

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
			11. Ramachandrapur, Cuttack
			12. Pallitji, Cuttack
			13. Ramplo, Cuttack
			14. Rambha, Cuttack
			15. Rambha, Ganjam
			16. Pallahara, Dhenkanal
			17. Bhupen, Dhenkond
			18. Sambtpur
			19. Jayapatha, Kalehandl
			20. Jayapatha, Kalehandl
			21. Dharmagarh -do-
			22. Deongan, Bolangpur
			23. Paradeep, Cuttack

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations
1	2	3	4
16.	J & K	1,53,300	24. Bingotarapur Cuttack <i>Boys Hostels</i> 1. Sambalpur 2. Kalahandi 3. Belkhanda, Kalahandi 4. Jamunkira, Sambalpur <i>Girls Hostels</i>
17.	Pondicherry	12.77,500	1. Yanama

Hostels for STs

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86,014 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			Kasibugga	Shrikakulam
			Devipatnam	West Godawari
			Mehaboobabad	Warangal
			Sanyam	Nellore
			Aluru	"
			Srisailom	Kurnool
			Achampeta	Mehboob Nagar
			Tripuraram	Nalgonda
			Kothgudam	Warangal
			Jaleru Dam site	West Godawari
			Paderu	Visakhapatanam

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
		82.215 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			5 Hostel at Hyderabad	Hydrabad
			Devi Patanam	West Godawari
			Gundale	Khammam
			Kunevaram	Khammam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.125 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostel</i>	
			Namphai	Changlany
			Sompoi	"
			Telam	East Siang
			Ruksin	"
			Zemithang	Tawang
			Shergaon	Kamang
			Bhalukpong	"

S. No. **State/UT**

**Hostel for Scheduled
Central Assistance Provided**

1

2

3

28.175 lakhs

<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
4	5
Kodak	U.Subansiri
Darak	W.Siang
Toru	L. Subansiri
<i>Boys Hostel</i>	
Bame	West Siang
Pokto	"
Kebang	East Siang
Dirang	West Kameng
Midpu I.V. School	L-Subansiri
Dechen Thang	West Siang
Mechuka	West Siang
V.K.V. Sunpura	Lohit

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			V.K.V. Kumporijo	U. Subansiri
			B.K. Mission, Midpu	L-Subansiri
3.	Assam	31.00 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostel</i>	
			Kalaigaon	Mangaldoi
			Guwahati	Guwahati
			Ghillamara	Dhakuakhana
			Kaliabor	Kaliabor
			Majuli	Majuli
			Dhakiakhana	Dhakiakhana
			Mangaldoi	Mangaldoi
			North Lakhimpur	N. Lakhimpur
			Dhamaji	Dhamaji

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2.	3	4	5
			Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana
			Dibrugarh	Dibruearh
			Nalbari	Nalbari
			Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana
			Tamulpur	Tamulpur
			Majuli	Majuli
			Sibasagar	Sibasagar
			Dhekuakhana	Dhekuakhana
			Guwahati	Guwahati
			North Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur
			Helem	Helem
			Mangaldol	Mangaldol
			Guwahati	Guwahati

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana
			Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana
			Luhit Mukha	Luhit Mukha
			Majuli	Majuli
			Nalberi	Nalberi
			Central Girls Hostels	Guwahati
			J.N. Colege	BO
			Dudhanol College	Dudhanol
			Dhemaji Girls College	Dhemaji
			Lakhimpur Girls College	Lakhimpur
			Jengraimukh Girls High School	Majuli
			Gossaigaon College	Gossaigaon
			Kokrajhar College	Kokrajhar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Bihipuria College	Lakhimpur
			B.B. Kishan College	Jalah Barpeta
			Khowang Sonowal Cheritable Trust	Dibrugarh
			Madhapur High School	Dibrugarh
			Unaten Tribal High School	Dhemaji
			Sarupathal Girls High School	Golaghat
			Rukmini Ballka Vidyalaya	Guwahati
			Bhlmor Deuri Girls Schools	Bhlmor
			Baniram Barman Public H.S.	Cacharpa
		31.00 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Ruspi J.N. Academy	Dhubri
			Madhya Subansiri Mishing H.S.	North, Lakhimpur

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Mahura High School	Bokhakhat
			Baska Baghmara High School	Subansiri N/L
			Darkuchi High School	Bangla,
			Jangri Singimari High School	N. Lakhimpur
			Khagabari High School	Mangaldoi
			Dashnin Sarkaria High School	Dhakuakhana
			Abanari Janajatiya H.S.	N. Lakhimpur
			Palashbari Anchalik H.S.	Kamrup
			Ball Higher Secondary School	Dhakukhana
			Deskhin Chapari High School	Dhakualkhana
			Khetri High School	Kamrup
			Khajua Tribal High School	Dhakuakhana
			Sripani High School	Dhemaji

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Nitai Pukhuri High School	Sibasagar
			Pub-Dhekuakhana Janajati H.S.	Dhakuakhana
			A nrudhedeve Bahgorah Dewri H.S. School	N/Lakhimpur
			Kokrajarh College	Kokrajarh
			S.T. Boys' Hostel	Silchar
			Dudhnor College	Goalpara
			Dibrugarh Missing H.S. School	Dibrugarh
			Lohit Dikrong H.S. School	Bihpuria N/L
			Nazira College	Sibsagar
			Bihpuria College	N/Lakhimpur
			United Tribal M.E. School	Dhemaji
			Sibsagar College	Sibsagar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Residential English School	Silapather
			Khowang H.S. School	Dibrugarh
			Sadiya College	Sadia
			Gossaigaon College	Gossaigaon
			Khowang College	Dibrugarh
			Chalgaon Anchalik M.E. School	Kamrup
			Mori Dikrong Janajati M.S. School	Lakhimpur
			Madhab Dev. College	Lakhimpur
			Nakarl Deuri Boys Hostel	N/Lakhimpur
			Janajatia H.E. School	Silapather
			Jengraimukh College	Majuli
			Gogamudh College	Dhemaji

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Siram Deuri M.E. School	Majuli
			North Lakhimpur College	N/Lakhimpur
			Lakhkimpur Law College	Lakhimpur
			Lohit Khabuli H.E. School	Lohit Khabuli
			Simaluguri H.S. School	Simalguri
			Namani Suvansiri H.S. School	Namani
			Debesuthan H.S. School	Bhipuria
			Bagargaon High School	Bijni
			Gossalgaon College	Gossalgaon
			Daskhin Kalabari High School	Gohpur
			N.N. Saikia College	Titabari
			Madhab Dev College	North Lakhimpur
			Adarsha Tribal High School	Gohpur

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Tamagaon High School	Dhakuakhana
			Hahan High School	Kamrup
			Jugisuti Tribal High School	Dhakuakhana
			Namatl Balika Didyalay Mandlr High School	Nalbari
			Lui Touria Mishing H. School	Dhakuakhana
			Namani Miri High School	Gohpur
			Akajan English High School	Dhemajal
A.	Bihar	85.95 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostel</i>	
			Bundu	Ranchi
			Gumla	Gumla
			Chaibasa	Singhbhum
			Netrahat	Palamau

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Ratu	Ranchi
			Gossner	Ranchi
			Toto	Ranchi
			Maheshpur	Saheabganj
			Hmedenda	Ranchi
		43.34 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostel</i>	
			Kakaria, Bero	Ranchi
			Bundu	Ranchi
			Chathi	Ranchi
			Tor	Ranchi
			Arki	Ranchi
			Kharsobag, Vamkum	Ranchi
			Khurdeg, Simdega	Gumla

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Khurdeg, Simdega	Gumla
			Kessai	Gumla
			Bhandra	Lohardaga
			Kumardugi	Singhbhum
			Mankhari	Singhbhum
5.	Gujrat	57.23 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostel</i>	
			Virpur T. Valed	Surat
			Sanali T. Danta	Banaskantha
			Vyari	Surat
			Shamlaji T. Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
			Raipur T. Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
			Vijay Nagar Bhailoda	Sabarkantha

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Motakanthana Bhiloda	Sabrkantha
			Malsamot Valla	Bharuch
			Balvada Chhikhal	Valsad
			Ukhalda Songadh	Surat
			Tankhala	Vadodara
			T. Lakwadia	Vadodara
		36.322 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostel</i>	
			Valsad	Valsad
			Bharuch	Bharuch
			Oodhara	Panchmahal
			Babaour	Amreli
			Bedeli	Vadodara
			Dudhiya	Panchmahal

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>
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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
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6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.58 lakhs
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7.	Karnataka	6.125 lakhs
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		6.422 lakhs
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6.	Kerala	23.98 lakhs
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<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
4	5
Tajgad	Vadodara
<i>Girls Hostel</i>	
Rampur	Bushehar
<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
Hiremane T. Sagar	Shimoga
<i>Boys Hostel</i>	
Chamraj Nagar T. Chamraj Nagar	Mysore
<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
Palghat	Palghat
Peechi	Trichur
Iddukki	Wayanad
Kappavayal	Wayanad
Chittur	Pathanmthitt

S. No. State/UT

Hostel for Scheduled
Central Assistance Provided

1 2

3

33.855 lakhs

9. Madhya Pradesh

127.175 lakhs

*Locations**District*

4**5**

Poomala

Idukki

Boys Hostels

Odakayam

Malappuram

Arjukunnu

Wayanad

Vakeri

Wayanad

Puthuppady

Kozhikode

Pudoor, Attappady

Palakkad

Vathikudy

Wynad

Kalpetta

Wayanad

Kollam

Kollam

Girls Hostels

Nalcha

Dhar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Badnaver	Dhar
			Nisarpur	Dhar
			Khategaon	Dewas
			Sarvan	Ratlam
			Gijhwar	Sidhi
			Lohara	Durg
			Dallrajharag	Durg
			Sakti	Bilaspur
			Pipriya	Mandla
			Bichiniya	Mandla
			Bareli	Raisen
			Badl	Raisen
			Shahdol	Shahdol

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Kapsi	Bastar
			Bijapur	Bastar
			Karpa	Shahdol
			Bichhua	Chhindwara
			Kharsia	Raigarh
			Gadi	Balaghat
		73.203 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Raigarh	Raigarh
			Jabalpur	Jabalpur
			Sidni	Sioni
			Indore	Indore
			Jhubua	Jhubua
			Durg	Durg

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Sagar	Sagar
			Balghat	Balghat
			Ratlam	Ratlam
			Raipur	Raipur
10.	Maharashtra	90.87	10 Hostels location is indicated by State Government Girls Hostels & Boys Hostels	
			Kadvan	Ramgiri
			Koregaon	Nasik
			Somatwadi	Pune
			Jawale Baleshear	A' Nagar
			Manikpur	Amrawati
			Wai	Amrawati
			Saikhoda	Buldhana

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Bhinar	Thane
			Jondhankhede	Jalgaon
			Wadeshwar	Pune
			Barbet	Kothapur
			Kara	Yeotmal
			Chinchghat	Yeotmal
11.	Manipur	29.508 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			D. M. College	Imphal
			Paomata	Senapati
			Churchandpur	Churchandpur
			Ukhrul	Ukhrul
11.	Manipur	30.13 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			D-M College Complex	Imphal

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Tadubi	Senapati
			Chandel	Chandel
			Tamenglong	Tamenglong
12.	Meghalaya	10.91 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			Rangsapara	West Khasi Hills
			Jongksha	East Khasi Hills
			Nartiang	Jaintia Hills
			Tura	West Garo Hills
			Resubelpara	East Garo Hills
			Diengeel	East Khasi Hills
			Mirang	West Khasi Hills
			Suntanga	Jaintia Hills

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Dopu High School	East Garo Hills
			Kharukri High Schools	West Garo Hills
		6.00 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Laitlyyagkot	East Khasi Hills
			Parlong	West Khasi Hills
			Mawsyhrum High School	East Khasi Hills
			Dilma Apal H.S.	East Khasi Hills
			Raksamgiri H.S.	West Khasi Hills
			Rugapara H. S.	West Khasi Hills
13.	Mizoram	12.25 lakhs	1 Boys Hostel at Aizwal	Aizwal
			1 Girls Hostel at Aizwal	Aizwal
		75.927 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostel</i>	
			Bargaon	Sundargarh

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Podagarh	Koraput
			Semlliguda	Koraput
			Baripade College	Mayurbhanj
			Panchpir	Mayurbhanj
			Laxmipur	Ganjam
			Gumma H.S.	Ganjam
			Pottangi	Koraput
			Kosagumuda	Koraput
			Bolpariyuda	Koraput
			Umerkote	Koraput
			Nisagadia	Keonjhar
			Kuchinda	Sambalpur

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Ranto Birkerā	Sundergarh
			Puduka	Sundergarh
			Kusadiha	Balasore
			D.D. College Keonjhar	Keonjhar
			Telkol	Keonjhar
			Ransull College	Keonjhar
			Bisan Cuttak	Koraput
			Jalda	Sundergarh
		22.52 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Jhempura	Keondhar
			Jhreikela	Bolangir
			Rourkela	Sundargarh
			Gumunda	Koraput

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			Karanjia	Mayurbhanj
			Chitrakonda	Koraput
			Nanpadar	Phulbani
			Bhubaneswar	Bhubneswar
15.	Rajasthan	62.43 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			Rishavder	Udaipur
			Kausalgarh	Banswara
			Abu Road	Sirihi
			Dhamotar	Chittorgarh
			Udaipur	Udaipur
			Banswara	Banswara
		17.12 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Udaipur	Udaipur
			Banswara	Banswara
16.	Sikkim	12.841 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			Ravangla Secondary School	South District
			Assamling Joy S.S.	East District
			Lindey S.S.	West District
			Pelling S.S.	West District
			Gyalshing Girls Schools	West District
		17.125 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Tingvong Sec. Sch.	North District
			Phodlong Sec. Sch.	North District
			Mangam Sh. S. S.	North District
			Kaluk Sec. Sch.	West District

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Vok Sec. Sch.	South District
			Lingee Sec. Sch.	South District
			Renvangla Sec. Sch.	South District
17.	Tripura	12.027 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			Totulabari High School	Amarpur
			Sundar Nagar H. School	Sunder Nagar
			Jamoryla H. S.	West Tripura
		27.00 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			ST Paul School	Agartala
			Jampur H. School	North Tripura
			Budhjang H. School	Agarthala
18.	Tamil Nadu	16.227 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Castes Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Gomukhi Dam	South Arcot
			Jamunamaruphur	Sambuvarayu
			Perumal palyam	Trichy
		16.142 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Mallukuruchi	Salem
			Gomukhidam	South Arcot
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2.97 lakhs	Girls Hostels at Bajpur	Nainital
		8.158 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Dharula	Pithoragarh
			Khatima	Nainital
			Bolrampur	Gonda
20.	West Bengal	32.02 lakhs	<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
			Malbazar	Jalpaiguri

S. No.	State/UT	Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided	Locations	District
1	2	3	4	5
			Siliguri	Darjeeling
			Maldatown	Malda
			Katras	Bankura
			Dunder	Bankura
			Nagari	Birbhum
		29.63 lakhs	<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
			Jharagham	Midnapore
			magarkata	Jalpaiguri
			Ranibandh	Bankura
			Gopballavpur	Midnapore
			Burdhwan	Purulia
21.	A & N Islands	10.275 lakhs	Girls Hostels at Gessara Islands	Great Andaman

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Hostel for Scheduled Central Assistance Provided</i>	<i>.Locations</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		4.281 lakhs	Boys Hostel at Port Blair	Port Blair
22.	Daman & Diu	3.833	Girls Hostel at Daman Wada	Moti Daman
23.	Ddra & Nagar	29.683	Girls Hostels at Khanvel	Silvassa
		17.128	Boys Hostels at Silvassa	Silvassa
24.	Lakshadweep	22.05	Boys Hostels at M.C. College, Andrott	Andrott
		14.69	Girls Hostel at Kavarmati	Kavarmati

STATEMENT-II

Details of number of hostels and Seats under the Girls Hostels Scheme sanctioned during 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92.

S. No.	States	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total
		Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	
1.	Andhara Pradesh	-	-	3	300	4	400	7/700
2.	Assam	-	-	30	240	18	155	48/395
3.	Bihar	-	-	4	200	5	350	9/550
4.	Gujarat	6	383	5	156	4	260	15/799
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	100	-	-	-	-	1/100
6.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	50	1/50
7.	Kerala	3	140	4	210	-	-	7/350
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	20	1000	-	-	20/1000
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	13	780	13/780
10.	Manipur	1	108	-	-	3	102	4/210
11.	Maghalaya	5	104	5	125	-	-	10/229
12.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1	50	1/50

S. No.	States	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total
		Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	
13.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14.	Orissa	14	420	-	-	7	210	21/630
15.	Rajasthan	1	100	2	200	3	300	6/600
16.	Sikkim	-	-	5	150	-	-	5/150
17.	Tripura	2	50	1	20	2	40	5/110
18.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	100	2	100	3/200
19.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	48	-	-	1/48
20.	West Bengal	-	-	6	390	-	-	6/390
21.	Arunchal Pradesh	-	-	10	200	-	-	10/200
22.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23.	A & N Island	1	60	-	-	-	-	1/60

S. No.	States	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total
		Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	
24.	Daman & Diu	-	-	1	30	-	-	1/30
25.	Dadra & N. Haveli	-	-	1	100	*	*	1/100
Total:-		34	1465	98	3469	63	2797	195/7683

* Aount released for completion of Hostels of previous years.

STATEMENT-III

Details of number of Hostels & Seats under the Boys Hostels Scheme sanctioned during 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92

S. No.	States	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total
		Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	
1.	Andhara Pradesh	-	-	5	520	4	400	9/920
2.	Assam	-	-	30	240	29	160	59/400
3.	Bihar	-	-	12	600	-	-	12/600
4.	Gujarat	-	-	3	300	4	140	7/440
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Karnataka	-	-	1	75	-	-	1/75
7.	Kerala	-	-	3	120	5	210	8/330
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3	150	7	450	10	600	20/1200
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	13	2060	13/2060
10.	Manipur	-	-	4	370	X	X	4/370
11.	Maghalaya	-	-	6	150	1	50	6/150
12.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1	50	1/50

S. No.	States	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Total
		Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	Host.	Seats	
13.	Orissa	1	50	5	150	2	60	8/260
14.	Rajasthan	-	-	2	200	-	-	2/200
15.	Sikkim	-	-	7	200			7/200
16.	Tripura	1	100	2	110	X	X	3/210
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	100	1	75	2/175
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	3	144			3/144
19.	West Bengal	-	-	3	230	3	200	6/430
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	10	230	10/230
21.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	1	90	1/90
22.	A & N Island	-	-	1	25			1/25
23.	Dadar & N. Haveli	-	-	1	100	X	X	1/100
Total:-		5	300	96	4084	83	4275	184/8659

'X' Balance amount released for previous year works.

STATEMENT-IV*Details of the grants released to the States/UTs during 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92 under Girls Hostels*

S. No	State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.40	40.309	31.305	86/014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	17.125	-	17.125
3.	Assam	-	15.00	16.00	31.00
4.	Bihar	-	17.13	68.82	85.95
5.	Gujarat	9.44	11.66	30.13	51.23
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.56	-	-	8.56
7.	Karnataka	-	-	6.125	6.125
8.	Kerala	6.00	17.98	-	23.98
9.	Madhya Pradesh	63.30	63.875	-	127.175
10.	Maharashtra	13.95	4.67	32.50	51.12
11.	Manipur	22.31	-	7.82	30.13
12.	Maghlaya	5.91	5.00	-	10.91

<i>S. No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>Total</i>
13.	Orissa	28.50	10.00	37.427	75.927
14.	Rajasthan	8.56	17.12	36.75	62.43
15.	Sikkim	-	12.841	-	12.841
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	4.102	12.125	16.227
17.	Tripura	3.94	3.127	4.96	12.027
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.971	-	2.971
19.	West Bengal	-	18.00	14.03	32.03
20.	A & N Islands	6.75	3.525	-	10.275
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	29.203	0.48	29.683
22.	Daman & Diu	-	3.833	-	3.833
23.	Lakshadweep	3.25	11.44	-	14.69
24.	Mizoram	-	-	6.125	6.125
Total:-		194.87	308.911	304.597	808.378

STATEMENT-V*Details of the grants released to the States/UTs during 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92 under Boys Hostels*

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	-	33.215	49.00	82.215
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	28.175	28.175
Assam	-	15.00	16.00	31.00
Bihar	-	43.34	-	43.34
Gujarat	-	19.162	17.16	36.322
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	6.422	-	6.422
Kerala	-	10.275	23.58	33.855
Madhya Pradesh	9.46	28.744	35.00	73.204
Maharashtra	-	-	39.75	39.75
Manipur	-	28.138	1.37	29.508
Maghlaya	-	6.00	-	6.00
Mizoram	-	-	6.125	1.125

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Orissa	1.54	10.00	10.98	22.52
Rajasthan	-	17.12	-	17.12
Sikkim	-	17.126	-	17.125
Tamil Nadu	-	8.562	7.58	16.142
Tripura	6.00	6.00	15.00	27.00
Uttar Pradesh	-	8.158	-	8.158
West Bengal	-	14.69	14.94	29.63
A & N Islands	-	4.281	-	4.261
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	5.718	11.41	17.128
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	22.05	22.05
Total	17.00	281.95	298.12	597.07

Energy Saving Technology

*428. SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have urged all the large industrial units to adopt energy saving technology while processing petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b): Directorate General of Technical Development have urged the large industrial units to adopt energy saving technology. Suggestions for energy audit, information system explaining measures taken to reduce energy consumption, publication of success stories, setting up consumer service cells, R&D programme including training on energy conservation etc. have been circulated to various industries through Development Panels and Development Councils of Industries.

Oil refineries producing petroleum products are also constantly urged to adopt energy saving techniques and their performance is regularly monitored.

Committee on Working of ICAR

[*Translation*]

4652. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dr. G. V. K. Rao Com-

mittee appointed by the Government to go into the working of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, Dr. G.V.K. Rao Committee, which was appointed by the President, ICAR Society, submitted its report.

(b) Important recommendations relate to administrative reforms, delegation of powers, simplification of procedures, strengthening of linkages with universities/scientific organisations, strengthening of the transfer of technology programmes, identification of thrust areas of research, and improvements in the research planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems, etc.

(c) Most of the recommendations have been accepted by ICAR and necessary action to implement them has been taken.

Constitution of NFCH

4653. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) for providing relief to the children of the communal riots affected families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.N.

JACOB): (a) and (b) The National Foundation for Communal Harmony has been set up as a society registered at New Delhi under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of its Governing Council which includes other eminent persons.

[English]

**Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Moscow**

4654. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow are treated as personnel of Indian Mission in regard to their children's eligibility for Central Government reserved seats for getting admission into Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the rules seats which are allocated to this Ministry are strictly meant for the children of India based staff serving in the Missions abroad.

**World Food Programme Project on
Fisheries**

4655. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Food Programme (WFP) has granted extension to an on-going project to raise fish output in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): Under the expansion phase of on-going project on Inland Fisheries Development in Assam, World Food Programme (WFP) has approved food aid valued at US dollars 3.7 million over a period of 4 1/2 years for rehabilitation and development of 102 beels which would enhance fish production in the State.

Primitive Tribes

[Translation]

4656. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the primitive tribes in the country; and

(b) the population of these tribes as per 1981 and 1991 census?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Seventy four tribal communities are identified as primitive tribal groups in the country. The population of primitive tribals groups according to 1991 Census is not yet available. Details according to 1981 Census are given in the attached statement:

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Primitive Tribe	1981 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Bodo Gadaba	28049
		2. Gutob Gadaba	
		3. Chenchu	28297
		4. Bond Poorja	16374
		5. Paranjli	
		6. Khond Ponja	
		7. Kolam	30352
		8. Konda Reddi	54473
		9. Konda Savaras	18189
		10. Kutia Khond	50727
		11. Dongarla Khond	
		12. Thoti	1753
		Total	228213

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Primitive Tribe	1981 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.
2.	Bihar	1. Asurs	8683
		2. Birhor	4277
		3. Birja	4057
		4. Hill Kharia	14177
		5. Korwas	21940
		6. Malpaharias	79322
		7. Pahariyas	24012
		8. Sauria Pararia	39269
		9. Saver	3014
Total			198751
3.	Gujarat	1. Kathodi	4360
		2. Kotwalia	15837
		3. Padhar	9322

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Primitive Tribe	1981 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.
		4. Sidol	5600
		5. Kotgha	26060
		Total	61179
4.	Karnataka	1. Jenu Kurubas	17865
		2. Korgas	15810
		Total	33675
5.	Kerala	1. Cholakaikayan (A section of Kattaunalokns)	6803
		2. Kadar	1503
		3. Kattunaickns	8803
		4. Kurumbas	1283
		5. Konaga	1503
		Total	13374

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Name of Primitive Tribe</i>	<i>1981 Census</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Abujmarias	15500
		2. Baigas	139665
		3. Bharias	1589
		4. Hills Korbas	16860
		5 Kamars	13500
		6. Saharias	207600
		7. Birhor	886
		Total	395600
7.	Maharashtra	1. Katkarla (Kathodia)	174602
		2. Kolam	118073
		3. Maria Gond	66750
		Total	359425

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Primitive Tribes	1981 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.
8.	Manipur	1. Marram Nagas	5972
		Total	5972
9.	Orissa	1. Birhor	142
		2. Bondarpoja	5895
		3. Diga	1978
		4. Dongria Khond	1145
		5. Juangs	4217
		6. Kharias	1531
		7. Kutia Khond	5208
		8. Kanjia Souras	6255
		9. Lodhas	5100
		10. Mankidias	205
		11. Paudi Bhuyans	7145

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Primitive Tribe	1981 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.
		12. Soura	6216
		Total	45037
10.	Rajasthan	1. Saharias	33978
		Total	33978
11.	Tamil Nadu	1. Kattu Naikkone	26383
		2. Kotas	604
		3. Kurumbas	4354
		4. Irulas	105757
		5. Panlyana	6393
		6. Todas	875
		Total	144366
12.	Tripura	1. Reangs	84004
		Total	84004

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Primitive Tribe	1981 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Buxas	30938
		2. Rajla	478
		Total	31416
14.	West Bengal	1. Birhor	214
		2. Lodhas	53717
		3. Totos	716
		Total	54647
15.	A & N Islands	1. Great Andamanese	28
		2. Jarawae	200
		3. Onges	98
		4. Sentenslese	80
		5. Shompens	214
		Total	620
		Grand Total	1690257

**Establishment of Maulana Azad
Education Foundation by Central
Wakf Council**

[English]

4657. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wakf Council has decided to establish the Maulana Azad Education Foundation;

(b) if so, the object and purpose thereof and the mode of financing envisaged;

(c) the progress made towards the establishment of the foundation as well as the establishment of educational institutions proposed to be run by the Foundation; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementing the project?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a): The Central Wakf Council has established Moulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) as a society under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 on 6th July, 1989.

(b): The objects of the MAEF, as stated in its Memorandum of Association filed at the time of registration, are given in the annexed statement.

In furtherance of its objects the MAEF may receive grant-in-aid from the government and the Central Wakf Council as also raise funds from donors and other sources within and outside the country including wakf funds and charities.

(c) and (d): The foundation has made a request for grant-in-aid from the government which is under active consideration.

STATEMENT

Objects:

The Foundation shall be a voluntary, non-political, non-profit making, social service organisation to promote the education of Muslims of India. The aims and objects for which this Foundation is established are:-

(1) to implement and advance the educational schemes and plans of the Central Wakf Council;

(2) to remove the educational backwardness of Muslims and to create among them awareness about the national ideals of JUSTICE, LIBERTY, and FRATERNITY and of DEMOCRACY, SECULARISM and SOCIALISM.

(3) to promote/organise research and other efforts to influence the shaping of educational policies of the STATE in this direction;

(4) to ensure that the National Educational Policy is implemented effectively;

(5) to study/enquire into and to disseminate information about factors thwarting the progress of the education so that these can be taken into account by state and non-state agencies while evolving strategies for Muslim education;

(6) to promote/establish and maintain institutions of education of all kinds (including institution of research, training and extension) for the advancement of education;

(7) to provide financial and other aid to institutions/organisations engaged in the promotion of education;

(8) to provide consultancy services in administration, management and education to institutions/organisations providing education and training;

(9) to provide financial and/or other aid to indigent and meritorious students;

(10) to provide guidance to students regarding educational and vocational choices, securing financial support for education or regarding any other educational/vocational matter;

(11) to function as a data bank regarding the education in India and of similar information regarding the education of minority groups in India and abroad;

(12) to undertake preparation and or publication of written material of all kinds including journals and other periodicals, or preparation and dissemination of material for other mass media, that will sub serve the objects of the Foundation;

(13) to affiliate to itself or to collaborate with societies/organisations seeking the same objectives or objectives similar to those of the Foundation so that the programme/activities leading to the achievement of these objectives may be better and more effectively co-ordinated;

(14) to raise/mobilise all such funds as are necessary and adequate for implementing the programmes/ activities of the Foundation and to control/regulate the disbursement of such funds;

(15) to provide special assistance and opportunity to the youth especially women for technical and vocational education, coaching of candidates for competitive examinations and entrance to professional colleges, remedial and promotional classes at the middle and higher secondary school, and provision of hostels for girls;

(16) to provide education and training to artisans' children both in the fields related to their ancestral skills as well as general education;

(17) to establish or assist in establishment of Care Home for women in distress and also train them in job oriented trades so that they may stand on their own legs and live as useful citizens;

(18) to establish or assist in establishment of reches and nursery schools in thickly populated muslim areas with a view to encouraging more women to seek even small jobs and improve their economic conditions;

(19) to undertake all such activities that are not specifically mentioned in the aims and objects listed above, but will all the same, promote these objectives and will help Indian Muslims attain the same level of education and development as the advanced sections of Indian Society;

(20) to conduct programme for upgrading the teaching skills of the teachers of Educational Institutions founded and managed by Muslim;

Joint Venture with British Gas Companies

4659. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering any joint venture with the British Gas Companies for the development of the existing oil and natural gas exploration work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b): A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 1991 between ONGC and British Gas, U.K. for cooperation over a period of two years in all aspects of technical activity associated with evaluation and development of hydrocarbon resources.

Upliftment of Tribals

4660. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the living standard of tribals in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the percentage of tribals in each of the above States which is above the poverty line vis-a-vis total tribal population of the State; and

(c) the steps taken so far to preserve tribal languages and culture in those States?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a): The major strategies for improving the living standards of tribals i.e. for Tribals Development have been the following:

- (i) Tribal Sub-Plan strategy ensuring the development of tribals and tribal areas at par with others.
- (ii) Ensuring flow of funds through Special Central Assistance by Government of India.
- (iii) Implementation of Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- (iv) Mobilisation of institutional finance.

The following centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented by the Union Government:

1. Boys's Hostel

2. Girls's Hostel
3. Ashram Schools
4. Research & Training
5. Aid to Voluntary Organisations
6. Development of Oilseeds of Tree & Forest Origin.
7. Post Matric Scholarships to ST students.

In addition to the above, Grant are released to the State Governments as:

- (i) Special Central Assistance
- (ii) Grants under Article 275 (i)

Further a National level apex Co-operative body namely Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) has been set up in August, 1987 to provide marketing support to State Tribal Cooperative Corporations Forest Corporations to ensure remunerative prices for Minor Forest Produce/Surplus Agricultural Produce to the tribals. The Ministry of Programme Implementation, Govt. of India also monitors the number of ST families economically assisted under different schemes to enable them to cross the poverty line under 11 (b) of the 20-Point Programme.

All the above programmes/Schemes are being implemented in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(b): The percentage of tribals which is above the poverty line vis-a-vis the total tribal population of the State is as under:-

	<i>Bihar % above poverty line</i>	<i>Population in lakhs</i>	<i>Orissa % above poverty line</i>	<i>Population in lakhs</i>	<i>Madhya Pradesh % above poverty line</i>	<i>Population in lakhs</i>
Rural	35.10	54.49	31.10	56.42	32.90	115.53
Urban	60.20	3.61	47.20	2.73	66.00	4.34
Total Pop.		58.10		59.15		119.87

(Source: Planning Commission 1983-84 Data).

(c). Tribal Research Institute (TRIs) have been established in these three States to undertake research & evaluation of various tribal development programmes in the country. TRIs are also to help preserve the tribal artifacts in the museums. These artifacts include dresses, ornaments, musical instruments and other materials concerning culture of the tribal population. They study the tribal culture and heritage in respect of different tribal communities and recommend specific suggestion on preserving the culture and heritage. Funds are provided to the TRIs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to the State Governments every year. During 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 25.05 lakhs as Central Share has been provided to these three State Governments for these institutes. The TRIs also undertake research studies on customary laws prevalent among the Scheduled Tribes, in the context of tribal ethos and culture. Research studies have been entrusted to research organisations and Universities to undertake research on this aspect.

Srivastawa Committee on Police Force

4661. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Srivastwa Committee

which was constituted in 1985 to make the police force more effective in Delhi has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) (a) and (b): The Srivastwa Committee, which was constituted in December, 1984 to undertake a study of Delhi Police and make recommendation for its improvement, submitted its report to the Government in February, 1985. The main recommendations were (i) creation of 3 additional police districts (ii) 12 new sub-divisions and 37 new Police Stations in Delhi. Besides, the committee made various recommendations for the creation of additional staff and purchase of vehicles/equipments etc.

(c): As per the recommendations of Srivastwa Committee, 17,732 additional posts were sanctioned for Delhi Police. Besides, 37 new Police Stations, 3 additional police districts and new sub-Divisions were set up.

Area Under Paddy Cultivation in Kerala

4662. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sharp decrease in area under paddy cultivation in Kerala over the recent years;

(b) if so, the exact decrease in the area during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check diversion of rice fields for other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): Yes, Sir. The rate of growth of area under paddy in Kerala during 1980-81 to 1988-89 was estimated at (-) 4.20 per cent per annum.

(b): The area under paddy during the last four years ending 1990-91 in the Kerala State is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area under Paddy (in thousand ha.)</i>
1987-88	604.0
1988-89	577.5
1989-90	578.2
1990-91	559.4

(c): The decline in area under paddy cultivation in Kerala in recent years was mainly due to shift in area to non-foodgrain crops particularly oilseeds/coconut. The Government is not proposing to check the diversion of rice area to non-foodgrain crops but is taking steps to increase paddy production by improving the yield per hectare.

Rained Agriculture

4663. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Research and Development projects implemented for improving productive potential of rainfed land;

(b) the financial assistance provided to these projects so far; and

(c) the achievements made under these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b): An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture is being operated. During the Course of VIth & VIIth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 930.00 lakhs was provided for research.

National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) has been in operation from 7th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 281.85 crores has been provided so far.

(c): Achievements in Research and Development Systems include improved cropping, cost-effective and location specific soil and water conservation measures enhancing the resilience of production systems during aberrant weather conditions, evolution and promotion of drought resistant crop variety, improved silvi-pastoral systems, runoff management etc.

Control of Kolshi Pest in Orange Seeds

4665. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjabra Krishi Vidyapeeth

of Akoa has developed new variety of orange seeds which are resistant to insects and pests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large number of orange trees are infected with a pest called 'Kolshi'; and

(d) If so, the steps taken to control this pest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA). (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Incidence of "Kolshi" caused by black fly was high during 1986-87. Subsequently it was brought under check.

(d) A well tested technology for chemical control of the pest has been developed and demonstrated at the farmers' fields. The Central Govt. has also extended financial assistance to Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally sponsored scheme entitled "Control of important pests & diseases" which covers 'Kolshi' (black fly) also.

Theft of Idol from Shrine in Jammu

4666. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ancient idol has been stolen from a shrine in Jammu recently;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the idol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c): The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have intimated that an Idol of Sarthal Mata temple at Kishtwar, District Doda which was stolen on the night of February 8/9, 1992 had since been recovered from village Bewa, two kms. away from Sarthal on 7th March, 1992. 7 persons, who were reportedly connected with this theft, have been arrested.

Assistance to Victims of Flood and Cyclone in Tamil Nadu

4667. SHRI K.V THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the Calamity Relief Fund has been exhausted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in providing immediate relief to the victims of flood and cyclone;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to take up with the World Bank the project prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu to undertake major reconstruction works in flood affected areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): According to information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu an amount of Rs. 28.63 crores has been spent from the Calamity Relief Fund upto December, 1991 out of a total annual allocation of Rs.39.00 crores.

(b) and (c): The Government of India has not received any project from the Government of Tamil Nadu for posing to World Bank for assistance for reconstruction works in flood affected areas.

Unauthorised Parking in Delhi

4668. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of roads in Delhi have been encroached by unauthorised parking of vehicles, etc;

(b) whether such unauthorised parking of vehicular traffic is a regular feature around New Delhi and Delhi Main Railway Stations; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c): The Delhi Police have reported that unauthorised parking of vehicles is mostly confined to roads where markets are situated or where adequate parking space is not available. No unauthorised parking is allowed at the railway stations. The traffic police is deployed round the clock at Railway Stations and the vehicle found parked unauthorisedly are pres-

ecuted and also towed away.

Royalty on Crude Oil and Natural Gas to States

4669. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States getting royalty on crude oil and natural gas; and

(b) the amount given to each State during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The States of Gujarat, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh are getting royalty on crude oil and natural gas. The State of Tripura gets royalty on natural gas only as no crude oil is produced there. Royalty on crude oil also accrues to the State of Nagaland but no payment has been made as the State Government is yet to intimate ONGC the authority to whom royalty is to be paid.

(b) Details of royalty paid during the last three years are given below:-

	<i>Rs. (crores)</i>		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Andhra Pradesh	0.17	0.39	1.06
Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	0.73	0.74
Assam	112.70	135.35	264.37
Gujarat	112.59	127.55	407.07
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	0.58	3.92	12.53
Tripura	0.13	0.13	0.41

**Coaltar Factory in Palamu District,
Bihar**

[*Translation*]

4670. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a factory for making coaltar from local in the Barwadih area of Palamu district in Bihar;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted for the said factory; and

(c) the present stage of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**All-India Police Telecom Officers
Conference**

[*English*]

4671. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 21st All-India Police Telecom Officers Conference was held in New Delhi from 7 to 10 January, 1992;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the following-up action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) :- Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c):- The Conference discussed various matters relating to police Telecommunications including network architecture involving linkages between National, State, districts and Police Station levels and the cost sharing between the Centres and the States. The decision on the implementation of the Police Telecommunication Schemes can be taken only after the various aspects at the National and State level including cost factors have been examined.

Interception of Coded Messages

4672. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coded messages from the chief of the so-called "Khalistan National Army" (KNA), whose operations are being handled from Canada, were intercepted by intelligence Agencies on the eve of the 'Republic Day' this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c):- Facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Appointment of Governors

4673. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of the States are being consulted before appointments of Governors are made; and

(b) if so, whether the Governor of Rajasthan was appointed after consulting the Chief Minister of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b):- As a matter of convention, the Chief Minister of the State is consulted while making appointment of a governor to that State.

Matters relating to the appointment, transfer, removal resignation and conduct etc. of the Governors are confidential in nature.

Recruitment to IPS

4674. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Police Commission in its Sixth Report of 1981 had recommended that fifty per cent posts in Indian Police Services be filled by direct recruitment and the remaining fifty per cent by promoting the officials of State Services;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

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

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a): The National Police Commission in its Sixth Report of 1981 had recommended that the existing 66.2/3% posts in Indian Police Service, which are filled up by direct recruitment, should be reduced to 50% and 16.2/3% of the total vacancies may be filled by a Limited Competitive Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission which should be open to any Police officer, including those in Central Police Organisations; and that the remaining 33.1/3% promotion quota should continue to be reserved for serving police officers in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(c): The Direct Recruitment quota namely 66.2/3% is analogous in all the 3 All India Services i.e. Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service. It was decided to retain this quota in the interest of the quality of the Service and its objectives as on All India Service.

(d): Does not arise.

(e): Does not arise.

Assistance of Foreign Countries and Detective Agencies for Tackling Terrorism

4675. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take the assistance of foreign countries and

detective agencies for tackling the problem of terrorism;

(b) if so, the countries and agencies from which such assistance is likely to be received; and

(c) the nature of the said assistance and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a): There is no such proposal.

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

[*Translation*]

Return of Indians to Kuwait

4676. SHRI SURESHNAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the extent of loss to the property left behind by Indians in Kuwait during the gulf war?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): The compensation claims are being consolidated and the actual extent of loss can be ascertained only after the claims have been consolidated.

[*English*]

Status of Darjeeling

4677. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI
BHANDARI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) has recently given an ultimatum to the Centre on the status of the Darjeeling hills as reported in the Telegraph dated February 20, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b): Shri Subhash Ghising, President of the Gorkha National Liberation Front, has sent communications to the Government requesting to clarify the 'legal' status of the Darjeeling Hills areas, in the context of Indo Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950. Government, however, is of the firm view that since Darjeeling is an integral part of the country there is no room for any ambiguity about its legal status, and thus no further clarification is required.

Project from Bombay High

4678. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects from Bombay High are pending with the Government for sanction;

(b) if so, the details of those projects;

(c) since when these projects are pending;

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the same; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b): Three projects relating

to western offshores submitted by ONGC are being processed for the investment approval of Government. These are:

- (i) Second pipeline for gas transportation from south Basin to Hazira and expansion of Hazira terminal.
- (ii) ICP- Heera Trunk pipeline.
- (iii) Development of R-15A Phase-I.

(c) to (e): These Feasibility Reports were submitted in 1991 and the projects are being appraised by Government.

Alleged Administrative Irregularities In J.T.R.L Calcutta

4679. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ordered an enquiry into alleged administrative irregularities in Jute Technological Research Institute, Calcutta.

(b) if, so, the out come thereof and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, An inquiry has been ordered into complaints received by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research against the Director of the Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Calcutta.

(b) and (c): The inquiry has not yet been completed.

Price of dry Ginger

4680. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of dry ginger has fallen down; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stabilise the price of ginger and boost its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): The prices of ginger are ruling in the normal range of Rs. 2050-2100 per quintal despite peak arrival in the procurement centres of Kerala State.

(b): Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for wet ginger is being operated in major ginger producing States i.e. Kerala and Meghalaya for stabilising the price of ginger.

Some of the specific programmes undertaken by Ministry of Commerce for increasing exports of ginger products are as follows:-

1. Development of ginger based products in association with CFTRI.
2. Study mission on spice oils and oleoresins and ginger products in USA and Canada.
3. Study mission on oils and oleoresins and ginger products selected markets in West Europe.
4. Study mission on oils and oleoresins and ginger products selected markets in East Europe.
5. Introduction of use of spice oils and oleoresins and ginger products among various food processing industries in East Europe.
6. Market study mission to Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong for setting up of quality aspects and ex-

port development of ginger based products.

7. Imparting training to growers/agricultural officers on post harvest operations of ginger.
8. Providing subsidy for setting up of quality testing laboratory at expert level.
9. Printing and distribution of promotional literature recipe cards in markets abroad through international fairs, Indian restaurants, etc.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Tribal and Backward Areas Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4681. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance provided for development of tribal and backward areas under the Centrally sponsored schemes has been diverted to other activities by the various State Governments during Seventh Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken in the matter?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c): No formal Report has been received regarding diversion to funds provided for development of tribal and backward areas to other activities during the 7th Plan period.

[*English*]

Peace Keeping Operations In Yugoslavia

4682. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN had asked India to participate in the Peace Keeping Operations in Yugoslavia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) In response to UN's request, India has provided the services of a Lt. General as the Force Commander of the UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR).

Assent to Karnataka Educational Bill, 1983

4683. SHRI G. MADGOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Karnataka Education Bill, 1983 was received for President's assent; and

(b) when the Bill is likely to be accorded President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President was received on 16.7.1984.

(b) The Government of Karnataka have been asked to send certain clarifications. The case can be processed further only after these are furnished by the State Government.

Special Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Tribal Sub-Plan

4684. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any schemes for the development of tribal areas during Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Central assistance provided to each State and the amount spent by them under each scheme during the Seventh Plan, year wise;

(d) whether the amount sanctioned has been fully utilised by the States;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(f) the criteria adopted for allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to various States for development of tribals under Tribal Sub-Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a): Yes Sir.

(b): The Schemes include Vocational Training in Tribal areas Ashram school, Girls hostels, Boys hostels, Book banks, support to Tribal Development Corporation etc. are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d): A statement I on Special Central Assistance released to each State and the amount utilised by them in VII Plan is attached.

(e): The schemes are under implementation by the State Governments. The information regarding utilisation of funds is not reported by the State regularly. However, the State Governments have been requested to have concurrent monitoring and evaluation of programmes for proper utilisation of funds. Guidelines have been issued to report information in regard to utilisation of funds to the Ministry of Welfare in time on a regular basis.

(f): The criteria is at Statement-II

STATEMENT

Amount Released as Special Central Assistance and Expenditure Reported by the States/UTs During Seventh Plan.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UTs	Amount released 1985-86	Expenditure reported 1985-86	Amount released 1986-87	Expenditure reported 1986-87	Amount released 1987-88	Expenditure reported 1987-88	Amount released 1988-89	Expenditure reported 1988-89	Amount released 1989-90	Expenditure reported during 1989-90	Total release of 7th Plan	Total expenditure of 7th Plan
Andhra Pradesh	740.00	772.79	850.38	972.77	1063.23	1190.43	1165.12	929.122	1347.45	455.4315166.18	4320.543	
Assam	632.40	493.38	710.63	689.09	705.83	704.00	786.86	Not reported.	886.08	Not reported.	3721.80	1886.38
Bihar	1064.41	1841.23	2066.05	1920.69	2178.10	1863.57	2472.15	Not reported.	2731.50	Not reported.	11412.21	5625.49
Gujarat	1126.66	1126.66	1246.96	1246.96	1347.58	1023.75	1330.59	1260.85	1611.96	1672.74	6663.75	6330.96
Himachal Pradesh	205.36	202.52	241.84	233.93	237.19	253.94	287.32	227.32	376.25	258.00	1347.96	1175.71
Karnataka	148.13	142.30	116.26	129.88	127.47	142.59	137.82	4.87	153.90	48.18	680.58	467.82
Kerala	70.01	76.75	77.76	72.16	83.74	83.80	115.78	90.78	126.21	127.89	473.50	451.38
Madhya Pradesh	3969.98	3180.52	4399.72	4392.00	4518.48	4787.00	4934.15	832.49	5582.90	169.4723405.2313361.48		

State/UTs	Amount released 1985-86	Expenditure reported 1985-86	Amount released 1986-87	Expenditure reported 1986-87	Amount released 1987-88	Expenditure reported 1987-88	Amount released 1988-89	Expenditure reported 1988-89	Amount released 1989-90	Expenditure reported 1989-90	Total release during 7th Plan	Total expenditure of 7th Plan
Maharashtra	950.69	1028.56	1072.00	1075.78	1284.51	1167.60	1266.41	1426.97	1486.97	277.05	6060.58	4975.96
Manipur	252.85	257.89	280.91	305.66	281.76	306.01	282.89	88.01	320.30	Not reported.	1418.71	955.57
Orissa	1915.00	1896.82	2174.48	2174.24	2263.82	2125.02	2388.66	1240.73	2755.98	505.40	11497.94	7942.21
Rajasthan	910.28	585.76	1019.90	700.40	1138.15	716.16	1234.03	1357.55	1429.64	1342.41	5732.00	4712.28
Sikkim	3.99	38.71	38.96	37.53	39.57	36.47	49.22	34.00	60.64	Not reported.	227.38	146.71
Tamil Nadu	145.93	145.39	162.09	155.60	178.54	185.03	194.95	194.95	229.92	222.00	911.43	902.97
Tripura	250.17	229.65	263.67	178.96	273.23	219.16	305.65	241.05	336.80	492.87	1429.52	1361.69
Uttar Pradesh	27.87	18.34	31.10	18.28	25.23	19.68	105.11	20.38	46.92	39.62	246.23	116.30
West Bengal	616.27	617.19	701.29	792.39	836.57	836.57	876.29	691.66	1016.58	811.62	4042.00	3659.40
A & N Islands	30.00	24.35	40.00	25.36	50.00	45.96	60.00	44.24	41.00	31.55	221.00	171.46
Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00	4.98	6.00	5.10	7.11	7.11	10.00	9.99	9.00	8.20	37.00	35.38
Grand Total	14000.00	12693.75	15500.00	15034.69	16650.00	15713.85	18000.00	8694.966	20550.006	462.43	184695.005	8599.697

STATEMENT-II

Criteria adopted for allocation of Special Central Assistance to various States for development of tribals under TSP.

The share of the three programmes under the broad strategy of Tribal Sub Plan, namely TSP (ITDP) MADA, (Pockets) and primitive tribes from the total outlay of Special Central Assistance (SCA) is calculated in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population covered under each programme as made as under:-

(a) ITDP: For allocation of SCA to ITDPS, the States are grouped into three categories. Category 'A' consists of States with substantial areas predominantly inhabited by tribals such as (i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Bihar, (iii) Gujarat, (iv) Himachal Pradesh, (v) Madhya Pradesh, (vi) Maharashtra, (vii) Manipur, (viii) Orissa, (ix) Rajasthan and (x) Sikkim.

Category 'B' consists of States having dispersed tribal population with some areas of tribal concentration such as (i) Assam, (ii) West Bengal, (iii) Tripura.

Category 'C' consists of the States/UTs where the tribal population is by and large dispersed with very small areas of concentration such as (i) Karnataka, (ii) Kerala, (iii) Tamil Nadu, (iv) Uttar Pradesh, (v) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (vi) Goa, Daman & Diu. The total outlay of SCA for Tribal Sub Plan is allocated to the three categories on the basis of tribal population of the States/UTs included in each group. The funds allocated to Category 'A' is then distributed to the States on three criteria, i.e. (i) 50% on the basis of scheduled tribe population in the Tribal Sub Plan area (ii) 30% on the basis of geographical area of the Tribal Sub Plan and (iii) 20% in inverse proportion to per capita net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the States with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area. For category 'B' and 'C' States, the

share of individual States/UTs is worked out on the basis of 2 criteria i.e. 70% according to scheduled tribe population of the Tribal Sub Plan and 30% in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the States/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

(b) MADA Pockets of tribal concentration: While allocating SVA for MADA programmes, 70% of the total allocation is distributed according to ST population in the MADA area and 30% in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the State/UT with weightage to tribal population within the pockets.

(c) Primitive Tribes: The distribution formula is:

(a) 40% of the amount on numerical size of the primitive tribal communities.

(b) 30% according to population depending on different occupations, namely (i) food gathering or hunting, (ii) Shifting cultivation, (iii) Sedentary cultivation, and (iv) other occupations with weightage accorded in the ratio of 5:3:1:1 respectively.

(c) 15% according to number of primitive tribal communities in the States/UTs.

(d) 15% in inverse proportion to per capita Net State domestic product with weightage to primitive tribe population.

Strike by Cable Television Workers

4685. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cable Television networks in large parts of Delhi struck work and sus-

pended shows recently as reported in the Hindustan Times dated February 21, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the facts of the case reported therein; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Demand and Production of Cereals

4686. SHRI VUAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether total demand of cereals is bound to increase rapidly by 2000 A.D.;

(b) whether estimated production of cereals will meet the increased demand by 2000 A.D.; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c): The existing projections of demand and production of foodgrains imply a growth rate of 3.3% per annum approximately for demand and 3.7% per annum approximately for production during Eighth Plan period. Similar trends are expected to continue till the year 2000 A.D. Thus, the targetted growth in production is higher than the projected growth in demand.

Method of Fertilizer Application

4687. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system of evolving package of practices including recommended dose, time and method of fertilizer application;

(b) if so, the periodicity of their review;

(c) whether the farmers in remote areas of the country are aware of these practices; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b): Before the commencement of the Khalif and Rabi seasons, the State Governments, in consultation with the State Agricultural Universities, finalise the package of practices for each crop which includes recommendations on fertilizer application.

(c) and (d): The State Governments through their extension machinery educate the farmers including those in remote areas about the recommended package of practices.

[Translation]

Allocation of Kerosene oil

4688. SHRISATYANARAYANJATTIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise quantity of kerosene provided to each State during the last six months upto January, 1992 on the basis of 1991 Census;

(b) whether there is any disparity in the said distribution; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c): State-wise allocation of kerosene during the period August 1991 till January 1992 is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

(FIGS IN MTs)

	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Total Allocation (Aug. '91 - Jan. '92)</i>
1.	Haryana	77214
2.	Himachal Pradesh	18360
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	35626
4.	Punjab	163725
5.	Rajasthan	137289
6.	Uttar Pradesh	462963
7.	Chandigarh	10323
8.	Delhi	124125
9.	Assam	120297
10.	Bihar	238260
11.	Manipur	9690
12.	Meghalaya	7890
13.	Nagaland	4797
14.	Orissa	76881
15.	Sikkim	3003
16.	Tripura	9501
17.	West Bengal	355671

	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Total Allocation (Aug. '91 - Jan. '92)</i>
18.	Aunachal Pradesh	4362
19.	Mizoram	2544
20.	Andaman	1866
21.	Gujarat	399357
22.	Maharashtra	766080
23.	Goa	13794
24.	Daman	738
25.	Diu	741
26.	Dadra & N.H.	1713
27.	Madhaya Pradesh	192156
28.	Andhara Pradesh	285690
29.	Karnataka	217839
30.	Kerala	130839
31.	Tamilnadu	324228
32.	Pondichery	6849
33.	Lakshdweep	414
	Total :	4204825

Spurious Fertilizers

4689. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases regarding the manufacture and sale of spurious fertilizers have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years; and

(c) the preventive steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b): The year-wise details of cases of sale of spurious fertilisers that have come to the notice of the Government during the last two years are as follows:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>
1989-90	9
1990-91	17

(c): The State Governments have been given requisite powers under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 to enforce quality of Fertilizers. The Government of India and the State Governments have appointed Inspectors under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 and have established a network of quality control laboratories to safe-guard the interests of the farmers.

[English]

Selection of Stenographers in ICAR

4690. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the gross irregularities committed in examination conducted by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) for selection of candidates for the post of Stenographer Gr. III in September-October, 1987;

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty;

(c) whether the result of the examination has since been declared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (e): Sir, Indian Council of Agriculture Research had conducted an examination for selection of candidates for Steno Gr. III in September-October, 1987. On the basis of the said examination, 20 persons were found eligible for appointment. However, only 16 persons initially joined, out of which 7 subsequently left the job and presently only 9 are working. After the offer of appointment was sent to the selected candidates, a complaint was received alleging malpractices in the conduct of the said examination. The complaint was investigated in detail. Some evidence of possible tampering in two cases was found. The Govt. Examiner of Questionable Documents, Shimla was consulted in the matter. On the basis of the evidence and records available, it was felt that it would be difficult to pin-point the responsibility on any particular individual.

Allotment of Land to SCs/STs Under 20-Point Scheme

4691. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Land allotment under 20-point scheme: Police, property dealers frighten SC/ST into silence" appearing in the Indian Express dated February 20, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken to restore the rightful ownership of the land allotted to the SCs/STs under 20-point scheme; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty police officials and the property dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Withdrawal of Cess by Oil Coordination Committee

4692. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for withdrawing the cess by the oil Coordination Committee related to Petroleum and Natural Gas in spite of the fact that it is likely to increase the prices of commodities and could create problems to the public; and

(b) the rates of cess in various States and the annual savings made by withdrawing Cess?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No Cess is levied by the Oil Coordination Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Price of Milk in Andaman and Nicobar Island

4694. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman-Nicobar Island Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair (ANIIDCO) has increased the price of re-constituted milk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been protests/representations against this hike in milk price from various quarters at Port Blair;

(d) the cost of production of reconstituted milk produced by the ANIIDCO and whether there has been any increase in the price of fresh milk supplied to it by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Andaman Administration; and

(e) the subsidies/concessions etc. given to the ANIIDCO by the Government for running the milk plant and for supplying milk to the public at Port Blair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (d). The selling price of reconstituted milk was increased from Rs. 6.25 per liter to Rs. 8.00 per liter by Andaman-Nicobar Island Integrated Development Corporation Ltd (ANIIDCO) with effect from 16.9.91. The ANIIDCO received a protest letter from Bhartiya Janta Party, Andaman and Nicobar Islands in this regard. The cost of reconstituted milk produced by ANIIDCO is Rs. 7.82 per liter excluding salary competent of staff which is met out of the funds of Animal Husbandry Department of the Administration. There is no increase in price of fresh milk supplied by Animal Husbandry Department of the Administration to ANIIDCO.

(e) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration provided initially an amount of Rs. 17,11,007 in cash and milk powder worth Rs. 16,27,200 to ANIIDCO towards revolving fund for running the milk plant excluding salary component to which, was being paid by the Administration animal Husbandry Department till 1991-92. From 1992-93 a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed every year for three years.

Pension Cases of Widows of freedom fighters

4695. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases of widows of freedom fighters lying pending as on date;

(b) the reasons for delay in finalising these cases; and

(c) the steps taken for expeditious disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The number of pension cases of widows of freedom fighters pending at present is 698. When widows apply for transfer of pension, they are required to submit identification documents and pensioner's half of pension payment Order. Non-receipt of these documents sometimes cause delay. Also in certain cases, i.e. where name of the wife has not been indicated by the freedom fighter in his application, a report is required to be called from the District magistrate regarding the particulars of the widow. Where an application is complete in all respects orders are issued on a priority basis. In other cases, documents or report of the District Magistrate as the case may be, is called forthwith.

Distribution of Fertilizers

4696. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale wastage in distribution of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the distribution of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Loss of fertilizer during transportation, storage and distribution does occur. However, no large scale wastage has been noticed.

(c) Better packaging and more scientific storage methods are being adopted to reduce the loss in handling. The use of hooks on fertilizer bags is discouraged.

[*Translation*]

Production of HYV Seeds

4697. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the requirement of the High Yielding Varieties (HYV) seeds by 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to implement a scheme to achieve this targeted production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the target fixed for the production of

high yielding varieties of seeds in the Public sector by 2000 A.D. ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir,

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

[*English*]

Oil Exploration in Kerala

4698. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Kerala having oil deposits and from where oil is being explored;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the oil explorers to the Quilon district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No oil deposits have been found in Kerala. Geophysical data does not indicate hydrocarbon generation potential in onshore Kerala.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Wheat Production

4699. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: SHRI RAM BADAN: SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat in each wheat growing State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether production of wheat during the current year is estimated to be less than the previous year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Production of wheat in major wheat growing States during the last three years ending 1990-91 is annexed.

(b) According to the present assessment, the production of wheat during the current year i.e. 1991-92 is likely to be higher than the previous year.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statewise Production of Wheat 1988-89 to 1990-91

<i>State</i>	<i>* Production (In Thousand Tonnes)</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	9.5	8.5	10.0

<i>State</i>	<i>Production (In Thousand Tonnes)</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Arunachal Pradesh	4.5	6.4	6.7
Assam	122.3	87.5	104.8
Bihar	3557.0	3270.2	3539.8
Gujarat	1512.5	1101.7	1443.7
Haryana	6225.0	5913.0	6440.0
Himachal Pradesh	512.5	543.7	601.7
Jammu & Kashmir	245.6	262.2	262.2
Karnataka	166.3	89.3	90.3
Madhya Pradesh	4797.4	4119.7	5550.3
Maharashtra	1043.2	907.1	918.7
Meghalaya	6.7	5.9	5.9
Orissa	69.3	64.9	59.0
Punjab	11580.0	11681.0	12155.0
Rajasthan	3964.1	3400.1	4308.5
Sikkim	17.8	20.3	21.6
Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tripura	6.1	6.6	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	19611.3	17684.1	18355.5
West Bengal	625.0	569.0	530.2
D & N Haveli	0.4	0.4	0.3
Delhi	33.6	107.8	110.9
All India	54110.2	49849.5	54522.1

[English]

Bogus SC/ST Certificates

4700. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for issue of SC/ST certificates:

(b) the number of such bogus certificates detected during the last three years, state-wise;

(c) the action taken against holders of bogus certificates; and

(d) the action taken against the officials found possible for issue of such certificates during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is attached

(b) to (d). The information is being collected.

STATEMENT

Issue of Scheduled Caste and Tribe certificate - Points to be observed

1. General: (APPLICABLE UN ALL CASES)

Where a person claims to belong to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by birth it should be verified:

- (i) that the person and his parents actually belong to the community claimed;

(ii) that this community is included in the Presidential Orders specifying the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the concerned State/U.T;

(iii) that the person belongs to that State and to the area within that State in respect of which the community has been scheduled;

(iv) If the person claims to be a Scheduled Caste, he should profess either the Hindu or the Sikh or the Buddhist religion;

(v) If the person claims to be a Scheduled Tribe, he may profess any religion.

2. CASES OF MIGRATION:

(i) Where a person migrates from the portion of the State in respect of which his community is scheduled to another part of the same State in respect of which his community is not scheduled, he will continue to be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, in relation to that State;

(ii) Where a person migrates from one State to another, he can claim to belong to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the State to which he has migrated.

3. CLAIMS THROUGH MARRIAGE:

The guiding principle is that no person who was not a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by birth will be deemed to be a

member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe merely because her or she had married a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Similarly, a person who is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe would continue to be a member of that Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as the case may be, even after his or her marriage with a person who does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

4. CASES OF CONVERSION AND RE-CONVERSION:

- (i) Where a Scheduled Caste person gets converted to a religion other than Hinduism or Sikhism or Buddhism and then reconverts himself back to Hinduism or Sikhism or Buddhism, he will be deemed to have reverted to his original Scheduled Caste, if he is accepted by the members of that particular caste as one among them.
- (ii) In the case of a descendant of a Scheduled Caste convert, the mere fact of conversion to Hinduism or Sikhism will not be sufficient to entitle him to be regarded as a member of the Scheduled Caste to which his forefathers belonged. It will have to be established that such a convert has been accepted by the members of the caste claimed as one among themselves and has thus become a member of that caste.

5. CASE OF ADOPTION:

Great care has to be exercised in dealing with cases where a person claims to be Scheduled Caste on the ground that he has

been adopted by a Scheduled Caste person. The validity of the adoption has to be clearly established before any caste certificate can be given. It is for the party to prove his claim by cogent and reliable evidence.

- (i) The requirements of valid adoption are given in sections 6 to 11 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. The actual giving and taking of the child in adoption is a mandatory requirement and thereafter the adopted child is deemed to be the child of his or her adoptive father or mother for all purposes and the child severs all ties with the family of his or her birth. Ordinarily, no child who has attained the age of 15 years or who is married can be given in adoption unless there is a custom or usage applicable to the parties.
- (ii) In deciding whether an adoption is valid, the certificate issuing authority should satisfy himself that all the requirements of law have been complied with. He should also take into account the behaviour of the child after adoption whether he physically lives with and is supported by his adopted parents and receives no financial help from his original parents. In case these conditions are not satisfied, the certificate should be refused.
- (iii) Where the case relates to an adoption of a married person or of person of the age of 15 years and above, the certificate shall be required to be given by the District magistrate who shall after making due inquiries as to the validity of the adoption and as to whether such adoption is permit-

ted by a custom or usage applicable to the parties, make an endorsement to that effect on the certificate. Such custom or usage should have been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time and obtained the force of law among the Hindus of that particular area, or that community, group or family provided that the custom or usage is certain and not unreasonable or opposed to public policy and in the case of custom or usage in respect of a particular family, that the custom or usage has not been discontinued. In addition it should be verified that all other conditions for a valid adoption, including the physical transfer of the adopted person to the family of the adoptive parents and that he has severed all ties with the original parents are fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Upliftment of backward Classes

4701. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any schemes for the upliftment of

the backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Union Government in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement I to IX regarding Centrally Sponsored Schemes formulated and amounts allocated to States and Union Territories during the last three years, for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes attached. In regard to development of other backward classes, there is no Central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Ministry of Welfare to allocate funds to the State Governments. A National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 200.00 crores has been recently set up. An amount of Rs. 25.00 crores has been provided for share capital to the Corporation during 1991-92. The Government of India has reserved 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services for socially and economically backward classes (SEBCs). The preference will be given to candidates belonging to the poorer sections of the SEBCs. However, orders in this regard have been challenged in the Supreme Court and the matter is subjudice.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Expenditure on Various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Year 1988-89

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA to SCP for SCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	852.64	8.43	10.00	60.00	3.10	75.21	150.00	1444.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	159.31	-	-	-	-	-	41.39	210.28
4.	Bihar	644.26	2.00	-	24.84	3.00	-	50.00	1636.61
5.	Gujarat	124.54	19.36	1.53	3.98	-	13.08	-	374.10
6.	Goa	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.57
7.	Haryana	24.60	1.49	1.66	-	3.46	23.70	43.45	367.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.89	-	0.17	5.14	0.79	20.34	23.00	156.95
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.11	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	65.34

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs *	Coaching & Allied	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA to SCP for SCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	116.64	3.98	1.94	52.80	2.29	6.64	30.00	919.46
11.	Kerala	170.93	-	4.44	1.88	3.02	2.83	15.00	414.91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	176.51	3.96	3.60	20.44	7.23	232.22	8.80	1267.12
13.	Maharashtra	508.46	2.27	-	96.70	-	104.65	27.93	1113.38
14.	Manipur	18.40	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	52.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	41.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	62.36	0.25	3.43	12.50	-	-	21.41	718.28
19.	Punjab	43.09	1.44	2.00	1.00	2.09	5.00	43.45	649.24
20.	Rajasthan	40.32	3.52	0.50	-	1.48	103.50	15.00	1037.45

(Rs. in lakhs)									
S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA to SCP for SCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Sikkim	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	145.58	6.16	6.70	76.65	2.54	118.85	50.00	1299.62
23.	Tripura	0.20	0.30	0.74	3.00	-	-	57.66	51.59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	680.00	-	6.20	14.08	-	98.99	3044.66	4054.26
25.	West Bengal	312.70	0.08	0.63	8.54	0.95	195.43	115.25	2052.27
	Total: (States)	4213.73	53.24	44.44	381.53	29.95	1091.44	1000.00	17847.65
26.	A. & N. Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	1.00	-	-	0.89	-	7.81
28.	Dadra & N. Havell	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	32.57	-	2.31	-	1.36	-	-	127.97

(Rs. in lakhs)									
S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA to SCP for SCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	0.50	-	-	-	-	7.67	-	16.75
Total = (U.Ts)		34.64	-	3.31	-	1.36	8.56	-	152.35
Total States & UTs.		4248.37	53.24	47.24	081.53	31.31	1100.00	10000.00	18000.00
Guwahati Project		2.00							
Staff Selection Commission (100% basis)								5.00	
Universities/Evt. Institutions (100% basis)								32.07	
Grand Total :		4250.37	53.24	47.75	381.53	68.38	1100.00	1000.00	18,000.00

Direct grant-in-aid on 100% basis.

1. Aid to Voluntary Organisations (SCs) = Rs.106.34 Lakhs.
2. Research & Training Scheme (SCs) = Rs. 30.00 Lakhs.

STATEMENTS-II

Statewise Expenditure on Various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Year 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Boys Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	Liberation of Scavenger	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2120.689	8.43	10.00	112.46	-	3.82	72.00	14.72	260.21	1415.05
2.	Assam	389.496	-	6.45	6.99	-	-	8.00	-	55.42	179.32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1720.7451	2.00	-	31.94	13.64	-	125.00	12.00	87.00	1617.51
5.	Goa	0.17	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.98	-	2.73
6.	Gujarat	408.48	20.76	3.15	-	-	-	-	16.85	48.02	402.24
7.	J. & K.	7.37	-	1.00	1.53	-	-	-	-	49.78	66.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	66.42	162.06
9.	Haryana	40.00	1.6875	1.00	-	-	-	20.00	-	60.56	327.36
10.	Karnataka	568.008	3.0075	1.58	19.16	-	2.91	50.00	15.71	65.00	852.03
11.	Kerala	459.701	-	3.00	10.22	-	-	-	-	129.83	375.61

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Boys Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	Libera- tion of Scavenger	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCDCs	SCA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	712.95	3.9675	4.68	56.61	-	-	137.01	16.29	68.20	1347.99	
13.	Maharashtra	22.07.508732	0.034477	9.84	-	-	-	50.00	3.91	99.37	1165.94	
14.	Manipur	62.86	-	0.50	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	3.50	
15.	Meghalaya	104.40691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Mizoram	78.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	100.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Orissa	274.9440	2.25618	3.80	22.50	6.39	1.36	76.47	4.41	39.30	688.71	
19.	Punjab	240.0034	2.28935	1.89	1.00	-	2.61	-	5.00	84.21	618.64	
20.	Rajasthan	164.364	3.065	0.50	-	-	8.88	150.00	-	42.50	1025.27	
22.	Tamil Nadu	409.799	1.15655	0.40	55.38	-	1.71	51.52	33.15	262.91	1458.83	
23.	Tripura	20.84544	0.21	0.22	3.00	12.77	0.39	20.00	-	15.29	47.67	

S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Boys Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	Liberation of Scavenger	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1107.00	-	6.09	-	-	5.36	240.00	5.15	240.50	4224.72
25.	West Bengal	628.29	-	0.37	17.97	-	-	-	3.80	254.39	1949.92
	Total (States)	11857.638288	288.37935	54.71	338.76	33.00	28.04	1000.00	132.45	2070.41	17853.91
26.	A.&N. Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	7.15	13.05
28.	Dadra & N. Haveli	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	0.8916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	1.20	-	0.74	12.77	-	0.20	-	-	10.00	12.73

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	PMS	Pr. MS	Book Banks	Girls Hostels for SCs	Boys Hostels for SCs	Coaching & Allied	Liberation of Scavenger	PCR Act	SCDCs	SCA
32.	Delhi	12.49	-	2.14	-	-	1.18	-	-	56.10	120.31
	Total	18.5816	-	2.86	12.77	-	1.38	-	10.95	33.08	146.00

Guwahati Project. 3.00

Grand Total =	11879.219868.37935	57.59	351.53	33.00	29.42	1000.00	143.40	2103.49	18000.00
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Direct Grants in aid

1. Research & Trainino for SCs Rs. 12,52,489/-
2. Aid to Voluntary Organisations for SCs Rs. 153,85,944/-
3. Coaching and Allied Scheme for SC/ST Universities/Colleges. Rs. 28,34,785/-
4. S.S.C Rs. 5,00,000/-

STATEMENT-III

Funds Released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/SCA during 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/G.T.	Post Matric scholarships	Pre- Matric scholarships (unclear)	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Coaching & Allied Schemes	Implem- entation of PCR, & Atroly Act.	Liberation of Scave- gers Corporations	Sch. Castes Dev.	S.C.A
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.67	-	9.36	108.59	129.57	10.00	20.00	60.68	1221.73	1721.38
2.	Assam	16.49	13.00	1.30	6.00	6.13	2.00	-	114.86	21.13	20136
3.	Bihar	213.44	1.77	-	51.10	97.81	3.20	9.68	383.31	81.43	2246.01
4.	Gujarat	213.85	-	0.22	-	-	7.03	78.98	-	60.18	553.62
5.	Haryana	3.34	0.21	1.33	-	-	-	-	45.56	53.56	397.36
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	25.48	260.65
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.94	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	-	56.68	72.01
8.	Karnataka	157.22	0.99	2.62	43.12	76.65	3.29	97.37	22.00	4.88	953.94
9.	Kerala	83.15	-	3.00	2.57	11.17	0.19	0.50	-	37.97	510.40

S. No.	State/G.T.	Post Matric scholarships	Pre- Matric scholarships (unclear)	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Coaching & Allied Schemes	Implem- entlon of PCR, & Atroly Act.	Liberation of Scave- gers	Sch. S.C.A Castes Dev. Corporations
10.	Madhya Pradesh	250.66	1.05	4.00	268.61	38.33	-	25.77	134.98	167.02 1760.36
11.	Maharashtra	53.88	0.77	-	-	54.61	3.80	2.04	23.83	69.90 1421.19
12.	Manipur	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 2.63
13.	Meghalaya	5.77	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	- -
14.	Nagaland	74.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
15.	Orissa	100.56	-	1.00	23.00	15.00	-	1.00	-	31.03 803.70
16.	Punjab	10.56	-	1.98	-	1.50	3.01	6.00	-	118.47 743.59
17.	Rajasthan	112.51	1.45	1.00	-	-	-	-	760.91	46.92 1107.54
18.	Sikkim	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 2.18
19.	Tamil Nadu	61.86	3.68	11.68	57.49	63.88	-	72.24	142.51	236.09 1802.44
20.	Tripura	32.67	-	-	3.00	2.57	2.17	-	109.87	43.40 46.42
21.	Uttar Pradesh	297.97	-	-	3.35	22.56	-	88.38	973.12	368.18 4426.42

S. No.	State/G.T.	Post Matric scholarships	Pre- Matric scholarships (unclear)	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Coaching & Allied Schemes	Imple- mention of PCR, & Atroity Act.	Liberation of Scave- gers Corporations	Sch. S.C.A Castes Dev. Corporations	S.C.A
22.	West Bengal	43.37	0.05	0.80	18.52	10.22	0.69	3.78	136.74	458.39	2491.58
23.	Chandigarh	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	9.14
24.	Dadra & N.H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-	49.04	131.83
26.	Goa	0.05	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	71	2.61
27.	Pondicherry	-	-	1.83	-	-	-	8.34	-	21.54	12.64
28.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Mizoram	13.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1860.38	22.97	41.22	591.27	533.00	38.06	423.20	2905.37	3218.00	21681.00
1.	Voluntary Organisations	<i>Direct Grant</i> 183.329									
2.	<i>Coaching & Allied Scheme</i> University & other private Institutions) & SSC + States Govts./UTs.	36.09 = 38.06 = 74.15									
3.	<i>Research & Training</i>	30.08									

STATEMENT-IV

Major Head: "3601" "2225" Ministry of Welfare

Sub-Head : E. 2(1) (2) B. 2(1) T.D. Division

Special Central Assistance Released for Tribal Sub-Plan to States/UTs during the Year 1988-1989,

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	I.T.D.P.	Outside ITDP	MADA	Cluster	P.T.	Margin Money	Spl. Pr.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	587.00	108.01	216.00	-	67.11	87.00	100.00	1165.12
2.	Assam	704.00	67.86	-	-	-	15.00	-	786.86
3.	Bihar	1898.00	76.19	213.00	9.44	75.54	-	200.00	2472.15
4.	Gujarat	1119.00	70.50	126.00	1.81	13.28	-	-	1330.59
5.	Himachal Pradesh	215.00	4.32	8.00	-	-	-	60.00	287.32
6.	Karnataka	111.00	15.18	-	-	5.64	3.00	-	134.82
7.	Kerala	69.00	12.54	-	-	9.24	-	25.00	115.78
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3758.00	235.22	626.00	14.56	168.58	-	115.79	4924.15

Sl. No.	Name of State	I.T.D.P.	Outside ITDP	MADA	Cluster	P.T.	Margin Money	Spl. Pr.	Total
9.	Maharashtra	928.00	178.40	67.00	19.49	73.52	-	-	1266.41
10.	Manipur	276.00	2.21	-	-	4.68	-	-	282.89
11.	Orissa	1876.00	127.19	175.00	9.72	72.75	10.00	118.00	2388.66
12.	Rajasthan	671.00	111.70	365.00	9.98	10.67	-	65.68	1234.03
13.	Sikkim	38.00	4.22	-	-	-	-	7.00	49.22
14.	Tamil Nadu	149.00	30.77	-	-	15.18	-	-	194.95
15.	Tripura	238.00	11.28	-	-	21.37	35.00	-	305.65
16.	Uttar Pradesh	16.00	5.69	4.00	-	10.42	-	69.00	105.11
17.	West Bengal	625.00	170.72	-	-	30.57	50.00	-	876.29
18.	A & N Islands	44.00	-	-	-	16.00	-	-	60.00
19.	Daman & Diu	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Total		13330.00	1250.00	1800.00	65.00	594.53	200.00	760.47	1800.00

STATEMENT-V

Major Head: "3601" "2225"

Minor-Head : E. 2(1) (2) B. 2(1)

Special Central Assistance Released to States/UTs during the Year 1989-1990, (Tribal Sub Plan)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	I.T.D.P.	Outside	MADA ITDP	Cluster	Primitive Tribes	Margin Money	Special Schemes	Addl. S.C.A. for minor irrigation & Primitive Tribes Schemes	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	641.00	130.00	252.00	-	93.00	107.50	93.00	30.95	1347.4
2.	Assam	768.00	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	37.08	886.0
3.	Bihar	2071.00	91.00	249.00	15.00	104.00	-	101.50	100.00	2731.5
4.	Gujarat	1221.00	85.00	147.00	3.00	18.00	-	79.00	58.96	1611.9
5.	Himachal Pradesh	227.00	14.00	9.00	-	-	3.00	112.29	10.96	367.2
6.	Karnataka	122.00	18.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	5.90	153.9

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	I.T.D.P.	Outside	MADA ITDP	Cluster	Primitive Tribes	Margin Money	Special Schemes	Addl. S.C.A. for minor Irrigation & Primitive Tribes Schemes	Total
7.	Kerala	77.00	15.00	-	-	13.00	2.50	15.00	3.71	126.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4098.00	303.00	730.00	22.00	232.00	-	-	197.90	5582.9
9.	Maharashtra	1014.00	214.00	78.00	30.00	102.00	-	-	48.97	1486.9
10.	Manipur	296.00	3.00	-	-	7.00	-	-	14.30	320.3
11.	Orissa	2055.00	153.00	204.00	15.00	100.00	11.50	118.25	99.23	2755.9
12.	Rajasthan	733.00	134.00	426.00	15.00	15.00	-	71.24	35.40	1429.9
13.	Sikkim	43.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	10.32	2.32	60.6
14.	Tamil Nadu	164.00	37.00	-	-	21.00	-	-	7.92	229.9
15.	Tripura	261.00	14.00	-	-	30.00	19.20	-	12.60	336.4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State /UT</i>	<i>I.T.D.P.</i>	<i>Outside</i>	<i>MADA ITDP</i>	<i>Cluster</i>
16.	Uttar Pradesh	19.00	7.00	5.00	.
17.	West Bengal	681.00	205.00	.	.
18.	A & N Islands	15.00	.	.	.
19.	Daman & Diu	9.00	.	.	.
Total		14515.00	1509.00	2100.00	100.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Primitive Tribes</i>	<i>Margin Money</i>	<i>Special Schemes</i>	<i>Addl. S.C.A. for minor Irrigation & Primitive Tribes Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
15.00	-	-	0.92	46.9
42.00	55.70	-	32.88	1016.3
26.00	-	-	-	41.9
-	-	-	-	9.3
826.00	199.40	600.60	700.00	20550.0

STATEMENT-VI

Amount released as special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan to States/UTs during 1990-91.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	I.T.D.P.	Outside ITDP	MADA	Cluster	Primitive Tribes	Add. S.C.A.	Add. S.C.A. for minor Irrigation & Primitive Tribes Schemes	Margin Money*	Total
	Andhra Pradesh	705.10	143.00	277.20	-	102.30	-	21.49	96.00	1345.09
	Assam	844.80	89.10	-	-	-	-	16.35	-	950.25
	Bihar	2278.10	100.10	273.90	16.50	114.40	100.00	48.72	-	2931.72
	Gujarat	1343.10	93.50	161.70	3.30	19.80	-	28.40	-	1649.80
	Himachal Pradesh	249.70	15.40	9.90	-	-	95.16	4.81	-	374.97
	Karnataka	134.20	19.80	-	-	8.80	-	2.85	-	165.65
	Kerala	154.70	16.50	-	-	14.30	89.50	-	-	275.00
	Madhya Pradesh	4507.30	333.30	803.00	24.20	255.20	260.09	53.69	-	6237.28
	Maharashtra	1115.40	235.40	85.80	33.00	112.20	-	27.69	-	1609.49

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	I.T.D.P.	Outside ITDP	MADA	Cluster	Primitive Tribes	Addl. S.C.A.	Addl. S.C.A. for minor Irrigation & Primitive Tribes Schemes	Margin Money*	Total
	Manipur	325.06	3.30	-	-	7.70	-	5.89	-	342.49
	Orissa	2260.50	168.32	224.40	16.50	110.00	121.76	38.86	9.80	2950.49
	Rajasthan	806.30	147.40	468.60	16.50	16.50	103.20	25.48	-	1583.98
	Tamil Nadu	180.40	40.70	-	-	23.10	-	4.28	-	248.48
	Tripura	287.10	15.40	-	-	33.00	-	5.87	-	341.37
	Uttar Pradesh	20.90	7.70	5.50	-	16.50	17.358	0.89	-	68.848
	West Bengal	749.10	225.50	-	-	46.20	-	17.87	67.25	1105.92
	Sikkim	47.30	5.50	-	-	-	11.49	0.92	-	65.66
	J&K	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
	J&N Islands	57.00	-	-	-	33.00	-	-	-	10.00
	Daman & Diu	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
	Total	16277.10	1659.90	2310.00	110.00	913.00	799.008	304.06	173.05	22546.118

* Margin Money Loan is given to State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation for implementing Various Socio Economic programmes for Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT-VII

Grants Released to the States/UTS during VII Plan period (1989-90) & first year (1990-91) of VIII plan under boys Hostels for S.Ts

(Rs in lakh,

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989 90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	-	33.215
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	-	15.00
Bihar	-	43.34
Gujarat	-	19.162
Himachal Pradesh	-	-
Karnataka	-	6.422
Kerala	-	10.275
Madhya Pradesh	9.46	28.744
Maharashtra	-	-
Manipur	-	28.138
Meghalaya	-	6.00
Nagaland	-	-
Orissa	1.54	10.00
Rajasthan	-	17.12
Sikkim	-	17.125
Tamil Nadu	-	8.562
Tripura	6.00	6.00
Uttar Pradesh	-	8.158
West Bengal	-	14.69

(Rs in lakh)

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
A. & N Islands	-	4.281
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	5.718
Daman & Diu	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Total	17.00	281.95

NB: The scheme started in 89-90

STATEMENT-VIII

Release of Grants during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91) under Research and Training Scheme.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.15	9.14	1150
2.	Assam	11.78	13.98	14.84
3.	Bihar	Nil	0.58	1.44
4.	Gujarat	0.14	Nil	1.47
5.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	-
6.	Kerala	8.92	10.00	10.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.58	Nil	13.80
8.	Maharashtra	6.56	6.96	4.34
9.	Manipur	6.50	0.06	9.34
10.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	-
11.	Orissa	4.68	4.38	2.08
12.	Rajasthan	Nil	0.35	1.15
13.	Tamil Nadu	10.80	10.79	25.04
14.	Tripura	0.50	Nil	-

S.No. State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
15. Uttar Pradesh	3.00	Nil	10.00
16. West Bengal	5.41	8.76	-
Total	65.00	65.00	105.00

STATEMENT -IX

Release of grants under Girls Hostels for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

State/Uts	1985-86 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Andhra Pradesh				111.38	14.40	40.309
Arunachal Pradesh				-	-	17.125
Assam				-	-	15.00
Bihar				28.10	-	17.13
Gujarat				-	8.56	-
Himachal Pradesh						
Karnataka				-	-	-
Kerala				-	6.00	17.98
Madhy Pradesh				21.85	63.30	63.875
Maharashtra				1.60	13.95	4.87
Manipur				5.14	22.31	-
Maghalaya				-	5.191	5.00
Nagaland				4.00	-	-
Orissa				18.50	28.50	10.00
Rajasthan				-	8.58	17.12
Sikkim				-	-	12.841

State Uts	1985-86 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Tamil Nadu				-	-	4.102
Tripura				-	3.94	3.127
Uttar Pradesh				-	-	2.971
West Bengal				4.76	-	18.00
A&N Island				-	6.75	3.525
D& N. Haveli				-	-	29.203
Daman and Diu				-	-	3.833
Lakshdweep				5.00	3.25	11.44
Total				200.00	194.87	308.911

[English]

LPG Recovery Plants

4702. SHRI PARATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited propose to set up LPG Recovery Plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Lakwa (Assam), Gandhar (Gujarat), Hazira (Gujarat) and Usar (Maharashtra).

[Translation]

Cash Crops produced in Bihar

4703. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cash crops produced in Bihar during 1991-92;

(b) the assistance provided to Bihar for increasing cash crop production during 1991-92 and

(c) the steps taken to further increase area under cash crops in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The important cash crops produced in Bihar during 1991-92 inter-alia includes sugarcane, Jute & Mesta, Oilseeds and Tobacco.

(b) and (c). For increasing the area and production and improving the quality of fiber, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Jute Development Programme (SJDJP) is being implemented in Bihar State. During the current year 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 92.90 lakhs has far been released to the State for the implementation of the Scheme. Similarly, a centrally sponsored Scheme of Oil-seeds Production programme (OPP) is in operation in the State for which the Central Government have released Rs. 48.77 lakh upto date during 1991-92. For sugarcane & Tobacco, there are no Central Sector Schemes. However, for the development of Sugarcane, various programmes have been undertaken under the State Sector.

Production and Sale of Lubricants

4704. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESHWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any action plan for the production and sale of lubricants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up industries and sales counters at various places under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the places selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Production and sale of lubricants is already being carried on by some oil companies in the public sector and some manufacturing units in the private sector. The requirement of

lubricants in the country is assessed every year and the base oil for manufacturing the lubricants is allocated to different units keeping the requirements in view. The marketing is both through the reveler network as also directly to industrial units.

[*English*]

Semi- Intensive Prawn Farming In Orissa

4705. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Semi Intensive Prawn Farming (SIPF) Scheme is being implemented in Orissa with loan assistance from the Intentional Bank for reconstruction and Development (IBRD);

(b) if so, the total IBRD loan sanctioned so far for the said scheme; and

(c) the total water area covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c): The World Bank in the meeting of the Executive Board of Directors held at Washington on 14.1.92 has approved a project for shrimp and fish farming in 5 selected States including Orissa at an estimated total cost of about Rs. 283 crore. The project will become credit effective from 1st May, 1992 for implementation over a 7 year period. About 90% of the total cost is expected to be provided by the World bank as the loan assistance for this project. In Orissa, the project for semi-intensive prawn farming is targeted to cover about 870 ha. in 3 sites namely Bideipr and Narendrapur in Balasore district and Jagatjore-Banpada in Cuttack district and the reservoir fish culture project would cover 60 reservoirs in 11 districts with a water

spread area of 19,570 ha. The total estimated cost of this project in Orissa is Rs. 70.13 crore.

[*Translation*]

Recognition of some Communities as SCs/STs

4707. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the communities recognised as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) The following Communities have been specified as Scheduled Tribes during the last five years:-

1. Meghalaya

- (1) Boro Kacharis
- (2) KOCH
- (3) Raba, Rava

2. Jammu & Kashmir

- (1) Balti
- (2) Beda
- (3) Bot, Boto
- (4) Bropka, Dropka, Dard, Shin
- (5) Changpa
- (6) Garra
- (7) Mon
- (8) Purigpa
- (9) Gujjar

(10) Bakarwal

(11) Gaddi

(12) Sippi

3. Kamataka

Against item number 38
NAIK, SAYAK, BEDA, BEDAR AND
VALMIKI

No fresh inclusion was made in the list of Scheduled Castes during this period. However, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990 was notified on 4.6.1990 to include 'Budhist' alongwith Hindu and Sikh in relevant para of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) order, 1950 and subsequent orders.

Maintenance and operation of Oil Refineries

4708. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint major foreign companies to provide guidelines for the maintenance and operation of Indian Oil refineries;

(b) if so, the particulars of the foreign companies contacted in this regard;

(c) whether some of the companies have signed agreements with Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) if so, the particulars of the companies in respect of which final decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Government have approved the proposal of Centre for High Technology for signing of a Technical Services agreement with M/s Caltex Services Corporation, USA and M/s B.P. Engineering, London, UK to obtain technical services to obtain technical services for the oil refining and marketing and constancy organisations on a centralised basis for a period of one year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Crime Branch of Delhi Police

4709. **SHRI RABIRAY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Branch of Delhi Police is proposed to be streamlined in view of its handling heinous crimes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (b) The Delhi Police have reported that they have submitted a proposal for the creation of 725 posts to the Delhi Administration for re-organising the Crime Branch with a view to further improving its functioning.

Expenditure on VIPs Security

4710. **SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:**
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHUHAN:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on the security of ex-Presidents, ex-Prime Minister and their families during 1991; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the security of the Union Ministers during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Damage to Shia Holy Shrines In Iraq

4711. **SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:**
SHRIMATI KRISHNESDRA KUR:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ascertained full facts regarding damage and destruction to Sheela holy shrines in Iraq;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the further action taken by the Government in the matter thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVASINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Following the reopening of the Indian Embassy in Baghdad in April 1991, the position regarding the damaged shrines

has been monitored; the shrines have been open to pilgrims since September 1991.

Pakistan's Nuclear programme

4712. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had brought out to the international attention the Pakistan's nuclear Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) :

(a) and (b). The clandestine and weapons oriented nature of Pakistan's nuclear programme and its implications for India's and regional security and stability have been conveyed to all concerned.

Jharkhand affairs Committee

4713. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed the Jharkhand affairs Committee to consider and recommend the action to meet the demand for creation of a separate State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the names of the Chairman and Members of the committee;

(d) the date on which the said Committee submitted its report to the Government;

(e) the broad recommendations made therein; and

(f) the follow-up action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 23rd August, 1989.

(c) Statement-I is enclosed.

(d) The Committee submitted its report on 18.5.1990.

(e) The Committee could not reach unanimity on a single politico-administrative body for the area. The experts have recommended a politico administrative structure endowing a certain measure of autonomy to the region, within the State of Bihar.

(f) Statement II is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Members of the Committee on Jharkhand Matters

A. Representatives of the Jharkhand Movement:

Dr. R.D. Munda

Dr. A.K. Singh

S/Shri

N.E. Horo

Sibu Soren

B.B. Mahto

B.P. Kesari

S.S. Besra

Prabhakar Turkey

Santosh Rana

Suraj Mandal

Shallendra Mahto

Prof. Stephan Marandi

Dr. Bhupinder Singh,
Ex-Secretary to the
Government of IndiaShri K.N. Prasad,
Ex-Additional Secretary
to the Government of India**B. *Representatives from the Central Government:***

Shri K.B. Saxana

Joint Secretary

Department of Rural Development

Shri B.K. Mishra,

Joint Secretary,

Tribal Development,

Ministry of Welfare

One representative from the Ministry of
Law

Shri B.S.Lali,

Joint Secretary,

Ministry of Home Affairs was Convenor

C. *Representatives from the State Government*

Shri J.L. Arya, Home Secretary, Bihar.

Secretary Tribal Welfare, Bihar

Regional Development Commissioner,
Ranchi**D. *Experts***

Dr. K.S. Singh,

Director - General

Anthropological Survey of India

E. *Other Representatives:*Prof. Lal Chand Churamai Nath
Shandeo,
President, Sadan Vikkas parishad,
RanchiProf. Shahid Hasan,
General Secretary,
Sadan Vikas parishad, Ranchi.**STATEMENT-II**

A Central team of officers visited Bihar and held discussions with the officers of the State Government in 20th and 21st September, 1991. The point emerged was that a draft Bill on the lines of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council would be prepared by the State Government at the earliest. Subsequently, the Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill has been passed by the Bihar Legislature. Recently the Union Home Minister held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal on 18.2.1992. The other two Chief Ministers namely, of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa could not attend the meeting due to their preoccupations. Further to this, the Home Secretary held a meeting with the Chief Secretaries of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and Home Secretary, Government of Bihar on 27.2.1992.

Integrated Development of N.E. Region

4714. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Council

has been successful in achieving interacted development of the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, whether the Government have evaluated its work; and

(c) if not, whether the Government contemplate to revise its structure and reformulate its priorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The North Eastern council has contributed to the integrated development of the North Eastern Region.

(b) While making plan allocations, the works sanctioned under the Council's plan, the progress of their implementation and other relevant details are considered in the planning Commission.

(c) The Government have not taken any such decision.

Advanced Equipments to Security men

4715. SHRI KAMLA MISRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special group employed for VIPs security in the Capital are in need of various advanced equipments for communication, bomb detection and metal detection;

(b) whether the latest technology equipments have been provided to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.

JACOB): (a) to (c). Security unit of Delhi Police is equipped with some latest technological equipment for VVIP/VIP security. Delhi Police is making efforts to identify more sophisticated equipment with a view to improve their capabilities for VVIP/VIP security protection.

SC/ST Directors on NSFDC Board

4716. DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA: SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) has been constituted;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST Directors on the Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). After the expiry of the term of the first Board of Directors of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) on 7.2. 1992, the new Board of directors of NSFDC with 5 non-official Directors, among others- 3 representing the Scheduled Castes and 2 representing the Scheduled Tribes will be constituted shortly.

Use of Coal and Natural Gas as source of Energy

4717. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage use of coal and natural gas as

source of energy to reduce import of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the details of measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pilot projects have been sanctioned for the use of compressed natural gas as substitute fuel in transport sector.

Steps are also being taken to encourage the use of coal in gradual substitution of other sources of energy.

Fishing Harbours

4718. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing harbours functioning at present in the Western coast of the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to open fishing harbours along the west coast of Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 12 fishing harbours functioning at present on the west coast of the country.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal with Central Government at present for establishing a fishing harbour on the west coast of Tamil Nadu. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not made any proposal in this regard.

Indo-Pak Issues

4719. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US had impressed upon both India and Pakistan to settle the outstanding issues amicably; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; the US supports the resolution of Indo-Pak issues peacefully and bilaterally within the framework of the Simla Agreement.

Oil and Natural Gas In Tamil Nadu

4720. SHRIJEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the places in Tamil Nadu where oil and gas are available and the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): At present a total of around 740 tons/day of oil and 131500 M3/day of associated gas is being produced from naimanam and Adiyakkamangalam in Tamil Nadu. Production with commerce in 1991-93 from Kamalapuram where two wells are under worker.

New National seed Policy

4721. SHRI SUDARASAN RAYCHAUDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new National Seed Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Oil Palm, cashew and Banana
Plantation**

4722. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under Oil Palm, Cashew and banana cultivation, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala's claim for National Research Centre was not conceded by the Union Government in the case of banana and cashew inspite of the fact thzat Kerala is having large areas under these plantation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total area under Oil Palm, Cashew and Banana cultivation, State-wise is as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>Area in thousand hectares</i>		
	<i>Oil Palm</i>	<i>Cashew</i>	<i>Banana</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1.60	71.095	33.9
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1.0
Assam	-	-	35.4
Bihar	-	-	12.5
Gujarat	-	-	15.9
Karnataka	1.114	74.082	19.0
Kerala	3.70	155.391	61.2
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	16.4
Maharashtra	1.00	22.752	56.8
Manipur	-	-	3.1
Meghalaya	-	-	4.8
Mizoram	-	-	1.9
Orissa	-	59.983	22.3
Tamil Nadu	-	95.620	47.8

State	Area in thousand hectares		
	Oil Palm	Cashew	Banana
Tripura	-	1.126	3.5
West Bengal	-	6.798	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1.1
Goa	-	44.639	-
Andaman and Nicobar	-	44.639	-
Island	1.59	-	1.4
Pondicherry	-	0.363	0.2
Lakshadweep	-	-	0.1

(b) and (c). The Site Selection Committee of the I.C.A.R. inspected the sites offered by the State Governments for the establishment of National Research Centre for banana. The Committee found that the site offered by the Government of Kerala was not suitable for the proposed National Research Centre as the land was undulated and without any assured source of water and unsuitable for banana growing.

In case of National Research Center for cashew the existing Cashew Research Centre set up under the Central Plantation Crop Research Institute (CPCRI) in Karnataka was upgraded as the National Research Centre for Cashew.

HPCL and LOC Welfare programmes for SCs/STs

4723. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of programmes chalked

out by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation separately for the welfare of SCs/STs on the occasion of centenary celebration of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARNAND):

(a) and (b). In addition to the enjoying welfare measures for SC/ST undertaken by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., the following programmes were also taken up in connection with the Centenary Celebrations of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

Hindustan Petroleum corporation Ltd.

- (i) Donation of books of Dr. BABA SAHEB Ambedkar to schools and colleges.
- (ii) Sponsored Bharat Ratna Dr.

Baba Saheb Ambedkar Institute of Carrier Development and Research at Wadala, Bombay for Vocational Training of SC/ST youths.

- (iii) An ambulance has been procured for donation to HPCL SC/ST Employees Welfare Association.

- (iv) Setting up the Ambedkar Akshar Jyoti at Secunderabad.

- (v) Distribution of materials in SC/ST areas by the Vizag Refinery.

Indian Oil corporation Ltd.

- (i) Setting up of a pavilion along with other oil companies at Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi highlighting the life and mission of Dr. Ambedkar from April 14 to April 20, 1991.

- (ii) Special logo of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was displayed on the

franking machine on outgoing messages.

- (iii) organization of elocution competitions, debates, quiz programmes etc. on the life and mission of Dr. Ambedkar.

[*Translation*]

LPG Plants

4724. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
SHRI UDDHAB BARAMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of LPG plants in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the annual production capacity thereof, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Bottling Plant/company</i>	<i>Existing Bottling Capacity in TMTPA (operating capacity)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	10
		Chertapally	78
		Vijayawada	22
		Vishak	44
		Tadepally	12
2.	Assam	Bongaigon	22

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Bottling Plantcompany</i>	<i>Existing Bottling Capacity in TMTPA (operating capacity)</i>
		Gauhati	5
		Oil Dhuliaj	25
		Silchar	5
3.	Bihar	Jamshedpur	25
		Barauni	15
4.	Goa	Goa	22
5.	Gujarat	Rajkot	44
		Hazira	44
		Surat	12
		Gandhinagar	10
		Koyali	102
6.	Haryana	Karnal	44
		Hissar	10
		Piyala	132
		Jind	22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	6
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	20
		Srinagar	7
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore	34
		Bangalore	34
		Mysore	22
		Hubli	22

<i>S.No. State</i>	<i>Bottling Plantcompany</i>	<i>Existing Bottling Capacity in TMTA (operating capacity)</i>
10. Kerala	CRL	25
	Trivandrum	22
	Calicut	10
11. Madhya Pradesh	Bohopal	25
	Bhitoni	44
	Mangalia	34
	Raipur	44
12. Maharashtra	Bombay	156
	Uran	132
	Jalgaon	22
	Sholpur	22
	Bombay	65
	Aurangabad	22
	Candrapur	22
	Khapri	34
	Pune	20
	Miraj	22
13. Orissa	Mahul	25
	Balasore	25
	Khurda	10
	Khurda Raod	44
14. Punjab	Jallundhur	34

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Bottling Plantcompany</i>	<i>Existing Bottling Capacity in TMTA (operating capacity)</i>
		Lalru	88
		Hoshiarpur	5
		Ludhiana	3
15.	Rajasthan	Sawaimadhopur	64
		Ajmer	6
		Jaipur	10
		Jodhpur	18
16.	TamilNadu	Coimbatore	34
		Mangalore	22
		Tuticorin	10
		MRL	75
		Salem	34
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	64
		Mathura	88
		Allahabad	34
		Haldwani	6
		Bareilly	10
		Lucknow	10
		Kasna	5
		Unnao	10
		Gorakhpur	5
		Varsanasi	25

<i>S.No. State</i>	<i>Bottling Plantcompany</i>	<i>Existing Bottling Capacity in TMTA (operating capacity)</i>
18. West Bengal	Kalyani	44
	Durgapur	44
	Haldia	22
	Paharpur	26
UNION TERRITORIES		
19. Delhi	Tikrikalan	132
	Shakurbasti,	15
	Bahaduragarh	1

**Integrated Tribal Development Project
in Orissa**

4725. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of villages selected under Integrated Tribal Development Project in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : A statement giving details of 18943 villages selected under 21 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa is annexed .

STATEMENT

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of bloks Fully	covered partly	Name of the Blocks covered Fully	No. of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Balasore	1. Nilagire	1	-	Nilagiri	146
2.	Phulabani	1. Bailgurha	9	-	1. Bailgurha	
					2. Nuagan	
					3. Daringbandh	
					4. Tumudibandh	
					5. Kotagarh	
					6. Tikkabali	
					7. Udayagiri	
					8. Raikia	
					9. Chakapad	1618
2.	Phulabani	3		1.	Phulabani	
					2. Phiringia	

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks Fully covered	partly covered	Name of the Blocks covered Fully	No. of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.					3.	879
3.	Ganjam	1. Partakhemudi	5	-	1. Mohana 2. Nuagad 3. Ramagiri Udayagiri 4. Rayagarh 5. Gumma	1332
4.	Kalahandi	1. Thumal-Rampur	2	-	1. Thuamal-Rampur 2. Lanjigarh	767
5.	Kendujhar	1. Kandujhar	7	-	1. Patna 2. Ghatgan 3. Kendujhar 4. Sasharapada 5. Hari Chandanpur	

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of bloks Fully	covered partly	Name of the Blocks covered Fully	No. of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					6. Telkoi	
					7. Bainspal	1199
		2. Champua	3	-	1. Joda	417
					2. Champua	
					3. Jhumpura	
6.	Koraput	1. Koraput	9	-	The distt. is covered	1267
		2. Rayagada	4			1274
		3. Malkangiri	7	-	fully covering all	830
		4. Jeypore	5			555
		5. Newrangpur	10		42 blocks.	882
		6. Gunupur	7			1542
7.	Mayurbhanj	1. Baripada	10		The district is	1955

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>ITDP</i>	<i>No. of bloks Fully</i>	<i>covered partly</i>	<i>Name of the Blocks covered Fully</i>	<i>No. of</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
		2. Rairangpur .	7		covered	803
		3. Kamajla	5		fully-covering	759
		4. Kaptipada	4		all the 26 blocks	484
8.	Sambalpur	1. Kochinda	3		1. Kochinda	
					2. Gobindpur	
					3. Jamankira	510
9.	Sundargarh	1. Sundargarh	9		The district is	737
		2. Panposh	4		covered fully-	391
		3. Banai	4		covering all the	596
					17 blocks	
9.	Districts (3 Fully 6 Partly	21 ITDP/ITDAS (fully covered)	118 Blocks			18943

[English]

Crime Prevention Scheme in Delhi

4726. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new crime prevention scheme "Nagrik Raksha Samiti" has recently been introduced in Delhi as reported in the Hindu dated February 4, 1992;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the number of Nagrik Raksha Samitis set up in Delhi so far; and

(d) the functions of those Samitis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). No Nagrik Raksha Smiti has been set up so far. The Delhi Police has reported that a pilot study has been undertaken for establishing such Samitis in Delhi.

Hindus in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK)

4727. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding inhabitation by Hindus in POK; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVASINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). Government have no definitive information in this regard.

Oil Palm Plantation in Maharashtra

4728. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil palm development project is being handed over to private agencies in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the status of project with its details;

(c) whether local farmers are being provided with oil palm plants;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total area under oil palm plantation in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Govt. of India Jointly with the Govt. of Maharashtra is implementing an oil palm demonstration project in Maharashtra through Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd. (DCKL) a public sector corporation of Govt. of Maharashtra. There is at present no proposal to hand over the oil palm demonstration project to private agencies.

(b) One thousand ha. has been brought under oil palm cultivation in Konkan region of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Development Corporation of Konkan Limited (DCKL) is implementing the oil palm demonstration project on land taken on long-term lease from farmers.

(e) The total area under oil palm demonstration project in Maharashtra at present is 1000 ha.

Introduction of GAIL as marketing agent of ONGC

4729. DR. A.K.PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce Gas Authority of India Limited as a marketing agent for the natural gas being sold by Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether introduction of intermediary is in line with the Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A. M.O.U. has been entered into between ONGC and Gail according to which some gas transportation and marketing assets of ONGC would be transferred to GAIL.

Decentralisation of MCD

4730. DR. V.S. RAJASEKHARREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the Sarkaria-Balakrishna committee Report regarding decentralisation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). No final view has been taken in the matter so far.

Shortage of Raw wax In Kerala

4731. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the shortage of raw wax in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for increasing the quota of raw wax of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The indigenous production of paraffin wax and Slack Wax is not adequate to meet the full demand. Paraffin wax is imported to supplement the indigenous availability to the extent possible.

Passport office, Mangalore

4732. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to establish full-fledged passport office at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this office is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A proposal to open new Passport Offices is under consideration. Their number, location and timing will depend on the available additional financial and manpower resources.

[Translation]

Drug-Trafficking in Delhi

4733. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that drug-trafficking is going on in slums of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken various legislative, administrative and preventive measures to counter the drug trafficking situation in the country. The Narcotice Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted to eradicate this social evil. habitual drug peddlers are booked under this Act. Continuous watch is maintained on drug peddlars. Public is also educated through the media, posters and hoardings, slides in cinemas, staging of anti-drug short plays. De-addiction camp are organised to increase awariness among the people.

[English]

Shortfall in Sugarcane Production

4734. SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Sugarcane in Maharashtra is likely to fall due to prevailing drought conditions in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to the available reports from the State, the production of Sugarcane in Maharashtra during 1991-92 is likely to be higher than the targeted level of production of 327.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

[Translation]

Export of Groundnut Seeds

4735. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export groundnut seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of groundnut seeds proposed to be exported during 1992-93 country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. Groundnut seeds are on the Banned List for export under the present Import and Export Policy, 1990-1993. government does not [purpose any such exports.

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

[English]

Import of Tractors and Agriculture Machinerles

4736. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import tractors with less than 10. H.P. and other agricultural implements/machinery against the export of rice, cereals, cotton etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (a), the questions do not arise.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

4737. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fish Development Agencies operating in Andhra Pradesh with their locations; and

(b) the funds released for development of agriculture in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Twenty two Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh. The locations of these FFDAs are, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Eluru, Machilipatnam, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, Khammam, Karinagar, Warangal, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Mehboobnagar, Rangareddy and Sangareddy.

(b) An amount of Rupees Twenty two lakh, as Central assistance, has been released to Andhra Pradesh for development of freshwater aqua culture under FFDA Scheme during 1991-92.

Price Equalisation Policy for Natural Gas

4738. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat have opposed the price equalization policy for natural gas;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have represented about the pricing of natural gas. All issues have been taken into consideration by the Government of India while taking a decision in this regard.

[Translation]

DMS Booths

4739. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA: SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new milk booths opened in Trans-Yamuna area during the last one year by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) the criteria followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has opened two new milk booths in Trans-Yamuna Area during the last one year which are:-

Depot No. 1949 September, 1991.

Depot No. 1967 October, 1991.

(b) Based on the pending requests of the consumers, a survey is normally conducted by DMS Field staff and if found justified new booth is opened subject to availability of milk.

[*English*]

Loan to SCs/STs by NSFDC and Delhi Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

4740. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation and Delhi Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation are providing loans to the SCs/STs for their economic development;

(b) the number of applications lying pending with them, separately, as on date; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on date, 131 applications are pending with National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and 23 with Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation.

(c) Non-receipt of complete information by NSFDC. These applications will be cleared after the receipt of the requisite details.

The applications were pending with DSFDC for field survey and on spot verification which has since been completed. The applications are now in the process of being cleared.

[*Translation*]

Rearing of Goats

4741. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to encourage goat rearing in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to promote rearing of goats;

(c) whether the Government have developed a cross breed of goats on the lines of Jersey cows;

(d) if so, the details there of and per day milk yield from such goats;

(e) whether the Government have conducted any economic survey for cows and goats rearing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Goat rearing is an eligible activity under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under this Programme subsidy is provided to identified poor families for taking up various economic activities including goat rearing.

(c) and (d). The All India Coordinated Research project on goats (for milk) was taken up at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and Kerala Agriculture University, Trichur with the objective to evolve a new breed of milch goat suitable to the agro-

climate of these regions. At NDRI, Karnal different genetic combinations of Alpine, Saanan and Beetal with various levels of exotic inheritance were generated and tested for their comparative performance. The Saanan X Beetal crosses with 75 Per cent of exotic inheritance were the best having an average yield of 399.1 = 34 kg in a lactation period of 296 days and scoring 103.5 per cent improvement over pure bred Beetal. At the Kerala Agriculture University, Trichur different genetic combinations of Alpine, Saanan and Malabari with various levels of exotic genes were generated and tested for their comparative performance. Saanan X Malabari had the highest lactation yield of 127.3 + 12 kg in a lactation period of 190.5 + 6.5 days and registered an improvement of 95 per cent over native Malabari in milk production.

(e) & (f). At present at Kerala Agriculture University, Trichur and Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner survey of Malabari and Marwari Goats respectively and their genetic evaluation through field surveys and laboratory studies on growth and gene maker characters is in progress.

[English]

**Financial Assistance to Kerala for
Development Programmes
for SCs/STs**

4742. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has demanded financial assistance for the development programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details of Schemes/Projects submitted by the State Government; and

(c) the amount allocated to Kerala for

1992-93 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Dryland Farming

4743. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the strategies proposed to be adopted to promote dryland farming in Eighth Five year Plan period; and

(b) the districts in Madhya Pradesh identified for promoting dryland farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The strategy of sustainable development of rainfed areas on principles and practices of watershed development is proposed to be adopted to promote dry land farming in Eighth Five year Plan period.

(b) A statement of districts identified for Madhya Pradesh is enclosed.

STATEMENT

-
1. Indore
 2. Dhar
 3. Jhabua
 4. Khargaon
 5. Khandva
 6. Devas
 7. Ratlam

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 8. Shajapur | 32. Jabalpur |
| 9. Mandsaur | 33. Narsinghpur |
| 10. Ujjain | 34. Shivni |
| 11. Gwalior | 35. Chindwada |
| 12. Shivpuri | 36. Mandala |
| 13. Datia | 37. Balaghat |
| 14. Guna | 38. Bilaspur |
| 15. Morena | 39. Raigarh |
| 16. Bhind | 40. Surguja |
| 17. Rewa | 41. Raipur |
| 18. Shahdol | 42. Durg |
| 19. Sidhi | 43. Rajnandgaon |
| 20. Satna | 44. Bastar |
| 21. Sagar | 45. Bhopal |

Animal Husbandary

4744. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any
proposal for the integrated development of
animal husbandry during Eighth Five Year
Plan period;

(b) if so, the schemes drawn up by the
Government to implement the above pro-
posal;

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn
up for the development of animal husbandry
in Rajasthan; and

22. Damoh
23. Panna
24. Chhatarpur
25. Tikamgarh
26. Sehore
27. Raisen
28. Rajgarh
29. Vidisha
30. Betul
31. Hoshangabad

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Government adopt an integrated approach to the development of animal husbandry sector with a view to increase production, improve quality, and generate more income and employment. With this objective, various schemes are implemented to increase the productivity of animals through better breeding practices, improved animal nutrition and health care of livestock.

(c) and (d). The schemes mentioned in answer to parts (a) and (b) above are also implemented in Rajasthan.

IOC Project in Orissa

4745. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation propose to invest Rs. 78 crores in Orissa on four projects for the maintenance of an uninterrupted supply of petroleum products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). IOC has reported that various projects like lighter age Terminal, Bunkering facilities, Depot etc. For which the cost is estimated to be around Rs. 78 crores are being set up in Orissa.

Land Holdings

4746. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of holdings of land in the

country during 1991 State-wise;

(b) the number of holdings of the sizes of two hectares and below and ten hectares and above during 1991;

(c) the area under the specified categories of holdings separately in 1991, state-wise; and

(d) the reasons for large variations in the number of holdings and quantum of areas under these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The requisite information is not available. Steps have been initiated for conduct of Agricultural census 1990-91, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1992.

NAM Foreign Ministers meet

4747. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of NAM Foreign Ministers was held in Cyprus recently to determine the methodology of future role for the NAM;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in regard thereto; and

(c) the outcome thereof;

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the Nonaligned Movement. The modalities of institutional support and better coordination between G-77 and Non-aligned Movement were also discussed.

(c) It was agreed that the recommendations on the items discussed would be put forward at the forthcoming 10th Summit of the Movement.

**Declaration of Communities as Tribals
In Plain areas of Andhra Pradesh**

4748. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the communities residing in plain areas of Andhra Pradesh declared as tribes during 1976;

(b) whether the newly declared plain area tribes are usurping the lands and jobs meant for the original tribes of the agency areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to prohibit the transfer of land to tribes other than the tribes residing in agency tracks?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

STATEMENT

The following communities were included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956:-

Part I-Andhra Pradesh

1. Throughout the State;-

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar
2. Koya or Goud with its sub-sects-

Rajah or Reshe Koyas Lingadhari Koyas (Ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya.

2. Through out the State except Hyderabad, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warngal., Khammam and Naalgonda districts:-

1. Bagata
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus
4. Kammara
5. Kattunayakan
6. Konda Dhoras
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu) Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
10. Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Bertika, Dhulia or Delia Holve, Palko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhopaika
11. Kulia
12. Mallis
13. Menna Dhora
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhore
15. Porja (parangiparja)
16. Reddi Dhoras
17. Rona, Rena

18. Saveres-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savares or Khutte Savares
19. Sugelis (Lambadis)
20. Yenadis
21. Yerukulas
3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbunagar; Adilbad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:-
1. Andh
2. IBhil
3. Manna Dhora
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
5. Kolam (Including Mannervaru)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti.
4. In the agency tracts:-
1. Goudu (Goud)
2. Nayaks
3. Valmiki
5. Gadabas
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
7. Godu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Mannervaru
13. Konda Dhoras
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Demaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikirin Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs,
17. Kotla, Benthoriya, Barlika Dhulim, Dulia, Holva Palko Outiya, Sanrona, Sidhopalka.
18. Koya, Goud, Ralah, Rasha, Koya, Lingadhrj Koya (ordinary) Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya.
19. Kulia
20. Malis (excluding Adilabd, Hyderabad, Karimnagaer, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and /Warnagal Districts)

"The Schedule"

Part-I Andhra Pradesh

1. Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu, Chendchwar
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan

25. Parja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhoras
27. Rona, Rena
28. Sayaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savearas
29. Sugalis, Lambadis
30. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbub Nagar, Medak, Nalgenda, Nizamabad and Waragal districts)
31. Valmiki (in the Agency tracts)
32. Yenadis
33. Yerukulas.

Products Supplied by Undertakings to O.N.G.C.

4749. SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of products usually taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from other Central Government Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether the ONGS has been supporting the offers received from time to time from such Public Undertakings; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The equipments obtained by ONGC from the Public Sector Undertakings include Drilling rigs, platforms, Slush Pumps, compressors, Well Head and X-Mas Trees, Cementing Units, Sucker Rod Pumps, etc.

(b) and (c). ONGC has been procuring their requirement against global tenders where a price preference is given to Indian companies based on value addition. ONGC has also been placing orders on Public Sector Undertakings on nomination basis for manufacture of onshore drilling rigs and well platforms.

[*Translation*]

Atomic Experiments In Tibet

4750. SHRI MRUTYNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding China's centralisation of atomic experiments in Tibet after discovering Uranium deposits in that region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Information available with the Government does not substantiate these reports.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Report of Verma Commission

4751. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Verma Commission probing into the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case is facing any difficulties;

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

(c) the time by which the commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Commission has already completed the recording of evidence and is expected to submit its report at the earliest.

Issue of Completion Certificates of Buildings

4752. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for issuance of completion certificates received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases pending out of those;

(c) the reasons for delay in issuing completion certificates; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the total number of applications received for the issue of completion certificate during the last 3 years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
1988-89	1113

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
1969-90	1966
1990-91	1621

(b) to (d). As per section 346 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the completion/occupancy certificate has to be approved or rejected within a period of 30 days. During the last 3 years, the following No. of cases were rejected:-

1988-89	490
1989-90	886
1990-91	723

[*Translation*]

Dalit Sahitya Academy

4753. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the grant-in-aid provided by the Union Government to the 'Dalit Sahitya Academy' during 1990 and 1991;

(b) whether the Government have any check on its working;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum against the Academy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Dalit Sahitya Academy has been given Rs. 4, 62, 420/- during 1990-91 and Rs.1,56, 420/- during

1991-92 as grant in-aid by the Union Government.

(b) and (c). The grant of 1990-91 was sanctioned on the recommendation of the Delhi Administration for starting residential school for SC/ST boys and girls and an Industrial Tainting Centre for SC/ST youths. The grant-in-aid for 1991-92 was sanctioned for meeting recurring expenditure of the above schemes after assessing the performance through quarterly progress report, Utilisation certificate for the grant in-aid released during 1990-91 and the audited financial Statment of that year.

(d) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Gas Linkage Committee Report

4754. SHRI R. SURENDRA REDDY:
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESHWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Linkage Committee has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND); (a) to (d). The first meeting of the Gas Linkage Committee has been held. The

next meeting is to be held shortly for further consideration of the issues.

[*Translation*]

Visit by President of Kazakhstan

4755. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI R. SURINDER REDDY:
KUMARI UMA BHARATI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Kazakhstan visited India recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held by him with Indian leaders;

(c) whether any bilateral agreement was reached between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SULANKI): (a) Yes, Sir on 20 & 21 February, 1992

(b) There was broad identity of views on important international and bilateral issues of mutual concern.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

The following five agreements were signed:

1. Declaration on the basic principles and directions of inter Governmental relations between the Republic of India and the Republic of Kazakhstan

2. Protocol on the establishment of Dipolmatic relations between the Republic of India and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Protocol on the establishment of

consular relations between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Mass-media and Sports.

5. Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the fields of Trade, Economic relations and Science and Technology.

These agreements provide the framework for the growth of multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation between India and Kazakhstan.

[English]

Effective use of Fertilizer

4756. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are constraints for increased consumption of fertilizer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategies proposed for effective use of fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RANCHANDRAN): (a) There are no serious constraints for increasing the consumption of fertilizers. However, conscious efforts are being made to increase the use of fertilizer in low consumption areas.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to improve and increase the use of efficiency of fertilizer.

(i) The Government of India implemented a scheme during 7th Plan for opening of retail outlets in the remote and inaccessible areas.

(ii) Fertilizer use in small packs is being popularised to aid transportation to remote areas and encourage use of fertilizers among small farmers.

(iii) The States have been advised to exempt the dealers upto a limit of 10 tonnes of fertilizers, from the requirement of obtaining dealership registration certificate for enhancing easy availability of fertilizers.

(iv) The use of micronutrients is being popularized for improving the fertilizers use efficiency in intensively cultivated areas.

(v) Demonstration of benefits of fertilizer use and balanced/efficient application of fertilizer is being organised by State Agriculture Extension agencies.

(vi) Soil testing facilities are being strengthened to assist farmers with appropriate advise on proper use of fertilizers.

[Translation]

Increase in Quota of Kerosene

4757. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SHIV RAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI CHANDRAPRABHA URS:

SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA
PATTANAYAK;

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

SHRIDATATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement of kero-
sene of each State and Union Territory;

(b) the Kerosene supplied to each State
and Union Territory during 1991;

(c) whether there is any gap between
the quantity of kerosene being supplied each
month and per capita requirement thereof;

(d) if so, States/Union Territories which
have requested for additional kerosene to
meet the demands with details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND): (a) to (e). Kerosene is allocated to 18
States and Union Territories on a uniform
basis and to the rest on a block wise basis.
Request from State and U. Ts for additional
allocation, as and when received are consid-
ered subject to availability. A statement of
allocation of kerosene to States/UTs during
1991 is enclosed.

STATEMENT*Figs. in MTs*

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>1991 (Jan.-Dec.)</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	573169

		<i>Figs. in MTs</i>
		<i>1991 (Jan.-Dec.)</i>
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	10216
3.	Assam	245235
4.	Manipur	19910
5.	Mizoram	5895
6.	Bihar	466905
7.	Delhi	233881
8.	Goa	27116
9.	Gujarat	781452
10.	DNH/Daman /Diu	6206
11.	Haryana	150223
12.	Punjab	319482
13.	Himachal Pradesh	34834
14.	Cahndigarh	19519
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	67130
16.	Karanataka	436375
17.	Kerala	258089
18.	Madhya Pradesh	375327
19.	Meghalaya	15326
20.	Maharashtra	1476894
21.	Nagaland	9880
22.	Orissa	154968
23.	Rajasthan	263477

Figs. in MTs

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>1991 (Jan.-Dec.)</i>
24. Sikkim	7082
25. Tamilnadu	643806
26. Pondicherry	13803
27. Uttar Pradesh	909067
28. Tripura	199942
29. West Bengal	728841
30. Andaman	3696
31. Lakshdweep	249
Total	8277995

Construction of Earthquake Resistant Houses in Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh

4758. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken decision to build earthquake resistant houses for the residents of Uttarkashi in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for this purpose;

(c) the amount released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh so far; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the

construction of these houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Constructions of earthquake resistant houses for residents of Uttarkashi in the Garhwal region is required to be undertaken by the government of Uttar Pradesh. In the wake of the October 1991 earthquake, Government of India through National Housing Board/HUDCO has made available loan assistance of Rs. 30.00 crores for construction of 20000 house in the affected areas.

(c) An amount of Rs. 14.25 crores has been released so far to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The Government of India is regularly reviewing the progress of relief and reconstruction measures in the affected areas with the State Government. The State Government has been advised to expedite the pace of construction of houses.

[English]

Hot Line Between India and China

4759. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have agreed to set-up a hot line at the border points; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) (a) yes, Sir.

(b) At the 4th meeting of the India-China Joint Working Group (JWG) on the boundary question, held in New Delhi from 20th to 21 February, 1992, India and China agreed to establish telephone communication links in

the area of the Bumla Pass in the Eastern Sector and the area of the Sponger Gap in the Western Sector to facilitate contacts between the border personnel on each side.

Commercialisation of Oil Palm Plantation

4760. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there Oil palm plantations would be commercialized;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the States where these plantations are likely to be commercialized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) States having potential for commercial development of oil palm are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Gujarat and Goa.

Use of Human Excreta as Manure for Crops

4761. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether human excreta contains higher percentage of Nitrogen than chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some foreign countries use the human excreta to provide Nitrogen to plants;

(d) if so, which are those countries;

(e) whether the Government propose to make use of human excreta of the urban areas to grow crops; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). In countries like China, compost is prepared by mixing garbage (70-80% by weight) and night soil (20-30% by weight) for its use in Agriculture production.

(e) and (f). There is no plan to separately collect human excreta for composting.

Traffic Conditions in Capital

4762. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to improve the traffic conditions in the Capital,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Amongst the various plans and measures to improve traffic conditions in Delhi are (i) development of foot paths for use by cyclist and pedestrians (ii) improvement of the arterial and sub arterial roads; (iii) improvement of bus transport

system ; (iv) construction of more fly over/ under bridges (v) restriction on plying of HTVs, MMVs and slow moving; (vi) removal of encroachment on roads/streets; (vii) regulate road safety education to children (viii) road safety swariness comparing through press, TV and AIR (ix) distribution of Road

Safety Literature among the public etc.; (x) introduction of modern Traffic techniques.

(c) The funds provided to Delhi Traffic Police under the Plan Scheme are as follows;

(i)	Road Safety Cell and Modernisation	Rs. 50, 00,000/
(ii)	Maintenance of Traffic Signals & Blinkers.	Rs. 3, 90, 00,000/-
(iii)	Area Traffic Control System.	Rs. 19,00,000/-

[*Translation*]

Offshore Oil Exploration

4763. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to evaluate the developed techniques and equipments for offshore oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The national oil companies are continuously evaluating technology and equipment in use for offshore oil exploration all over the world. Airborne surveys and improved seismic salvation techniques are being evaluated for their utility for oil and gas exploration in offshore areas.

Oil Refinery At Khirkliya in Madhaya Pradesh

4764. SHRI REMESHWAR PATHIDAR:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government

have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for starting the construction work of oil refinery at Khirkliya in Hosangabad district, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the construction is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested for setting up of a refinery in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited had submitted a proposal to set up a 6 MMTPA grass-root refinery in Central India. A Site Selection Committee has been constituted to identify a suitable location for this purpose.

[*English*]

Diesel Generator Power Plant Velahanka Bangalore

4765. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA:

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for supply for LSHS fuel for the first unit of Diesel Generator Power Plant being set up at Velahanka, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD): (a) and (b). Government had received a request for supply of 135 of L.S.H.S. for 120 MW Velahanka Diesel Engine Power Plant and a decision has been taken to supply the same, subject to product availability.

Import of Petroleum Products

4766. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had signed an agreement with petronas, a Malaysian oil company for the import of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government have suspended purchasing of oil from Malaysia; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The term contract with Petromas is for supply of 0.5 MMT of crude oil. The term contracts with petco are for the supply of 1 MMT of crude oil and 1.49 MMT of petroleum products. Supplies from neither have been stopped.

[*Translation*]

Cost of cultivation of Cotton

4767. SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare cost of cultivation of cotton during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the support price of cotton during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) The cost of cultivation of Kapas for 1990-91 and 1991-92 is not available. However, this cost for other latest years for some of the States is given below:

States	Cost of cultivation per hectare (in Rs.)	
	1987-88	1988-89
Andhra Pradesh	4330.40	-
Karnataka	4118.37	-
Haryana	3994.72	3825.04
Punjab	6594.17	6514.42

(b) The support price of Kapas during 1990-91 for F-414/H-777 variety was Rs. 620/- per quintal and for H-4 it was Rs. 750/- per quintal. During 1991-92 these prices were Rs. 695/- and Rs. 840/- per quintal respectively.

Cattle Breeding Centres

4768. SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new cattle breeding centres in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working conditions of the existing centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture does not have any "Cattle Breeding Centre" in the State of Bihar. Accordingly the question does not arise.

Mitra Krishna Scheme

4769. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to implement a Scheme on the concept of 'Mitra - Kisan' to promote agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State selected for the implementation of the said Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RANCHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Identification and training of Mitra Kisan is a sub component of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas for promoting participatory and accelerated planning and implantation. Promising village youth practicing farmers etc. are trained in basic principles of farming systems approach, crop production, livestock management and common property resources management.

(c) All the states are participating in National Watershed Development project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPARA)

Production and supply of HYV Seeds

4770. SHRIJAGAMEET SINGH BRAR SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual production and requirement of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds in the country?

(b) whether the production of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds is not sufficient to meet the internal requirements; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The estimated annual requirement and availability of high yielding varieties of seeds for the year 1991-92, as assessed in the Zonal Seeds Review Meeting was 59.85 lakh quintals and 57.33 lakh quintals respectively. The availability position has been generally satisfactory although certain shortages were reported by some States which were indicated to have been met locally.

(c) Efforts were made during the Zonal Seed Review meetings to arrange supply of seed through National Seeds Corporation (NSC) State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and organizations under other State Governments etc. to supplement the availability in States facing shortages.

[English]

Cold Storage Plants

4771. SHRI P.M. SAYEED; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct more marine fisheries cold storage plants in each island of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more incentives to fishermen of this island;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RANMCHANDDRAN): (a) There is no proposal with the Central Government, at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Various incentives/subsidy programmes sanctioned for the island for the benefit of fishermen include:-

1. Issue of mechanized boats to fishermen on subsidy (33-1/3% subsidy on the cost of engine and 20% subsidy on the cost of hull of boat).

2. Issue of engines to fishermen on hire purchase system on full cost to replace old engines of boats.

3. Issue of long-line fishing gear materials to fishermen for fabrication of long line gear for shark fishing with 25% subsidy.

4. 100% reimbursement of Central excise duty on HSD oil used by fishing vessels below 2CM length.

5. A National Welfare Scheme for active fishermen providing insurance coverage against death/disability.

In addition, National Cooperative De-

velopment corporation (NCDC) provides Financial assistance to cooperatives of fishermen for the creation of common on frashtructural facilities and purchase of fishing inputs like boats, nets etc. with an element of 20-25% subsidy and at a concessional; interest rate of 12% p.a. However, fishermen cooperative in Lakshadweep have not availed any assistance from NCDC so far.

New Passport Office at Vijayawada

4772. PROF. UMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a new passport office at Vijayawada, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A proposal to open new passport offices is under consideration. Their number, location and timing will depend on the available additional financial and manpower resources.

Setting up of marketing Development Fund

4773. SHRIPRASRAMBARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a marketing Development fund to provide Financial assistance to the members of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes to run petrol pumps and L.P.G. Agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). the matter is under consideration.

Naxalism In the country

4775. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI MORESHWARSAVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the unseated Question No. 2182 on August 8, 1991 regarding Naxalism in the country and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to

parts (a) and (b) of the question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (a) and (c).
A Statement is annexed.

	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>(a) No of persons killed/abducted by naxalites during 1990-91 (upto July 91)</i>	<i>(b) No. of naxalites killed/arrested during the same period.</i>
1.	Karnataka	Nil	1 killed and none arrested
2.	Andhra Pradesh	318 killed and 272 abducted	66 killed and 9892 arrested
3.	Madhya Pradesh	34 killed and 21 abducted	None killed and 66 arrested
4.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	1 killed and 10 arrested
5.	Bihar	224 killed and 131 abducted	131 killed and 583 arrested
6.	Maharashtra	26 killed and 8 abducted	6 killed and 61 arrested
7.	Kerala	Nil	None killed and 6 arrested
8.	West Bengal	1 killed and none abducted.	11 killed and 6 arrested
9.	Orissa	1 killed and none abducted.	Nil

Note:- Remaining States and UT Administrations have furnished 'NIL' reports.

Supply of Gas to Gandhar Gas Based Power Project

4776. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas is being supplied to the Gandhar Gas based power project as per requirement;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to supply the gas to project according to requirement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SH. B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) to (c). An allocation of 1.5 MMSCMD each has been made to two gas based power projects in Gandhar.

[*Translation*]

Oil Price Review Committee

4777. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Price Review Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) if not, when it is likely to submit its report?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)::

(a) to (c). the Oil price Review Committee has submitted its report to Government in July, 11991. The report is under the consideration of the Government.

Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention

4778. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENEDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI DATTARTAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grant-in-aid provided under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention during 1991-92. State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government monitor the implementation of the Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). the implementation of the Scheme is being monitored through:

(i) Performance reports from the voluntary organisations.

(ii) Field visits by the Officers of the Ministry to the organisations.

(iii) Monitoring by the State Government by carrying out inspections.

(iv) Annual meetings/Conferences of Voluntary Organisations organised by the Ministry of Welfare.

STATEMENT

Details if grant-in-aid given to Voluntary Organisations State wise during 1991-92 as on 31 /01.1992 under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.960
2.	Assam	12,915
3.	Bihar	25,54,500
4.	Goa	2, 66, 314
5.	Gujarat	15,92,505
6	Haryana	21,74,234
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5, 39,509
8.	Karnataka	2, 79,720
9	Kerala	13,86,494
10	Madhya Pradesh	16,60,288
11	Maharashtra	16,55, 235
12.	Manipur	21,17,596
13	Meghalaya	1,24,550
14.	Mizoram	8,61,497
15	Nagaland	89,100
16.	Orissa	6, 01,172
17	Punjab	2,29,983
18.	Rajasthan	35,62,423
19	Sikkim	15, 822

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
20.	Tamil Nadu	11, 24,845
21	Tripura	79,937
22.	Uttar Pradesh	20, 18, 252
23	West Bengal	30,43, 685
24.	Chandigarh	37,800
25.	Delhi	52,93,784
26.	Pondicherry	1,10,700

Foreigners Staying without proper Documents

4779. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARESH KUMAR BALIYAN:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nationality-wise break-up of foreigners overstaying/ staying in India without proper documents at present, State-wise;

(b) their break-up whose duration of overstay is less than one year and where it is more than one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil Reserves

4780. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATKITHAN:
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has found huge oil reserves in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to explore Oil from these reserves?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). ONGC has so far established 3767.33 MMT of oil reserves at numerous locations offshore and onshore in the country out of which 1033.10 MMY has been assessed to be recoverable as on 1.1.1991.

In order to increase the rate of exploration from established reserves Government have approved ONGC's projects for the development of Neelam, Mukta and Panna oil field and projects for the additional development of L-II and L-III reservoirs in Bombay High field.

[*Translation*]

Water Distributer Development Centres in Bhopal

4781. SHRI SATYA NARAYANA JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Watershed Development Centre in Bhopal with the assistance of United Nations' agencies;

(b) if so, the area proposed to be covered by the Centre; and

(c) the time by which the Centre is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) to (c). An umbrella project titled "Watershed Based Sustainable Farming System Development in Rainfed Area of India" which includes a component for establishment of a Management Centre has been initiated for UNDP assistance.

[*English*]

Visit by President of Portugal

4782. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held by him with Indian leaders;

(c) whether any fresh initiative was taken to strengthen further the political, economic and trade relations between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLNKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In President Soares meeting with the President, Prime Minister and other Indian leaders, it was agreed to maintain a regular political dialogue, encourage businessmen in both countries to strengthen economic ties through increase in trade, investments and joint ventures in third countries.

During the visit, an agreement was signed between FICCI and the Portuguese Institute of Foreign Trade for Cooperation on business matters.

Regional Passport Office, Madras

4783. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to augment the staff strength of the Regional Passport Office, Madras;;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to open a second Passport Offices at Madras; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINGH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A proposal to augment staff

strength in the passport offices is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cases Registered Under Immoral Traffic Act In Delhi

4784. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in Delhi under the Immoral Traffic Act During each of the last three years;

(b) the outcome of investigations made in this regard;

(c) the number of women found guilty in this connection; and

(d) the steps taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (a) and (b). The number of cases registered in Delhi and the outcome of their investigation is as under:-

Years	Cases reported	Cases put to Court	Cases ending in		Cases pending		Persons convicted
			Conviction	Acquitted	Trial	Investigation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1989	117	117	53	1	63	-	219
1990	192	192	86	3	103	-	214
1991	170	163	32	3	128	7	73

Years	Cases reported	Cases put to Court	Cases ending in		Cases pending		Persons convicted
			Conviction	Acquittal	Trial	Investigation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1992 (Upto 15.3.92)	41	23	1	-	22	18	2
Total	520	495	172	7	316	25	508

(c) Out of 508 persons convicted by courts, 494 are females,

(d) The Delhi Administration has various schemes for the betterment of the destitute women including those convicted under the aforesaid Act.

Nic Committee on Kashmir

4785. SHRI V. KRISHGNA RAO:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand to form a committee of the National Integration Council to advise the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the normalisation process in Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The unanimous resolution adopted by the National Integration Council at its meeting held on 31/12/91 to discuss the situation in Jammu & Kashmir

and Punjab did not call for the formation of a Committee of the National Integration Council to advise the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the normalisation process in Kashmir. However, an Advisory Committee at the State level has recently been appointed in J&K.

Adulteration of Pesticides

4786. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAVHAN:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR DEEPA:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale adulteration of pesticides in the country;

(b) the number of such cases detected during 1991, State-wise and

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a)

About 4% of the pesticides samples drawn by the Insecticides Inspectors have been found to be sub-standard as per information available from different States.

(b) Statement on the number of samples analysed and found sub-standard. State-wise is enclosed.

(c) The Government is duly concerned to ensure that only good quality pesticides are made available to the farmers. The

states have notified important functionaries for the enforcement of the Insecticides Act, 1968. A network of 40 State Pesticides Testing laboratories is available in the country with an analysis capacity of about 44, 800 samples per annum. The central Government has notified Central Insecticides Laboratory as a referee laboratory.

Whoever imports, manufactures, sells, stocks or exhibits for sale or distributes an insecticide deemed to be misbranded is punishable under the Act.

STATEMENT

Statewise Statistics of the Analysis of Samples of Pesticides And their Formulations in The state pesticides Testing Laboratories

1991

(April to December)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Samples Analysed</i>	<i>samples found Sub-standard (%)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6354	93(1.5%)
2.	Assam	97	1 (1.0%)
3.	Bihar	152	8 (5.3%)
4.	Gujarat	1893	174(9.2%)
5.	Haryana	617	135 (21.9%)
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	600	3 (0.5%)
7.	Karnataka	1172	72 (6.1%)
8.	Kerala	1108	1 (0.1%)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	553	51 (9.2%)
10.	Maharashtra	1639	140 (8.5%)
11.	Manipur	24	Nil (0.%)
12	Mizoram		LABORATORY NOT YET IN OPERATION

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Samples Analysed</i>	<i>samples found Sub-standard (%)</i>
13.	Orissa	545	16 (2.9%)
14.	Punjab	1339	226 (16.9%)
15.	Rajasthan	422	52 (12.3%)
16.	Tamil Nadu	12040	154 (1.3%)
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1314	79 (6.0%)
18.	West Bengal	220	3 (1.4%)
19.	Pondicherry	197	1 (0.5%)
Total		30286	1209(4.0%)

Note: States and UTs not listed in the Table Do not have any laboratory.

Gas Reserves

4787. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of PEROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of gas reserves likely to be exploited during the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether the Indian and Overseas Companies have been offered participation in the exploitation of the gas reserves;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any joint sector project has been worked out; and

(e) if so, the details thereof project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARAND):

(a) Approximately 8% of the known in place reserve as on 1.1.91.

(b) and (c). Indian and foreign compa-

nies have been invited to participate in the 4th round if bidding for the exploration of oil and gas. The last date for submitting bids is 15.4.92.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Siachin Glacier

4789. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken any initiative with Pakistan to resume bilateral talks on Siachin glacier; and

(b) if so, the progress made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLNKI):

(a) At the fifth round of Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held at Islamabad on 30-31 October, 1991, it was

agreed that the dialogue on Siachen should be resumed at an early date.

(b) Government hope to have discussions on this issue soon with the Government of Pakistan.

Production and Export of Cashew Nut

4790. SHRIHARISHNARYANPRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cashewnut Produced in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of cashewnut exported during the said period;

(c) whether yield per cashew tree in the country is very less as compared to other cashew growing countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the yield per cashew tree?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) the rough estimates of State-wise Production of Cashewnut for the last three years are given below:-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1. Kerala	1,36,900	1,39,500	1,42,100
2. Karnataka	23,680	24,650	25,770
3. Andhra Pradesh	34,260	36,580	37,770
4. Orissa	26,770	28,600	29,100
5. Maharashtra	24,380	27,130	29,510
6. Goa	12,780	13,210	14,100
7. Tamil Nadu	12,360	12,430	12,470
8. West Bengal	2,890	3,170	3,440
9. Pondicherry	270	270	280
10. Tripura	50	50	50
All India	2,74,340	2,85,590	2,94,590

(b) The quantity and value of the cashew kernels exported during the last

three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crore)</i>
1988-89	33,971	273.68
1989-90 (Prov.)	45,807	365.07
1990-91 (Prov)	46,812	441.40

(c) The estimates of cashewnut yield for different countries is not available. However, the yield in India during 1990-91 is 634Kg/ha.

(d) For increasing the yield of cashewnut in India both Research and Development measures are undertaken. The ICAR has evolved 22 improved varieties of cashewnut and developed effective control measures for Tea-mosquito and other pests of cashew.

The development measures being implemented for increasing yield of cashew under the Central Sector Integrated Programme for development of cashew, include:-

- (i) Improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation and establish-

ment of Scion Banks for production of grafts.

- (ii) Planting new area with clonal material.
(iii) Adoption of plant protection measures. (iv) Demonstrations for popularising clonal cultivation.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Sub-Plan in Bihar

4791. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise amount allocated by the Union Government under Tribal Sub-Plan in Bihar during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the Schedule Tribes of the forests areas in Bihar have also been benefited by the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAMKESRI): (a) Scheme wise amounts allocated by Ministry of Welfare to Bihar are as follows-

(*Rs. in lakhs*) as on 23.3.1992

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
1. <i>Boys Hostels*</i>	Nil	43.34	Nil
2. <i>Girls Hostels</i>	Nil	17.13	68.82
3. <i>Research & Training</i>	0.58	1.44	9.25
4. <i>Grant-in-aid under Article 275(i) of the constitution</i>	216.67	216.67	215.85
5. <i>Special Central Assistance</i>	2731.50	2931.72	3085.25

(Rs. in lakhs) as on 23.3.1992

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
6. Post matric Scholarship	3550.00	601.00	759.00
7. Grant-in-aid to voluntary Organisations	15.55	14.02	19.17

*This scheme started in 1989-90

(b) Yes, Sir.

seats were constructed under CSS at following places-

(c) Boys Hostels: 12 Hostels with 600

1. Bero (Ranchi)	...	50 Seats
2. Bundu (")	...	50 ..
3. Chathi (")	...	50 ...
4. Tor (')	...	50 ..
5. Amki (")	...	50 ..
6. Namkum	...	50 ..
7. Simdega (gumla)	...	50 ..
8. Simdega (")	...	50 ..
9. Kesai (")	...	50 ..
10. Bhandu (Lohardaga)	...	50 ..
11. Kumardugi (Singbhum)	...	50 ..
12. Manjhar	...	50 ..

2. Girls Hostet: 9 Hostels with	550 seats	4. Maheshpur (Sahebganj)	50 seats
1. Ratu (Ranchi)	100 Seats	5. Hemedenda (Ranchi)	.. ..
2. Cossner (")	100 Seats	6. Bundu (Gumla)	.. ..
3. Teto (")	50 seats	7. Gumla (Gumla)	.. ..

8. Chaibasa (singhbum) 6 Grants -In -aid to voluntary organisations
9. Neterhat (palamau) (a) Akil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad -Patu (Bihar)

3. Research & Training:

1989-90 & 1990-91 Award of followship on various aspects of Tribal Development research work and Training Programme.

4. *Under Special Central Assistance, Scheme Under following sectors are being implemented in TSP areas of Bihar.*

1. Crop Husbandry (b) R.K. Mission (Jamshedpur)

2. Soil conservation (c) Society for Rural Industrialisation Ranchi

3. Minor Irrigation (d) Society for Rural Industrialisation, Ranchi

4. Fisheries. (d) R..K. Mission Sanatorium Ranchi, ..

5. Animals Husbandry (e) Bhat Sevashram Sangh, Jameshed pur (Ranchi)

6. Dairy Development

7. Co-operation. [English]

8. Village and Small Scale industry Prohibition Policy in Tamil Nadu

9. Education 4792. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

10. Project Administration (a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for central assistance to compensate the loss of revenue suffered by the State government as a result of introduction of prohibition in the state and

11. Special Welfare. (b) if so, the reaction of the Union government there to?

12. Sports and Youth services. THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

13. Arts and Culture. (b) There is no scheme in the Central Government to give compensation to States which introduce prohibition.

5. *Post Matric Scholarship tribal students. Beneficiaries ?*

- 1989-90 3.01 lakhs Expansion of Dairies in Bangalore and Gulbarga

- 1990-91 3.25 lakhs 4793. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

- 1991-92 3.70 to lakhs Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has sanctioned proposal for the expansion of the capacity of the Bangalore and Culbarga Dairies;

(b) if so, the cost of the expansion scheme;

(c) the present capacity and the expanded capacity of the dairies;

(d) whether NDDB has agreed to fund the entire expansion scheme; and

(e) if so, when this expansion is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Yes sir. National Dairy Development Board has approved Rs. 340.42 lakh for Mother Dairy, Bangalore, Rs. 171.50 lakhs for Bangalore Dairy and Rs. 207.56 lakhs for Gulbarga Dairy expansion.

(c) the existing capacity and the approved expanded capacities of the above dairies are as under:-

<i>Name of Dairy</i>	<i>Present capacity</i>	<i>Approved expanded capacity</i>
Mother Dairy, Bangalore.	200 TLPD	400 TLPD
Bangalore Dairy	150 TLPD	350 TLPD
Gulbarga Dairy	30 TLPD	60 TLPD

TLPD Thousand litres per day.

(d) yes Sir.

(e) The expansion of the Mother Dairy, Bangalore is likely to be completed by Sept. 92, Bangalore Dairy by Dec. 1993 and the Gulbarga Dairy by November, 1993.

[Translation]

LPG connections on Priority Basis In Uttar Pradesh

4794. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of LPG connections issued on priority basis in Uttar Pradesh during 1991?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Priority LPG connections are not

given on State-wise basis.

LPG cylinders

4795. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for augmenting the production of LPG cylinders in view of requirements of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The installed cylinder manufacturing capacity is more than the demand.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Rice

4796. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI DHARMABHIKASHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up an action plan to increase rice production in view of declining trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target set under the plan; and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir, there is no declining trend in rice production.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

Policy on Pricing of petroleum Products

4797. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to frame a policy on pricing of Petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of rise in prices of petroleum products in last three years; and

(d) the quantity of Petroleum produced during each of last three years and the average cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHNKARANAND): (a) and (b). Prices of a number of petroleum products are fixed by the Government from time to time keeping in view the supplies, growth in demand and other socio-economic factors.

(c) The percentage rise in the Ex-Storage prices of price administered petroleum products during the three year period 1/4/80 to 31/3/91 varies from a minimum of Nil to a maximum of 76.53%.

(d) The production of Petroleum Products during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 was 46.425, 49.459 and 49.489 million tonnes respectively. A statement showing the ex-storage point prices of major price administered petroleum formula products for the past 3 years is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Ex-storage point of majore price Administered Petroleum Formula Products from and after Budget 1990, after 15th October, 1990 and from 25/7/91.

Products.	Selling Unit	<i>Rs. Selling Unit</i>			
		<i>Before 20.3.90</i>	<i>Ex-Storage Point 20.3.90</i>	<i>Price from 15.10.90</i>	<i>From 25.7.91</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MS-87	KL	7694.07	8944.07	1180.09	13516.11
MS-93	KL	7749.48	10944.07	13680.09	16416.11
HSDO	KL	3095.55	3633.53	4541.91	4541.91
SKO(Industrial use)	KL	3039.06	3039.06	3798.83	4178.71
SKO(Domestic use)	KL	1956.93	1965.93	2446.16	2201.54
LDO	KL	3053.97	3053.97	3817.46	4199.21
ATF(other Than International Airways)	KL	5239.85	6560.30	8200.38	9840.46
*Naphtha (Fertilizer Use)	MT	1982.31	1982.31	2477.89	2725.68

<i>Products.</i>	<i>Selling Unit</i>	<i>Before 20.3.90</i>	<i>Ex-Storage Point 20.3.90</i>	<i>Price from 15.10.90</i>	<i>From 25.7.91</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>4.</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>6.</i>
* Naphtha(Een.use)	MT	3211.00	3211.00	4013.75	4415.13
*FO (Fertiliser use)	KL	1320.24	1320.24	1650.30	1815.33
FO (Gen. use)	KL	2903.06	2903.06	3628.83	3991.71
*LSHS(Fertiliser Use)	MT	1348.70	1348.70	1685.88	1854.47
* LSHS (Gen. Use)	MT	2768.70	2768.70	3460.88	3806.97
LPG (Packed) Domestic	MT	2448.98	3448.98	3448.98	4138.78
LPG(Packed) Non-Domestic Essential	MT	5001.10	5001.10	6251.38	6876.52
LPG(Packed Non- Domestic Non- Essential	MT	6151.39	6151.39	7689.24	8458.16
LPG (Bulk) Essential	MT	3977.79	3977.79	4972.24	5469.46
LPG (Bulk) Non- Essential	MT	5127.79	5127.79	6409.74	7050.71

<i>Products.</i>	<i>Selling Unit</i>	<i>Before 20.3.90</i>	<i>Ex-Storage Point 20.3.90</i>	<i>Price from 15.10.90</i>	<i>From 25.7.91</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Bitumen(Bulk)	MT	2574.85	2574.85	3218.56	3540.42
Bitumen(Packed)	MT	3099.91	3099.91	3874.89	4262.38
Match Wax	MT	9000.83	9000.83	11251.04	12376.14
Paraffin Wax.I Quality	MT	8951.24	11601.24	14501.55	15951.71
Paraffin Wax PI Grade	MT	9050.42	11700.42	14625.53	16088.08
Lubricants		25% lincrease over the then existing prices	25% Increase over the then existing prices	10% Increase over the prices existing as on 24.7.91	

* Excise duty extra as per end use.

**Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail
Outlets and Gas agencies
Ex-servicemen**

4798. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen are accorded priority for allotment of gas agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets;

(b) if so, the number of gas agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted to ex-servicemen during each of the last three years, state-wise;

(c) whether Women cooperation Societies are also accorded priority; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 72/1 of petroleum products dealerships/distributorships are reserved for Defence category including Ex-servicemen.

(b)	Ro	LPG
1988-89	10	10
1989-90	15	3
1990-91	12	3

(c) and (d). For the dealerships/distributorships selected through officially constituted selection agency, other things being equal preference is to be given to consumer Co-operative Societies over other candidates who apply in the "OPEN" category.

Export of Natural Gas Liquid

4799. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ex-Hazira quantity of Natural Gas liquid (NGL) is being exported by the Government;

(b) if so, the amount of revenue earned by the sale of NGL and expenditure incurred in import of corresponding quantity of Kerosene;

(c) the techno-economic justification for this arrangement;

(d) whether the ONGC's proposal for the starting of fractionation of NGL is pending with the Government for the last three years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). During 1990-91, 0.579 MMT of NGL was exported for a value of Rs.222 crores. Based on actual weighted import price of SKO during the 1990-91 period expenditure that would be incurred on import of same quantity of SKO is Rs. 349 crores.

(c) to (e). In the absence of adequate fractionation facilities, NGL has to be exported. The agency for the execution of the project for Kerosene from NGL at Hazira is under consideration.

Complaints from Sales-Tax Clients

4800. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding harassment to clients by Sales-Tax Department of the Delhi administration;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during each of the last three years;

(c) the action taken against officials found responsible;

(d) the number of dealers found concealing the amount of sales tax during the said period and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken to revamp and revitalise the Sales Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Office of the Commissioner of Sales Tax (Delhi Admn. has reported the number of complaints received regarding harassment to clients during the last three years as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Complaints</i>
1988-89	78
1989-90	79
1990-91	50
	207

(c) Action taken against officials on the complaints is given below:

(i) Suspended	20
(ii) Cases referred to Directorate of vigilance	32
(iii) Compulsory retirement	01
(iv) Dismissal	05
(v) Other penalties viz. reduction in rank, censure & withholding of increment	58
(vi) Proceedings in progress	91
Total	207

(d) 403 cases involving concealment of payment of sales tax were found as per details below:

<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
129	55	219

Following actions have been taken against such dealers:

- (i) Stoppage of facility of availing statutory declaration forms for making tax-free purchases.
- (ii) Cancellation of the registration certificates.
- (iii) Referring cases to police for investigation and launching prosecution against such offending dealers.

(e) Following steps have been taken in this behalf:

- (i) To redress the grievances of dealers, procedure of issue of statutory forms has been simplified and liberalised.
- (ii) Data of payment of sales tax made by dealers has been computerised on yearly basis.
- (iii) Besides a regular vigilance wing of the Department, the Commissioner of Sales Tax is attending to complaints in public hearing. The Addl. Commissioner of Sales Tax has been designated as Nodal officer who is monitoring the entire prices.
- (iv) The enforcement wing of the Department and the recovery wing of the Department have been strengthened.

Reception Offices

4801. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departments housed in Shastri Bhawan , Udyog Bhavan Krishi Bhawan and Nirman Bhawan in New Delhi separately;

(b) the number reception office functioning in these buildings and the number of department handled by each reception office;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints about functioning of these reception offices, and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is enclosed.

(c) Complaints are received occasionally which are enquired into and necessary action taken.

(d) Steps taken include periodical training orientation of reception staff in behavioural techniques and security matters and more frequent inspections and closer supervision by the officers of the Secretariat Security Organisations.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Building</i>	<i>No. of Reception offices</i>	<i>Break-up of the Reception Offices.</i>	<i>No. of Deptts./Offices handled by each Reception.</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
Shastri Bhawan	4	I) Gate No. 2	7
		II) Gate No. 3	21
		III) Gate No. 4	1
		IV) Gate No. 6	3
		Total:	32
Udyog Bhawan	4	I) Gate No. 2	1
		II) Gate No. 3	3
		III) Gate No. 13	3
		IV) Gate No. 13A	3
		Total:	10
Krishi Bhawan	3	I) Gate No. 1	3
		II) Gate No. 1-A	2
		III) Gate No. 6	5
		Total:	10

<i>Name of the Building</i>	<i>No. of Reception offices</i>	<i>Break-up of the Reception Offices.</i>	<i>No. of Deptts./Offices handled by each Reception.</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>4.</i>
Nirman Bhawan	3	i) Gate No. 2	4
		ii) Gate No. 4	4
		iii) Gate No. 5	5
Total:			13

Recruitment Centres of Para-Military forces

4802. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing recruitment centres of the para-military forces, force-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a permanent recruitment centre at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The para military forces do not have permanent recruiting centre at fixed places. Recruitment to the rank of Constables/Riflemen is made through recruitment rallies conducted in various parts of the country by special recruitment teams detailed for this purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Natural Gas to Industries

4803. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the natural gas allotted to various industries, during the last two years, state-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for allotment of gas to industries;

(c) whether there is any proposal to further develop the tapping of natural gas in

Andhra Pradesh in the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details and the expected quantum of gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Allocations to the extent of approx. 30 MMSCMD have been made in the last two years in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Tripura, on the basis of requirements of the core sector, best economic use etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. According to latest estimates, 3.2 MMSCMD of gas is expected to be available in the K.G. basin by the end of the VIII th Plan period.

National Seeds Corporation

4804. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the National Seeds Corporation provides assistance to the State Seed Corporations; and

(c) if so, the financial assistance extended to Andhra Pradesh Seed Corporation during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) National Seeds Corporation (NSC) had incurred a loss of Rs. 898. 73 lakhs in its operation during 1990-91. As the accounts for 1991-92 are yet to be finalised, the profit/loss accounts of the Corporation are not available at present.

(b) No, Sir. However, National Seeds Corporation holds shares in 10 State Seeds Corporations.

(c) National Seeds Corporation have not provided any financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh Seed Corporation.

Foodgrain Production in Goa

4805. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrain production in Goa during each of the last three years, grain-wise;

(b) the area under these crops during the above period;

(c) whether the yield per hectare compares favourably with the national average; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The foodgrain production in Goa during the last three years, grain-wise, is as under:-

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Rice	129.2	138.0	145.0
Ragi	3.3	3.8	3.8
Total foodgrains	132.5	141.8	148.8

(b) The area under the above crops in Goa during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:-

(*000 hectares)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Rice	53.6	53.7	53.5
Ragi	3.5	3.6	3.7
Total area under foodgrains	57.1	57.3	57.2

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) although yield per hectare of foodgrains in Goa is much above the national average, yet various developmental measures are under implementation in Goa to further raise the yield per hectare.

Development of Agriculture In Goa

4806. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agriculture Research have under taken several research work in Goa for development of agriculture in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated to the Research Institutions in Goa during 1991-92; and

(d) the amount utilised by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research on major field crops, horticultural and plantation crops and livestock including poultry and fisheries is in progress. Varieties like Annada Rice, CO 7527 sugar cane, C 152 cowpea, JL 24 groundnut, vengurala 1 & 4 cashew nut, Amarpali mango, Coorg Honey Diaw, papaya Arka Abhaya

bhendi, IHR 21, 12 and SM 6 Prinjal, LE 79 Tomato, Japanese white and Arka Nishant radish, white Viena knc! khol, Karimunada and Panniyur I black pepper, Mangala arecanut were successfully introduced for higher yields, Two exotic breeds of pig, soviet chinchilla rabbits HH 260 layer and I BB 83 broiler poultry, Japanese squill were also successfully introduced. Technologies for salt tolerance rice culture, management of stem bleeding of coconut have also been developed.

(c) Rs. 67 lakhs.

(d) Rs. 55 lakhs upto 29.2.92

Milk Production in Goa

4807. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairing Development Board propose to assist the Government of Goa to increase the production of milk in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance given during 1991-92 and proposed to be given during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is already assisting Goa under Operation Flood by providing Financial assistance to the Goa State Cooperative Milk Producers Union. Technical inputs programme envisaged under Operation Flood is intended to improve milk production in the areas covered by the Dairy Cooperative Societies of the Goa Milk Union.

(c) During 1991-92 National Dairy Development Board has provided Rs. 1.88

lakhs for technical inputs programme upto February, 1992. It is proposed to provide Rs. 24.75 lakh under Operation Flood and Rs. 2.95 lakhs under Technology Mission on Dairy development for milk production enhancement activities during 1992-93.

Forecasting Flood through Remote Sensing

4808. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Remote Sensing technique is widely used to forecast impending danger of flood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the forecast messages are transferred to flood prone areas to alert the people of the impending natural climates; and

(d) if so, the administrative set up looking after it in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Water Commission has a network of 23 Flood forecasting Station in Assam.

Oil Policy

4809. SHRI K.V. THANKGABALU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in India only four percent of

oil is explored from the identified oil reserves as against an average of forty percent by other oil producing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate an oil policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. The country exploited about 4.3% of its balance of recoverable oil reserves during 1990-91 as against the world average of 2.3%.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Oil gas production is carried out at optimum levels, based on techno-economic parameters.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Regarding Issuance of Arms Licences in Uttar Pradesh

4810. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complainants regarding discrimination in issuance of arms licences in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The State/U.T. Govern-

ments have been delegated the powers to issue arms licences in respect of non-prohibited bore weapons only. It has been left to their discretion to formulate guidelines for grant/renewal of such licences keeping in view the prevailing laws and order situation and other relevant factors. No special complaint alleging discrimination on issuance of arms licences in UP has been received so far.

[*English*]

Utilisation of funds for development of SCs/STs

4811. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise allocation to each State and the amount spent by them for the development/welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1991-92; and

(b) the number of families benefited under Poverty Alleviation Programme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) the scheme-wise allocation can be given after the close of the financial year.

(b) the information will be compiled for 1991-92 after the close of the financial year.

Freedom Fighters' Pensions

4812. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representations from freedom fighters for extension of last date for filing the applications for freedom fighters for pension;

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

(c) the number of applications lessor pending category-wise i.e. Hyderabad (Nizam) freedom movement and Arya Samaj Movement for grant of freedom fighters pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Central Govt. has been reviving such representation from time to time from freedom fighters. In this connection Government decided that applications received after the last date i.e., 31.3.92 may also be considered provided they are accompanied by documentary evidence from official records regarding the persons having undergone the minimum suffering as per the Scheme and Proper reasons for delay are given

(c) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980, all cases received by the prescribed date i.e. 31.3.82 have been considered and disposed off. Similar is the position in respect of cases pertaining to the Arya Samaj movement. However, cases received after the prescribed dates and review petitions received from time to time are being considered provided they satisfy certain prescribed criteria. This is continuous process. In respect of Hyderabad (Nizam) freedom movement, however, 200 cases are pending for want of consideration by the Non-official Screening Committee whose term has expired and those would be considered on reconstitution of the committee.

Industrial Loan to SCs/STs by NSFDC

4813. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) propose to give industrial loans to the SCs/STs for setting up of industries in the Patpar Ganj and Narela industrial Areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The national Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) has advised the Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation to prepare project reports for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who have been allotted industrial plots in Narela industrial complex and Patpar Ganj industrial area. The project reports when received would be examined by NSFDC. Loans would be sanctioned if projects are viable and satisfy the Corporation's terms and conditions which are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Information on the terms and condition prescribed by NSFDC for giving loans, referred to in reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 4813 by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for answer on 26.3.92.

General terms and conditions are as under:

- (i) The financial assistance is given to SCs/STs having income upto double the poverty line level.
- (ii) *Term Loan*; Upto 75% project cost for fixed capital expenses. The channelising agency pays interest to NSFDC @ 4.5% interest p.a. (Subject to a rebate of

0.5% p.a for timely repayment of princiaries and interest thereon) and charges maximum of 6.00% p.a. for the ultimate benefices. Term loan is usually repayable within maxim period of 10 years, including period of moratorium.

- (iii) *Seed capital* Seed Capital is given to meet shortfall in promoters contribution. seed capital carries 1% p.a. service charge and is repayable within 5 years.
- (iv) *Refinance*; Refinance is provided upto 75% of term loan component. Interest and repayment period are same as for term loan.
- (v) *Bridge Loan* Bridge loan can be sanctioned against subsidy, grant etc. Interest is as for term loan. Repayment to be assured at the point of disbursement of grant/ subsidy.

Specific terms are decided at the time of approval of individual projects.

Loan to SC/ST Entrepreneurs by NSFDC

4814. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has received applications from SC/ST entrepreneurs direct or through the Government of Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi for the grant of loan amounting to one lakh rupees;

(b) if so, the number of applications received during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(c) the number of applications cleared/ pending/rejected during the above period, separately; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of applications received during the last 3 Years including the current year is indicated below:

1989-90	NIL
1990-91	Rajasthan; 9 Delhi-14
1991-92	Rajasthan -84 Delhi-20

(c) The number of applications cleared, pending, rejected is given below:-

<i>Cleared</i>	Rajasthan-7 Delhi-13
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<i>Pending</i>	Rajasthan-85 (one for want of information and 85 for not hang been received through State Level corporation) Delhi:21 (for not having been received through State level Corpn)
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<i>Rejected:</i>	Nil
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(d) The pending applications would be considered son after the receipt of requisite details and after being channelised through the State level Corporations.

Nodal agency to tackle Naxalism

4815. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a road agency with head-quarters at Hyderabad is proposed to be set

up to tackle the Naxalite menace in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of its constitution and functions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 3rd August, 1991 in which the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa took part. In the discussions that followed, it was *inter-alia*, agreed that the State Governments would prepare action plans incorporating maintenance of law and order and also developmental measures which are necessary to tackle this problem. Since the naxalite affected regions of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are contiguous, it was felt that steps should be taken to coordinate the anti-naxalite measures of these four states. Towards this end, follow-up official level meetings of the four states have been held and decisions taken in regard to the coordination of police action, and developmental and administrative measures.

Double Murders in Delhi

4816. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of double murders committed in Delhi during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for the

security of elderly persons in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The number of double murders committed in Delhi during the last six months, monthwise is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases reported</i>
1991	September	1
1991	October	3
1991	November	5
1991	December	1
1992	January	2
1992	February	2

(b) 23.

(c) Amongst the steps taken are regular visits by division officers and beat constables to the residences of the elderly people; installation of door chain/magic eyes at their residences; intensified patrolling and advice to the elderly people to have the antecedents of their servants verified from the Delhi Police, etc.

Indian Staff in Indian Embassy Moscow

4817. SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM;
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian staff posted in the Indian Embassy in Moscow are facing hardships due to recent developments in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in that regard;

(c) whether it is proposed to review the various allowances admissible to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d). Some problems caused by shortages of essential goods in the local market do exist in Moscow due to recent developments in the country.

As many essential items have to be imported or bought in hard currency shops, a proposal for payment of full emolument in hard currency is being processed.

Foodgrain Production

4818. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat, Bajra, Jowar, Rice Ragi, Cereals, Cotton and Oilseeds in each State during the last three years;

(b) the yield per hectare and productivity rate of these crops in each State at present; and

(c) the total area under cultivation in each State under these crops at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Statements I to VIII showing area, production and yield per hectare of wheat, bajra, jowar, rice ragi, cereals, cotton and total oilseeds State-wise, for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are appended.

STATEMENT-I

Estimate of Area and Production of Wheat

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield (KG/HA)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	11.9	10.8	12.3	9.5	8.5	10.0	1	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.5	6.4	6.7			
Assam	106.3	93.1	84.0	122.3	87.5	104.8	1151	940	1248
Bihar	2112.0	1988.1	1955.0	3557.0	3270.2	3539.8	1684	1645	1801
Gujarat	643.7	619.1	717.0	1512.5	1101.7	1443.7	2331	1780	2014
Haryana	1827.0	1859.0	1851.0	6225.0	5913.0	6440.0	3407	3181	3478
Himachal Pradesh	373.0	370.7	376.3	512.5	543.7	601.7	1374	1467	1599
Jammu & Kashmir	242.7	226.2	226.2	245.6	262.2	262.2	1012	1159	1159
Karnataka	237.5	247.9	198.1	166.3	89.3	90.3	700	360	456
Madhya Pradesh	3666.9	3283.9	3738.8	4797.4	4119.7	5550.3	1308	1255	1485

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield (KG/HA)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	879.0	841.9	873.4	1043.2	907.1	918.7	1187	1077	1052
Meghalaya	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.7	5.9	5.9			
Orissa	39.6	37.7	34.3	69.3	64.9	59.0	1750	1721	1720
Punjab	3158.0	3251.0	3272.0	11580.0	11681.0	12155.0	3667	3593	3715
Rajasthan	1769.6	1650.4	1814.1	3964.1	3400.1	4308.5	2240	2060	2375
Sikkim	11.6	12.1	13.0	17.8	20.3	21.6	1534	1678	1662
Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Tripura	3.4	3.6	3.7	6.1	6.6	6.9			
Uttar Pradesh	8702.3	8637.5	8489.6	19611.3	17684.1	18355.5	2254	2047	2162
West Bengal	300.1	326.7	269.1	625.0	569.0	530.2	2083	1742	1970

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield (KG/HA)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D & N Haveli	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3			
Delhi	10.8	33.9	31.0	33.6	107.8	110.9	3111	3180	3577
ALL INDIA	24109.1	23501.9	23977.2	54110.2	49849.5	54522.1	2244	2121	2274

ESTWHEAT.WK1

STATEMENT-II

Estimate of Area and Production of Bajra

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(KG/HA)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	281.9	285.3	234.6	196.5	181.6	170.1	697	703	725
Bihar	9.7	9.6	9.5	6.5	4.7	4.8	670	490	505
Gujarat	1489.1	1331.6	1152.3	1487.5	1325.3	1024.6	999	995	889
Haryana	788.0	621.0	608.0	958.0	432.0	525.0	1219	695	863
Jammu & Kashmir	14.5	16.9	16.9	5.4	7.9	7.9	372	467	467
Karnataka	487.3	514.2	424.5	202.7	281.2	204.6	437	547	482
Madhya Pradesh	174.7	169.9	173.8	157.5	134.1	153.1	902	789	881
Maharashtra	1963.7	1912.7	1927.0	900.5	1204.5	1114.3	459	630	578
Orissa	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	827	833	824
Punjab	16.0	11.0	11.0	13.0	10.0	12.0	813	909	1091
Rajasthan	5707.9	4927.8	4845.6	2694.2	1829.8	2516.4	472	371	519

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(KG/HA)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	289.0	272.0	264.5	303.1	324.2	313.1	1049	1092	1184
Uttar Pradesh	835.1	843.4	766.5	839.8	903.1	859.9	1006	1071	1110
West Bengal	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	500	667	750
Delhi	5.4	2.7	4.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	574	1074	563
Daman & Diu	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	15000		1333
Pondichery	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	2750	1667	1714
ALL INDIA	12045.7	10899.5	10447.2	7779.7	6649.1	6907.0	646	610	661

STATEMENT-III

Estimate of Area and Production of Jowar (Total)

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield (Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1313.5	1310.7	1245.2	612.8	902.4	904.4	467	688	726
Bihar	4.7	5.7	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	-	-	-
Gujarat	780.8	672.7	852.7	425.1	433.3	379.0	544	497	444
Haryana	154.0	109.0	129.0	39.0	27.0	64.0	253	248	496
Karnataka	2105.8	2338.9	2155.8	1537.6	1627.3	1335.8	730	696	620
Kerala	2.5	4.1	4.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	520	512	500
Madhya Pradesh	1810.5	1748.0	1731.6	1635.3	1737.0	1555.3	903	994	898
Maharashtra	6185.1	6427.8	6331.1	4277.9	6635.1	5948.0	692	1032	939
Orissa	30.0	28.2	26.6	23.9	20.3	20.8	797	720	782
Punjab	3.1	0.5	0.3	3.1	0.5	0.3	1000	1000	1000

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	1042.8	826.9	928.9	539.4	327.6	515.1	517	396	555
Tamil Nadu	592.7	583.7	544.9	561.0	562.9	650.0	947	964	1193
Uttar Pradesh	555.3	571.0	526.5	503.0	615.0	493.0	906	1077	936
West Bengal	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	500	500	571
D & N Haveli	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	833	800	750
Delhi	17.3	9.6	14.9	7.6	4.6	6.7	439	479	450
ALL INDIA	14599.3	14837.9	14497.6	10170.4	12898.4	11877.7	697	869	819

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STATEMENT-IV

Estimate of Area and Production of Rice(Total)

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2417.7	4206.6	4005.9	10621.1	9959.1	9808.3	2518	3667	2448
Arunachal Pradesh	120.6	121.3	121.8	135.8	138.8	142.5	1126	1144	1170
Assam	2301.3	2435.1	2480.0	2439.3	2794.8	3270.2	1060	1148	1313
Bihar	5308.6	5285.6	5393.3	6351.0	6348.9	6553.0	1196	1201	1215
Goa	53.6	53.7	53.5	129.2	138.0	145.0	2410	2570	2710
Gujarat	535.6	601.0	530.7	866.0	817.3	791.1	1017	1360	1491
Haryana	599.0	621.0	667.0	1437.0	1698.0	1853.0	2399	2734	2778
Himachal Pradesh	84.9	88.7	84.9	87.9	94.5	106.5	1035	1065	1254
Jammu & Kashmir	264.0	373.5	273.5	579.6	549.2	549.2	2195	2008	2008
Karnataka	1237.7	1183.4	1166.2	2509.6	2376.9	2517.5	2028	2009	2073

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	577.5	578.2	559.4	1006.5	1073.6	1086.6	1743	1857	1942
Madhya Pradesh	5009.3	5005.4	5061.9	4666.8	4492.5	5954.1	932	898	1176
Maharashtra	1545.1	1519.5	1581.4	2652.1	2318.8	2313.7	1716	1526	1463
Manipur	167.1	162.4	157.4	275.6	245.1	274.2	1649	1509	1742
Meghalaya	109.7	104.4	103.7	105.6	116.7	119.8	963	1118	1155
Mizoram	50.6	53.0	51.3	54.7	59.2	63.8	1081	1117	1244
Nagaland	124.0	127.4	127.4	130.0	150.0	156.3	1048	1177	1227
Orissa	4282.0	4391.5	4403.7	5296.5	6284.0	5275.3	1237	1431	1198
Punjab	1778.0	1908.0	2024.0	4925.0	6697.0	6535.0	2770	3510	3229
Rajasthan	130.7	119.0	120.1	185.8	151.1	141.5	1422	1270	1178
Sikkim	18.0	19.1	19.3	18.6	23.0	23.5	1033	1204	1218
Tamil Nadu	1887.4	1963.2	1872.9	5590.0	6063.4	5761.7	2962	3089	3076

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	278.4	250.2	274.0	457.5	459.1	501.3	1643	1835	1830
Uttar Pradesh	5377.9	5425.9	5584.6	9287.5	9476.9	10195.0	1727	1747	1826
West Bengal	5622.0	5614.3	5812.9	10559.8	10923.6	10486.4	1878	1946	1795
A & N Island	12.8	12.6	12.2	23.6	30.7	30.6	1844	2602	2508
D & N Havell	11.9	11.8	12.5	22.8	21.9	18.4	1916	873	1472
Pondicherry	25.6	25.1	24.8	62.9	57.7	57.3	2457	2299	2310
Daman & Diu	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.6	4.4	6.2			
Delhi	3.5	3.3	3.3	9.3	8.4	1.8			
ALL INDIA	41735.8	42166.9	42596.3	70488.7	73572.6	74588.8	1689	1745	1751

STATEMENT-V

Estimate of Area and Production of Ragi

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	168.1	171.0	165.3	171.0	207.8	194.5	1017	1215	1177
Bihar	106.7	104.3	97.6	67.1	80.2	88.2	629	769	904
Goa	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	-	-	-
Gujarat	33.2	33.0	29.9	29.8	26.9	25.4	898	815	849
Himachal Pradesh	5.9	6.4	6.0	2.3	4.4	4.1			
Karnataka	1150.4	1167.3	1052.1	1178.0	3399.4	1039.9	1024	1199	988
Kerala	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	16.3	16.4	16.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Maharashtra	205.0	206.6	207.5	227.3	217.0	213.8	1109	1050	1030
Orissa	260.6	245.5	242.8	253.2	241.2	216.5	972	982	892

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield (Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	5.7	6.5	7.0	5.4	6.7	6.4	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	193.0	201.5	171.9	273.4	356.0	321.3	1417	1767	1869
Uttar Pradesh	149.2	162.3	159.2	174.5	200.1	194.2	1170	1233	1220
West Bengal	14.9	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.1	10.9	866	890	832
D & N Havell	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	-	-	-
Pondicherry	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
All India	2317.3	2343.0	2177.4	2409.7	2766.5	2330.0	1040	1181	1070

STATEMENT-VI

Estimate of Area and Production of Total Cereals

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	6535.9	6467.1	6174.5	11207.7	12089.8	11917.7	1868	1867	1930
Arunachal Pradesh	176.4	181.8	182.7	197.4	209.4	214.3	1119	1152	1173
Assam	2435.0	2558.0	2605.1	2577.3	2900.1	3393.3	1058	1134	1303
Bihar	8366.8	8220.7	8253.3	11160.5	10998.4	11334.1	1334	1338	1373
Goa	57.1	57.3	57.2	132.5	141.8	148.8	3220	2475	2601
Gujarat	3932.1	3842.2	3690.2	4834.3	4220.4	4217.0	1229	1098	1143
Haryana	3474.0	3299.0	3341.0	8830.0	8223.0	9038.0	2542	2493	2705
Himachal Pradesh	825.1	824.9	831.6	1126.1	1358.1	1420.7	1365	1646	1708
Jammu & Kashmir	839.3	838.9	838.9	1285.4	1281.4	1281.4	1532	1527	1527
Karnataka	5667.6	5909.7	5400.2	6364.7	6562.1	5769.9	1123	1110	1068
Kerala	584.4	587.1	588.4	1011.3	1079.6	1092.6	1730	1839	1922

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	12911.6	12438.7	129509.6	12841.2	12341.2	14927.7	995	992	1153
Maharashtra	11091.9	11145.5	11142.2	9348.1	11507.3	10740.3	843	1032	94
Manipur	173.1	167.2	162.0	287.8	260.0	285.6	1663	1555	1763
Maghalaya	135.3	130.6	129.8	136.0	148.6	150.2	1005	1138	1157
Mizoram	56.5	59.9	57.9	64.2	68.3	74.9	1136	1140	1294
Nagaland	146.7	150.3	160.6	149.3	170.0	186.5	1018	1131	161
Orissa	4876.9	4958.2	4945.1	5893.1	6856.8	5786.9	1208	1383	1170
Punjab	5250.1	5419.5	5532.3	16937.1	18886.5	19140.3	3226	3485	3460
Rajasthan	9829.4	8717.2	8958.7	9034.3	7377.3	9231.6	919	846	1030
Sikkim	76.7	78.8	81.2	100.0	109.0	114.6	1304	1383	1409
Tamil Nadu	3210.3	3271.3	3048.2	6965.8	7479.8	7185.8	2170	2286	2357
Tripura	281.8	253.8	277.7	463.6	465.7	508.2	1645	1835	1830
Uttar Pradesh	17483.0	17628.6	17437.6	32640.3	31553.1	32684.7	1867	1790	1874

STATE:	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	6013.6	6034.9	6181.7	11306.6	11644.0	11076.7	1880	1929	1792
A & N Island	12.8	12.6	12.2	23.6	30.7	30.6	1844	2437	2508
D & N Haveli	16.2	15.8	16.7	28.3	26.8	23.3	1747	1696	1395
Delhi	37.8	50.2	54.6	53.9	125.1	123.5	1426	2492	2262
Daman & Diu	1.6	2.7	3.0	6.1	4.5	6.6			
Pondicherry	26.5	26.5	25.9	66.0	60.5	59.7	2491	2283	2305
ALL INDIA	104527.5	103358.0	103121.1	156072.5	158178.6	162165.3	1493	1530	1573

STATEMENT-VII

Estimate of Area and Production of Cotton

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	628.2	649.7	657.0	565.6	931.3	1101.6	153	244	285
Assam	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.0			
Bihar	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3			
Gujarat	1090.9	1187.2	921.0	1469.9	1755.5	1322.9	229	251	244
Haryana	433.0	468.0	489.0	845.0	1183.0	1150.0	332	430	400
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2			
Jammu & Kashmir	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8			
Karnataka	654.4	697.3	595.9	895.8	923.1	654.1	233	225	187
Kerala	5.0	6.3	6.6	8.3	10.4	10.7			
Madhya Pradesh	561.9	576.8	587.1	354.1	411.8	380.5	107	121	110

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	2627.7	2635.5	2730.2	1373.3	2211.4	1880.3	89	143	117
Manipur	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3			
Maghalaya	6.9	7.3	7.4	4.2	5.3	5.4			
Mizoram	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.4			
Nagaland			0.1			0.1			
Orissa	6.6	7.8	6.5	8.6	10.9	8.2			
Punjab	758.0	732.0	701.0	2118.0	2454.0	1909.0	475	570	663
Rajasthan	299.4	434.2	454.6	600.8	986.4	918.3	341	386	343
Tamil nadu	243.7	267.5	217.2	476.2	511.7	392.7	332	325	307
Tripura	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0			
Uttar Pradesh	20.9	19.2	15.7	16.7	18.4	17.3	136	163	187

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal		0.2	0.2		0.1	0.1			
Pondicherry	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.4			
ALL INDIA	7342.6	7694.8	7395.5	8743.7	11421.8	9759.3	202	252	224

STATEMENT-VIII

Estimate of Area and Production of Total Oilseeds 1990-91

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2966.2	29128	3103.9	2310.4	2266.0	2683.5	779	778	865
Arunachal Pradesh	19.5	20.6	21.2	15.4	17.8	19.6			
Assam	347.7	327.5	319.7	166.5	146.2	169.3	479	446	530
Bihar	211.2	235.8	241.4	119.4	140.1	149.4	565	594	619
Goa	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.0		1500	1429
Gujarat	2427.3	2817.4	2714.8	3594.2	2486.9	2106.2	1481	883	776
Harayana	391.0	445.7	497.0	483.9	435.8	659.6	1238	978	1327
Himachal Pradesh	21.2	20.3	18.1	4.9	4.9	5.0			
Jammu & Kashmir	64.4	69.3	69.3	28.5	43.4	43.4	443	626	626
Karnataka	2304.5	2260.4	2495.8	1391.4	1404.6	1323.8	604	621	530

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(Kg/Ha)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	26.5	24.1	25.0	18.6	11.6	12.5	702	481	500
Madhya Pradesh	3118.0	3617.9	3770.8	2347.7	2364.4	2984.5	730	654	791
Maharashtra	2737.9	2664.7	2845.9	1702.3	1835.2	1892.7	622	689	665
Manipur	3.7	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.3			
Meghalaya	8.8	8.7	8.9	4.9	5.4	5.4			
Mizoram	2.8	2.8	5.5	2.0	2.7	6.5			
Nagaland	11.5	13.3	16.5	6.6	10.9	14.7			
Orissa	1097.1	1127.0	1551.2	860.5	866.5	900.4	784	769	782
Punjab	155.2	142.2	115.7	144.4	132.2	110.8	930	930	958
Rajasthan	2270.2	2526.1	3079.1	1917.2	1845.6	3254.7	845	731	765
Sikkim	12.4	14.7	13.5	12.2	15.1	14.4			
Tamil nadu	1253.4	1269.6	1126.1	1321.2	1304.4	1206.1	1054	1027	1071
Tripura	10.3	14.4	14.4	6.8	10.2	10.3			

STATE	Area (Thousand Hectares)			Production (Thousand Tonnes)			Yield(KG/HA)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	1833.8	488.9	513.7	1160.8	1146.9	1329.8	633	650	726
West Bengal	492.9	488.9	513.7	403.8	418.3	453.8	819	856	883
D & N Haveli	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Delhi	4.4	4.5	2.7	0.7	0.8	1.1			
Pondicherry	3.3	3.0	2.5	4.9	4.7	3.9			
ALL INDIA	21896	22799.5	24013.7	18033.2	16923.7	18464.0	824	742	769

Self-Sufficiency in Oilseed Production

4819. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any programme to achieve self-sufficiency and increase Indian share in the World oilseeds trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large industrial houses are seeking entry for processing of major oilseeds reserved for the small-scale sector;

(d) if so, its impact on the small-scale industry; and

(e) whether any state-of-the-art technology has been evolved to crush the oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technology Mission on Oilseeds developed an integrated policy with four pronged strategy covering crop production, post harvest technology, farmer services inputs and market intervention/price support to bring about self-sufficiency in oilseeds and increase exports from this sector.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, the processing of the major oilseeds *i.e.* mustard/rapeseeds, groundnut and sesamun is reserved for the small-scale sector.

(e) The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed an

improved oil expeller to improve the recovery and quality of the oil and oil cake.

Agricultural growth Rate

4820. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual growth rate of agriculture during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the proposed annual growth rate for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the foodgrain requirement by 2000 A.D. ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Compound growth rate of GDP from agriculture sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86-1989-90) was estimated as 3.5% percent per annum.

(b) The agriculture sector is proposed to grow at a rate of 3.0 per cent per annum during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) The foodgrains requirement for the year 2000 A.D. as calculated at the time of formulation of VII Five Year Plan is estimated to be about 240 million tonnes.

(d) To increase the growth rate in foodgrain and agriculture sector as a whole, various crop production oriented programmes are being implemented which includes Special Foodgrains programme (SFPP) Wheat, Pules and Maize & Millets; National Pulses Development Project (NPDP); Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP); Integrated Cotton Development programme (ICDP); Inter-acted programme of Rice Development

(IRDP); Integrated Jute Development Programme (IJD); and Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for construction of Shallow tubewells/dugwells.

Greater emphasis will be given on dry land farming and soil conservation programmes including tapping of the underground water particularly in the Eastern Region. Credit and Agricultural Input Delivery System is proposed to be improved to meet the requirement of the farmers. It is estimated to be

Agriculture Growth Rate

4821. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's agriculture has achieved its production potential;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether its annual growth rate is low as compared to that in other developing countries; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to bring India's agriculture at par with other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir A large proportion of production potential of India's agriculture is yet to be achieved.

(b) The full production potential is not getting exploited due mainly to the constructions of resources, technology, irrigation, energy and other infrastructural support besides uncontrollable natural hazards.

(c) No, sir. The compound growth rate of agricultural production in India has been

3.87 percent per annum as against a growth rate of 3.36 per cent per annum in all the developing countries taken together during 1979 to 1990.

(d) The Government has contiguously been taking various measures to accelerate the growth rate of agricultural production. To increase the agricultural production further, a number of crop production oriented programmes are being implanted by the Central Government in selected districts of different States. The schemes under implementation are;

- (i) Special Foodgrains production Programme (SFPP) Wheat, Pulses and maize & Millets.
- (ii) National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)
- (iii) Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP).
- (iv) Intergrated Programme of rice Development (IPBD).
- (v) Intergrated Cotton development Programme (ICDP)
- (vi) Intergrated Jute Development Programme (IJD) and
- (iv) Integrated Cotton Development Programme (IJD) and
- (vii) Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for construction of Shallow tubewells /dugwells.

Development of HYV of oilseeds

4822. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture scientists, have

developed improved varieties of seeds for increasing production of vegetable oils;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these have been put into agricultural operations; and

(d) if so, their yield per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last five years, Eighty eight improved varieties possessing resistance tolerance to biotic and/or biotic stresses have been developed in nine annual oil-seeds.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The yield per hectare of recommended varieties under front-line demonstrations is given below:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Yield range in kg./ha.</i>
Groundnut	
Kharif	825-1500
rabi/summer	1900-3750
Rapeseed/Mustard	1645-3500
Sunflower	1000-1500
Soybean	2000-2500
Safflower	1100-1840
Linseed	563-1420
Sesame	430-800
Castor (Hybrid)	2000 = 2888

Cultivation of Non-conventional Oilseeds

4823. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to evolve a long term plan to develop

and encourage non-conventional oilseeds cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether non-conventional oilseeds cultivation is likely to save foreign exchange and helping bring down the prices of edible oils; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Welfare is implementing a scheme for augmentation of collection, processing, storage, development and marketing of oilseeds of tree and forest origin. At present, the scheme does not provide for cultivation of non-conventional oilseeds. Non-conventional oilseeds are not a major source of indigenous edible oil presently. However, if indigenous availability of edible oil from non-conventional oilseeds increases substantially in the future, such augmentation would help to save foreign exchange and ease edible oil prices.

Oilseeds Production

4824. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievements made in oilseed production during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the target set for oilseed production in 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase oilseeds production during Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the States where oilseeds production is proposed to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) The target for 1991-92 is 185 lakh tonnes. The target for 1992-93 has still to be fixed by planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The oilseeds production is proposed to be increased in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Tripura and Manipur through the implementation of Oilseeds production Programme.

STATEMENT

Targets & Achievement of Important States for Oilseeds Production from 1988-89 to 1991-92

Sl. No.	State	1988 - 1989		1989 - 90		1990 - 91	
		Target	achievement	Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1.	Andhara Pradesh	19.9	23.10	22.0	22.66	24.00	26.83
2.	Assam	1.8	1.67	2.0	1.46	2.00	1.69
3.	Bihar	2.2	1.19	2.5	1.40	2.00	1.50
4.	Gujarat	23.7	35.94	24.0	24.87	30.00	21.06
5.	Haryana	3.2	4.84	3.8	4.36	5.00	6.60
6.	Karnataka	16.0	13.91	16.5	14.05	15.00	13.24
7.	Madhya Pradesh	17.2	23.48	17.5	23.64	25.00	29.84
8.	Maharashtra	15.4	17.02	15.5	18.35	18.00	18.93
9.	Orissa	9.2	8.61	9.5	8.67	8.50	9.00
10.	Punjab	3.2	1.44	3.3	1.32	2.00	1.11
11.	Rajasthan	12.8	19.17	13.0	18.46	18.00	23.55
12.	Tamil Nadu	15.0	13.21	14.0	13.05	12.00	12.06

Sl. No.	State	1988 - 1989		1989 - 90		1990 - 91	
		Target	achievement	Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
13.	Uttar Pradesh	13.5	11.61	15.0	11.47	13.00	13.30
14.	West Bengal	3.00	4.04	5.0	4.18	4.00	4.54
15.	ALL INDIA	156.5	180.33	165.0	169.24	180.00	184.64

Cost of Cultivation of Wheat and Sugarcane

(b) the production of these crops during the above period ?

4825. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare cost of cultivation of wheat and sugarcane during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The per hectare cost of cultivation of wheat and sugarcane for some of the important States for years available is given below:

Cost of Cultivation (in Rs.)

<i>States</i>	<i>Years</i>	
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Wheat		
Haryana	4967.89	-
Punjab	6686.22	6991.52
Sugarcane		
Maharashtra	16067.60	18612.90

(b) production of Wheat and Sugarcane - All India

(Production in '000 tonnes)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Sugarcane</i>
1988-89	54110.2	203036.8
1989-90	49849.5	225569.2
1990-91	54522.1	240287.1

Excise Duty on Diesel

(b) whether this concession is not being given at present; and

4826. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

(a) whether the Union Government had exempted the excise duty on diesel used by fishing boats purchased through co-operative societies;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the

central excise duty in diesel oil drawn and used by fishing vessels below 20m length through cooperative and public sector diesel outlets is fully reimbursed. The cost is shared between the Centre and the State on 80:20 basis.

(b) and (c). Concession is being given during 1991-92.

Enriched Uranium to Pakistan

4827. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SRIBALLVA PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding supply of enriched uranium and sophisticated military hardwired to Pakistan by Tadjikistan and other Republics of Commonwealth of Independent States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While reports about unauthorised sales of nuclear weapons grade material from Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States have been denied by the concerned authorities, as far as conventional weapons are concerned, some Republics have indicated that they would continue to make exports in accordance with commercial principles. There is, however no information of such sales having been made to Pakistan.

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on our secu-

urity and take appropriate measures to safeguard it.

Grant of Visas to foreign nationals

4828. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals granted visas to enter the country during 1989 and 1990;

(b) the break-up of the foreign nationals by nationality;

(c) whether any case of blacklisted persons obtaining visas during this period has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) As per the returns received from various Indian Missions and Posts abroad, 840529 and 803349 foreigners were granted visas in 1989 and 1990 respectively.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Indian Missions abroad have already been instructed to ensure that persons who are suspected and undesirable are not issued visas to come to India. Instructions have also been issued to the Immigration authorities at airports, land check-posts and sea-ports not to allow entry into India to such persons. However, where visas are granted by Indian Missions to such persons in exceptional circumstances, in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, care is taken to ensure that proper watch is maintained over their activities during their stay in India.

STATEMENT*Nationality wise position Regarding visas issued*

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Afganistan	15381	21189
Albania	2	0
Algeria	355	352
Angola	0	2
Antigua	7	1
Antilles	0	0
Argentina	697	978
Australia	28290	23971
Austria	8942	4896
Bahamas	1	6
Bahrain	6930	5747
Bangladesh	32000	31829
Barbados	148	169
Belgium	3656	5134
Belize	9	35
Bhutan	1	1
Bolivia	22	34
Botswana	128	53
Br. Soloman Isl	12	10
Brazil	1529	2191
British Overseas	0	0

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
British Protect	149513	158551
British Soloman & Cold	0	397
Brunei	63	79
Bulgaria	406	196
Burkind island	6	5
Burma	475	651
Burundi	1	4
Byelorussia (Benin)	12	20
Cambodia	23	2
Canada	29295	33633
Cape verde	0	1
Central African Rep.	3	0
Chad	2	20
Chile	345	283
China	1112	1492
China (Taiwan)	76	1051
China Stateles	0	0
China Turk	0	0
Colombia	173	333
Comdros	0	0
Congo	3	3
Costa Rica	42	27

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Cuba	117	132
Cyprus	238	1228
Czechoslovakia	566	1282
Dahomey	0	0
Democratic Yemen	0	0
Denmark	5743	5018
Dzoiseouti	20	27
Dominican Rep	11	13
Ecuador	39	49
Egypt	1822	1721
El Salvador	18	38
Equatorial	1	0
Ethiopia	940	210
Fiji	1462	1470
Finland	2968	2915
France	58728	58322
Gaeon	0	1
Gambia	43	47
German (East)	1028	1625
German (West)	64596	62555
Ghana	211	121
Greese	2391	2431

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Grenada	15	24
Guadelonfe	0	0
Guatemala	51	68
Guinea	15	36
Guinea- Bissau	10	10
Guyana	191	125
Haiti (DW)	2	6
Honduras	5	21
Hong Kong	22	1040
Hungaby	1183	1343
Iceland	104	129
India	0	0
Indonesia	1580	484
Iran	10019	12812
Iraq	1319	2235
Ireland	2697	2870
Israel	2975	2964
Italy	1705	1649
Ivory coast	45	28
Jamaica	151	150
Japan	33991	28830

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Jordan	3276	2079
K.S.A	0	0
Kenya	7310	9762
Kingdom of Tonga	0	0
Kiribati	15	8
Korea north	3	129
Korea south	4404	4903
Kuwait	4046	1219
Laos	108	63
lasser-Passer	3	0
Lebanon	1191	847
Lesotho	46	104
Liberia	1	12
Libya	179	282
Lioherians	45	27
Luxembourg	140	204
Macao	0	0
Madagascar	78	146
Malawi	144	35
Malaysia	28207	29015
rnaldives	1721	129
Mali	25	70

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Malta	161	135
martinique	0	0
Mauritania	0	0
Mauritius	4106	4592
Mexico	1672	1352
Mongolia	166	128
Morocco	365	339
Mozambique	308	270
Namibian	8	23
Nauru	3	5
Nepal	5	6
Netherlands (Dutch)	9899	1463
New Zcatund	0	0
New Heprides	5405	5961
Nicaragua	9	12
Niger	4	17
Nigeria	4584	2071
Niue Islands	0	0
Norway	3926	2939
Oman	11354	10891
Ostrich	50	18
Others	3234	1406

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Pakistan	3405	2688
Palestinaian	302	286
panama	152	233
Papua new guinea	34	43
Paraguay	41	10
Pory	1494	1399
Peru	161	148
Philippines	3731	3193
Poland	10283	5734
Portugal	2374	3832
Qatar	4323	2933
Reunion	0	0
Rhdesia (Zimbabwe)	757	768
Rominia	159	49
Rwanda	13	11
Sa Tome & Frincipe	0	0
Saudi Arabia	19200	15904
Senegal	120	40
Seychelles	218	209
<i>Sierra leone</i>	12	40
<i>Singapore</i>	12165	23415
Somalia	1042	722

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
South Africa	388	76
Spain	507	540
Sri Lanka (ceylon) Cw	76700	64305
ST. Lucia	6	27
ST Maritian	0	0
Stateless	1538	1635
Sudan	960	6126
Surinam	127	133
Swaziland	10	24
Sweden	10627	10055
Switzerland	17041	16410
Siria	2501	2473
Tanzania	2820	1097
Thailand	6519	3539
Tibet	52	108
Togo (Toga)	20	26
Trinidad & Tobago	497	585
Tunisia	216	332
Turkey	868	859
Tuvalu	10	2
U.A.R.	0	0
U.S. A	44530	30578

<i>Country</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
U.S.S.R.	10533	13611
Uganda	419	474
Ukraine	1	0
UN. Rep. of cameroon	26	56
Un/UNDP	348	328
United Arab Emirates	22600	14044
upper volta	0	0
Uruguay	114	112
Vanatu	12	7
Vatican	3	0
Venezuela	130	41
Vietnam	376	439
Western Samda	14	27
Yemen	3747	2924
Yugoslavia	1840	1739
Zaire	12	48
Zambia	1552	1652
Totals	840529	803349

Indo-pak agreement on Chemical Weapons

4829. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan are proposing to sign a bilateral agreement to ban the development, production, deployment and use of chemical weapons;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by

the Government in this regard;

(c) whether a similar bilateral agreement is proposed for nuclear weapons; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) At the fifth round of Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held at Islamabad on 30-31 October, 1991, both sides agreed to consider issuing a joint declaration on chemical weapons and to convene a meeting of experts of the two sides on mutually convenient dates to exchange views on a bilateral agreement to ban the development, production, development and use of chemical weapons.

(b) further exchanges in this matter are proposed with Pakistan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Chinese Premier's Observations on Tibet

4830. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted the observations made by the Chinese Premier that except for the independence of Tibet all other issues are negotiable;

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

(c) whether the Government have since conveyed its views to Dalai Lama on this; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAU SINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government regard Tibet as an autonomous region of China. Issues pertaining to Tibet are best settled by the Chinese authorities on the one hand and His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan community on the other, through peaceful negotiations.

(c) and (d). His Holiness the Dalai Lama is aware of the position of the Chinese Government. He is also aware of the Government of India's consistent position regarding Tibet.

[*Translation*]

UK's Proposal on future role of United Nations Security Council

4831. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UK formulated any draft proposals on the future role of United Nations Security Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stand taken by India on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). In its capacity as the President of the Security Council for the month of January 1992, UK had prepared a draft of the Presidential statement for the Security Council Summit meeting held on January 31, 1992. This draft was discussed and some of the Indian proposals and amendments were incorporated. The final statement, however, does not fully reflect one or two of India's concerns.

[English]

Export of Onion

4832. SHRIG. MADEGODWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum export price (MEP) fixed by National Agricultural Co-operation Marketing Federation (NAFED) for export of onion has declined during 1991-92 and has resulted in loss of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fix higher minimum export price for onion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The average minimum export price of onion during 1991-92 (April, 1991 to Feb., 1992) was Rs. 4228 per ten POB as against the average price of Rs. 3923 per ten FOB during the corresponding period of 1990-91. During the current year 3.69 lakh tonnes of onion valued at Rs. 157. 10 crores were exported up to the end of Feb., 1992 as compared to the export of 2.47 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 96.91 crores during the corresponding period of 1990-91. Minimum export price is fixed by NAFED taking into account the recommendations of Price Fixation Advisory Committee, prevailing internal and international prices, crop forecast and marketing trends within the country and other related aspects.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Barren Land

4833. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of barren land made

cultivable during the last three years, Statewise; and

(b) the target fixed for the cultivation of the barren land during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Barren land includes exposed steep mountain slopes, snow cover and extremely inhospitable arid tracts which cannot be brought under cultivation at economic cost. Hence there is no programme to bring barren land under cultivation. However, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of river Valley Projects and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers provides for treatment of barren land in the selected watersheds.

(b) Does not arise.

Fish Production

4834. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for fish production in the country during Eighth five year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Targets for the terminal year (1996-97) of the Eighth Five year Plan are as under:

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Target (lakh tonnes)</i>
Marine	28.60
Inland	22.80
Total fish production	51.40

(c) The emphasis for developmental efforts on the part of the Central Govt. is to assist the States and UTs in attaining increased production and productivity by Supplementing and complementing the efforts of the State Governments. The important features of the programme are extension of area under freshwater and brackish water aqua-culture, increasing the productivity by upgrading the technology and use of improved inpts. giving focus on culture of non-carp species of fish, creating facilities for producing basis inputs, increased involvement and encouragement of private sector for aqua-culture, expanding the range of operation of traditional and mechanised fishing boats in the marine sector by encouraging motorisation and introduction of off shore pelagic boats, providing relief of small mechanised sector by way of subsidy on Central Excise Duty on HSD oil, according priority to welfare oriented programme and development of infrastructure facilities for landing and berthing, cold storage and ice plant etc. to reduce post harvest losses.

[English]

Resolution on J & K by organisation of Islamic countries (DIC)

4835. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHA.:NDURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resolution adopted by the 6th summit of DIC on Jammu and Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, the contents of the resolution and the reaction of the government thereto;

(c) whether this issue was taken up by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and would also be considered by the 7th Summit of DIC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to impress upon the member countries of DIC to desist from internationalising the Kashmir issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 6th DIC Summit held at Dakar from December 9 to 12, 1991, adopted a resolution on Jammu and Kashmir unacceptable to India.

(c) and (d). It was decided by the 6th DIC Summit to take up this issue at the 21st Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers and at the 7th DIC Summit; both of these are yet to take place.

(e) The Government have officially taken up the matter pertaining to Pakistani attempts to internationalise the Kashmir issue with all member States of DIC.

Uk's New Manifesto on Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

4836. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the new Manifesto proposed by the UK on nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; and

(b) If so, the salient features thereof and the stand taken by India towards their Manifesto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) We have no information about such a manifesto.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

External Aid to Terrorism

4837. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convene any International Conference on externally- aided terrorism;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to counter the externally aided terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In international fora, Government has consistently highlighted the fact that terrorism constitutes the most pernicious form of violation of Human Rights. The Government is also working with other Governments through negotiations and conclusion of international agreements and conventions on condemnation, suppression and combatting of terrorism, particularly State-sponsored terrorism.

Revenue from floor shows held by Hotels and Restaurants in Delhi

4838. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from the hotels and restaurants in Delhi which have been granted either Stay Orders by the courts of Licences to hold floor shows during each of the past three years;

(b) the number of such hotels and restaurants against whom dues are outstanding; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.M. JACOB): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that the Government earned entertainment tax revenue of Rs. 14, 28, 300/- during the current financial year from floor shows being organised by hotels and restaurants either Licensed or having stay orders from the Courts.

(b) and (c). One restaurant holding floor shows has not paid entertainment tax for six days. A show-cause notice has been issued to the restaurant.

[English]

Migration from Kashmir Valley

4839. SHRI. MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI. HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since when the persons belonging to the minority communities have been migrating from the Kashmir Valley;

(b) the total number of Kashmiri Pandit and Kashmir Muslim refugees at present, separately;

(c) the number of Kashmir refugees who willingly went back to Kashmir during the last six months;

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated for sending the refugees back to Kashmir ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI J.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). Noticeable migration of persons belonging to the minority communities in the Valley started in the beginning of the year 1990. By January, 1992 about 40, 000 families were registered in Jammu as migrants whereas in Delhi, over 18, 000 families were registered. Of these, the number of Muslim families registered in Jammu and Delhi were 332 and 62 respectively.

There is no significant movement of Kashmir migrants to the Valley for permanent stay there.

Government have stepped up efforts to contain terrorism and vigil on the border. It is hoped that the migrants will return to their homes in the Valley with the improvement in situation over there.

[*Translation*]

Oil and Gas Reserves in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

4840. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been formulated by the Indian Oil Corporation to explore oil and natural gas in some regions of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places identified for the availability of oil and natural gas so far?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKRAN): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation Limited is not engaged in exploration for oil and gas.

[*English*]

Maritime Strategy with Littoral States in the Indian Ocean

4841. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) India's stand on the presence of great powers in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether India has evolved any maritime strategy for cooperation with the littoral States in the Indian Ocean;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not , the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) India stands committed to the objectives of the UN Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971.

(b) to (d). Due to their diversity of perceptions and interests a common maritime strategy or plan amongst the littoral states is not feasible at present. However, Govern-

ment are alive to developments which could affect our maritime and other interest, and, to end, support cooperative efforts with interested countries in the area.

[*Translation*]

Fencing work on Indo-pak and Indo-Bangal Borders

4842. SHRI. GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
DR. LANIMAN RYAN
POANDEY:
SHRI K.H. MIUNY APPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Since when barbed wire fencing work on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangla borders has been going on:

(b) whether any time-limit has been fixed in regard to the completion of the work;

(c) if so, the details thereof sector-wise?

(d) whether there has been any delay in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The work was first undertaken during 1988-89 in selected stretches both on Indo-Bangal borders.

(b) and (c). On the Western Border 527 kms of fencing has been completed 83 kms

will be completed by May, 1992 and 166 kms will be completed by 1993-94. The work on Indo-Bangladesh border is likely to be completed by 1994-95.

(d) and (e). No hindrance on execution of fencing work on Indo-pak border have been experienced. Time taken in acquiring land, availability of raw material and climatic factors have caused some delay on completion of work on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Production of Pulses and Spices in Rajasthan

4843. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is a leading State in the production of pulses and spices in the country;

(b) if so, the total production of these crops during each of the last three years, years-wise;

(c) whether production of these crops has decreased during the last year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Rajasthan is the third largest producer of pulses next to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. With regard to species, it is the largest producer of coriander, 6th in the production of garlic and 4th in the production of chillies.

(b) The total production of the above crops in Rajasthan during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in the following table

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Pulses (lakh tonnes)	16.2	11.6	17.2
coriander (,000 tonnes)	101.8	72.8	140.3
Garlic ('000 tonnes)	8.9	18.4	22.2
Chillies ('000 tonnes)	38.2	65.7	45.7

(c) No, Sir. The production of pulses and all the major species, except chillies, in the State was higher during 1990-91 as compared to 1989-90.

(d) The various developmental programme are already under implementation in the State of Rajasthan to raise the production of various crops including pulses and spices.

[*English*]

Meeting of Chief Ministers to curb Terrorism

4844. SHRI. R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of various States and Lt. Governor of Delhi was held on February 29, 1992 to discuss the menace of terrorism;

(b) the main points discussed therein;

(c) the broad decisions arrived at the meeting; and

(d) the follow-up action being taken thereon?

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

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI .M.M. JACOB): (a) A meeting of a few Chief Ministers and LL Governor of Delhi was held.

(b) and (c). the spread of Sikh terrorism in States outside Punjab was discussed. It was decided to take co-ordinated measures to deal with terrorism, strengthen anti-terrorist operations and have frequent exchange/sharing of information among the affected States. The views of some States/UTs for supply of more arms, para-Military forces were duly noted.

(d) Available intelligence inputs are being provided by the Centre to the State Govts. Whether further assistance is possible will also be provided to the States.

Oil Palm Cultivation

4845. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team constituted by Department of Agriculture and co-operation to assess the potentiality of oil palm cultivation in the country recommended that the Research Centre at Palode, Trivandrum District, Kerala be raised to the level of national Research Centre for oil palm; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, the team constituted by Department of agriculture & Co-operation mentioned in its report that "the centre at palode could be raised to the status of a National Research Centre for oil Palm".

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research set up a Committee for selection of a suitable site for establishment of National Research Centre for oil Palm in any of the States having maximum potential area for oil Palm:

Renewal of NRI passports

4846. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link the renewal of No-resident Indian passports with their investment in India, a certain percentage of their annual earnings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Security Personnel killed in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir

4847. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of security personnel

belonging to the Indian Police Service (IPS), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security force (BSF) and other Central agencies killed in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 so far;

(b) the number of family members of those killed who have been provided Government service;

(c) the details of facilities provided to the dependents of those killed; and

(d) the steps being taken for the safety of the security personnel deployed in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Visit of Asia Watch Team

4848. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign body Asia Watch sent its team to Jammu and Kashmir without informing the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Government of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted to find out the circumstances under which the team could visit Jammu and Kashmir and record statements of people against the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Two persons who appeared to have prepared the report of Asia Watch released in May, 1991, reportedly had visited Kashmir Valley as individuals, for which there was no restriction.

Representation at World Urdu Conference

849. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the World Urdu Conference held in Mauritius in December, 1991;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian participants;

(c) whether the participants were invited individually or whether the Government or any organization in India was invited to select the participants;

(d) whether any expenditure was incurred directly or indirectly by the Government on the participation;

(e) if so, the amount thereof; and

(f) the text of the official Statement declaration or resolution of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names are at statement attached.

While the participants were invited di-

rectly by the organisers, the ICCR provided some assistance, including on international air fares, freight and honorarium.

(d) and (e). An expenditure of Rs. 4, 22, 051.00 was incurred by ICCR for the purpose.

(f) The conference passed only one resolution, which was adopted unanimously. This was to thank the Government of Mauritius for holding the conference and for the excellent hospitality extended to all delegates.

STATEMENT

1. Shri Mohd, Shafi Qureshi, Governor of Bihar and leader of the delegation.
2. Smt. girja Vyas, minister of State for information and broadcasting, Government of India.
3. prof. Javed Khan, minister of Housing, Govt. of Maharashtra.
4. Shri Bekal Utsahi, MP
5. Shri Saiyid Hamid, Former vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University.
6. Prof. Gopi Chand narang, professor of urdu, Delhi University.
7. Prof. Ishtiaq Abidi, Secretary, Urdu Academy, Delhi.
8. Dr. Akhlaq Asar, Reader, Department of Urdu, Regional College of Education, Bhopal.
9. Begum habi bullce, Secretary, Indian Council for Child Welfare.
10. Dr. Khaliq Anjum, Secretary, Anjum Tariqqi urdu Hind, Delhi.

11. Dr. Aabid Reza Bedar, Director, Khuda Bakhs Library, Patna.
12. Ms. Fehmida Begum, Director, Bureau of promotion of Urdu.
13. Prof. (Ms) Soghra Mehdi, Department of Urdu, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
14. Prof. Wahab Ashrafi, Head, Department of Urdu, Ranchi University.

[Translation]

Consumption of Cereals, Pulses and Edible Oils

4850. SHRI K. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* consumption of cereals, pulses and edible oils in the country at present; and

(b) the details of steps taken to improve the production and availability of the above commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The *per capita* net availability of cereals, pulses and edible oils is as under

Item	(Kgs/Year)	
	Years	Quantity
Cereals	1990	157.8
	1991	171.6
Pulses	1990	15.1
	1991	14.5
Edible Oils	1989-90	5.3
	1990-91	5.4

Note: Figures are provisional

*Relates to financial Year.

(b) The steps taken to improve production and availability of cereals, pulses and edible oils include implementation of Integrated Programme for Rice Development, Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice Development, Special Foodgrains production Programme - Wheat (SFPP-Wheat), Special Foodgrains production Programme Maize and Millets, Mini programme of Rice, Wheat, maize and Millet including propagation of new technology, Oilseeds Production programme, national Pulses Development programme and Special Food Production, Programme for Pulses. Both oilseeds and pulses have been served by the mission mode approach under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses.

[English]

Setting up of Modern Slaughter House in Delhi

4851. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a project for the establishment of modern slaughter house in Delhi;

(b) whether it is proposed to close the existing slaughter houses in old Delhi;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for the physical and commercial rehabilitation of the people engaged in the trade; and

(d) if so, the time by which the new slaughter-house is likely to be established and estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under litigation

and is pending with the High court of Delhi for final decision.

Development of Remote Areas of Andhra Pradesh

4852. SHRI J. CHOKA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is executing Development Scheme of Remote Areas for the benefit of the tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of Central assistance given during 1990-91 and 1991-92 therefor;

(c) whether the funds provided by the Centre has since been utilized fully; and

(d) if not, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The objective of the Scheme under 'Remote and Interior Areas Development action Plan' is the generation of employment opportunities for local tribals.

The approach is to:

(a) Open areas to break isolation through construction of arterial roads;

(b) Step up of economic activity by creating assets, especially minor irrigation and other selected sectors directly conferring immediate benefits on tribals;

(c) Train tribals in leadership to equip the youth with necessary skills for gainful employment;

(d) Removal of bottlenecks and stream-

lining if programmes through administrative measures.

(ii) The Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 65.00 crores was prepared by the State Government for accelerating overall development of tribals living in interior and forest areas of the State, i.e. in the seven districts viz., Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Warangal and Mahabubagar. It has been adopted by the State Government as 'Remote and Interior Areas Development Action Plan'.

(iii) During 1990-91, Rs. 2300.00 lakhs have been released under the State plan for taking up the Accelerated Government programme in the Specified Tribal Areas. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 1173.290 lakhs have been released. The expenditure incurred under the Scheme, upto end of September, 1991, is Rs. 2278.154 lakhs.

(iv) The Special Central Assistance released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, is given below;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1990-91	1345.09 lakhs
1991-92	1360.94 lakhs
	(upto 20.3.1992)

However, the above Special Central Assistance was not exclusively meant for development Scheme of remote tribal areas.

(c) and (d). Out of the Special Central Assistance provided as above, utilisation reported by the State Government is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1990-91	1303.86
1991-92	242.59 (upto September, 1991).

The full amount is expected to be utilised.

[*Translation*]

Legislation on Reservation Policy

4853. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact a law for taking strict disciplinary action against the officers found guilty for non-implantation of the Reservation Policy; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed Bill is likely to be introduced in the parliament?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Slaughter house in Delhi

4854. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised slaughter houses running in Delhi particularly in East Delhi;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove these houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C.

LENKA): (a) There are no un-authorised slaughter houses as such. However, some illicit slaughtering takes place some times at some of the places.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Ralds are conducted regularly to check unauthorised slaughtering.

[*English*]

Expansion of Lac Research Institute at Ranchi

4855. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for expansion of Lac Research Institute at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements of this institute during the last three years and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C.
LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was proposed that the institute may be converted into a research complex for analysis of tribal problems in totality and for evolving appropriate solutions. It was also suggested that research may be integrated with total farming systems research as source of supplemental income to the tribal farmers.

(c) As per the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Achievements of Indian lac Research Institute, Ranchi (ILRI) during the last three years and Current Financial Year.

(a) During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91), salient research achievements of ILRI are as under:

- I. *Acala auriculiferms* (Akasmani) was found to be a promising lac host both for 'Kusumi' and 'Rangeen' strains of lac insect.
 - ii. Air layering was found to be the most successful technique increasing a quical plantation of *Butea monosperma* (pales), a major lac host.
 - iii. Implementation of an integrated schedule of cultural, mechanical and chemical techniques resulted in significant suppression of lac predators, there by increasing lac production.
 - iv. One tonne of lac mud was found to be equivalent to a tonne of farm yard manure' as an organic manure for rice.
 - v. Based on epoxy resin and shellac an adhesive that can bond steel to steel, wood to wood and mild steel to wood, has been prepared.
 - vi. A varnish based on lac epoxy resin composition having good anti-tracking properties and high thermal resistance besides most of the desirable properties of an insulating varnish, has been prepared.
 - vii. an anti-corsive primer composition based on lac has been prepared.
- b. During 1991-92, the salient research achievements of ILRI are as under;
- i. A simple method for recovery of lac dye from lac factory effluents has

been evolved.

- ii. By incorporating shellac in polyvinyl acetate varnish, the tracking index of the varnish has been improved, from 174 volts to 240 volts.

Financial Assistance to municipal corporation of Delhi

4856. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has sought financial assistance from the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has forward a request of the Municipal corporation of Delhi for sanctioning of Rs. 50.50 cores as a ways and means advance to the Corporation during the current financial year. No final view has been taken so far in this regard.

[Translation]

Gas Linkage to power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

4857. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which has demand of gas linkage to gas based power plants in the Eastern Madhya Pradesh is likely to be accepted; and

(b) the names of the power stations for which gas linkage has been sanctioned by the Union government from Hazira Jagdishpur pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) In the absence of availability of gas no allocation is likely to be made.

(b) NTPC Auraiya Desu Delhi NTPC Dair, DESU Bawana, TRPC Kawsa.

Pipavav Power Plant

4858. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGELA:
SHRI AMTI BHAVANA
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK;
SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the Pipavav Gas based power project;

(b) if so, the Government has decided that gas from Tapti field would be used for this power plant; and

(c) if so, the time by which the supply of

gas through pipeline is likely to be made available for pipavav?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A decision had been taken in principle to allocate gas for the proposed Pipavav power Plant but this was dependent on the techno-economic feasibility of development the Tapti offshore fields of ONGC.

[English]

Organisation Functioning for upliftment of Women

4859. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some organisations are functioning for upliftment of the girls and women of Scheduled Casts and backward classes to make them self-reliant.

(b) if so, the details of such organisations; and

(c) the details of assistance provided to these organisations during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Scheme	(Amount in Rs.) Grant -in-aid during	
			1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rama Krishan Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, West Bengal.	Cutting and Tailoring	22,860	23,760

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Scheme	(Amount in Rs.) Grant -in-aid during	
			1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, U.P.	Secretariat Pra- Ctice Institute.	93,780	93,780
3.	Shri Vinayak Educational Society, Mangol-piri, Delhi.	Tailoring & Embro-ldry.	10,525	46,980
4.	Khetri Vikas Samity, Jhunjunu, Rajasthan.	Tailoring and Embrodary.	411,580	31,800
5.	Akhil Bharatiya Gramin Save Sangh, Sultanpur,	Cutting & Tailoring	-	56,160
6.	Shoshan Unmoolan parishad, Delhi	Cutting aloraing and Embroidery. (4 centres)	5,57,834	966,698
7.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kisgaswary, Delhi	Typing & Steno-graphy	-	1,10,070
8.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Research institute, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	Typing & Steno-graphy.	-	1,74,090
9.	Abalamban, Agartala, Tripura.	Cutting, Tailoring and Embroidery	-	95,661
10.	Narl Uthan Shiksha Samiti, Delhi.	Cutting & Tailoring	-	49,320
11.	Sushma Shiksha Samiti, Delhi.	Cutting 7 Tailoring	-	26,865
12.	Servants of India Society, pune, Mharashtra.	Cutting & Tailoring	3,816	4,178

[Translation]

SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Investment of Saudi Arabal In India

4860. SHRI GANGA DHRAN

(a) whether any delegation form Saudi Arabia visited India recently for exporting the

possibilities to invest in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). An official delegation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia visited India in November 1991 to participate in the Third Session of Indo-Saudi joint commission at which a number of issues including possibilities of Saudi Investment in India were discussed.

Supply of Associated Gas to Rajasthan

4861. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Rajasthan asking for allocation of some quantity of the associated gas from the proposed gas grid of Gujarat;

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

(c) the quantity of this gas likely to be allocated by the Union Government to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

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

12.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, an agreement was reached that those who did not speak yesterday would be given a chance

reserve forest & sanctuary in Karnataka

today. So, today I am thinking to give a chance to those sitting on the back benches. Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs..

RE: FIRE IN NAGARHOLE RESERVE FOREST AND SANCTUARY IN KARNATAKA

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA (Mysore): The deliberate burning of forest area at Nagarhole recently is one of the most inhuman, monstrous and atrocious acts of the mankind perpetrated against nature. This matter has not been properly dealt with either by the Centre or the State Govt.

Sir, Nagarhole in Hunsur Taluk is a serene place with beautiful flora and fauna. This forest area now looks like a grave yard because of the cruel act of the Anti Social elements and thieves. With great anguish and deep pain, I am reporting this here.

Hunsur is may Taluk and Nagarhole is just 30 Kms from Hunsur Mysore. Distt I had the opportunity to see and enjoy the Seren beauty of Nagarhole.

One Mr. Ullas Karanth has killed several Tigers and Leopards in the name of research during the last few years. Enmity is growing day after day between the Girijans, tribes and forest Officials. often I have written to the State Govt. about the prevailing situation in this area. I requested the Hon'ble Minister and concerned officials to stop Mr. Ullas from the so called Research activities. But that remained only a cry in the wilderness.

It is an irony that those who have to protect forests are begging for their own lives.

The unfortunate incident of firing that took place on 13th and 14th of March has taken life of one person. After this incident

anti social elements sprinkled Kerosene on a large area of the forest and set fire to it. Travelers Bungalows and a large chunk of 640 sq. K.M. forest area has been burnt completely. Toga, Honne, Sandalwood and other valuable trees and precious wild life have been burnt. The total loss exceeds several crores of rupees and in fact it is not possible to explain the destruction of nature. It may take 50-60 years for the forest to get its original shape. The fire fighting force is not adequate in this area. These people also are not allowed to enter the forest area by the anti social elements. The fire has spread upto Brahmagiri and it is burning even now. Sir, in my opinion man is a more selfish and cruel animal. A tiger can kill a prey. An elephant may kill a man to protect its own life. But man with his limitless selfishness and greed destroys the entire forest and forest wealth.

I had made an earnest appeal to the Hon'ble Home Minister to send immediate message and to send adequate reserve police force. Now, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of environment and forest to visit the spot immediately to find out and analyse the actual loss to the Nation's wealth and to set up judicial probe. Culprits must be severally punished. More number forest officials should be deputed to that area. Through you, Sir, I urge the center to provide more Financial assistance and all other help immediately to restore the Natural beauty and original glory of Nagarahole.

SHRI RAM, SARANYADAV (Khagaria):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling one by one. You please sit down. I have told you that I will call you later on.

(English)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, an alarming situation has arisen in the Nagarahole Reserve Forest and Sanctuary situated in Coorg District and part of Mysore District of the State of

Karnataka. Some miscreants have set fire to the reserve forest and more than 5,000 hectares of the forest is already burnt. The fire is not extinguished and still it is raging for the last more than a week. The situation is alarming. So much of the forest is already destroyed and thousands of animals have lost their lives. It is said that the people of that area are not allowing even the fire brigade to enter the place to extinguish the fire. It is also said that all this has happened on account of a gun-shot fired by one forest officer. It seems a boy has lost his life. People have taken law into their own hands in that area and for the last eight days, the forest is on fire.

It is said that the Government of Karnataka have ordered a COD inquiry. But the first priority is to see that the fire is extinguished. For this purpose, first the fire brigade had to reach that place. My request is that the Central Reserve Police may be sent there and the fire brigade be allowed to go to that place and extinguish the fire.

I also request that a judicial inquiry will have to be instituted because the COD will not be in a position to conduct a fair inquiry. Immediate steps should be taken to extinguish the fire and to institute a judicial inquiry (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH (Arrah):
Mr. Speaker, Sir he wants to move a privilege motion. That should be taken up after Question Hour. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not helping him, you are working against him. You please sit down calmly. It will not help him. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SARANYADAV (Khagaria):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a question of breach of privilege. I want to raise this question in this House against the Health Commissioner of Bihar, Dr. Ramanujam under rule 222 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha. The facts related to the matter are as follows.

On 24.2.92 at about 5 P.M. I along with Shri Praduman Kumar, Shri Ajay Kumar and Shri Ram Swaroop Yadav went to the office of the Health Commissioner of Bihar to have some information regarding an important pending matter. When I enquired from him politely about the matter, he reacted rudely and disrespectfully saying that the M.P.s and the M.L.A.s went to the office anytime as if it was their parent's zamindari and he asked us to get out of his room immediately. From his behaviour it seemed that he was drunk. When I came out of his room, some of the employees told me that Dr. Ramanujam generally comes to the office drunk. I had informed you telegraphically about this incident on the very same day. Dr. Ramanujam's character and his insulting behaviour is compelling me to move a privilege motion.

Today, the officers do not give us respect. They think themselves to be reincarnation of God. An officer, from the day of joining service to the day of retirement gets Rs. 25-30 lakhs. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want tell you that the dogs of these people eat biscuits and take milk and sleep on the mattresses of silk while in Bihar even the human beings do not have enough to eat to their fill. Their dogs travel by cars and you might be knowing very well as to where their children or sons study. I do not want to go into details.

My submission is that these officers, during their service period spend crores of rupees on building their houses. It should be inquired into thoroughly as to how have they earned this much money. If necessary, they should be called before the House and charge should be framed against them. With these words, I request you once again that this matter should be handed over to the Privilege Committee for necessary action.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you please do not reject it as this concerns the honour of the member. The hon. Member is himself saying that he had been ill treated. The officer has misbehaved with him in this way. Either you yourself think over the matter or you refer it to the Privilege Committee, this has been the practice in the House. My submission is that

on the basis of the facts put forth by the hon. Member you take some decision, call for the facts and examine them

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for facts of the case. I am receiving many similar application I will request the hon. Members that they should also go through these and enlighten me whether these come under privileges or not.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring to the notice of the august House and to our Government the hardship and difficulties which our Indian students studying in the erstwhile USSR universities are facing. They are mostly the students of medicine and engineering. Because of the disturbance of the Soviet Union are now studying in the universities of different republics. Their parents are worried because as there is no way to contact them and feel that the future of their children is not secure there. From the State of Jammu and Kashmir alone there are about 250 to 300 students, studying in different universities of the Soviet republics from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

These students are facing difficulties because of the devaluation of Ruble. The Air fare which was used to be 600 Ruble from Moscow to Delhi has now gone up to 1,04,000 Rubles. It is very difficult for the students to come to India and then go back for their studies. In certain republics they are being asked to pay 300 dollars per months as tuition fee. Under the Indo-Soviet treaty certain concessions were given to the students. The parents find it difficult to pay 300 dollars as the tuition fee. The Indian embassy in Moscow has stopped paying the annual education allowance of 150 dollars which every student used to get earlier. It is very difficult for the parents to support their children.

I, therefore, request that the Government should come to the rescue of these students. The Minister of Civil Aviation should provide those students with concessional

tickets so that they can at least travel freely. Secondly, our Indian embassy abroad should render them all the help they need. May be through the diplomatic bag they may be allowed to communicate and write letters to their parents.

Lastly, Sir, I request this august House to take note of the plight of the Indian students in Soviet Russia and the Government must render all help to the students which at the moment they are deprived of.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I have also written to the hon. Prime Minister on this subject and also to the Health Minister because there are many girl students who are facing the gravest of the problems. We are receiving representations from them. They inform us that their parents are greatly distressed. One can appreciate this as their daughters are facing such problems. Government must react to it. At least some step should be taken and they should be informed of it. They say that they are not even told as to what the Government is thinking on this matter. The Minister of External Affairs is sitting here. I request that the Government should seriously take up the matter. It is not the fault of the students at all. Students are not at fault, nor their parents are at fault. Therefore, the government should respond very favourably in this case.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Krishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given you in writing on this subject.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Fortunately today the Foreign Minister is in the House, he must be noting it.

SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA (Madhubani): He is the Indian Minister and not the Foreign Minister, He is our External Affairs Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): With your permission I would like to raise an important matter relating to my constituency. There has been a severe crisis of petrol in my constituency for one month. Indore was to get 15 rakes last month but it got only 7. This month it has got only 3. In the coming days in Ujjain, near Indore Singhasth. Kumbh is going to be held and people from all over the country will come in lakhs to take part in it. If the crisis goes on like this, anything can happen there. Therefore, I request you here that some attention should be paid to the crisis of petrol there.

[*English*]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, usually our Railway Department has given a facility to our passengers for reserving their tickets, if they wish to do so well in advance, that is even beyond sixty days. According to the existing rules, beyond that limit, it is practically impossible for anybody to reserve the seats.

But, Sir I am getting complaints from so many Malayalees that they are unable to reserve their seats even if they are first in the queue on the very first day when the reservation starts for beyond sixty days. The reservation starts exactly at 7.45 a.m. in all the five Computer Reservation Centres at Delhi. There are above four hundred Second Class Reservation berths in Kerala Express daily beyond all other quotas. But, Sir, I do not know by what miracle, in all the Centres, even the first man in the queue is getting RAC tickets or his name is wait-listed. Normally, to complete the formalities for purchasing one ticket may take at least to minutes. Then, how Sir, is it possible to sell nearly five hundred tickets in a few minutes? Even the people who are standing in the queue in all the Computer Centres are all Malayalees even then, it is impossible to believe that within a few minutes, all the tickets are sold. People come from distant places at 5.30 a. m. for reserving their seats and they return with disappointment that

they are unable to reserve their seats, not even one, on the 61st day.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to find out the lobby behind these mal-practices I suspect this and punish those found guilty in order to save the ordinary passengers of Kerala for whom Kerala Express is the only train for taking them to their destination.

Thank you.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, a Very serious racket is working in Delhi. Around Delhi, there are five Computer Reservation Centres. We have brought this to the notice of the Railway Minister.

Sir, you give direction to the government to act on this. Summer vacation is in vogue (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, it is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed because the lady Member wanted it. You cannot discuss reservation matters in Parliament. Please take your seat. It is not correct. You meet the Minister. Please do not go beyond a limit. You go and meet the Railway Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUBANSESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government knows that an agitation is being launched in many districts of Bihar by the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. Due to the impact of this agitation Bihar is facing disorder and economic blockade is being imposed since 22nd March due to which the transportation of all minerals like coal has been stopped. We drew the attention of the Government to this on the 16th March, 1992 that the leaders of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and the leaders of every party should call people and ponder over the demand for a separate Jharkhand State because almost all the parties support the formation of the Jharkhand State in one way or the other.

Due to the blockade by the Morcha, public life is continuing to be disturbed and the problem is assuming alarming proportions. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha leader Shri Suraj Mandal has given a warning that if the government did not listen to them and did not allow formation of separate Jharkhand State, then another Punjab and Kashmir like situation will emerge there. That is why I would like to tell the Central Government to combine Chhota Nagpur and Santhal paragna and form a separate State. This is a question of their right. We demand that the leaders of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and the leaders of all other parties should be called and the Central Government should find out a solution through negotiations and announce the formation of separate Jharkhand by combining Chhola Nagpur and Santhal Pargana.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to say one thing on the question just raised about Jharkhand. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the question as also raise the matter under rule 377. Allow some other Member to speak. They come to me in my chamber and complain..

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The agitation going on for the formation of the Jharkhand State by combining Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar and some districts of Madhaya Pradesh, Orissa and Bengal and the consequent 13 day programme of economic blockade has adversely affected the production of coal. Violence and many kind of untoward incidents are taking place there. The Bihar Government is losing royalty worth more than one and a half crore every day. The law and order situation is also deteriorating. If the situation continued, the Jharkhand region may assume the form of another Punjab and Kashmir. The Central Government has constituted a committee on Jharkhand matters earlier but the report of that committee was neither implemented nor was there any further talk on it.

A few days back the Home Minister had called a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and two Chief Ministers had come and two had not come. That

problem has not been solved. After that they have adopted this method which is assuming alarming proportions. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the happenings in Bihar and the Bihar Government had announced the constitution of the Jharkhand Council but despite that this is going on.

Since the matter relates to the Centre as it concerns the formation of a new State the issue should be settled as early as possible. You may recall that the leaders of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha have threatened to take up A.K. 47. This should not be taken lightly. Such trends are emerging there. The Jharkhand Mukti Morcha people are in politics through elections but another group has emerged there which absolutely believes in violence. In such a situation, keeping in view the unity and integrity of the nations as well as keeping in view the security of the country and in order to improve the situation, we demand that this question should be taken seriously and a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all the States should be immediately called as also a meeting of the agitating people should also be called so that a solution to the problem can be found out.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj). The Nav Bharat Times of 23rd March reports how the, Harijan pasis and Chamars have been fired at by the high caste people and many people have sustained bullet injury. I would like to draw your attention to the people being victimised by the high caste people in Lahuria village under Thana Mill Area of Raibareilly district of Uttar Pradesh. This incident happened on the 20th of December. After that on the 6th of March the high caste people beat with lathis Sarvashree chhote Pasi, Babu pasl, Sheetala Chamer, Prem Lal Chamar and Ramkumar and Mani Lal of their family as they refused to do forced labour. The Government land allotted to Pasis and Chamars on lease is being used by high caste people as they have installed a pumping set there and force them to do unremunerative work. The F.I.R. which has been lodged was incorrect. The low caste people were fired at and people have been injured. The BJP government in Uttar Pradesh

commits such atrocities on Harijans, then it will have serious consequences. What has taken place in Bara in Bihar can occur in Raibareilly in Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, their families and their children are starving. It should be ensured that atrocities are not committed on these Pasis and Chamars in future. Those who are responsible for this incident should be arrested. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: One after the other, not at the same time.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Katikeshwarji, your hand is up every day, today I will allow you.

[English]

I will allow you, Shri Singh Deo

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to pass the Budget, I can allow every body. That is your out look.

12.27 hrs.

RE. BFORS ISSUE

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising yet again to make a reference to what I hold is the largest, possibly the most momentous and certainly the most consequential arms scandal that this country has witnessed since independence.

There is, I hope that there is a consequential factor of this scandal and I have had occasion to say it earlier and I respect it with respect to all those that disagreed with me in

this regard., that unless the matter if Bofors is settled, it is resolved, it has a life of its own and it will keep on re-surfacing and it will haunt is, it will haunt the Indian polity until we answer the question that the Bofors scandal has asked and continue to ask.

We have witnessed in this and earlier Parliaments the successive phases of this bofors scandal. It started with outright denial by the Treasury Benches that no such thing had taken place, and it was a figment of imagination and it was something that we in the Opposition had used to scare the Treasury Benches with.

When that phase ended we went through the hoax of a Joint Parliamentary Committee which was a phase of an obstructing inquiry, and then obfuscating the investigation. Subsequent investigations were obfuscated by one means or another.

We are currently in the fourth phase of befors in which there is a deliberate, institutional and Governmental sabotage of legal proceedings both within the country and internationally. This last phase, in which the Government has a hand, is a deliberate phase and this will have very serious consequences. You can differ with me over the amount of monies involved or whether it is consequential or not consequential. But the factor of accountability is there. I have had occasion to say this here.

In every other country it has happened, it is not as if in relation to arms scandal, only India is an exception. Other countries also have also witnessed them. Japan is constantly witnessing, them as also the United States of America a Belgium. In each and every country whenever such a scandal has surfaced, whenever there is a complaint of malfeasance, misdeed, there has been a proper inquiry, there has been an accountability and somebody or the other irrespective of how highly placed, has had to pay a price. It is only in India that we accept it, whether it is businessmen or it is a politician or it is a Minister, they will engage in all kinds of activity and not be Countable to anyone,

to Parliament, to the people and we just wash it away.

The recent revelation started from February of this year when *Dagen Nyheter* reported names, spoke of investigation and even earlier I had an occasion to say, that it is incumbent on the Treasury Benches, on the realign party, which does not tire of taking the late Prime Minister's name, that it is the name of the late Prime Minister, that is being sullied, When the name of the late Prime Minister is being sullied it is your responsibility to ensure that his name is cleared once and for all and finally.

We have the actual CBI proceedings which have been thwarted. And the CBI has gone to the extent of sending to Switzerland a copy of a case, that was lodged in the High Court here after the Supreme court has ruled that the FIR lodged earlier in respect of one Mr. Win chaha is a legitimate document and can be handled by the Swiss Courts. The CBI goes and secretly and silently passes them on an abstractive case in the High court that has been lodged.

Thirdly, recently, Mr. Martin Ardbo, who was the managing Director when this contract was arrived at in India, has charged I can only reply on reports that I have heard that in these payments that were made, the Congress Party was the recipient of something like Rs. 50 crores at today's rate of exchange. It is possible that the Congress Party had not received this money. It is equally possible that somebody on behalf of the Congress had received this money. But either way, whichever way it is, the Congress Party for its own sake should engage an inquiry and say, "No, we did not receive this money. And here is the inquiry." Therefore, on account of this aspect of accountability, there are charges that late Olof Palme's murder is related with the Bofors scandal.

I just ask three or four clarifications from the Government. Firstly, the Government must come forward with a statement on the February revelations. It will not do for them to say that the CBI has been asked to look into it. We know, how currently the CBI has

been asked to look into it. We know, how currently the CBI is looking into Befor. Secondly, the government must clarify this. We had an occasion to say this earlier in respect of the CPI. And if reports gave appeared that the congress party has been the recipient of Rs. 50 crores from Befor, then certainly, I think, the Government must come forward and say: "No, we had not received it or "Yes, we have received it." or No, somebody received it on our behalf." And you cannot do it unless you actually inquire. Thirdly..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTAN PURI (Shimal): Have you received a letter to the effect that a kickback of Rs. 50 core was given ?(Interruptions) This allegation is totally baseless. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER; Please now conclude now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will conclude, Sir. I know, Sir, that so far as Sweden is concerned, the five years estoppel in Sweden is going to end in about three or four days' time, And once this five years estoppel in Sweden ends, then a lot of people in Sweden will start talking. It is, therefore, better for the Government to start inquiring seriously before the swedes start talking. The Government must clarify that.

Further, the Government must clarify as to what is it doing about the Swiss Courts. In the Swiss Courts we are hearing all kinds of accounts that the Government is actually encouraging the Swiss Case to lapse. Therefore, these clarifications must come from the Government. I have held consistently resurface that this is a very major scandal and the more you try and bury it, the more it will resurface.

SHRI. SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I am glad that Mr. Jaswant Singh has raised it. We got an impression from Mr. Advani's speech the other day that according to them, Befors has lost its impor-

tance because he said; 'alleged receipt of money by CPI was more important than Befor'. I am glad to know that now befors is being reinstated in its proper position.

Sir, we are also very keen that there must be a proper inquiry and a proper investigation into the matter. The CBI officer has been changed. The investigating officer has been changed. What is happening indifferent proceedings in different countries abroad we do not know. The country is not taken into confidence. The parliament is not taken into confidence. Sir, new revelations are there and new reports are coming. Even in today's newspaper, many things have been said. So far as the whole question of arms purchase is concerned, the country's credibility has to be established. Therefore, this cannot be just out under the carpet and try to make it a political issue only. This is a question on which the country's prestige is involved; whether money has changed hands for the purpose of arms purchase and whether there have been such payments of money, payment is admitted. The only question is to whom and how much. Therefore, these facts must be finally brought to light. We want a propose investigation and the Government must immediately come forward with a full Statement on this.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Mr. Speaker, Sir..(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): And, Sir, before that let there be a discussion as was promised earlier..(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPT (Midnapore) Sir, let there be a discussion on this issue rather then have this kind of mini discussion in between. Everybody wants to say something. I want to say something about Befor. I want to say something about Befors I want to say something about befors. I do not want to take your time now because you are worried about the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER; I must bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that this matter was discussed in the Business Advisory

Committee. At the first instance itself, the Government said that they are willing to have a discussion on this point, but it did not come up later on. Jawant Singhji insisted that he would like to raise it. So, I have allowed it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The date may be fixed here and now (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that when this matter was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, the Government said that they are willing to have a discussion on this issue. After that, even if the issue was not raised in the Business Advisory committee I think that consequent to the varied news items appearing in the newspaper over the past eight to ten days, the Government on its own should take the initiative to present the full facts before the House. Either the Government is a culprit in the case, because there is an allegation against it that it has made efforts to scuttle the investigations. The C.B.I officers who had gone there had tried to scuttle the investigations. Unless the Government comes out with the facts, there is no point in useless discussions. My colleague, Shri Jaswant Singh raised this issue today and we expected an important Minister of the Government to give and announce the effects that the Government would make a statement in this regard, by tomorrow. We can have a discussion there after, but first of all, the Government should come out with a statement. It is very serious and major scandal. If we try to suppress the facts pertaining to that scandal, it won't be in the interest of any one. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VILAS MUTEMWAR (Chimur): We have discussed this issue umpteen times. Where is the question of suppressing any information?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Discussion is not the issue here (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad): Mr.

Speaker, Sir.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first let the opposition members speak, then the treasury benches may speak.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Then what is the use of speaking? Wastage of time on speeches won't serve any purpose. We have always been prepared for a Debate.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the matter raised by Shri Jasant Singh. Sir, just now you mentioned that this issue was raised in the Business Advisory Committee. I would like to bring to your notice that notice that for the past few days the Congress party spokesman has been making statements to the effect that the matter has now been closed. When such statements are being made outside the parliament and new revelations regarding the scandal are appearing in various newspapers, the people no more believes that the parliament will take up the matter again and the Government would come out with the facts. I mean to say that this matter has been raised in this House again as a result of new revelations. When the name of a former Prime Minister is being mentioned in foreign newspaper, it becomes essential on the part of the Government, in the larger interests of the congress party also, to come out with the facts. The Government is deliberately maintaining a discreet silence, for it is being openly said outside that it's a closer chapter. Mr. Speaker, Sir it is being said openly outside the parliament that this matter has been closed and there won't be any further discussion on it. A Joint secretary has also said that the matter is closed. In this regard, I would like to say that if the government has expressed its willingness to have a discussion in the Business Advisory Committee Meeting, then this issue should be taken up for discussion, once the discussion on the Budget is over at the earliest.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is totally wrong to say that the government doesn't want a discussion on

this a matter. When it was raised in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, the Government made it clear that it is willing to have a discussion in the House., whoever it is convenient to you. Today also, I would like to reiterate the same.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether to have a discussion right now or not is the point. Both, the Government and the opposition are prepared for a debate. The point here is whether it is true that the Government tried to scuttle the investigations? The Government should come out with a statement on the allegations leveled against it. Thereafter, the House will decide when to have a discussion on it or not..(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has no objection against having a discussion on the Bofors issue. The hon. Speaker is free to initiate a discussion, whenever he desires. The Government is prepared for that (Interruptions) we have no objections.

MR. SPEAKER : Paswanji, Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rorera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that a decision was taken at the Business Advisory Committee meeting and you and the hon. Minister had said (Interruptions) Sir, there may not be any need for a discussion, if the hon. Minister makes a Statement in the House, but it's true that this matter was raised in the Business advisory Committee meeting and the hon. Minister has stated that the Government has no objection against it. We would like to get a statement to the effect that no efforts was made to scuttle the investigations, no officers were transferred in this connection and that the allegations being leveled against the Government are baseless. We may not need a discussion thereafter and can thus save the precious time of the House.

Therefore, we demand that you urge the Government to come out with a Statement and only then, if necessary, time can be fixed for a discussion on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER; Look, you said that I should not withhold a discussion on this subject and therefore, I explained it to you and if you had not said it, I would not have explained it either.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a series of newspaper articles have been appearing on the scandalous manner in which (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat for a minute, as the leader of the opposition wants to make a point.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission on another important subject, but the issue raised by my learned friend is related to corruption. It won't be possible for us to check the wide-spread corruption, unless we make the guilty people at the higher level, accountable for it. Today, if the man on the higher level, accountable for it. Today, if the man on the street is asked about his basic problems, he would mention price-rise and unemployment. It is my belief that wrong economic policies and gross economic mismanagement are responsible for these two problems and corruption is a major component of that mismanagement, as also the generation of black money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today my party is holding nation wide demonstrations against price-rise and unemployment and I too would like to participate in them. The Bofors issue too is being raised and in a way this issue has highlighted the economic mismanagement of the Government and the manner in which efforts are being made to scuttle investigations into cases of corruption at higher-levels.

Along with my colleagues, I am walking out of the House, in protest against the faulty policies, mismanagement and corruption indulged into by this Government.

12.44 hrs.

Then Shri Advani and Some other Hon. Member Left the House.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a series of newspaper articles have been appearing on the scandalous manner in which Upper Indravati multi-purpose project in the tribal districts of Kalahandi and Koraput is being implemented. This project is financed by the World Bank. Now the latest is an article in today's Indian Express by Shri Srimoy kar from Bhubabneshwar. The article,

' world bank bid puts Orissa Government in a fix ' says, and I quote:

" The World Bank's attempt to take over the construction and complete administration of the on-going Upper Indravati multi-purpose project in the backward districts of Korapur and Kalahandi (for which it has been providing Financial assistance) has put the Orissa Government in a fix ".

" The World bank has proposed the appointment of a construction management to supervise and administer the project. It has identified five foreign companies for the purpose and has asked the Government of India to choose one and settle its consultancy fees which is pitched at anything between Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 crores.

Now, the last stave on the camel's back-it says..

" it is proposed that the management will take charge of the quality control, operational maintenance, hydrological studies and the administration. The general manager of the project, appointed by the State Government, will function under a director appointed by the management. The State Government's officials and engineers cannot be posted, cannot conduct measurements or can-

not incur any expenditure without the prior approval of the management.

We would like to know, since the hon Finance Minister is going to reply to the Budget today and since a lot of controversy has arisen about the role of the World bank about India's economic activity, if one goes by the face value of the article, then it is an affront to our national pride and prestige as well as our sovereignty. So, I request the Finance Minister through you, Sir, to clarify to the House and take the House into confidence on the entire scandalous episode which has arisen here because this project has been delayed three times and with cost overrun and time overrun, now it is going to cost the exchequer Rs. 900 crore and if this sort of interference is going to take place, then, Sir, we may have to think what are going to be the consequences of our getting aid from the World bank for our entire plan (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHRI (serampore): Sir, it is a matter involving not only the violation of the rights of the State Governments, but also direct assault on our entire country's economic and political sovereignty. It is the World Bank's bid to take over this multi-purpose project involving Rs. 900 crore. This World Bank's bid to take over the entire project is going against the political sovereignty and economic sovereignty of our country. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, it has been said that the World Bank is going to thrust one management on construction upon this project and thought the State Government will be empowered to appoint a general manager of the project, this general manager would work under the tutelage of the Director of that Construction management and Sir, the World Bank has identified five of the foreign companies. It has asked the Central Government to choose one among these five companies and pay them consultancy fee of about Rs. 30 cores to Rs. 50 crore. What is this? The entire project would be the fiefdom of the World Bank. Sir, the Finance Minister should come out with a clear statement as to whether the World bank authorities will be allowed to play

have with our political and economic sovereignty in this manner (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia):
On this issue we shall like to hear.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES.
(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, on this issue before anybody else speaks, Shri George Fernandes should give his opinion because it has been done by the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I drew your attention towards this issue yesterday also. It is good that Shri K.P. Singh Deo has raised this issue today. But I would like to say to Shri. K.P. Singh Deo that this matter is pending with the Government. It is a matter of large scale corruption. Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Budget yesterday, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Chandra Shekhar levelled allegations. Now it is taking a practical shape. The World Bank had taken up the Indrawati Multipurpose Project for providing irrigation facilities in the backward districts, Kalahandi and Kolhapuri of Orissa. The World bank has providing Financial assistance to the Government of India as per usual agreement. The Government of Orissa has taken the responsibility to implement the project. It has been going on since 1985. Today, the situation has reached such a state that the World Bank says to the Government of India that they would be the owners of the project. The question is about its ownership. They say that four-five foreign companies would be authorised and out of five banks, one would be identified and Rs. 30 crore to Rs. 50 crores would have to be paid to the Bank as servicing charges.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, if I may interrupt, the project was started in 1978, not in 1985 and Shri Morarji Desai laid the foundation for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, sir, the

Government of Orissa was implementing it. Now, the World Bank is saying that the concerned officers of the Government of Orissa would have to follow strictly the directives given by the foreign company. The World Bank is putting a condition to pay Rs. 30 crore to Rs. 50 crore as service charges. All the documents are lying with the Government of India. It appears to us that the way the Government of India has mortgaged the sovereignty of the country to the World Bank, is not at all proper. Now the World Bank is imposing conditions on India that it would become the owner of the project. It is apprehended that the Government of India would agree to the conditions laid down by the World Bank. I would be happy if my apprehensions prove wrong. I am of the same opinion as the experts say that the Government has given up our sovereignty and the I.M.F. has become the owner. We are levelling this charge against the Government of India. Until and unless we raise this issue, how the world will come to know that the World Bank wants to become the owner. I would like that the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh should make a statement in this regard. I would also request Shri Chandra Shekhar to raise this issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should also ask the Government of India as to how the World Bank wants to become the owner. Would we invite the World Bank to give them ownership? Thus, it is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, we feel concerned about this. What is the reaction of the Orissa Government to it? It is reported that a team of World Bank officials met the Orissa Chief Minister in this connection. However, we are opposed to the handing over of ownership of any project.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not an isolated case. The World Bank is entering into agreement with various State Governments and the Finance Minister should come out with a statement as to whether it is not a fact that a similar agreement had been made with the Tamil

Nadu Government. I do not know how many other Governments have done it. The other day, when I raised this question in the beginning of the Budget is cussion, some of my Congress friends took objection to it. Now, I am glad that Shri K.P. Singh Deo has raised this matter. I am not joking, I am serious about it. It is not a party question. As Mr. George Fernandes yesterday made a very vital point and raise a very vital debate before the country, if Shri Manmohan Singh and Shri Narsimha Rao are to be blamed, in the same way, Shri Biju Patnaik also has to apportion the blame. We just cannot be partisan and save the integrity and sovereignty of this country.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a project aided by the World Bank. Shri Chandra Shekhar knows the functioning of the Orissa Government and I do not want to mention anything about that. For any World Bank loan, the Government of India's guidelines has to be implemented not only by the Orissa Government or the Tamil Nadu Government, but by all the Governments (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: On one point, there are many other who want to speak. Please conclude now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the World Bank is insisting on taking over this Indravati Project and I think, the Orissa Government is protesting. The Finance Minister is insisting that the World Bank should take up this project and the Orissa Government is being influenced by the Finance Minister that the World Bank should be allowed to take up this project.

That is my charge against the Finance Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISYED SHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir I wish to draw the attention of the House, to the continuing situation in Ayodhya. I know it was discussed yesterday in the House. But to seems according to press reports that the unlawful activities in Ayodhya in terms of excavation, in terms of demolition and in terms of construction are

going on apace. It seems to me that the authorities concerned have taken no notice whatsoever of the outburst in the entire country against the situation.

Now the hon Home Minister and the Government have said that they are prepare to send a delegation to Ayodhya. There is provesh in Persian:

"Ta Tiryak Abusden Shavd Mar Gasjidah Mudah Shavd"

Till the panacea is brought in, the one bitten by snake would have passed away.

It seems it me that the *modus operandi* of the authorities in Ayodhya is to confront the country with a fait accompli new reality, a new ground situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we discuss this topic every day?

This is very unfair. Just because they are not there today.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHABHUDDIN: Something must therefore be immediately. Otherwise the situation would go beyond the point of redemption and deteriorate beyond any remedial measures. I, therefore, request the Government not to delay sending the proposed delegation even by a day. (*Interruptions*) If it cannot be sent today, it must be sent tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary. You do not have to reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would call you after Mr. V.S. Rao.

Your hand is always up. I do not know when you do not want to speak!

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I draw your kind attention to a very important news-item which appeared in the *Indian Express* today.

The Finance Ministry has finally given approval to the proposal that has been put forward by the Ministry of Railways for awarding of contract of Rs. 500 crore worth to purchase electrical locomotives. In the instant case.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you informed the Minister? No, no. There are certain procedures to be followed in the House. Have you informed the Minister that you are raising it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know these things first.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Rs. 30 crore to Rs. 40 crore have changed hand in the electrical locomotive deal. This is a corrupt Government. Bharat heavy Electricals..

MR. SPEAKER: You have to inform the Minister and then to discuss it. I have no objection but you have to inform the Minister. You cannot just take the things by surprise. This is not a forum which should be used like this. No, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You discuss it with the Minister. You inform him and then discuss here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. Something can be alleged against you too. Something can be alleged against any Member also. You have to give it to the Minister also. The rule requires that you should inform the Minister also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I urge upon it through, you Sir, that the Finance Minister should reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. Mr. Rao, something will be alleged against you also. What is this going on?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Let the Finance Minister clarify. Rs. 30 crore to Rs. 40 crore have changed hand in the deal. *(Interruptions)*

13. 00 hrs.

How can they change their stand in a few months? Let the hon. Minister say. *(Interruptions)*

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): After 45 years of independence, in my constituency there are two blocs where no fire station is there. In a radius of 100 km there is no fire station.

MR. SPEAKER: Fire station comes under the Jurisdiction of the State Government. What is this?

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No allowed. This is not go on record. You insisted so much and you raised a matter which has to be dealt with by the State Government please sit down now.

13.02 hrs

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, the district of Idukki has been struck by a very severe drought and this drought occurs and re-occurs very year with added severity but no action has been taken so far. The World bank and many of the national water resources agencies have been asked to provide help for this but nothing has been given so far. People have to walk 10 to 15 km in the difficult terrain, walking uphill in the rocky mountainous district and the people are suffering very much. There is no water in the district.

I would urge that a permanent solution should be found out for this problem on a was footing.

The State Government must also be requested to take necessary steps immediately and the centre should come forward along with the help of the World Bank and also the other water supplying agencies coming under central Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Member of Parliament from Ghazipur is on hunger strike since 25.3.1992. forty -two acres of barren land in Sukhpura village have been allotted to agricultural labourers. They were given possession papers also. But when they went to take possession of the said land, their houses had been demolished. The government of B.J.P. in convenience with the local Administration are committing atrocities on agricultural labourers and backward classes. Land reform laws are not being enforced there strictly. Therefore, I request the Central Government to interfere in the matter immediately and provide physical possession to the laboyres.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memoradum of understanding between Gas Authority of India, and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1991-92 etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of shri B. Shankaranand, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Memoradum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Gas Authority of India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No. LT-1605/92]
- (2) A copy of the memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Indian Oil corporation Limited and the Ministry of petroleum and natural Gas (Hindi and English version) [placed in library See No LT-1606/92]
- (3) A copy of the memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Hindustan Petroleum, corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No u1607/92]
- (4) A copy of the memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and natural Gas (Hindi and English versions)[placed in Library See No LT-1608/92]
- (5) A copy of the memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Oil India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and natural Gas (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No. LT-1609/92]
- (6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and natural Gas (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No.-1610/92]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of External affairs
for 1992-93**

LE NKA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the companies Act, 1956.

(a) (i) A Statment regarding Re-view by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhay Pradesh State Dairy Development corporation Limited Bhopal, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptdrler and Auditor General thereon. [placed in library See No LT 11613, 92]

(b) (i) A Statment regarding review by the government on the working of the madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 11984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Audited General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1614/ 92]

(c) (i) A Statment regarding Re-view by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1992-93. [placed in Library See No. Lt. 1611/91]

**Annual Report and Review on the
working of the Rehabilitation
Plantations Ltd, Punalur
for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LE NKA): On behalf of Shri M.M Jacob, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Limited, punalur, for the year 1930-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts and comments of the /comp:ortler and auditor Genral thereon.

- (2) A Statment (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above, [placed in Library See Lt. 1612/92]

**Annual Reports and Reviews on the work-
ing of Madhay Pradesh State Dairy Devel-
opment corporation Ltd. Bhopal for 1983-
84, 1984-85 1985-86 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (AHRI K. C.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon. [placed in Library See No- LT-1615/92]
- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [placed in Library See No-LT- 1616/92]
- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1987-88 along with audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-1617/92]
- (f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1988-89 along with audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and auditor General thereon. [placed In Library See No LT-1618/92]
- (g) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [placed in Library See No LT. 1619/92]
- (2) Seven statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [placed in Library See No. LT-1613-1619/92]

**Punjab Commercial Crops Cess
(Amendment and Validation)
Act. 1992 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): i beg to
lay on the Table:

- (1) A Copy of the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1992 (President Act No. 2 of 1992) (Hindi and English versions) published in "Gazette of

- India dated the 24th January, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act 1987 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1620/92]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act. 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (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-1621/92]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (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- 1622/92]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin for the year 1990-91, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the year 1990-91.
- (7) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1623/92]

Report of the comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1991 (No. 9. of 1991) Union government (Commercial) Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1991 (No. 9 of 1991) Union government (commercial) Nagaland pulp and paper company Limited under article 15 (1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library See no LT-1624/92]

13.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Report

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:-

" That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th March, 1992."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

" That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th March, 1992. "

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Sriballav Panigahi.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for early Implementation of the proposal to link by air Bhubaneswar with Raipur via Jharsuguda, Issue**

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, the aerodrome near Jhansuguda in Orissa built during the Second World War is in a bad shape now due to lack of maintenance. This being the only aerodrome in the Western region of Orissa needs to be properly maintained and further developed as a modern airport.

Secondly, the earlier proposal to air link Bhubaneswar with Raipur via Jharsuguda should be implemented early. I would also like to request the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation for rescheduling of the Indian Airlines Delhi Bhubaneswar flight so as to touch Jharsuguda, at least twice a week, to start with.

- (ii) **Need to post sufficient staff in Additional Divisional Railway Manager's Office at Nainpur railway station on south-eastern Railways**

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, consequent upon the shifting of Railway Divisional office from Nainpur which is a main station at the South Eastern meter Gauge line, a terrible rail accident occurred due to lack of proper maintenance and supervision in the absence of the above Divisional Office. When the people launched an agitation in this regard, the then hon. Railway Minister had given an assurance to restore the Railway-Divisional office at Nainpur. But that assurance was not fulfilled; and within a period of a few years, another rail accident occurred near Shikara. Now, a Railway Upper Divisional Office has been opened for name sake, but neither the adequate staff has been posted there nor any powers have been given to A.D.R.M. The A.D.R.M. visits it for one or two days in a week and mostly stays at his Nagapur office. Immediate attention should be paid towards it and adequate staff along with powers should be provided to A.D.R.M. office. In addition to that, loading of goods at stations on Nainpur-Mandla rail line has been stopped. Wagons are lying idle. Therefore, this order should be revoked and fresh instructions in this regard issued so that the loading work can be restarted.

- (iii) **Need for exploration of oil and natural gas in Barak Valley, Assam**

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, the ONGC started drilling op-

eration in the Barak Valley of Assam in July, 1979 and since then high-grade crude oil was found in six places including Duaka, Kanchanpur, Badarpur, Masimpur and Panchgram and Natural Gas was found at Adamtilla and Bashkandi. As per survey report, Prognosticated resources of more than 450 million Tonnes of crude oil and natural gas is lying in the valley. At Admtilla, natural gas is being burnt daily without making any arrangement of utilisation of the gas available which could be utilised for domestic connections, construction of gas Turbine Thermal Project etc. and manufacture of Fertilizer.

It is learnt that ONGC is going to stop drilling in the Valley on the plea of non-availability of crude oil. Already one Rig has been shifted and order for shifting of another Rig is on. I urge upon the Central Government for immediate exploration of the oil and natural gas lying in deposit in Barak Valley and also for establishment of Oil Refinery, Gas Turbine and Fertilizer Factory in the Valley.

- (iv) **Need for early construction of a barrage on river Ganga in Kanpur to solve drinking water problem of the areas**

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute scarcity of drinking water in the metropolitan city of Kanpur which has the largest population in the State having largest population in the country. This industrial city lacks in respect of many civic amenities, but the problem of drinking water is very acute. The city has always depended on river Ganga for drinking water, but with the change of its course the river is flowing along a distance of 7-8 kilometres from the city. Poor people living in slum colonies stand in queue for hours to get water from the taps, but often return empty-handed because water does not come through the taps at all. The problem has not yet been taken that seriously, due to which the situation has become grave. This problem can be solved only by con-

structing a barrage on the river and brining the water nearer to the city. This is a very sensitive issue and empty assurances will not do. Due to paucity of funds, the present State Government is unable to do anything in this regard, but is ready to extend all help if any project is undertaken by the Central Government.

Therefore, I would request the Government to pay immediate attention towards this matter of life and death for the residents of Kanpur and formulated a scheme for the construction of a barrage on river Ganga and implement the same, so that drinking water could be made available to people. Construction of a barrage on river Ganga is the permanent solution for providing drinking water to the constantly increasing population of this metropolitan city. Therefore, the Government should implement this long awaited scheme on priority basis and fulfill its duty.

- (v) **Need for uniform rate for sugarcane throughout the country**

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a great discontent among the farmers due to fixing of different rates of sugarcane in different States. Most of the sugar mills are old and in decrepit condition, due to which their crushing capacity has gone down. In the circumstances, it is apprehended that lakhs of quintals of sugarcane would dry up in the fields itself. The situation in Uttar Pradesh is more serious. A cut of Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 2/- per quintal is being made this year at the purchasing centres due to which lakhs of farmers will suffer huge financial losses. Due to a five per cent reduction in the commission payable to sugarcane cooperatives, the future of the cooperatives which are already running in loss and their employees has become dark. Due to the non-payment of price of sugarcane in most of the States the farmers are experiencing acute financial crisis and most of them are forced to mortgage the slips issued by sugar mills. I would like to demand from the Central

[Sh. Hari Kewal Prasad]

Government that uniform rate for sugarcane should be announced for the entire country, prices should be paid immediately and unnecessary cuts should be stopped. Besides, black-marketing of these slips should be stopped and a survey on sugarcane should be conducted. The State Governments should be directed not to close down the sugar mills until crushing of entire crop of sugarcane is completed.

- (vi) **Need to conduct study on working conditions of workers engaged in major lead industries in the working**

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADAYA (Krishnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Lead poisoning is one of the dreadful diseases which causes lot of harm to the lead workers including paralysis of wrists or feet or even brain damage. A study was conducted by the expert teams of labour Department, Government of West Bengal the first of its kind in the country on occupational health status in relation to TLV of lead. It was done on 983 lead workers, both male and female, and on six major lead industries in West Bengal. The paper containing the findings of that study was presented in an International Symposium held at Bombay in January, 1991 which was highly appreciated by Indian and International scientists.

So, I request the Central Government to kindly prepare a status report on lead workers, working in major lead industries in the country, in terms of workers' occupation, health and anti-pollution measures taken by such industries.

- (vii) **Need to provide central funds to the government of Tamil Nadu for compensating the loss accruing due to the following of prohibition policy**

SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR

(Chengalpattur): Sir, the present Government in Tamil Nadu took over in June, 1991 with a revenue budget deficit of Rs. 1000 crores.

Following the Gandhian principle, the State Government of Tamil Nadu introduced prohibition as a first step and stopped the manufacture and sale of cheap liquor. In following this noble cause, the Government lost Rs. 340 crores in the revenue during the year. However, the families especially, the women folk of Tamil Nadu have been relieved of the drain in their poor families income by partial prohibition.

This deficit has affected the other development works in Tamil Nadu to continue. Welfare measures in Tamil Nadu should not suffer because of this loss due to prohibition policy.

The Government of India has made provisions of several crores of rupees in the various welfare measures to the society and the downtrodden. It is felt that the Union government should compensate the Tamil Nadu State for the losses incurred by introducing the partial prohibition.

I, therefore, urge on the Central Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for compensating the entire loss accrued due to the following of prohibition policy.

- (viii) **Need to provide adequate assistance to the government of Madhya Pradesh to cope with the drought situations**

SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Madhya Pradesh faces a grim drought situation. At least five persons have died of starvation in the tribal areas of Sarguja. Many more are on the verge of starvation deaths as revealed by a team of leaders which recently visited these areas.

The drought situation in Jabalpur district, especially its rural areas, is extremely

bad and villagers have begun to leave their homes and hearths in search of food and employment.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to arrange for immediate supply of food, medicines and other aid. A Central team should also visit for an on the spot survey of the situation.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER; The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 1420 hours.

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the External Affairs Minister to make a statement.

14.24 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Tin Bigha

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): Through an Exchange of Letters today, March 26, 1992 the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh have reached an understanding regarding modalities for the implementation of terms of lease providing for right of passage for Bangladesh through the Tin Bigha Area. The arrangements will come into effect from June 26, 1992. Hon'ble Members would recall that the said terms had been worked out through the

Exchange of Letters between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries on October 7, 1982.

The Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement signed in 1974 had provided for leasing by India to Bangladesh an area of 173 meters x 85 meters near 'Tin Bigha' in order to enable Bangladesh to have access to Dahagram and Angarpota. This was part of a package which allowed India to retain the southern half of South Berubari Union No. 12 and adjacent enclaves, and which allowed Bangladesh to retain the Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves. The Agreement of 1982 referred to above clearly stipulated that sovereignty over the leased area would continue to vest in India. The recent understanding between the two Governments has been worked out within this and other parameters of the 1982 Agreement.

Before finalising the modalities relating to the Tin Bigha Area. Government consulted the Government of West Bengal on several occasions and has kept in constant touch with them. Leaders of political parties were also consulted. We have taken into account the concerns and apprehensions expressed in certain quarters regarding the implementation of 1982 Agreement. Honourable members will note, while going through the text of Letters exchanged (which are being placed in the Parliament Library), that full care has been taken to safeguard our interests.

I may further add that we remain committed to the full implementation of 1974 agreement. Necessary steps to expedite progress in this regard are underway.

In putting into effect the Tin Bigha lease, India is fulfilling an international commitment. The lease is being implemented after all due processes of law have been completed in India. Government are confident that the steps and safeguards taken for the implementation of the lease will dispel all doubts misgivings and that it will receive full and unstinted cooperation of all concerned.

The resolution of the Tin Bigha question

[Sh. Madhav Sinh Solanki]

symbolises, above all, the will of the people of India to live together with Bangladesh in amity and good neighbourliness. Given time and goodwill, the Tin Bigha corridor which unfortunately generated much controversy and tension in the past will turn into a cross-roads of friendship between India and Bangladesh.

SHRIGUMANMALLODHA (Pali): I just want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, that system is not here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Please do not create that precedent in this House.

SHRIGUMANMALLODHA: Yesterday a statement was given on the Ayodhya issue and the hon. Chair allowed clarifications. The question is that this is a very sensitive matter. There would be a blood bath in Bangladesh at the border. Our people are isolated. The government has not taken into consideration the sentiments of these people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The rule is that whenever a *suo motu* statement is made, no clarification can be sought. The rules are very clear. Therefore no further clarifications can be sought. So we shall take up the next subject.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It does not go into the records.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the General Budget. Shri Sukh Ram.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Justice, you know the rules very well. Whenever a *suo motu* statement is made, no clarification is allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whenever a *suo motu* statement is made, no clarification is permitted to be put.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, you know the rules very well.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Adaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, knowing fully well, he is violating the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request Shri Sukh Ram to start his Budget speech.

SHRI SUKH RAM (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for this Budget presented here (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, you kindly hear me. Supposing, you feel agitated that the truth is not placed before the House, is there no other provision under the Rules of Procedure to bring the matter for discussion on the floor of the House? Do you think that is the only course of action to be taken into consideration? No, not at all. If you feel that you are aggrieved, there are certain timings to raise the issue. The House is sitting for a fairly long time also and you can bring any matter, at an appropriate time. (*Interruptions*) Kindly hear me. Who have made these rules? These rules have not been made in heaven and then sent to this country. The rules are made by yourselves, you are the author, you are the architect. When you have made the rules, you have to respect those rules. Now, I request Shri Sukh Ram to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, with great respect, want to say that the hon. Minister has betrayed the people of West Bengal and the West Bengal people will never accept it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have a piece of information for your kind consideration. The total time allotted was Twelve hours. Now the time retained by the congress is 2 hours and five minutes; BJP 17 minutes JD-53 minutes; CPM - 16 minutes; CPI-22 minutes; TDP-27 minutes; AIADMK-10 minutes; Janata party (o)- 31 minutes and JMM - 6 minutes. *(Interruptions)* Let us stick to the timings. Those who get the opportunity of speaking earlier, they consume the whole time and those who subsequently speak, they feel shortage of time. So each individual will have ten minutes to speak and three minutes before to ten minutes, there will be a bell. That is an indication that only three minutes are remaining and when the final bell is rung, the hon. Members will stop their speeches. I request the hon. Members to please confine to this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR: (Mangalore); Yesterday, we cooperated with the Chair and we stayed till 11.30 in the night. We could not get an opportunity. *(interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): On a very different issue and also an important issue, as the External affairs Minister is here I would like to bring one thing to his notice *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. This is not Zero Hour. We do not like to deviate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is not on Tin Bigha *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody is permitted to put any question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Then, the Government must committee that no final decision about it will be taken today. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI: We cannot commit that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Sir, the meeting of the Security Council of the U.N. will be held today. *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Nothing goes on record. Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall start the Budget discussion. Shri Sukh Ram will start.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not zero Hour. There should be a rule for it. There should be some order.

(Interruptions)

14.37 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1992-93 GENERAL DISCUSSION- *CONTD.*

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL) 1991-92 *CONT D.*
AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1991-92 *CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKH RAM (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister for presenting this historical Budget in this August House.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): I am on a point of order. It was decided in this august House yesterday that the hon. Members whose names figure in the list would be given an opportunity to speak on priority basis, but today that decision has been changed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI SHUKH RAM: Public reaction to this budget is very good. Everybody, whether he is a labourer, a government employee, an officer a middle classman, a small or big industrialist, has praised this Budget. Some of the hon. Members here are opposing it. They are angry because of the applause showered on this Budget. I am saying this because *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I appeal to you, through the Chair that it has been decided yesterday in the House.

[Translation]

That those Members, whose names figure in the list and who are yet to complete the time allotted to them would be given an opportunity to speak today. My name is also there in the list.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): If you still have time, we have no objections.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Yesterday we set till late hours and waited for our turn.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not waste our time.

Shri Sukh Ram

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHRAM: Some policy changes have been made in this Budget and I heard

all the senior leaders in this regard. They have particularly alleged that this government has abandoned the policies of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and is going to bring a big change in this country. In this connection I would like to submit that we are following the same path which we have adopted after independence, but the only difference is that a package programme has been introduced here to remove the impediments that were there in the way of progress and industrialisation of this country. We had inward looking economy till now. Important steps have been taken in this Budget to change it to outward looking economy so that it can be a part of the world economy. After 45 years, we have become self-reliant in the field of industrialisation and agriculture and we have achieved success in a number of things. But it is incorrect to say that we cannot be a part of the world economy until we become self-reliant in all fields. Modern science has reduced the distance between the countries of the world and today it is not necessary to become self-reliant in every field. I would like to give you an example. Holland is a small country. So far as tomato and citrus fruit processing is concerned, only one per cent of the raw material is met from their domestic market. But today that country is well developed in the field of agro-based industries. It has been alleged that since the multinationals have been allowed to invest here, they will capture the markets here. Today we should understand that to earn funds for industrialisation of our country, we have to change the pattern of investment, so that we can also keep pace with the fast growing world. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister and the Government have taken the most appropriate steps in this Budget. It is true that there are some people who always oppose changes in the society, but this time, these changes have been brought to revamp the economy of the country. We are in debt. Every year, we have to pay interest to the tune of Rs. 32,000 crore to Rs. 34,000 crore. The biggest question today is how to get out of this debt trap. Today we are facing economic crisis. We should consider how to overcome this crisis. The Hon. Prime Minister has always stated one thing that if the policies of the Government are wrong, one

may point out in this regard. For example we may mention about public sector. We do not oppose public sector. I have been a great supporter of it. The present situation is that Rs. one lakh thousand crore has been invested in public sector. Suppose the dividend in calculated at the rate of 12 per cent we should get Rs. 12 thousand crore every year but we are getting only three to three and a half thousand crore rupees. During the Seventh five year plan when the schemes were formulated. The public sector contribution was one third of the total outlay; now it has been reduced to less than one sixth. Today the Central Budget needs the contribution of Rs. 29 thousand crores from the public sector. I think it is a great challenge for public sector. The Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have repeatedly said that they do not want to retrench any labour. In spite of it labourer are inci-ted. The reality is that Rs. 22 crore has been allocated for the training of the labourers and to reemploy them and to avoid retrenchment so that in this modern age, they may become skilled. In this modern age it is immaterial to think in the terms that which country captures which market. Today the country having modern technology will capture the market all over the world. When the Government invites the multinational companies or other countries, they will bring the modern technology with them and when the Government important technology from other countries, they do not supply the latest technology rather they supply 7-8 year old technology. As a result of which we cannot compete in the intentional market. Therefore, I would like to point out that even today Japan, U. S. A. and European countries spend 3 to 5 per cent of their GDP on research and development but we are not spending even a single per cent of our GDP on research and development and this one percent consists of the 90% Government's contribution and the share of industries is very meagre. Therefore, my suggestion is that the research and development programmes may be expedited.

There are promising talents in our country, therefore, every industry and big industrialist should be asked to spend 4-5 per cent on research and development programmes.

You may give them their share in management but they should be encouraged to under take research and development work on priority basis.

I would like to congratulate the hon. finance Minister that he has been able to control the growing rate of inflation for the first time in the history of Parliament. It is unprecedented that our budgetary deficit, which was Rs. 7700 crore during the last Budget has now been reduced to Rs. 7300 crore and in coming budget it will be reduced to Rs. 5380 crore. Non-planned expenditure had always exceeded 5-6% more than scheduled expedition and the revenue deficit increased from Rs. 13882 crore to Rs. 17,087 core. It has been reduced to Rs. 13,082 crores. It is unprecedented incident. Shri George Fernandes mentioned yesterday that adequate amount had not been given to States. I would like to request him that we all represent all the States and we feel pleasure when our states get money from the Centre. Beside this, we have to keep in mind one thing more carefully that the Finance Commission recommends for the allocation of revenue receipts of Non Planned Expenditure and the Central Government always accepted its recommendations as an award. The Ninth Finance Commission had recommended 85% share in Income Tax and 45% share in Excise for the States and the 3-4 per cent of the 15% share of Income Tax with the centre is being spent on collection of Income Tax. In addition to all these things, we hope that the next Finance Commission is likely to be appointed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I shall conclude in two minutes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many speakers to participate in the debate. They are denied of opportunity. If we have to sit after 7 O'clock, people lose their patience.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM: There is an increase of 20% in Central plan. In the end, I would like to request the hon. Minister that a lot of amount is required to be invested in power sector. Power generation in 1950, was 1750 megawatt. At present it has increased to 66067 Megawatt. The Government has fixed target of 36000 megawatt in Eighth Plan. Out of which you have the generating potential of about 21000 Megawatt. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SUKH RAM: It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I tell you the difficulty.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I request you to give me two minutes to complete.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is that if 15 minutes are given, then everyone wants 15 minutes. It is up to you.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I give a suggestion which is more important for the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are very much in the Government and you can whisper in the ears of the Finance Minister. It is not that the Opposition Members have to take it up before the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM: My suggestion is that Amulative scheme should be introduced in this regard or our deficit, which is 5% should be increased by 1/2%. It brings Rs. 3000 crores and this amount should be invested in power sector or the Amulative scheme should be introduced for six months as it was launched earlier, so that unaccounted money may utilised in it. As the Government is about

to take interest in gold bonds but the gold bonds do not provide investment. Gold bonds generate the credibility of the Government for lending. But the said scheme brings a lot of money for the Government and that money can be invested for three years in the projects which are likely to be completed in three years. You should complete those projects and the income accruing from these projects should be invested in other projects. Unless power crisis is overcome, all the policies will have to face hurdles.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a lot to speak but there is shortage of time. Therefore, I would like to submit to the House that it is a historical budget and it will strengthen our economy. If small countries like South Korea, Taiwan could not be annexed by the foreigners, nobody can dare to annexe India which is self-dependent after 45 years of its independence. We want more investment. I think the whole House will support the policies of the Government and will pass this budget.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MUHI RAMSAIKIA (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget because it is against the interest of the poor people of this country. The Union Budget is the most important instrument of our economic policy but this Budget does not address some of the burning economic problems of the day such as unemployment and inflation. Sir, a look at the revised estimate of 1991-92 budget will clearly show that the budgetary deficit is lower than the budgetary estimate and is accompanied by more than 20 per cent rise in revenue deficit. The revenue and expenditure proposals of the 1992-93 Budget would aggravate the problems of inflation and unemployment. Moreover, it would also adversely affect the self-reliance of our economy.

Again the Budget seeks to cut back on rural development and human resource development and the areas of generating employment, population control, literacy, health care, irrigation and rural electrification are

completely ignored. But the proposals indicate the possibility of taking steps for denationalisation at the cost of poverty inflation and unemployment. Even today, more than 60 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line. There is no adequate increase in the plan outlay for poverty alleviations.

The notable features of taxation proposals such as concession to direct taxes, reduction in import duties, massive doses of indirect taxation through excise duty would create untold sufferings to the common people, the educationally backward people and the working class. Not only that. Increase in excise duties would directly hit the common people and it will also add more fuel to the inflationary fire. Again by lowering import duties further on capital goods would definitely encourage foreign investment. This will lead to the opening of our entire economy to the foreigners, to the multinational companies. This will include even strategic sectors of the economy such as oil.

Another important feature of the Budget is that the budgetary support to the Central Plan outlay is hardly 35 per cent and the remaining part has to be met from internal budgetary resources. This means that there is a possibility of further increase, in administered prices and this would, in turn, increase inflation.

It is very frequently stated that in order to achieve our objectives of economic growth, self reliance, all eviaction of poverty and equitable distribution, we should be prepared to bear the burden, pay the price and make sacrifices. The question is, 'At whose cost?' Who shall sacrifice and who shall bear this burden? The budgetary proposals clearly state that all this will have to be borne by the poorer sections of the society, the working class and the middle class, and not by the elitist sections, the richer sections, the multinational companies and the big monopoly houses. Rather, these rich sections would gain most. Corporation tax remains unchanged and they shall be able to import their requirements without any restriction at reduced tariff rate. The increase in prices of

imported goods or their componests and the increase in excise duty will easily be passed on to the customers, viz, the common people. Thus, the poor and middle class people will be adversely affected by all these measures. The burden of sacrifice shall never fall on the big industrialists.

There is again the question of modernisation, marketisation the question of llobalisation and so on. All these things will lead to the closure of a large number of industrial units in the country. Sir, lakhs and lakhs of people are working for years together in small and cottage industries. These people mainly comprise weaker sections of our society. There is no provision to help the growth of cottage and small scale industries. Import of more and more foreign capitals will cut back the livelihood of these weaker sections. People who work in these tiny industries to supplement their income will be hit very badly. So, the closure of these industries would benefit the richer sections., the big monopolists and the multinationals. This is not in the interest of the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, all these things will lead to more and more inflation and further increased in administered prices and so on. All the burden has to be borne by the poor and weaker sections. As a result of these budgetary proposals, lakhs and lakhs of people will be thrown out of employment. They will be jobless. Therefore, instead of solving the problems, this Budget will aggravate the problems. Therefore, I oppose this Budget.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this budget is against the interests of the farmers and labourers and is against employment and development. It appears from this Budget that not only our industrial, economic and commercial polices but our educational agricultural and all other polices also have been mortagaged to U.S.A. through the world bank, the IMF and the multinational companies. If any Indian feels proud of this budget,

[Sh. Shiv Sharan Sinha]

it means he is not an Indian in true sense. India is a country of villages and farmers and labourers are against this budget. It is baseless to say that this budget is being welcomed by the people. In a few months, people living in villages cities and Government employees in lakhs will protest against these policies, price hike, and unemployment. Our path of liberation from multinational companies and to Swadeshi self dependence is being blocked by this budget. Voice will be raised against his Budget and of the Government does not learn any lesson from it the people will have no alternative but to adopt the way of confrontation. I remember the ideals of Gandhiji, Nehruji, Subhash Chandra Bose, Sardar Bhagat Singh, Jai Prakash Narain and Dr. Lohia. This budget has shattered their dreams. Nehruji had said:-

[English]

" We have to do our own thinking, profiting by the examples of others, but essentially trying to find a path for ourselves suited to our own conditions.

We might also keep in view the old Vedantic ideals of the life force which is the innerbase of everything that exists."

15.01 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

Will the members of the ruling party think over these words of Nehruji? Is your budget in this spirit or not? You have made our foreign policy and defence policy dependent on others. There was a time when the hymn "Buddham Sharnam Gachhami" used to be chanted in India. Today we feel ashamed to say " American Sharnam Gachhami " since the people of the ruling party are chanting it. Is it our dignity, not at all. Prime Minister, Finance Minister and the hon. Members of ruling party are saying that whatever they are doing today are doing with general

consensus for this budget? Have you taken the consent of all the opposition parties in the parliament? Have you taken opinion of the intellectuals the economists and the experts? No, not at all? You have not taken the opinion of the 85-90 per cent people living in villages. You have secured the consensus only of World Bank, I.M.F. and GATT council, with which India is not concerned. You have misguided us. I do not see any measure to abolish regional imbalances in this budget. Nothing has been said regarding removing poverty. Your Eighth Five Year Plan aims at creating enough employment opportunities eradicating poverty and fulfilling social needs. But you see, this budget will increase unemployment and an army of unemployed will be raised. Instead of removing poverty, you are increasing it. It will increase prices which will give a big financial jolt to general masses. This country is also going to be disintegrated. How the amount which provided for the social needs, is being utilized, is before us. You should think over that. Have you ever thought as to how the money allocated by you is utilised. late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that 85 per cent money given by us for development is bungled away in between and only 15 per cent is spent on developmental works. What the Prime Minister and Finance Minister have thought about it? There is no such indication in this budget that Government wants to be observe economy or wants to be extravagant? There is no such indication in it. There is no reference in this budget " Ask for donation and restrict the expenditure". There is no indication in the budget that steps would be taken to curb the corruption. When you will be extravagant and there will be no restriction on expenditure, and when corruption will be encouraged then what will happen? All plans will be affected. Therefore, I request you to remove corruption and observe economy.

Yesterday, I was listening, I do not want to go in to details, that how each Minister is spending. This is extravagancy on your part. First you take care of your house, only then you have any claim outside.

Who is welcoming this budget? Are the

85-90 per cent people of this country welcoming it, no they are not. Only three to five per cent people, those who are capitalists, the affluent people, those who amass wealth by exploiting people are welcoming it. Just now an hon. Member from the other side has said that it is being welcomed by everyone and everywhere. It seems that you are unaware of the hopes and aspirations of the people, if you are not, then go to the villages. You go to the boat club and see. People of Bhartiya Janata party are demonstrating there go there and find out what is happening. You will not do it, you will not try to know the truth. Please pay attention towards it. The regional imbalance must be removed. There are many States with whom you have not done justice. I come from Bihar which is a backward State. It has a large population and the minerals are in abundance there. The Centre raises its income through it. The big problems which this state is facing are flood, water logging, and lack of irrigational facilities. You have left it on the state to deal with these problems because of lack of resources. North Bihar which has a population of 4 crores people is affected by floods which should be brought under control. About 9 lakhs hectare of land is submerged under water there. If this land is cleared of water logging fertile land will be reclaimed. We can grow 50-60 lakh tonnes of food grain per annum there. You are importing wheat from America on higher prices. You give it to the flour mills on low price rates and when the flour is prepared it is sold to the people on higher rates. What is all this? Will it remove poverty? Will the rising prices will be brought under control?

Mr. Chairman: Sir, I was talking about regional imbalance, there is a great imbalance in the whole country for example. Northern Bihar has not been linked with rail so far. 45 years have passed since we got freedom. About 25 lakhs people of 15-20 blocks have been demanding to lay a railway line from Hazipur, to Vaishali, via Sahibganj, Arayraj, Motihari upto Sugoli on Nepal border and they have been raising this slogan since 1947...but it has not yet been laid, the Government should immediately construct it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has all been taken care of in the railway budget. The Prime Minister had assured that he would keep everybody's view in mind. There is a lack of time, you please wind up..

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: I have said all this for the information of the House. I would like to say one more thing that there is a shortage of power in Northern Bihar. How an area facing power shortage can make progress? A thermal power station of 660 MW capacity was to be constructed in Muzzaffarpur Kanti.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Power Minister is sitting in the House you can bring it to his notice.

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: So, I would like to submit that two units of 220 megawatts each, were set up but I am sorry to say that due to the lack of money only 50-60 megawatt electricity is produced daily. Therefore, I will request the hon. Power minister to look into it so that Northern Bihar and specially the backward area could be supplied adequate power.

Thirdly, the Gandak Scheme and the Kosi Irrigational scheme were started in 1960 under the international and national water schemes but it is lying incomplete till date. Nepal, Uttar Pradesh and Northern part of Bihar are irrigated under this scheme and even that is lying suspended. It seems to me that nothing is going to happen in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Therefore, I demand that it should be completed at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman: Sir, much has been said about the development of agriculture. How will it be developed? 90 per cent of the agricultural land of the country is in the hands of 5-10 per cent people and only 5-10 per cent of land is in the hands of 90 per cent people. When there is such a big gap how will the agriculture be developed? Actually the big farmers, who are engaged in agriculture on commercial basis can develop but the crores of small farmers cannot avail any benefit, so, the land should be distributed. As far as the land reforms are concerned, I do

not think that you will go for it. The crores of landless people will not wait. They are now an awakened lot. They would not starve anymore, they will march, and grab the land and will raise the slogan that whosoever earns will eat. Therefore, immediate attention should be paid towards it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thakur Sahib now you please wind up immediately.

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: I am concluding. Now I am making the last point. We have achieved political freedom and made big sacrifices for it. The great martyr, Sardar Bhagat Singh, who had thrown bomb and had kissed gallows with a smile had said that when we get freedom, farmers and the labourers will rule the country. Are they ruling?

We have attained political freedom after a lot of sacrifices but the shackles of economic slavery are still around our wrists, and around the wrists of 90 per cent people of the country. I had hopes that this will be broken but from the Budget and from the hon. Finance Minister it appears that the shackles are not going to be broken. We will have to make sacrifice in lakhs and we will have to launch a mass movement to break the shackles. While following the path of truth and non-violence we will launch movement and break the shackles of economic slavery.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying the last thing and the last thing is recalled at the last time of the age. That last thing is that with the rise in prices and increase in unemployment the human values are also degrading. You and we have to make humans. The factories alone will not do. We are to make the human perfect and create humans with human values. Are we marching towards it? Gandhiji, who on the one hand, had fought for the freedom of the country and on the other hand, he was taking us towards spiritualism with the incantation Raghupati Raghuraj Ram, Patit Pawan Sita Ram. He was setting an example before the people to maintain balance between materialism and spiritualism and lead life on these lines. I hope that

our hon. Finance Minister, who has become materialistic, should rise a little since materialism is not everything at all. Follow spiritualism and lead a balanced life and remove all these ills. The main objective of the people belonging to any religion should be the service of mankind. Help those who are exploited, are poor and are distressed. Can you meet the nation's call for humanity through this Budget? You cannot. Therefore, I appeal to you to pay attention to those who have sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle and also to those who are alive. Indiraj had given them Rs. 500/- as *Samman Pension*. Rajivji gave Rs. 750 per month.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wind up. You have exceeded the time.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: I am concluding with the request that this pension should be raised at least to Rs. 1500 per month.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): I want to seek a clarification from the Chair. Yesterday we sat up to 11.30. P.M. and it was decided when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister moved a resolution like that the people who were waiting yesterday to speak would be given an opportunity to speak today first. I would like to know whether those names are being accommodated today. That is all I would like to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Deputy-Speaker before leaving the Chair told me that he has followed exactly that criterion, that those hon. Members who were sitting till late in the night yesterday, their names have been included first and if there is anything that has been left out, if you point it out to me I will try to correct, if there is any lacuna in that.

SHRISOFCARFERNANDES: Thank you.

SHRI E. AHANMED (Manjeri): Do they have to wait till late in the night today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I am not in a position to say now. I think as things stand now, the Finance Minister is supposed to give his reply at about six O'clock. Anyway, if the House wants, we can sit late and we can request the Finance Minister also to sit late. It is up to the House. Whatever the House desires, that will be done. Now Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday a few minutes after 11 O'clock, my name was likely to come after those who had already spoken.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: And my name was also to come up.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: At that time my name was to come up but now I do not know when will it come. I kept waiting in the House till late hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijoy Kumar Yadav, your name is certainly there but it will come after some time.

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a subject of this high gravity like the country's Budget, the foremost question that comes to one's mind is, the Government's economic policy really succeeded? Perhaps it is too premature to hazard a definite answer. Many measures will take time to yield results, for which there is no ready-made panacea. An inefficient, inward-looking economy cannot be transformed into an efficient outward-looking economy overnight.

However, several trends and statistics suggest that there is room for optimism, although the road ahead is strewn with pitfalls. It is important to focus our sights on the

overall picture rather than get lost in mere statistics. What stands out is that the Prime Minister, Hon'ble Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and his team comprising of Honourable Dr. Manmohan Singh and others have transformed economic policy and brought about radical changes, which were regarded as political impossibilities, just a few months ago.

An important method of assessing the success of a policy is to ask, how likely it is to be changed, if another Government comes to power. The Congress Government's package looks irreversible in the fundamentals. This irreversibility owes much to the fact that the country was more or less bust and had no soft options left. The world over, politicians are generally notorious for avoiding harsh options until the soft ones are exhausted. However, it is not globally true that leaders of the bankrupt countries recognise the need for radical changes, quickly or comprehensively. The Government has and hence deserves credit, for exhibiting rare courage and vision.

The General Budget for 1992-93 is highly progressive, outward-looking and dynamic in its ingredients. It contains many welcome features like convertibility of the Rupee, containing of fiscal deficit, reduction of maximum customs duty rates, permitting gold imports, reduction of Income tax rates etc. The Government's new economic policy is the continuation of the popularly accepted Nehruvian model of economic development

The RBI's curbs have helped slash the trade deficit to one billion dollars in the first half of the year 1991-92, down from 2.43 billion dollars in the previous year. However, this has been accomplished mainly through import compression, essentially a crisis measure, which should not be persisted with indefinitely. The RBI must relax curbs to enable manufacturing and exports to boom. The relaxation has become feasible, since the foreign exchange reserves have gone up from an alarming low figure of Rs. 2,600 crores after devaluation in July 1991, to a more respectable figure of above Rs. 11,000 crores by mid March 1992. This is a clear indicator

[Sh. Gopi Nath Gajapathi]

and acid test of success without which other policies would have been in gave jeopardy .

India's ability to avoid its deb service payment difficulties largely hinges upon its capacity to maintain adequate to export growth rate and attracting foreign exchange deposit from NRIs. Given relatively a lower level of prevailing wages by international standards for its highly-skilled work forces, India can tap its potential for higher exports in service-related industry, for example, computer software, engineering and medical technology. NRIs must be granted dual citizenship and should be given tax incentives to bring their savings back to the country for portfolio or direct investments. Let us not forget the fact that there are approximately ten million NRIs, having the potential to bring in ten billion dollars of foreign exchange into our country.

It is imperative that India reduces its dependence on non-essential imports and thus save valuable foreign exchange, which is to be used exclusively for infrastructural like, telecommunication, transportation, etc, and productive capacity of the economy. An elaborate policy of import substitution must be instituted by the planning authorities to conserve foreign exchange on a long-term basis.

It is heartening to note some of the expert views expressed by our pragmatic Union Ministers renowned industrialists economic wizards, etc. who have all struck an optimistic note Hon Dr. Manmohan Singh has categorically assured us that the Budget will contain inflation. Hon Shri Rameshwar Thakur has promised major tax reforms. Hon. Shri .P. Chidambaramji has boldly declared that the Liberalised industrial policy will benefit all. The noted Jurist, Shri Nani Palkhivala ji has said that this year's Budget is not for the greedy. He added that it is a watershed Budget, opening a new chapter towards playing our legitimate role in the world economy. Further, the last G-15 Countries' Meeting in Caracas marked a watershed of cooperation between Government

and industry, reflected in the close coordination and consultations between Government of India and industry leaders. The President of ASSOCHAM, FICCI, CEI, FIEO and CII welcomed the involvement of Indian industry with the Government of India in the G-15 Meeting. The apex bodies of Indian industry held the view that this welcome beginning can be developed and further consolidated.

All the same, the hon. Union Finance Minister is urged to review some of the Budget proposals, like those relating to withdrawal of certain tax shelters which have adversely affected the common man. The withdrawal of Sections 80 CCA, 80 CCB, 80L etc., could make the savings mobilisation in the States suffer as has been pointed out by the dynamic Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu hon madam J. Jaylalitha in particular. The Government should also focus more attention to development of agriculture, construction and other avenues, which could lead to employment generation. Pruning allocations under these heads might have undesirable spin-offs. duties taxes etc on vital materials and as this is not for cement steel and life-saving drugs should be reduced, as this is not beneficial either to the manufacturer or to the consumer.

The authorities can take a second look on the wealth tax on public companies, which is sought to be reintroduced after being repealed by the finance Act, 1960 and the wealth tax on urban land of large public companies on the basis of being unproductive. The special surcharge on income-tax is questionable, as this measure would deny the States a share in the tax collected through surcharge.

The Government should take a pragmatic approach for accelerating exports. There could be possibility for increasing exports to general currency area in the coming years. However, the exporters, who were doing business mostly with rupee trade area, have been adversely affected. The Government should also take a cautious approach towards the capital market. There is no denial that in the coming years, private corporate sector has to mobilise its capital

resources, mostly from this sector. A slide downwards of the capital market index would considerably erode the investors' confidence.

Further, both life-saving and sight-saving equipment are exempt from Customs Duty. However, there is anomaly in this year's Budget, regarding the exchange rates that have been available for the import of sight-saving equipment and drugs. While for life-saving drugs and equipment foreign exchange will be provided by the Government at the official exchange rates, the foreign exchange for sight-saving equipment will be decided by market-determined exchange rates. This implies an increase in the price of sight-saving equipment 20 per cent. Hence, this category of equipment should also be permitted to be bought under official exchange rates. After all, life without sight is not worth living. Such persons would also be a burden on the society, was the observation made by the Madras-based, noted ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. J. Agarwal.

There is a dire need for increasing literacy and population control to improve the general standards of living. Energy shortages, transportation bottlenecks and irrigational deficiencies so essential for regional development must be tackled on a war footing with adequate funds allocation. Another crucial need of the hour is reform of the vital public sector undertakings of our country. However, the country's credit worthiness that had disappeared some time ago, seems to have re-appeared now. There is much hue and cry and deep concern that India has succumbed to pressures from international financial institutions. If the conditionalities prescribed by the I.M.F. World bank and Aisan Development bank were good for the country's economy, I daresay, there is nothing wrong in accepting them.

All the same time, it was not these international finance institutions that had improved the new policy, but the congress party's election manifesto, which in turn was originally piloted by our former Prime Minister late Shir Rajiv Gandhi.

In conclusion, it is worthwhile quoting

the observations made by the dynamic President of ASSOCHAM, Shri N. Sankar while being interviewed on the Doordarshan by Shri Deepak Vohra on the 18th March, 1992. He asserted that the Government has opened up, our economy has also opened up, giving rise to a very optimistic scenario for ushering in the 21st century. I could not agree more with my former tennins colleague and classmate. Thus, I whole-heartedly support the General Budget for 1992-93.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
(Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Budget was presented on 29th February, we thought that, probably, this is one of the finest Budgets. But, unfortunately, after the interpretation which we have come across, we find that it is nothing but a dramatic and sugar coated quinine so to say one, and ultimately it is going to have the effect of poison.

The Union Budget presented this year by the hon. Finance Minister had raised lot of leading the country into a situation of total bankruptcy has to be accepted by the party which ruled the country for the last forty years. Commendable job has been done by the Finance Minister in pointing out that reforms process, which has been set into motion, will yield results only after two or three years.

For the purposes of simplification I wish to classify the Budget into four parts. One for the rural sector, second for the organised work force and salaried persons, third for traders and SSI units and fourth, for the big industries. The major problem before the nation, where any Finance Minister should have top priority to address, is the galloping inflation.

A steady rate of 12.8 per cent can erode totally and chance of improvement in the quality of life. There is no comfort in saying that the rate has been brought down from 16 per cent. Inflation hurts the poor and fixed income earner. Fiscal discipline, if achieved, would restore single digit inflation.

The Government has widely advertised

[Sh. Moreshwar Save]

the PDS as a relief to the vulnerable sections of our society. I may point out that few ration shops have exhibited total callousness and the material supplied which is full of stones and cement in cereals is unfit for consumption. It was my misfortune to discover this on my own ration card.

The Budget., therefore, does not provide for fighting inflation with a missionary zeal. I would, therefore, call upon more efficient management of the PDS machinery so that people could get quality material from the ration shops.

For the organised sector, the Budget has proposed certain reliefs in the form of personal Income Tax restructuring. In my opinion, the limit of Rs. 28,000, which has been raised from Rs. 22,000 should be taken up to Rs. 40,000. Withdrawal of Section 80L is amounting to a negating factor as against this increase in exemption.

While the nation would largely welcome the rationalisation of structure and the tax levied at the entry point and over Rs. 1 lakh, the relief is deceptive.

The Finance Minister has cleverly taken away with the left hand what he has generously given with the right hand.

Reverting back to the proposal on the small farmers, consortium that the Finance Minister has proposed, I would await details as I belong to the constituency which is basically from the rural sector.

Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. The recent figures provide a dismal picture with low output during the last year. Drought stricken States are looking forward to a policy initiative in improving infrastructural facilities. About provision for increasing irrigation potential, incentive for dry land farming, raising credit from the cooperative sector, call for meaningful allocations in the plan outlays, I am afraid non-provision would lead to problems which would retard the process of increasing production.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I am on a point of order. I think our Members should avoid reading.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: I am referring to the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes, let him continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I think our Members should avoid reading their speeches. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Sir, cutting of subsidies which form a major problem of the non plan expenditure is welcome. Provision of Rs. 2500 crores on this account may not be adequate and that should be improved. I have very strong reservations on the reduction of outlay for the rural development. In conclusion at the end I will be giving the percentage to show how it has come down.

We seem to be getting into a debt-trap. The proposed concessions in excise duty and customs duty would make the industry growth oriented and more viable. The implications of making pesticides, seeds easier to obtain from foreign sources is dangerous. The proposal for reduction of duty on capital goods, concessions of excise on nylon, viscose and textiles etc. are welcome measures.

People are very keen on knowing the economic reforms and rationalisation that you desire to achieve in the banking industry.

There is no meaningful direction in the Budget to make this more efficient and business conscious.

On the personal income tax, it has been a clever exercise. In my opinion Sections 80L, 80CC (A) and 80CC (B) should be restored as it affects pensioners as well as it discourages savings from those who are on the verge of retirement and needy people. So, the limit should be extended to Rs.

40,000/- as it is reasonable. Wealth Tax modifications have serious overtones and we may witness stage situations. National Wealth like house property has been heavily taxed. In nutshell, the Budget does not mark unemployment, poverty and rural economy as its targets. Though the deficit has been reduced, I am afraid the nation has not been given an opportunity to prove its resilience. The Budget would stoke inflation and the disinvestment of public sector units may result in massive sickness and unemployment. As of today, out of 227 public undertakings, 58 are in red. If they are required to be rehabilitated, then we would require an amount of Rs. 15,000 crores. In this amount, they are going to rehabilitate about four lakh people, but with this amount they can provide employment to 15 lakh people more. So, in view of this, the Government should seriously consider the issues of disinvestment and rehabilitation programmes and avoid, as far as possible, to run these sick industries in public sector.

Then, the discontinuation of control of capital issues is likely to prove a big gamble. When you are opening the nation to foreign competition and investment, neglect of SSI and proper attention to our industry would lead us to greater problems.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to give some suggestions. The suggestions are like this;

- (1) The process of import substitution and protection of infant strategic industries should be looked into.
- (2) Labour laws and enforcement as well as trade union practices need serious attention.
- (3) Domination of rich and middle farmers over the rural poor should be curbed.
- (4) Loan Waiver Schemes should be discouraged.
- (5) External Finance can at best pro-

vide us breathing period and cannot be a substitute for solving our problems. We must try to become self-sufficient in every field.

- (6) The reduction of subsidies is the most favoured but resisted solution for closing the budgetary gap.
- (7) By improved efficiency, cost of fertilisers, irrigation water and electricity should be lowered.
- (8) Unproductive expenditure should be avoided after funds acquired from International Monetary Fund, World Bank as well as disinvestment of public sector equity.
- (9) Increased defence provisions are going to be meaningless due to devaluation which needs your kind attention.

Sir, now, I would like to give some figures. In 1981-82, the development expenditure in the Government Budget was 42 per cent and the other expenditure was 58 per cent. Now, in 1991-92, the development expenditure has come down to 29.2 per cent and the other expenditures have gone to 70.3 per cent. Similarly, as far as loans are concerned, in 1981-82, our internal loans were Rs. 30,684 crores foreign loans were Rs. 11,298 crores. In 1991-92, the internal loans stand at Rs. 1,71,589 crores and the foreign loans stand at Rs. 35,122 crores. In 1981-82, the total loans amounted to Rs. 59,749 crores and in 1991-92, it Rs. 355,201 crores. In this fashion, you can understand what sort of burden we are carrying presently.

In 1983-84, we spent Rs. 2,749 crores on account of subsidy we were paying an interest of Rs. 4,795 crores and on defence we were spending Rs. 5,831 crores. As Against this, if you see the figures of 1991-92 you will realise as to where we stand now, In 1983-84, the subsidy was Rs. 2,749

crores and in 1991-92, it is Rs. 10,395 crores, that is, about 9.2 per cent of the Budget. Similarly, on the interest side, as against Rs. 4,795 crores in 1983-84 we are now paying Rs. 27,450 crores in 1991-92, both internal as well as external. Though the defence budget has increased from Rs. 5,831 crores in 1983-84, to Rs. 15,350 crores in 1991-92, it has come down from 16.4 per cent to 14.4 per cent.

So, looking to all these four, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to go through these things seriously and make suitable amendments in the proposals which he has presented on the 29th February, 1992.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Budget proposals. This Budget has been described as anti-people anti-poor, anti-labour and anti-farmers on the one side and on the other side, the national media has described this Budget as a landmark budget, path-breaking, populist and innovative budget. My opinion is, this is a realistic budget.

Whenever we examine the economic scenario of the country, this Budget cannot be dismissed as anti-poor and anti-people. But at the same time, we must also make an objective study of the Budget and the circumstances under which the hon. Finance Minister has to make the Budget proposals. It is an undisputed fact that the economic crunch is still not over. The balance of payment position has gone up reasonably well. But its weaknesses are still not over. We have to admit that strong inflationary trends with the resultant difficulties in the price front are still persisting in our country. The greatest constraint for our Finance Minister is on reducing fiscal deficit. On the three components of expenditure namely Defense, interest on debt and the subsidy, the Finance Minister was unable to touch and he has to be very much cautious when he touches the Defence expenditure. As far as the other subsidies are concerned, we have to maintain subsidy. Taking these factors into account,

one will come to the final conclusion that the Budget that has been presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh is a realistic Budget in the present circumstances.

This Budget has some of the special features compared to the previous Budgets presented in this august House by the present Finance Minister himself as also the former Finance Minister. I will also quote what the famous economist Prof. A.M. Khusro has said:

“ Every previous Budget works within a given framework. But this one changes the very framework from a semi-controlled to a liberalising economy. ”

In fact, this Budget has given a liberal outlook and the controls have been liberalised to a great extent. The most important aspect of the Budget is that there is reduction in the fiscal deficit as compared to last year. He has brought down the fiscal deficit of Rs. 44,650 crores in 1990-91; to Rs. 37,792 crores in 1991-92. This is a matter of pride and the Finance Minister deserves all congratulations on this point. He also promised that he would further reduce the fiscal deficit from Rs. 37,792 crores to Rs. 34,408 crores in the next Budget. If the Finance Minister will be able to comply the assurance which he has given to the House, it is definitely a path-breaking as far as our economy is concerned.

I may just mention something about the balance of payment position about which the Finance Minister has made several references in his Budget. The Finance Minister has to be congratulated for raising balance of payment position from Rs. 2,600 crores to Rs. 11,000 crores.

Some of the measures that the Finance Minister proposed in the last Budget helped us to have a reasonably well balance of payment position.

His policy of introducing partial convertibility of Indian rupee and also of the gold import as well as the gold bond policy, may I say, are the innovative ideas which will help

us to stabilise our economic system?

There are several advantages in this policy. These three things, partial convertibility of Indian rupee which means 40 per cent at the exchange rate and another 60 per cent at market determined price as well as gold import by NRIs and the proposed gold bond policy, all these will definitely remove the considerable uncertainty with regard to the position of our rupee among the foreign and domestic transactors. Barring specified things, all other capital goods will also be imported against foreign exchange and hereafter there is no need of the exim scrip policy. This will also strengthen Indian rupee.

Regarding the gold import, I say though it is a laudable idea, it may not be possible for all the NRIs to bring the gold, as it is mentioned in the Budget, especially when we take into account the duty framework of Rs. 450/- per 10 grammes. I would ask why not we just encourage the legal import of the gold so as to plug all the loopholes for the smuggling of the gold. Now our requirement, as it is estimated is 200 tonnes of gold a year. Even now after this policy of liberalisation, I am of the view that we may require 150 tonnes for indigenous consumption. Therefore, we have to encourage the legal import of the gold.

This gold policy is a silver lining in our economic policy. But what about silver? Silver is now a scarce material and our position is very bad so far as our country is concerned. From the gulf and other countries, silver is being smuggled into India. That will get 100 per cent profit compared to gold. All the big companies, electronic companies are going for silver.

Therefore, the Government should also bring a policy with respect to the import and export of silver like gold policy.

Now those smugglers who seem to know that they will have no profit in gold have now turned to the silver smuggling and there are also big business people in this country who encourage such smuggling of silver to India to meet their requirements.

Therefore, I strongly urge the Government to adopt some policy or some measure to check this mugging of silver to our country.

Another point I would just bring to the notice of the Government is introduction of a new tax for the retail shops. The Finance Minister found a justification for it. In his speech, para 62 in part (b), I quote the finance Minister who said:-

"In a country with a population of over 800 million, hardly 7 million persons pay income and corporate tax. It is, therefore, necessary to attract new tax payers in the tax net. With this end in view, I propose to introduce presumptive tax system in respect of shopkeepers and other retail traders with an annual turnover below Rs. 5 lakhs. "

I say it is quite unjust and unfair on the part of the Finance Minister to bring the poor small retail shopkeepers under the tax. He has got several areas where he can travel. He is taking people whose annual turnover is below Rs. 5 lakhs. But turnover and the profit have no relevance as a matter of fact. There may be a turnover to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs. But it does not mean that he may get even 5 per cent profit. Even if he takes into account the fact that Rs. 5 lakhs will have 5 per cent profit, his annual income will be only Rs. 2000/-. The Government have given income-tax exemption to those whose annual income limit is up to Rs. 28,000/- This means, the salary or income of a person is Rs. 2300 per month. The small and petty shop-owners may not have income to that extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri E. Ahamed, please wind up. Your time is up.

SHRI E. AHMED: Whenever I speak, you will be there. This is the only excuse for me. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, even if he wants to bring in more people, as a matter of right the Finance Minister should not resort to this method of bringing the small shop-owners, retail shop-owners etc. into the tax ambit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a voluntary deposit. [Translation]

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is not a voluntary deposit. It is a voluntary deposit, so far as the Finance Minister is concerned. But when it will go to the ground level, the rural level, the local level the officers will put all the pressure on such people because they want to be in the good book of their superiors. Therefore, it is not a voluntary one. It cannot be taken like that. Why should it be so?

Also, there are certain other things. This Budget has not provided anything special for the coastal people, people who are eking their livelihood through fisheries and such other things. I may say that the allocation for the rural development project in 1991-92 was Rs. 3520.24 crores. But in 1992-93, this has been reduced to Rs. 3113.25 crores. Why? The rural development programme is helping our poor people. How could the Government just reduce the allocation so far as rural development is concerned? Again, the allocation made under JRY programme in 1991-92 was to the tune of Rs. 2100 crores. But this year it has been reduced to Rs. 2046 crores. This is also a matter of great concern.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Before winding up, I would just like to say that liberalisation is something good for the country. But over-liberalisation is a dangerous phenomenon. What is our position? After this over-liberalisation, what is the position with regard to the tiny and small-scale sectors? They are to compete with the foreign investors and also the multinationals. Therefore, special protection should be given to the small and tiny industrialists in this country. Unless we do it, we will not be doing justice to this sector.

Finally, with these few words, once again I congratulate the Finance Minister for his commendable work which he has done in this regard.

SHRI ASTUBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while presenting the Budget the hon. Finance Minister had patted his own back himself and asserted very cheerfully that they would eradicate unemployment during the next 10 years. But it appears to me that the hon. Finance Minister has not shown any concern anywhere towards the growing unemployment in the country. He did not find out the factors leading to growing unemployment. It does not mean that no concrete efforts were made to eradicate unemployment during the period of 44 years of rule. Many ways were found out but the unemployment growth ratio is 10 times more than that of the population growth. When the Government provided means to eradicate 2 percent unemployment, the ratio of increase in unemployment remained two and a half per cent.

16.00 hrs.

We tried to provide employment in different ways in the name of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Self-Employment Scheme and Urban Employment Scheme. But what is the reason that we failed to check it anywhere despite our willingness? If the reason is found out, it becomes amply clear that the funds needed for a particular job were not provided. The industries should have been set up according to the demand and on the basis of production. We did not fix the target to set up those industries keeping that in mind.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the same time we did not keep it in mind whether we are making any arrangement to compete in the market or not. This is an age of publicity. Big companies prepare the people mentally to use their products through publicity on television and through advertisements in big newspapers. When we get up in the morning, we have tooth paste and brush in our hands. When we come out after brushing,

then we have the shaving cream, soap, blade and all the cosmetics in our hands made by the big companies. Our daily life begins with physical cleanliness and this publicity for us begins to work right from the morning. In this very House, when I was not a Member, but whatever information I have got is that once an effort was made—

16.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

that whatever items are produced by different industries will be produced by them which are reserved for them. This is India. The hon. Finance Minister says that they will eradicate unemployment. But I want to know whether the panacea in the form of multinationals suggested by you will allow the cottage industries and the small scale industries of this country to develop? Some people will get employment through these multinational companies but as compared to big companies the small scale industries provide 6 times more employment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that there are 44 such pharmaceutical companies which manufacture such medicines as are banned in their respective countries because after the use of these medicines, people become physically and mentally ill. We have got a list. These multinationals are manufacturing items in our country and leave the country after minting money. These companies create differences among our countrymen. I want to ask from the hon. Finance Minister whether it is the fate of our country. Have you ever paid any attention to the fact that the farmer of this country is unable to buy wax for 50 paise to fill in inch deep chilblains in his feet even after 44 years of independence. Have you ever bothered about the farmer who returns in the evening from the fields after doing hard labour throughout the day and goes to bed after taking potatoes? Have you bothered about the farmer who celebrates festivals and marriage ceremonies under debt? The Indian farmer is not unlucky, neither he is unfortunate nor God is angry with him. If anybody is uncaringful for him, if anybody has played with his fate,

it is the people who are sitting in this House. They have never kept in mind as to what are the necessities of the farmer and his son.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that 80 per cent of India lives in villages and 80 per cent of the work force consists of the farmers. India cannot progress and cannot solve the perennial unemployment problem afflicting the country, till the policies are framed keeping in mind the need to encourage agro-based industries.

Destiny of India will change only when the industries are classified and there is coordination among them and agro-based industries are set up speedily to meet the demand and facilities are made available for the growth of cottage and small industries. But no such endeavour has been made in the current Budget and I do not know in which direction the hon. Minister of Finance wants to steer the country. Whenever new Government assumes office, need for basic changes in the education system are emphasised. The whole House gets engrossed in the task and ponders over the issue of the type of a new education policy needed for the country. Everyone talks of employment oriented education which is the need of hour in the country, but the allocation that has been made for it is insufficient. It has been a long standing demand that atleast 10 per cent of the Budget allocation must be made for strengthening education system in the country and to ameliorate the lot of farmers all amenities must be given to them. The day these turn issues are appreciated the fortune of the country will turn for the better. I oppose this Budget because it is anti poor farmer, anti labourer and anti student. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI B. SHERU LAL MEENA (Salambar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words in support of the Budget presented by Shri Manmohan Singh on 29th February. Other hon. Members too have expressed their views, but without going into the usual formalities I would like to highlight the plight of poor in Rajasthan. On many an occasion I get quite agitated while narrating their plight and today also I want like to

[Sh. Bheru Lal Meena]

highlight their plight. There is a saying in Rajasthan which means that when the camel moves, the mouth of fox waters in the hope that the protruding lips of camel may fall and she may have a feast. Similarly, the people always keep craving for the happenings which may not take place in the normal circumstances. They live on false hopes. The poor keep on waiting expectantly for jobs and bread. While at the centre Congress(I) is in power, in Rajasthan B.J.P. is in the saddle. It is a common concern to make food available to the poor populace. Both the Congress (I) and the B.J.P. promised to make food supplies available after victory. But it seems to be a hollow promise. B.J.P. Government of Rajasthan says till the supplies are received from the Centre nothing could be done. (*Interruptions*) However, the Centre passes on the buck to make food supplies available on to the State Government. In this ongoing feud it is the people of the State who are suffering. I highlighted these issues in the last session and even earlier, but till date neither food supplies have been augmented nor relief works have been undertaken in the areas which are in the grip of drought. All the hon. Members are elected to the House in order to find ways to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor. I would like to highlight all these issues in the august House, with the request to the Central Government to increase the State's quota of foodgrains, so that those people atleast get one square meal a day.

Since only a few minutes have been allotted to me so I would like to conclude my speech in a few words. I support the new industrial policy of the Government. However an evaluation of the impact of privatisation may also be undertaken. I would like to cite a practical example. In my constituency Salumbar, district Udaipur, there is a Bajaj Group factory. Employees of the factory are meted out such inhuman treatment by the management of the factory that it is beyond description. Employees are being committed against them. I would like to bring to the notice of the central Government an episode of closure of the factory for 24

days by the management without any reason. On reopening when the workers made queries about the payment of wages for those 24 days, the President and other office bearers of the Employees union were given a severe thrashing. Not satisfied with all this the management incited the workers factions against each other. It is a well known fact that managements foment factionalism among workers so as to exploit them. As a sequel to the incidence of beating of the President of the Union, on 13th December out of resentment the workers went on strike. The strike in the cement factory, has entered 105th day today but nothing has been done to break the deadlock and also nothing has been done for the betterment of the workers. The State Government on being approached promulgated section 3, further instigating the workers. Instead of removing their hardships, the issue was further complicated. We should make efforts in the right direction lest it might happen everywhere. Such incidents may be witnessed everywhere, because private company proprietors will try to earn maximum profits instead of helping the workers. Entrepreneurs will go in for modernisation and thereby retrenching the workers. The country is already confronting unemployment problem and if workers are retrenched in a bid to earn maximum profits, what will be the fate of the workers? That 's why I have raised the issue concerning workers and farmers and I hope these will be pondered over by the Government.

In addition I had asked from the Central Government about the details of Statewise budgetary allocation and also special allocation funds made for the tribal areas. It is a general belief that budgetary allocation for the Rajasthan is quite less. Similarly allocation made by the Ministry of Welfare for the state is also less. I think if something is to be done in the matter of welfare of backward classes, in Rajasthan then the Central Government should make greater allocation for the state out of the total budgetary allocations. Justice should also be done to the State so far as exploitation of labourers and increasing foodgrains quota is concerned. I have already drawn the attention of the House to these issues.

I would like to highlight how the B.J. P. has misled the people of the country all along. Earlier the party misled the people by launching the movement for banning the slaughter of cows and later on undertook the 'Kalash Yatra' to mislead the people. Subsequently the BJP started worshipping the bricks and also launched the 'Rath Yatra' again to mislead the people. All of us must accept what has actually happened.... (*Interruptions*)

DR. LUXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Just confine yourself to the Budget.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: They kept the country busy by raking up the temple construction issue and have led the nation on the verge of disaster. Construction of temple cannot satisfy the empty bellies. God dwells in the heart of everyone. Hanuman was also a great discipline and worshipper of Rama.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go over to Ramayana etc. Time of the House is precious. Please conclude now.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: I support this Budget, which is praiseworthy. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the 1992-93 Budget presented here. Before I go into the details of this Budget, I would like to draw the attention to the House to the following astonishing facts. When the first Budget after independence was presented in this House, the deficit financing was of Rs. 1 crore and when this Budget for the year 1992-93 was presented, the deficit financing rose to Rs. 20,000 crores.

The wealth accumulated by the big houses or the industrial houses in the 80s was counted as Rs. 6541 crores and in 1991-92 the same figure has gone up to Rs. 50000 crores. The number of people below the poverty line has gone to 42 crores and the number of unemployed persons is nearly seven crore on record and nearly five crores people from the rural areas have not listed

their names in your employment exchange registers. All these figures show that right from the independence days to this date all the five year plans, the money you have borrowed and spent on these schemes have gone to the drain. The final picture is that our mother land is standing at the doors of the foreign countries with a begging bowl.

They indulge in tall talks; but they do not practise them.

I will remind you that on 24th December 1991 there was a meeting of the National Development Council here and our hon. Minister and the Chief Ministers asserted that there should be at least ten per cent cut in the expenses of the State Governments. But on 31st December, that is exactly after one week, our Chief Minister goes from here to Nagpur and there he expands his Cabinet! Crores of rupees of increase in expenditure is there in Maharashtra State.

When we talk of corruption the Government challenges us to give an example so that they can see as to how they can eradicate corruption. 45 Members of this House have given a memorandum to the Prime Minister, who is also holding the portfolio of Industry. We have requested him that permission should be given to prosecute the higher-ups of Maruti Udyog Ltd. against whom CBI has made investigations into 17 corruption charges. We have got a number of charges against them and we want to prosecute these gentlemen. But four months have passed; neither the Prime Minister nor the Minister of State for Industry gave consent. I will give one example of the corruption. Seventy Maruti Cars started from Gurgaon factory. They were to be transported to the show-room of Maruti Udyog Ltd. in New Delhi. But those seventy cars have never reached the show-room. Where have they gone?

What is the amount? How is it adjusted? Who is responsible for it? Nobody knows these things.

In 1983, they have imported the spare parts worth Rs. 150 crores. Right from 1983 till 1992, for the last nine years, those 2,000 boxes are lying there. Who has brought

[Sh. Anna Joshi]

these spare parts? Where are they to be used? Why are they not being utilised? Why those boxes were not opened? All these charges were made. Then, the CBI has gone into the details of it. They have got the proof and they have appealed to the Government, to allow them to prosecute these persons. But, they have not done. There are so many examples like that.

It seems from this also that the Government has not acted on whatever promises it has given to us, to the poorer section, to the rural section. I have got the figures here. They have not given even the amount which they have given last year. I will point out something from the Book, 'Budget at a glance'.

For the PDS about which the Prime Minister always talks that we have to improve the public distribution system, last year the allotment was Rs. 18 crores. Now, it is only Rs. 10 crores. Why it is less? It is nearly half of what they have allotted last year. Why is it so? Similar is the case with small scale industries and agro and rural industries.

Last year it was given Rs. 350 crores. This year, it is only Rs. 335 crores. Why? There are so many figures like that.

The tragedy of the Budget is not only that. If you cannot give anything to the poor people or to the lower middle class people, at least you should not take away what has been given by the predecessor, to them. But, you have done that also. It is expected from a gentlemen that if he cannot give anything, he should not take away what has been given to him by some other person. I will tell to the hon. Finance Minister that increase in income tax slab from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 28,000 is not sufficient. It is a technical rise. Therefore, we request that it should be increased to Rs. 48,000; and restore the concessions given under sections 80L, 80CC(a), 80CC(b) of the Income Tax Act.

Secondly, clubbing the income of the

minors with that of the parents is a very harsh provision and that should also be deleted.

Thirdly, in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, in Paragraph 94, he has said that he wanted to boost the housing for the weaker sections and therefore they have brought down the excise duty on building materials from 15 percent to 5 percent. The corrugated sheets, cement pipes are manufactured by SSI units and they are not exempted. The excise duty is not reduced in their case. They are part and parcel of housing facility; and therefore I will request the Finance Minister that concession should be given in this case also.

Fourthly, I will say about small saving schemes. In foreign countries, the Government takes care of the retirement, old age, unemployment, sickness, handicapped, etc. But, in our country, we have to make provisions for ourselves-for our old age, for our sickness etc. The small savings business is a very good business. It is a way of self-employment. Lakhs of people throughout the country are self-employed like this. I want to impress upon the House that 80 per cent of the agents are ladies; they are from rural areas; they are earning something. While they are earning, they are giving you crores of rupees. But, you have not given any concession to them. So, that should also be given to them.

Lastly, to have the foreign reserve fund for our country, you have exempted income tax from the income earned by exporting. At the same time, you have not exempted projects which are completed abroad. On their income, the income tax of 50 per cent is there. Therefore, I request you to consider both the income tax sections 80 HHB and 80 HHC on par.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented to us by the Finance Minister. We are faced with a curious conundrum. While the country applauds the proposals that have been placed, the Opposition seeks to deride them. Yet in a parliamentary democracy, it is important

that we do not allow our ears to be deafened by the applause of the people. It is also necessary to attempt to respond to the Opposition's concerns. I believe, it is particularly important at this juncture to respond to these concerns because the economy of this country is at its most crucial turning point since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian National Congress declared the objective of our party, our Government and our country to be the establishment and maintenance of a socialistic pattern of society.

The question is: Are we abandoning the path of a socialistic pattern of society? Now our friends of the Left, particularly our friends of the colour red, who condemned Panditji at the same time of Avadi, who derided the concept of the Socialistic pattern of society, when it was first enunciated and who pretended for years that we were only a bourgeois democratic party and not a socialistic party, have suddenly become the greatest votaries of the Nehru model and of the Avadi pattern.

Now it is a good thing that knowledge has come to them at long last. But in the process of their getting enlightened, I think, it is extremely wrong with them to suggest that we are getting benighted. What is our socialism? Our socialism is certainly not the socialism of the Communist Party of India, Communist Party of Marxists Communist Party of India 'A' to 'Z'. what ever letters they will choose. Why? Precisely because from the beginning, Panditji saw that the fault with the communist version of socialism is that that version was dogmatic and doctrinaire. Now we find that 30 years later, 30 years after Panditji's demise that the God of the Communists has been discredited, the book of the Communists has been discarded and the Prophets of the Communists have been disavowed. That is why our socialism is not the socialism of the Communists. Our socialism is not an imported ideology. Ours is an indigenous socialism. That is why it is an authentic socialism.

What is the leading characteristic of this authenticity? It is that our socialism is both flexible and adaptable. We build on our successes. We do not, like the Communists,

have a vested interest in poverty. We have an objective and a methodology.

What is the objective of the socialism of the Congress Party? I think, it can be resumed in one phrase: 'the elimination of poverty'. And how has this been presented to the country? Not for the last ten years and twenty years, I am talking about the last seventy years. Mahatma Gandhi began it by saying that our socialism is the worship of the Almighty as Daridranarayana. Panditji described it as the building of the modern temples of India. Indiraji said 'Garibi Hatao!'. And Rajiv Gandhi said that we will place the elimination of poverty at the focal point of our economic policy.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: In this year's budget, the word 'socialism' is not there.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: If it is not there and perhaps you are right, I deride it. We will come to that in a minute. First, I want to understand and explain what is the objective of our socialism. Now I want to explain what is the methodology of our socialism.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: All right.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I would like to quote the greatest socialist of all that our country has produced Jawaharlal Nehru.

He was the President of my party and the first Prime Minister of this country. Panditji had put in his words the methodology of our socialism at the All India Congress Committee meeting in October, 1951 and I quote his words:

"The only test of any system that we apply is results. To what extent there must be a public sector or a private sector must therefore be judged by results."

Panditji said this in 1951.

And now, let us apply this test to the Budget and the economic policy which the

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Budget represents after 41 years in 1992. The economic reforms which the Government has now initiated, Sir, are not the outcome of the current economic crisis. They would have been undertaken anyway and they were presaged in the manifesto of the Congress Party both in 1989 and 1991. In the 1989 manifesto, we specifically stated that efforts would be made for spurring production, efficiency, competitiveness, we will remove bureaucratic controls and confine to State control only those areas which are important strategically and will be undertaken selectively and done only when needed. Our manifesto in 1989 also said that our entrepreneurs would be freed to concentrate on generating wealth and jobs and not answering queries from bureaucrats. We did not come to power then. In 1991, when we fought another elections, our manifesto specifically stated and pledged the gradual withdrawal of the public sector from all areas where the private sector or the joint sector have developed capabilities. Therefore, these reforms would have been undertaken whether we had a crisis or not. But the total mess of the economy made by the V.P. Singh Government and then by the Chandra Shekhar Government made these economic reforms a matter of imperative necessity.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: What did the Congress do for 43 years?

SHRIMANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am just going to the answer to your question. The key elements of the structural reforms which we are currently undertaking fall on two specific points. The first point is tackling the immediate crisis. The second point is setting course for the next phase of development.

Now, in regard to immediate crisis, the crisis which we faced in essence was the crisis of external equilibrium. This crisis has been brought about, as has been mentioned by our opponents, by a very large increase in our external public debt. That is the basic cause. But when we undertake debt from others, we do it in the confidence that we will be able to repay it. When Rajiv Gandhi found

in 1985 and 1986 that our exports were not rising to a level commensurate with the rise in our public external debt, he buckled down to the task of seeing that our exports from India increased not less than 17 per cent in dollar terms and not in rupee terms. 17 per cent sustained on an average over three years not in rupees terms but in dollar terms. That is what is called crisis management.

There was only one big mistake that Indiraji and Rajiv Gandhi made in contracting this external debt. The mistake was that they did not foresee that we would have a V.P. Singh Government and then we will have a Chandra Shekhar Government. They did not foresee that the communists and the communalists would cohabit in order to keep the V.P. Singh Government in power nor did they foresee that we would support a Government that was in a hostage to two constables from Harayana. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: On what basis is he making these charges? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I want to make it abundantly clear that we do not share (*Interruptions*) will you please sit down? I have not yielded to you. Sir, I appeal to the Chair for protection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a forum for criticising the Governments. You should understand that.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I say this with pride that the Congress Party does not share the phobia of the communists about the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. We are proud of being founder members of both the World Bank and the IMF and it is we, and not anybody else, who have sat with our partners in the World Bank and the IMF and negotiated the Articles of Association as also the determination of the loan categories, of the loan conditionalities and the loan procedures. And these are the same for all borrowers.

These are the same for developing countries as or developed countries. When the United Kingdom was required to take a loan from the IMF and the world Bank, they faced the same kind of conditionalities which we faced. We do not have that phobia. And the reason why we do not have that phobia is that we never had the KGB to pick up our bills. We knew that we would have to go to the World Bank or the IMF.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: Sir, this is objectionable. This kind of a statement should not be made.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: All right Madam. I will say, 'Until it is established. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The question about the KGB is being heard now. Why not during Rajiv Gandhi's tenure? Why not during Indiraji's tenure?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will reply Madam. One, we did not know. Two, you were making false allegations against our Government.

The causes of our balance of payment problem are, as Mr. George Fernandes pointed out, due to events that were outside our control. There was a war in West Asia. There was a rise in petroleum prices.

But when we are faced with a crisis, what should be the responsibility of a responsible Government? Rajiv Gandhi's Government was faced with the worst drought of the century in 1987. It was the year when our friends over there, who were objecting to my referring to the KGB, were making false allegations against my leader at that time. Instead of wasting his time on all these petty political matters, he addressed himself to the drought. The result was that for the first time in the economic history of India, we emerged from a drought with a positive rate of growth! And what did they do? One was going around saying 'Mandalam, Mandalam' and the other chap was going round singing 'Ram Janam'. 'Ram Janam'. This is the irresponsibility of Mr. V.P. Singh's Government.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL (Khurja): Sir, I am on a point of order. He was referring to Mandal Commission. He should know that the Commission was set up. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Do you understand what a point of order is? Where have we committed the mistake in following the procedure? Please let me know. Please do not raise such kinds of points of order. Your point of order is out of order?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Finance Minister has achieved in the course of the last eight months is that he has converted a crisis into an opportunity. He has restored our reserves. He has re-established our credibility in the world. And he has converted a chained mouse into an uncaged tiger. While the whole world roars with approval, Mr. George & Company squeak their obsolete *mantras*!

Secondly, we have set the course for the next phase of development. In the first phase, we inherited a colonial economy. It was an organised sector dominated by foreigners who were used to combining both economic power and political power. At that time, we had a tiny indigenous capitalist class who were mostly traders, monopolists and if I might use one of our friends' favourite phrases, 'compradors'. There was little industry, low technology, low saving and low investment. There was no special attention paid to backward areas. There was little professional management. There were inadequate technical skills both of a qualitative and quantitative nature.

Therefore, our task at that time was twofold. One, to dismantle the colonial economy and the second to inaugurate a new era of modernity. We have dismantled the colonial era. Where are Andrew Yule, Mackinnon MacKenzie, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Dunlop? They are here. But they are all in Indian hands.

There are lakhs of new entrepreneurs in this country, tiny, small and medium. The colonials have been driven away by Govern-

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ment action as well as private enterprises.

And the second major thing that we had to do was to inaugurate a new era of modernity. That is why an arrowhead role was assigned to the public sector. The commanding heights of our economy do not have to be captured. They have been captured. There are hundreds of public sector units including several which are extremely efficient. We had need at one stage of an infant industry protection. We still have it sectorally but by and large, the country needs to move from the phase of infant industry protection to grown up industry assertion.

We have built up a huge small and medium sector by giving incentives and subsidies. It is time to see whether we can enable them to stand on their own feet. We have had over the last 43 years, and I will answer my friend's question, here development and diversification of enterprise of management skills; of technical skills; of backward areas and of indigenous R&D. Our savings rate is the highest of any developing country in the world. We have a self-confident and grown up economy. I will give you two types of proofs.

One is, that our small scale industry has totally beaten the multinationals. Nirma, produced by a small scale industrialist, Kersan Bhai Patel, has thrashed Surf produced by Uni Lever. Our Rasna produced by a small scale industry has beaten a multinational product 'Tang'. Our little Onida and Videocon have grown to such a level that Phillips, a multinational giant has ringed in front of Indian enterprises.

And when it comes to the public sector, our Maruti of the public sector has ousted the private sector Hindustan Motors. Our Indian Telephone industries is standing up to Alcatel. C-Dot has outclassed IT&T. Our HMT is taking on Titan.

Our public sector is mature. Our indig-

enous private sector is mature. There is no point in our hindling and cringing and having an inferiority complex. In the present phase, we must build on past successes. That is the essence of the Nehruvian model, that is, building on successes and not weeping about failures. We must harness the burgeoning talent of this country to growth that is the message of Shri Manmohan Singh's Budget.

We on the treasury benches trust our people and have confidence in our country. The Opposition does not trust our people and has no confidence in our country. Our nation cannot be built on a lack of confidence; on an inferiority complex and on crutches. That is why the world and our country is today applauding Shri Manmohan Singh. And if Atal ji sees in our Finance Minister only *mohini* while we see in him our saviour, that is doubtless because the Opposition is full of ** and our treasury benches are full of **. In Conclusion I would like to make very very quickly, a few specific remarks. One is that the Finance Minister has conceded that agriculture is the bedrock of our economy and has made several concessions of a fiscal nature for agriculture as well as announced the establishment of a small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium. However, he has totally ignored the Blue Revolution. I would like him to please clarify that aquaculture is a part of agriculture and to agree to treat aquaculture at least provisionally on par with agriculture until our Agriculture Minister gets around to announcing a National Aquaculture Policy and establishing a National Aquaculture Board. In the interim at least, MPEDA, Marine Product Export Development Authority, must be included in the proposed Consortium.

Secondly, in regard to Vanaspati I shall try to say whatever I in one sentence and send the details in writing to the Finance Minister. I assure him that if he doubles the excise rebate on Vanaspati production of minor oils in this country will be doubled and that will save us Rs. 300 crores in foreign exchanges. I am offering him the savings in

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

foreign exchange within the next 12 months if he doubles the excise duty rebate.

There is an anomaly. Sir, he has treated Polypropylene on a different footing to Polyethelene and Nylon Filament Yarn. I would request him to kindly remove this anomaly.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the Finance Minister's attention to two major lacunae in his speech.

One is, he has- this where I agree with many Members of the Opposition, including that intellectual giant Shri George Fernandes, who calls me *buddhijeevi* as if that was a word of abuse- made this point. Well, I wish to stress the point made by the *buddhijeevi* Shri George Fernandes that it was a mistake on the Finance Minister's part not to have mentioned education. I would request him and through him, the Prime Minister to please immediately call a Meeting of the National Development Council to endorse a target which we have had in principle in the Government of India for more than 20 years and that is that six per cent of our Gross Domestic Product must be devoted to education by the end of the 9th Plan. And the second major lacuna in the Finance Minister's speech is that he has made no mention of Rajiv Gandhi. If Rajiv Gandhi has not been there, this Budget would not have been there.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Members. The time available to the Members is very very limited. Please, you can leave aside the preamble and prefaces and come directly to the points so that most of the Members can be accommodated. Now, Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members belonging to the ruling party are showering praises on this Budget, terming it as bold, historic, revolutionary, one aimed at opening a new chapter in the country's history and giving a

new direction to the nation.

Congress Party Members used similar epithets for earlier Budgets also, which were fundamentally different from the present one. There is hell of a difference between this Budget formulated on the basis of economic and industrial policy being pursued by the present Government and the policies propounded and followed by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. High-sounding epithets were used for the earlier Budgets, which aimed at keeping the Multi-national companies at a distance; which opposed dependence on foreign investment; which believed that acceptance of I.M.F. and World Bank conditionalities tantamounted to economic subservience; which talked of economic self-reliance; which talked of talking the Public Sector to commanding heights of the economy; which laid stress on agriculture; which talked of checking unemployment; which recognised the importance of rural development; which laid stress on the development of indigenous technology; which talked of eliminating poverty and establishing socialism; and which did not look upon western economies as suitable models for the country.

Similar abjectives are being used for this Budget, which is nothing but an abject surrender before the World Bank and the I.M.F.; which has been formulated on the basis of the conditionalities placed by these bodies; which has paved the way for the influx of foreign capital; which has given access to the Multi-national companies to loot the country and systematically destroy the technical and allied advancement made by the country; which in the name of competition, intends to make the country dependent on foreign countries, instead of laying stress on self-reliance; which has neglected agriculture and rural development; which has ignored the unemployment problem and dealt a severe blow on cottage industries.

They do not have a rational explanation for this charge. At least, they should concede that so far they have been following wrong policies. Now these people are talking of opposing socialism tooth and nail and of

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dealing a death blow to it. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru too talked of scientific socialism and was all praise for it. Today those people, who chant his name day and night are also speaking against it.

At the time of assumption of office, the Government gave an assurance that petty party considerations won't come in the way of solving the crisis confronting the nation and that national policies would be formulated through consensus. The opposition parties welcomed this assurance on the part of the Prime Minister and promised their fullest co-operation to solve the outstanding national problems and also offered their services to the Government in this regard. When the Government announced its new economic and industrial policy, it was vehemently criticised throughout the country. The well-wishers of the nation including the leaders of opposition parties the intellectuals and the common people opposed these policies tooth and nail, but in utter disregard to the feelings and sentiments of the nation, the Government did not pay any heed to these criticisms at the time of formulating this Budget. Instead of finding a solution to the country's economic crisis, keeping in mind the sentiments and wishes of the people, the Government completely surrendered itself before the I.M.F. and the World Bank. It is indeed a very dangerous step. The Government may be happy with this decision, but its fall out is bound to be disastrous. The Government should seriously ponder over the consequences of this Budget and think as to whose interest it has served to protect. This Budget has served to protect the interests of the private sector, the Multinational companies and Non-Resident Indians, but it has neglected the interests of 80-85 per cent of our population including the common man, the labourers and the farmers. While the benefits of this Budget has gone to a handful of people, the responsibility of solving the economic crisis faced by the country has been put on the shoulders of the neglected majority.

It is being said that a period of three

years is required to solve the country's manifold problems and that the coming days would be crises-ridden, but I would like to know whether on whose shoulders the Government proposes to put this burden. The man on the street is told that he would have to sacrifice a lot to rescue the nation from the clutches of this crisis, but a miniscule percentage of the country's populace is benefiting from it, to whom no appeal is being made to make sacrifices. Both the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance are indulging in an exercise of self-adulation and the hand which did not look upon western economies as suitable models for the country.

It is being said that a period of three years is required to solve the country's manifold problems and that the coming days would be crises-ridden, but I would like to know whether on whose shoulders the Government proposes to put this burden. The man on the street is told that he would have to sacrifice a lot to rescue the nation from the clutches of this crisis, but a miniscule percentage of the country's populace is benefiting from it, to whom no appeal is being made to make sacrifices. Both the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance are indulging in an exercise of self-adulations and the hoarders, the tax-evaders, the black marketeers and the people at the I.M.F. and the World Bank are not lagging behind in patting their backs. They have joined hands and are showering praises on the Budget saying that the entire country is welcoming this Budget with open arms. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that this Budget is being opposed tooth and nail throughout the country, in cities, rural areas and agricultural fields. You just cannot laugh away this matter. We, members of Parliament lead very convenient lives at the cost of the common man and this Budget has brought about untold sufferings to the common man and in the near future this protest is bound to assume gigantic proportions.

No facilities are being provided to the common man. Just have a look at their miserable conditions; its going from bad to worse. The Government says that it wants to bring about structural changes, so on and so

forth, but I would like to say that history and past experiences speak volumes of the disastrous consequences of falling upon the I.M.F. and World Bank Latin American and African countries are striking examples of the fact that whosoever falls into the trap of these international financial institutions, become heavily dependent on imports. Inflation has touched all time high and development has come to a grinding halt in these countries which have fallen in this vicious debt trap. They have even lost their political sovereignty to a great extent. Economic slavery stares us on our face and it seems that we are on the verge of losing our political sovereignty too, under the pressure of accepting the conditionalities put down by these institutions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that we still have some time at our disposal and we should cash in on it and withdraw this Budget and present a vote on account for a period of 3-4 months. The Government should think in terms of formulating and presenting a new Budget, after taking into confidence the various parties represented in the Parliament (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please conclude. All the parties, except the Congress have exhausted their time.

The time allotted to your party is already over. Your Party was given more than an hour's time.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: It is a very generous act on your part. I shall take only two three minutes more. I would like to say that this Budget contains no provision for removing regional disparities. The State of Bihar, from where I come is the most backward in the country and keeping this factor in mind, the State Chief Minister, in his meetings with the Prime Minister and Finance Ministry officials as well as at Chief Ministers' conferences has been repeatedly calling for the elimination of regional disparities. It is my humble suggestion that the existing formula of allocation of funds to the States should be scrapped forthwith and a new formula based on population and area should be prepared

and implemented. Bihar should be provided with the requisite assistance on the basis of such a formula.

Bihar is a vast State with immense natural resources. The entire country benefits from them, but Bihar itself remains hungry, poverty stricken and underdeveloped. I would certainly like the Government to ponder over this matter. With regard to the income tax limit, I would like to say that it should be raised to at least Rs. 36,000 and so far as the Government's apprehension that the States stand to incur losses on account of it is concerned, I would suggest that it can increase the tax imposed on income above Rupees Five lakhs, and thus cover the losses, whatsoever.

The Government is making very little progress in the field of land reforms. Land Ceiling should be lowered and Government should take steps to plug the loopholes in land reform laws, which are being misused by the landlords to the disadvantage of the landless, who are being deprived of land in the process. Along with this, the Government should also take steps for the delimitation of urban property.

Lastly, I would like to say that the Union Government should make provision in this Budget for a fund to provide relief to those affected by terrorist activities and communal riots. This Government fund should be utilised to resettle and provide a minimum compensation of Rupees two lakhs to the dependents of the victims of communal riots and terrorist activities. With these words, I once again oppose this Budget.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister will give reply at 6.00 P.M. No party except the Congress Party has saved the allotted time. Secondly, I have a list of all those Members who had spoken on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. If they are not allotted to participate in this discussion then others could get a chance.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have spoken on the President's Address. Now you cannot speak on this subject.

[English]

You will please understand that, accommodate and cooperate.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of the Central Government's Budget for 1992-93 presented in this House by our Hon. Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh.

I start my deliberations with a quotation of his Budget speech.

17.00 hrs.

I quote: "This budget represents a contribution to the successful implementation of this great national enterprise, of building an India free from the fear of war, want and exploitation, an India worthy of the dreams of the founding fathers of our republic. We shall pay any price, bear any burden, make any sacrifice to realise those dreams. India is on the move again. We shall make the future happen."

Sir, these expressions are not only of the Finance Minister of India but ones are coming from the heart of that citizen of India, who has a great love for the country, who is a great nationalist and a great patriot, who has a burning desire to see our country grow economically so that the poorest can reap the harvest of economic growth. The people, who have a vision of great India, the people who want our country to grow economically, socially, politically, culturally, as an independent nation must support this Budget and support this great Indian, hon. Manmohan Singhji. I am reminded of a Urdu couplet about him.

*"Hazaron saal nargis apni benoori pe
roti hai,
badi mushkil se hota hai, chaman mein
deedar paida."*

I complaint our hon. Prime Minister Shri

Narasimha Raoji, who after long years of Shri Manmohan Singhji's services to the nation, realised his capabilities and visions of economically sound India and handed over the economic future in his capable hands. I can only say, on my behalf, the slogan that we usually say during elections.

*"Manmohan ji aage barho, hum tumhare
saath hain."*

The hon. Finance Minister has meticulously presented the problems in his budget and tried to solve them. He took care of the people from all walks of life. These are all embedded in our manifesto, which was designed and conceived by our great leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

He thought of shop-keepers. It was a great incentive he gave to the shop-keepers who are doing a business to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs; they can pay Rs. 1400 and live in peace and sleep in peace. He thought of the handicapped people and he gave concession to the parents of the disabled to the tune of Rs. 12,000. And above all, the most important thing is that he took care of the women, the neglected lot of our country, and gave a tax deduction to the tune of Rs. 15000 to women who are earning an income of Rs. 75,000 (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (JADAVPUR): It is only women tax-payers. How many women pay taxes in our country? (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: He has given concessions to old women also. He thought of the old people who are above 65 years. He thought of the artistes, performers. He thought of gas victims. He thought of medical care and treatment of the people. He thought of the public Sector employees. And he thought of double taxation.

Not only that, on the gold that was being smuggled in and out, he has put a full stop by allowing people to import 5 Kg. of gold. He thought of many other industries. He thought of petro-chemicals, oilseeds, pesticides, asbestos, cement industry and for capital

goods he reduced the duty on them from 80 percent to 60 percent. For electronics, he reduced the duty from 60 per cent to 50 per cent. He thought of the housing sector, agriculture and industry.

Above all, I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for his visionary outlook when he saw to the problems of the people from all walks of life. He saw the problems of the industry, agriculture, electronics, culture and the heritage of India. And in this Budget, he tried to come out with great incentives.

A Budget is a Budget. It is not a religious book that one cannot criticise. I admire the opposition leaders for their criticism and suggestions to improve upon it. It is a saying:

[Translation]

The more we process gold, the more it glitters. We are grateful to the Opposition parties for helping us acquire more glitter.

[English]

The more you will criticise us, the more we will improve. But it is a bane, it is very painful to us when eminent leaders of the Opposition parties say that we are selling our integrity to World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

I would like to tell the hon. Members of the Opposition that they are not the only people who are concerned about the integrity and the dignity of the country. All the hon. Members on this side also are equally committed to the national integrity, and if we feel at any time that our national interest and national integrity and the honour of our country is being put at stake, we will all be the first people to criticise our own government. We assure you that the future of India and its honour are in safe hands. I believe in this:

*"Mere mehboob mere vatan tujhpe
kurban main janneman.
Sikh, issai majbut baaju tere, Hindu
Muslim hain tere hain."*

As long as this feeling is there in all of us,

our India will become the India of our dreams.

The hon. Minister has increased the exemption limit of income-tax from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 28,000. I have my submission that because of the devaluation..(Interuptions).

An hon. Member: Inflation also.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Inflation is definitely there. You cannot help it. Even he admitted that it is there. You cannot deny this.

And, Sir, because every member of the family is not an earning member in our indian society, therefore, the limit should be raised to Rs. 36,000.

All those schemes to invest your money in LIC, UTI, National Saving Scheme and other Funds, interest on fixed deposits in banks, UTIs and dividends on company shares under sections 80CCA, 80CCB and 80L have been abolished. One can only get rebate up to Rs. 10,000 under section 88. The withdrawal of these exemptions under sections 80CCA, 80CCB and 80L will kill the urge in the people to make savings for investment and will result in the decline of the resources of the financial institutions for development. The retired people and widows whose source of livelihood is only investment, will find the abolition of tax concessions under section 80L as more agonising. Therefore, my submission is that the tax exemption under section 80L should not be withdrawn and deductions under section 80CCA in respect of investment in NSS and under section 80CCB for investment in equity linked savings schemes of Mutual Funds be continued.

Sir, the hon. Minister was kind enough to take care of the smokers and he has put certain levies on filtered cigarettes. Because he is not a smoker, so I want to bring to his kind notice that the non-filtered cigarettes are more injurious to health than the filtered cigarettes. So, I feel that if the filtered cigarettes are exempted and the non-filtered cigarettes are put under levy, that will be far better.

[Sh. Sunil Dutt]

I would like to read out para 85 of Part-B of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. It says: "Films in our country have become an important vehicle of national integration. I have therefore to worry about the economic health of this important industry. In order to give relief to the film industry, which is facing increasing competition from cable TV and video, I propose to reduce the import duty on unexposed colour negatives of cinematograph film by 20 percentage points from the existing level. The loss of revenue involved in the proposal is Rs. eight crores."

On behalf of the film industry, I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Minister. Perhaps this is the first time that the Government has appreciated the importance and contribution of the Indian Cineme towards the unity of the country, national integration and secularism in this great august House. On behalf of the film industry, I would like to assure this august House that for any service towards our nation, towards our country and its people, the film industry will always be at the command and the service of the nation.

This compliment to the film industry has come after many years. I wish you would have been a Finance Minister thirty two years ago. I am reminded of a couplet. I would like to tell it to you on behalf of the film industry:

*"Kahan the aap, zamaane ke baad aaye ho,
Mere shabab ke jaane ke baad aaye ho."*

I wish someone like you was there thirty two years ago when there was no video, no video piracy, no cable TV, no CNN TV, and no Star TV. Now we have to compete with all these. If there is no tax relief to the industry, the future is dark. You, Mr. Minister, want to give economically bright future to India. Therefore, this industry deserves some share of light.

Out of more than Rs. 32,000 crores of

foreign exchange being allotted to various trades, we want only Rs. 75 crores. I am sure you will not be stingy towards the Indian cinema.

I would now like to come to the Annuities scheme for the film artistes. As you all know, the life of standom of the movie artistes is limited. Their peak period is about ten years and even less in case of lady artistes. In the case of other professionals like doctors, architects, advocates etc., it is not the same. The more they gain experience, the more they have the capacity of earning. Therefore, for the future of the artistes, the Annuity scheme was started and the artistes recieved annuities in lieu of their remuneration. Till 1975 these annuities were excluded from the definition of 'Assets' and this did not fall in the purview of wealth tax. In 1975 this scheme came in the purview of wealth tax, whereas the other professionals are excluded from wealth tax. Therefore, I request that this sort of disparity should not be there towards the movie stars because they are also professionals.

The film industry provides jobs to about one million people. It supports Doordarshan also. It provides revenue to State Governments in the form of entertainment apart from other Central taxes. The industry works for national integration. The industry entertains and soothes the hearts of millions of people of our country. There are so many film magazines and even daily papers which devote much space to this industry. Now that industry-till today- depends on imported raw stock- both negative and positive. In the year 1960 the Hindustan Photo Films was started in Ooty to manufacture raw stock of negative and positive films. This was 32 years ago. That is why I wanted you to be the Finance Minister 32 years ago. The film industry has now become old. But not a single foot of raw stock is manufactured by H.P.F. at Ooty. That is why I said:

*"Kahan the aap, zamaane ke baad aaye ho,
Mere shabab ke jaane ke baad aaye ho."*

[Translation]

Now that you have come, please solve our problem also.

[English]

The Hindustan Photo Films has already hiked the price of raw stock(positive) by 14 per cent. There is a rise of Rs. 378 on every 1000 feet roll. We need about 16 one thousand feet of roll. That makes the print costlier by Rs. 6,048 for one print. We release about 100 prints of each film. That makes the extra burden of Rs. 6.04,800 to the people of this industry. The benefit of the 20 per cent reduction that you gave on jumbo rolls last year is not coming to the film industry. That is how that H.P.F. is adjusting its losses. I request you to please you give us this benefit of 20 per cent reduction directly and break this monopoly. I request you to tell Shri Thungan, Minister of State for Industry to close down this public sector undertaking.

In para 87 of your speech you were very kind to the newspaper industry. On that day of your speech I found many of them in the gallery. Now there are not so many of them there. You have fully exempted the standard newsprint from customs duty. You have exempted glazed newsprint also from customs duty. I think the difference comes to Rs. 3 crores. I feel that we also deserve this concession.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't respond to the people who ask you questions.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I have to because he is my leader and General Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: Outside the House. In the lobbies you can do it.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, lastly I would like to say that our hon. Minister in para 60 of his speech said that the 'child is the father of man.' Sir, this is an English proverb. It can be applicable to the European children because they teach every child how to become independent and they become independent at that a very young age, and they have no

problem of their marriage or anything. And this proverb does not suit the Indian environment and Indian Culture. Here it is a very important thing for the parents to bring up their kids, it is very important for the parents to see to it that their daughters are married and that is why the middle class people and upper class people reserve their funds for the marriage of their daughters and for the education of their children. Therefore, Sir, I feel this proverb does not benefit the Indian environment and to the Indian culture and this tying up of the income of the infants and children with the income of the parents, I think, is a great set back for those people who are middle class and the growth of their children. How many people are there in our country who can adjust their money how many tax-payers are there who are earning more than a lakh of rupees? But here are the people who earn their livelihood and they keep some reserve fund with them so that when their children grow up, at the time of marriage or at the time of further education in colleges, they can have the benefit, and I am sure, Sir, that you will restore that.

While wishing you all the best and with my support of the Budget, I would like to remind you, Sir, that this country has some great problems Five children in our country between the age group of 1 to 5 die every minute because of malnutrition and hunger. In 1985 more than 2600 dowry death cases were registered and there were so many dowry death cases which are unregistered. It was due to lack of funds and lack of money that the parents could not afford to pay to the in-laws. I am sure, Sir, that you should be taking care of these problems. Millions of children in our country are involved in child labour, Millions of people are still illiterate and communal tensions are there everywhere Punjab, Jmmu and Kashmir, Assam and Ramjanambhoomi-Babri Masjid problems are there before you and, Sir, we assure you that the entire strength of ours is with you and we are there with you to solve all these problems. But these problems are there and we must take care of them and we must make our country self-reliant, a powerful India and I am sure that with this new Budget we will be able to fulfil our goals. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi):
Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the General Budget for the year 1992-93. Sir, I would like to dwell on some key issues only due to paucity of time. Welcome this Budget which is well balanced. We the members of Lok Sabha are sitting and discussing the Budget in the house. Late we are going to pass it. But I would like to inform this august House that the Budget has already been passed by the people of this country on 29th February, 1992 when the Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the Budget here. The country is passing through a crucial Financial tangle we have to face these challenges. I would like to sound caution at this stage. We need not be afraid of the situation. The 5 century history of the nation reveals that we can be self sufficient. We have to go ahead with this self confidence. We have the strength to solve any problem. We need not depend on foreign countries if our farmers and rural people work untidily and boldly. It is India which has a large quantity of gold in the world after America. If all the Lok Sabha members and other representatives of the people go to the rural people they can collect sufficient money to face all challenges.

We have to take this bold step and if the rural masses cooperate then there will be no need for us to depend on other nations.

Some members particularly from the opposition benches are criticising the Govt. for taking the IMF loan. But they should be able to suggest some alternative plans. The Hon'ble Minister has gone into all possibilities and then only prepared the Budget. He is a responsible economist and the Budget presented by him has been welcomed by people from all parts of the country.

We have to give to priority to agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry etc. for accelerating pace of the economic development. We continue to import oil and spending a huge amount for this purpose. This trend

should be put an end to. Our farmers are capable of producing sufficient quantity of oil seeds provided they are given the proper encouragement by the Centre and State Governments.

We have taken a bold step in Karnataka to encourage individuals who are setting up small scale industries. The State Govt. is helping them in marketing their products through various agencies. These products would be not only sufficient to the 85 crores of our people but also they can be exported if the small scale industries are encouraged in this way through out the country.

Sh. Manmohan Singh the Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented a progressive Budget. I am sure that this Budget will be appreciated not only by our Children but also by our grandchildren. The Budget has shown a new path to progress and prosperity of the nation.

Large quantity of rectified spirit is being used as fuel. We can save substantial and valuable foreign exchange if we can produce sufficient amount of rectified spiritry from molasses produced from sugar cane. At least 40% of the foreign exchange can be saved by reducing the import of oil.

As my colleague Sh. Manishankara Aiyer was mentioning we have to give full protection to the fishermen, like farmers who produce food grains. Fisherman catch the fish and contribute to the economy of the country. By exporting sea food we can earn valuable foreign exchange. There is great demand for fishes, prawns, etc. not only in the international market but also within the country. But surprisingly we are not exploiting the available resources to the expected level. There is an urgent need to increase our fetches from the sea. Hence I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to extend all possible help to the fishermen.

Sir, you are ringing the bell and there is no time for me to continue my speech. I, therefore, thank you for allowing me to ex-

press my views and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD (Kolhapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the historic Budget under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. This is not myself who has called the present Budget as historic but the noted economist and constitutional expert, Shri Palkhiwala has also said this to be a historic Budget in the world's largest crowded public Budget meeting at Bombay.

The finance Minister has accepted some of the suggestions made in the interim report of Raja Chelliah Committee on Tax Reforms and has tried to incorporate some of the recommendations into the Budget proposals. It is a matter of pleasure to note some of the highlights of the Budget. Foreign exchange reserves have been re-built to about Rs. 11, 000 crores; and the Non-resident Indians are not withdrawing their deposits. The inflation has come down to the level of 12 per cent. The import of gold up to five kgs. has been allowed on moderate custom duty to be paid in foreign exchange; gold bonds are being issued, with the provision of payment of interest and no income-tax and gift tax. There is a guarantee for returning back the gold. Resultantly the prices of gold have come down in the gold market.

About fertilizer subsidy, the Finance Minister has given an assurance only when the report of the Committee will come, then only they will consider the whole thing so that the agriculturist will also benefit.

The defence outlay has been increased up to seven per cent in comparison to 1991-92, although it should be higher keeping in view the prevailing circumstances and comparing the Budgets of other countries. The principle of one rank one pension has been accepted and implemented for Defence personnel. That has given a boost to the morale of the soldiers.

Three slab system of charging income-tax has been enforced which has been welcomed by all. The shop-keepers are to be levied income-tax at Rs. 1, 400 only having sales up to Rs. 5 lakhs. That means, these shop-keepers do not have to go from pillar to post to finalise and submit their accounts. The amount for maintenance of handicapped under exemption limit has been raised up to Rs. 12, 000/- and so as also a limit of Rs. 3, 000/- extra in the standard deductions has been provided for working women.

The Bhopal Gas victims have been granted exemption from the payment of income-tax for the compensation they have received. The air-conditioner is no more a luxury. That is what our Finance Minister says and he has given exemption for the air-conditioned restraints and others also. The cooperative societies have been granted exemption from the purview of income-tax about their income.

The import duty on consumable items has been considerably reduced on machinery and capital goods.

The banks and other financial institutions which were getting discouraged by way of charging income-tax from the Fixed deposit earnings, have been granted relief by way of withdrawing the provision. But there is much more room for improvements to be made in the Budget proposals before this august House passes the Budget. I summarise a few things.

The income-tax limit for exemption has been raised up to Rs. 28, 000 from Rs. 22, 000 per annum. The increase of Rs. 6, 000 is nothing but an eye wash. This is what everybody says in this august House. Suppose a person working in TELCO as Sweeper gets about Rs. 3, 000 per month as pay. Even he is not at all benefited by this rise in exemption limit. So, I request the hon. Minister that the exemption limit should be raised.

No relief has been announced for the small-scale industries which account for nearly 30 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings by way of export. This aspect should

[Sh. Udaysingrao Gaikwad]

be promptly and carefully looked into and increased incentives besides tax exemption should be announced for their rapid growth.

The asbestos cement industry has been given relief in the form of reduction in Customs duty. However, this will have almost no effect on the consumer price of the product since its raw material procurement is at a higher rate of exchange value at which customs duty is levied besides increase in the Central Excise duty. The concession has been granted under paragraph 94 in the Budget speech of Finance Minister for bricks, ryes prefabricated doors, windows made of plastic, iron and steel. In addition to that, cement sheets which cover the roof and asbestos pipes for water supply be also granted concession as these are also finished products by way of treating them under priority sector.

I need some two or three minutes more because some of the Grants are not coming for discussion. I am just skipping some points because of time-limit and go for regional things.

Some time back the Union Government has taken a decision to shift a part of Central Excise Customs collectorate situated at Puna to Kolhapur by bifurcating the said Collectorate into two parts. The Government has constructed a building by spending lakhs of rupees. It is presently occupied by the Assistant Collector. I would like to suggest here that some parts of Pune like Bhor, Walchand Nager etc may be attached to Pune Office. As a decision has been taken to take half bifurcated office at Pune and attached to Kolhapur, it will benefit the six districts. This decision which has been taken should be implemented immediately.

There is one more point which is of paramount importance and that is, of having this High Court Bench of Bombay at Kolhapur I have been raising this point here time and again about this High Court Bench at Kolhapur as the law and judicial demands are not coming up here for discussion. That is why,

I am raising this point. Six districts of our region namely, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Satara, Sindhu Durg and Ratnagiri bar Association have passed a resolution in favour of Kolhapur. If you go by the guidelines of Jawant Singh report, Kolhapur is the only place here you can have this High Court bench so that these six districts will be benefited.

As on today 1, 70,000 cases are pending in the High Court of Bombay and about 2,400 vitamanal cases from six districts are pending in Bombay High Court. Almost 30,000 cases are pending for the last six years. Everybody naturally feels that Government policy is that justice should go to the door. therefore, High court bench at Kolhapur is very necessary. One of our friends said that whatever we are asking that we had it before like during the State regime we had the privileges of having High court and Supreme court at Kolhapur till its merger in the Indian Government. There are some eminent persons from Kolhapur namely, B.P. Gajendra Gadkar, the ex-Chief Justice of India, Mr. Bharat Bhushan and Babasaheb Ambedkar who is the architect of the Indian constitution. They have all made their appearances in the Kolhapur High Court and Supreme Court. Not only that. Since 1949, six district judges from Kolhar were elevated to High Court at Bombay. They are hon. Justice L.M. Paranjape, Hon. Justice V.B. Raju, Hon. Mavlanker, Hon. Justice Joshi, Hon. Justice Deshpande and Hon. Justice Mane.

Taking all these points into consideration, we feel that in remembrance of Babasaheb Ambedkar whose centenary we are celebrating this year, the High Court bench at Kolhapur should be given.

With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER; Now shri Sant Ram Singh to speak. This is his maiden speech in the House. You have got 10 minutes. before I ring the bell, Please take your seat.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I express my gratefulness to you for providing me this maiden

opportunity to express myself on the budgetary proposals which have been termed revolutionary, historical, political, soft and with human face by different people. Due to wilful neglect and gross mismanagement of the economy in the two years preceding installation of the present Government, prices of Foodgrains shot up by more than 50 per cent; inflation shot up to all time peak levels and the country was brought to a virtual economic collapse. The rating of Indian economy amongst the international community touched the lowest ebb. There was acute crisis of Balance of Payments and our own foreign currency reserves were barely sufficient for two weeks' imports. In depression, born out of total ignorance of managing a nation's economy, the then Government pledged the nation's gold reserves to the international money-lenders to raise funds. It does not behove of the authors and preceptors of such a situation, some of whom are present on the opposition benches of this august House, to find fault with the present budgetary process and proposals merely to get political mileage by attacking this sacramental

[Translation]

I would like to recite a complete on the then political and socio economic situation of the country;

"EK chak ho to see loon gureban apa
 Zalim re phar dala hai tara taar kar ke"

[English]

It is in such a dismal climate that Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took up the reins of the government of this country and like a true messiah, in right earnest, embarked upon the path to bring salvation to the teeming million of the country. I must say that this budget indeed is a proclamation, aloud and clear, that our nation's journey on the path to an untrammelled economic development is irretaceable. The reformist measures initiated with the aim to convert India from a control-bound, inward-looking economy to a market-friendly and outward-looking one and

integrating it with the Global Economy is irreversible. The Government deserves to be congratulated on its success in not only containing the budgetary deficit well below the estimated level, but also the fiscal deficit is reduced from about 8.4. per cent of G.D.P. in 1990-91 to around 6.5 per cent of G.D.P. in 1991-92. There is no doubt that this success of the Government coupled with macro-adjustments in the budget will see a continuing decline in the inflation rate which is already decelerated from the peak level of 16.7 per cent in August 1991 to nearly 11 per cent now. With the resultant growth in the G.D.P. growth rate, it is bound to provide substantial and enduring succor to the masses.

The partible convertibility of the Indian Rupee, as proposed, will definitely facilitate a steady and vigorous inflow of perpetually-needed foreign exchange. This measure coupled with trade, industrial and investment reforms, as envisaged, will go a long way in not only restoring the health of the Indian economy but also as a chain reaction strengthen the Indian Rupee vis-a-vis other currencies. However, I will emphasize the need for effective vigilance on the disruptive market forces in this regard.

I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for acceding to the long-overdue demand of our people to enhance the limit of personal income-tax exemption with fair and desirable discrimination in favour of working women and senior citizens. With due regard to the constraints faced by the hon. Finance Minister, I still feel that the enhancement given fell short of even offsetting the accumulative inflationary impact. The step to take away the benefit of investments under sections 80 CCA, 80 CCB and 80 L of the Income Tax Act, however, wisely intentioned to shift the emphasis from savings to equity investments, is indeed abrupt. Our masses may not be able to get acclimatized so readily to this change and resultantly at the initial stage this step may prove counterproductive. Besides, the need to make the people feel inclined to strive for savings is an all-time necessity, I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider sympa-

thetically, the withdrawal of all the concessions for the savings while keeping the measures in tact, as envisaged for the encouragement of equity investment.

It is commendable that conforming to the spirit of federalism, the Budgetary proposals have been so framed as to considerably enhance the share of States from the Central taxation kitty. It will able the States to make the greater allocation for these developmental schemes. It is a befitting reply to the persuade crusaders of federalism, which slogan they use only to cloak their narrow regionism. I must say that considerations for establishing the share of a State from the Central taxation kitty should take care of special politico-geographical condition in which my State of Punjab has been placed. I want to make a special reference to the State of Punjab because the condition of Punjab is before the whole nation.

Punjab has always Horn the brunt of invaders attacks, anxious to plunder the wealth of our nation. True to its being the sword arm of India, the people of Punjab have always repulsed back these invaders to the relief of entire nation at the risk of their own individual and collective economy. Present day situation is still worse. Our neighbour country is leaving no stone unturned to bring the economic of Punjab to shambles. Such situations need much more resources than needed in the normal circumstances, to keep and accelerate the tempo of Punjab's participation in building the nation's economic wealth. There is a proposal in the Budget to bring down the incremental statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) of the banks by 8.5 per cent. It shall leave the banks with more funds to lened to the needy. Though such a step is a welcome steps yet, I shall emphasize that there must be formulated regulatory measures for investment by the banks in the states which are there deposit basin. I am sorry to point out that credit-deposit ratio of the banks in Punjab leaves much to be desired. Agriculturists industrialists traders and entrepreneurs of Punjab are starved of funds because of this unethical practice of

banks. Position of Punjab's entrepreneur is no less than as being crucified by his own countrymen. He had to pay full consideration much in advance for the raw material which he has to get from outside. On the other hand, he has to extend credit to get his product sold in the markets outside Punjab. Banks in Punjab are not sympathetic even to these hardships of the people of Punjab. Despite various pronouncements of policies to tide over this crisis by the Central Government, banks are not allowing any concession to the people of Punjab and some how always succeed in confining those policies to the tables of bureaucrats. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that for the agriculturist, industrialist, trader and entrepreneur of Punjab there must be devised special lending schemes with special norm of appraisals and Finacial discipline to which an entrepreneur is subjected to by the bank specially at reduced rate of interest with special gestation periods, special norms for assessing defaults and to recall the loans. The self-employment schemes which are presently preverent provide for a loan of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35, 000. It should be raised to at least Rs. 1, 00,000. so that (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: I shall conclude in three, four minutes.

The difficulties of entrepreneurs in Punjab are likely to be further complicated with the proposed withdrawal of freight equalisation schemes. It is bound to push up the prices of steel, coal, petroleum products and fertilizers. The Steel Rolling Industry and the Machine Tools Industry which have mushroomed in small sector in Punjab will be a sufferer in particular. With the resultant increase in cost of energg, that is, coal and electricity, the industry in general is also to suffer. May I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to have a fresh look on the proposals and to come out with alternate proposals which may ensure that these basic sources of the industries above-sald and their raw arterial including for other two major industries of Punjab, that is, hosiery and sports goods industry, are made available to the

entrepreneur in Punjab at the prices favorably competitive to the prices prevalent in the raw material producing States.

One of the major causes of frustration amongst the youth of Punjab is the peak level of unemployment. Not only that Punjab has long back reached saturation point in the field of per hectare of agriculture produce but also land holdings have dwindled down considerably. Thus, majority of youth of rural Punjab has been rendered as an idle force. The saying that 'An idle brain is the devil's den' is manifested in true sense in the present Punjab problem. The one and only way to woe away the youth of Punjab from the destructive course is to provide them a gainful and respectable employment as possible. This can only be achieved by making Punjab an advanced industrialised State.

People of Punjab are, by nature, hardworking, innovative, full of zeal and always aspire for excellence in all fields. The people who brought green revolution and white revolution are capable of bringing industrial revolution too. In agriculture, we have done it and in industry, we will certainly do it. There is, therefore, no reason that in this hour of need why we should not take heavy industry both general both gemal and agro-based to Punjab in a big way? Incentives should be provided to Non-Resident Indians to invest in Punjab in heavy industry. Keeping in view the ground realities prevalent throughout the Punjab state, the entire state should be declared as industrially backward. Preference must be given to Punjab while setting up Petro-chemical complexes, automobile industries and electronic industry. All of these Industries have vast potentialities to enable the enterprising youth of Punjab to set-up ancillary units. Hon. the finance Minister has announced the plan to set-up agro-business centres in the country and I hope that Punjab will get due share of these centers.

The country felt proud of Punjab having led the green revolution in a period of two decades. Punjab was involved in the process of building an infrastructure for leading another Economic revolution.

There is great criticism that we have departed from the policies of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. I want to tell that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who had the foresight of laying the firm foundations on which we are now being able to construct our economic edifice, realised that the political freedom alone is meaningless without economic freedom.

The present economic policies of the government, I am pleased to note, represent a true and realistic evolution in perfect conformity of present economic needs, of the policies propounded by Nehru ji and followed by Indira ji and Rajiv ji. The innovated criticism by vested interests of the budgetary proposals alleging these being a deviation from Nehru era is baseless and unfounded.

No budgetary measures, economic policies and subsidies can succeed without a congenial climate. Such a climate can only be created when there is peace, social harmony and tranquility. I congratulate the Prime Minister for his political sagacity in this regard and for holding elections in Punjab. The people of Punjab also deserve to be congratulated for demonstrating courage in exercise of their franchise at a time when threats and fears were being held out. By voting into power the Congress both in Parliament and in Punjab Assembly, the people of Punjab have reposed their faith in the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and in the ideology and programmes of Congress party. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: please conclude now.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Sir, I will not take more than two minutes. Please give me two more minutes.

I wish my Akali friends would also have joined the election process and sought the verdict of people in order to take Punjab out of its present agony. Instead of showing their political foresight and sense of responsibility to obtain mandate from the people, they opted for an escape route by boycotting the elections.

[Sh. Sant Ram Singla]

MR. SPEAKER: His speech will not go on record.

[Translation]

[Translation]

I would like to say something regarding Punjab. (Interruptions)

SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN (Betul): Sir, I rise to support the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: If you speak on that subject in your very first speech then what about others who would be speaking on the same subject

For the first time, the Budget has raised the hopes of the people. The hon. Finance Minister has minutely taken every aspect into consideration but I am pained to note that sports have not been given due recognition in our country. We are a country of 85 crore people but in sports we are trounced by much smaller countries like Taiwan and Hong kong.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: I shall not take more than two minutes. The Punjab problem is partly a law and order problem and partly political, economic and external interference problems. Creation of employment opportunities alone will solve the problem to a large extent. We must follow the Rajiv Longowal Accord and transfer Chandigarh to Punjab at the earliest. (Interruptions)

The basic infrastructure for food, clothing and shelter has been provided in our country and if a basic infrastructure had been provided for sports the country would not have been wanting in the field of sports. I am sure that encouragement to sports and games will help the youth become good citizens of tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a discussion on the Budget and not on Punjab.

SHRI SANTRAM SINGLA: Please let me speak for another two minutes. Punjab is an agricultural State. It does not have either mines, minerals, gas, oil or forests. Water is an important resource for Punjab. The water problem must be handed over to the Supreme Court. Another point I would like to mention is that Punjab has a share in Yamuna water. (Interruptions).

Punjab has produced many sportsmen and sportswomen in the past. Decrease in budgetary provision for sports led to a decline in Punjab's contribution to Indian sports. The youth of Punjab has taken to guns. Last year, Rs. 68 crores were provided in the Budget but this year the provision has come down to Rs. 57 crores. How can we expect the standard of sports to go up?

[Translation]

Punjab must get its share. (Interruptions).

I feel that sports takes people beyond religion. Every player plays for his team, his State or his country. We spend lakhs of rupees for maintaining law and order and preserving the unity and integrity of the country. This would not have been necessary if only sports had been given the impetus that it needs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you please take your seat. Now Shri Aslam Sher Khan to speak. (Interruptions)*

I am sorry for the sad state of affairs of sports in village schools. Earlier there used to be some sports but now there are almost no sports facilities. Sports are not being given due importance. I hope the hon. Fi-

MR. SPEAKER: His speech will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

nance Minister takes this as a challenge. a lot of efforts is required in this direction.

In the U.S. Negroes have dominated the filled of sports. The U.S is able to produce good sportsmen because top-level facilities are available for them in that country. It is not that India cannot produced good sportsmen. The fact is that we have never taken sports seriously. If we can take this up as a national challenge there is no reasons for India to lag behind in the filed of sports.

On the other hand, our youth does not get many recreational facilities or employment opportunities. The hon. Minister has raised many expectations in this Budget. But if these exceptions are not met, there could be turmoil in the country. People expect their hopes to be fulfilled. Encouragement to sports can certainly increase the opportunities available to the youth. Whether it is at cultural level or other levels. Besides. Sports unifies the country in the bond of brotherhood and the unity and integrity of the country remains intact. I hope you will bear this in mind.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker sir, I rise to support the budget and its various proposals. Happily, Dr. Manmohan Singh has saved the country from insolvency. Important steps have been taken to ensure that such a situation does not arise again. Budgetary deficit has been cut down and there is promise of more. But this by itself is not enough. We must stop living beyond our means. We need to tighten our belts and adopt austerity as a new creed till the battle for survival is won. I am afraid, I do not get the signals of austerity from the Government benches or from the opposition benches either

Even more than that we need to improve productivity both in the industrial and agricultural sectors and efficiency in the service sector. That alone will save the nation. Merely playing with the finances may

help us to overcome the crisis for the moment. Ultimately, however, the real crisis can be got over only when we as a nation improve our productivity and our efficiency.

Technology becomes important in this context as it gives us the productivity we need urgently. Therefore, when the Finance Minister says that we have got to get the best technology available from abroad, I agree with him, but with one proviso. Does it mean that we should go on importing more and more technology?

We have to follow in my opinion the model of Japan. They never hesitated to import technology. But once they imported the technology, for every dollar spent on it, they funded five dollars on research and development. They made that technology much more efficient. What is more, they made it their own technology and even exported the same to the country from where they had imported the original technology.

I would, therefore, suggest to Dr. Manmohan Singh and the government that while we should not object to the import of technology, the most up-to-date technology wherever necessary, we should not continue to be merre importes of technology from abroad and from the multinationals. We should endeavor to utilize the vast scientific talent and technological manpower available in our country for improving that technology.

We have to remember that when we import technology it is not as if it is tailor-made for our conditions. It has to be adapted, absorbed and then improved. This will have to be realised and kept in mind. In fact, I hope that our Research and Development activities would be further strengthened and activated, so that we can take full advantage of the benefits of others' discoveries and innovations, as has been successfully done by Japan.

I non turn to another important sector, the labour productivity which in my opinion is not receiving adequate attention. Unfortunately, we have many road blocks here. We have a labour legislation which, in my view,

[Sh. Inderjit]

is a constraint against employment of further labour. It provides those which are already in employment a vested interest. It is therefore important now to consider how we can get out of this unfortunate situation. In my view, we cannot overcome the constraint unless we abolish the multiplicity of trade unions and the rivalry between them-competitive rivalry and overbidding. Often enough you find that one trade union tells the workers that they should ask for 30 per cent bonus another turns around and say that they should ask for 35 per cent bonus;

18.00 hrs.

and a third one turns around and ask why 35 per cent why only 33 per cent? and why not 40 per cent(*Interruptions*)This competitive bidding goes on and on. Therefore, as long as we have multiplicity of unions, and that too, with political links labour unions attached to political parties and as long as this continued I am afraid, there will not be harmony and peace on the labour front and we will have to continue to struggle against strikes, go-slows and various other things coming up. of late. I would, therefore, plead with the Government of India, particularly the Prime Minister, that it is now time to deal with the human factor also. Our work-culture has got to change and improve. Unfortunately, our culture today is that we should do less and less, but get more and more.

Many years ago, Shri C Subramnainam, the then Finance Minister stated in this House and I quote;

' We have abolished landlordism. it is high-time we abolish labourism too'

I think what he has said many years ago, needs to be repeated today. In the early stages, no doubt, labour required outside leadership. But labour is now adequately trained. They are professional and have, by now, acquired expertise. Therefore, the recent link between the political parties and the trade unions and outsiders becoming labourlords and then lording over the

labourers and exploiting them must also and in my view.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad, the Prime Minister is trying to build up national consensus in many areas. It is most necessary to build up a national consensus in regard to stepping up productivity so that, we may be able to function in an economy which is healthy and sound and in which, we can enjoy the luxury of asking for more and more. Even then, there are limits to that. But, if we have to make real progress, I would like to make an appeal. That appeal is Let us at least have a three year moratorium on strikes, a three year moratorium on *bandhs* and a three year moratorium on go-alow tactics. Let us all work as much as possible (*Interruptions*)

All right, we can have a three year moratorium on lock outs also. All right, we can have it. Importantly ever we have a little difficulty, we should put up with it for the short period of three years. It is not as if every demand is to be postponed for ever. That is why I am saying that we should have a three year moratorium on strikes, go slows and even lock outs. and that is why, I am making a plea for just three years. If we can have harmony and peace in our functioning for barely three years, I have no doubt that we can turn the corner and tell the world that we are in a position to face it in all fields. We will then have the national strength, the national confidence and what is more the national capacity to face any situation

I will now make just one more point before I conclude, even though there is much would have liked to say. Sir, I would like to see the Finance Minister bring about some linkage between family planning and the tax structure. In this context, I would like to make a specific proposition. I would propose and I would appeal to him, initially to increased the exemption limit on tax from Rs. 28,000 to Rs.30, 000(*Interruptions*)Atalji, please let me rest will suit you more than anybody else. The second position is that the exemption limit should be raised from Rs.30,000 to Rs. 36, 000 for such people as have two children or less. (*Interruption*) I would like the linkage

to be carried on further and I would suggest that those who have two children or less should be given certain concessions in higher tax brackets one per cent to two per cent. (Interruptions)

I know some people may turn around and say that this may lead to a lot of father-less children. I also know that some people may turn around and say that my proposal may not achieve much in regard to main problem of family planning which lies among the poorer areas of our country. Nevertheless it is important that we send out the right message. The question is that the right message should go, the right signal should go. Now, more and more people are coming in.

I wanted to make many other suggestions, Mr. Speaker but I would conclude with one appeal to the Finance Minister. He has tried to make the tax structure much simpler. He has tried to make life a little easier for those who have to pay taxes and so on. Nevertheless, there are two problems. Income-Tax officer Ray and the Inspector Raj I would appeal to him to go into this particular problem. Times without number, there are cases where Income-Tax Officers made unjust assessments. Some of these cases go before the court. After a long period of harassment and trouble, the courts have sometimes given verdict against the Income-Tax Officers. But nothing has been done about such Income-Tax Officers. I think there ought to be some linkage where Income-Tax Officers must take full responsibility for the assessments. And where the assessment is proved to be *mala fide* there ought to be adequate deterrent punishment against such offense.

I will not take more time because the whole House is eagerly waiting to listen to the Finance Minister. Nevertheless, I hope that the Finance Minister will give consideration to the proposals that I have put forward.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that the Hon. Members have cooperated very well. They sat yesterday night up to 11.30 and provided opportunity to themselves to

speaking. However, unfortunately because of the paucity of time, it is not possible to accommodate all the Members. We have seen that those Members who have spoken on the President's Address are not generally spoken on the budget. I am keeping both the lists within. I propose to keep all these lists with me. When we are discussing the Demands of other Ministries also, those Members who could not be provided with the opportunity would be provided with the opportunity to express their views.

So, I think, with this, now we should also the Finance Minister to respond.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Sir, yesterday we sat upto 23.30 hrs and hon. Shri Kumramangalam gave us an assurance that members would be given an opportunity today. But I am sorry to say that no attention has been paid to us. We would also like to express our view on the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: You would be given priority during the discussion on Demands for Grants.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOBHNA DREWARA RAO VADE (Vijayawada): Sir, injustice is done to some political parties. (Interruptions) It is most unfortunate. (Interruptions) We would like to register our protest. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have no objection to give time to the Members. Now you shall have to decide whether you are going to sit late into the night. Then, there is a time constraint. The Bills have to go to the Raja Sabha and they have to be passed. We are discussing the Vote on Account. We are discussing the Supplementary Demands. We are having a discussion in general on the Budget. We have tried to accommodate most of the Members. That is not the end of the matter.

We are again going to have enough time to discuss many of the Ministries. Those members who are interested in making specific points will certainly be considered. I have said that we will be keeping these lists with us. We will be accomodating. If some of the Members are not given the time, we are really sorry for that. But you can see for yourself that the time-every minute, every second-is utilised by you only. None else is utilising. Nobody sitting in the gallery is utilising. Nobody sitting in the Chair is utilising. It is the Members who are utilising. That is why you please understand and accommodate

I can realise your anguish. I can realise your desire to express your views. It is exactly for this reason you have come here. But then we will find time for you to express your views. Please understand. Do not misunderstand and let us start. (Interruptions) We will accommodate them later on.(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We will sit late in the evening and the Members can participate.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. We have a long list. (Interruptions) Mr. Jena, I cannot accommodate. There is a very long list. Please leave it to me because you do not have the entire information that I have with me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The quorum was not there. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will help them. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have understood. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest and respect all the contributions that have been made to this rich and varied debate on the Budget of the Central Government for 1992-93. I thank

all the hon. Members who participated in this debate. I was very much struck by the fact that not withstanding difference of emphasis and even of approach, this nation is united to protect certain basic national values and national ethos. Therefore, I draw great encouragement from the tenor of the debate in this House. It augurs well for the future of our Great Republic. I listened with great respect to the hon. Member Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Chandra Shekhar and there have been very illuminating speeches on this side of the House. Let me say that I was very impressed by the standard of the debate and in particular, I would like to compliment Atalji. I would like to quote from the Urdu poet, Ghalib.

*"Hain Aur bhi Duniya Mein Sukhanvar
Bahut Achhe
Kahte heinki Galib ka Hai Andaze Bayan
Aur."*

As far as Shri Chandra Shekhar is concerned, unfortunately, he is not present here today. He spoke with great anger. I respect his sentiments. But I must confess to this House that there was lot of heat but I did not find light. I am not going to make any issue of this. I had worked with him; I have great respect for him. And I would like to say to him:

*"Kitne sheereen hain tere lab ae rakib
Galiyan kha ke bhi bemazaa nahin."*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was merely a month ago, on the 25th of last month, that a fox-hunt began. I am sorry that some very distinguished Members of the House laboured very hard including two former Prime Ministers who joined that fox-hunt but it turned out to be a wild goose chase. This country now knows the facts and therefore, I will not labour on many of the things which are now public property. However, I do want to say certain things. A charge has been levied time and again that this is a Budget which derived its inspiration from the World Bank or the IMF and that I am following blindly the model given by the IMF. Shri George Fernandes said that, Shri Chandra Jeeb Yadav said that and Shri Chandra Shekhar also said that. With all respect to them, I want to say, in all

numility, that they are certainly mistaken. The model that I am following is a model which is spelt out in great detail in the election manifesto of the Congress Party.

I will now read to you paragraph by paragraph, because this charge has been levelled. Now, what is it that I am trying to say? The first thing that our Government has sought to do is to correct the fiscal imbalances. And I read to you from page 22 of the Congress Party's Election Manifesto, on this subject:

"The Congress will restore fiscal balance in the budgetary system by drastically reducing wasteful expenditure, rationalising non-developmental expenditure and expanding the revenue base of the Government, particularly through a leaner, more dynamic and profit-oriented public sector. Deficit financing will be restricted to manageable proportions."

Sir, this is straight from the Manifesto of our Party. When I say this, I am reminded of the great contribution that the late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi made. This is his legacy. This is his good work.

The second thing that our Government sought to deal with was the balance of payments crisis. How are we going to deal with the balance of payments crisis? Let me read again from page 24 of the Election Manifesto.

"The Congress will tackle the problem of the present foreign exchange crisis by pursuing vigorous export promotion, effective import substitution, establishing an appropriate exchange rate mechanism and increasing productivity and efficiency in the economy."

This is precisely what we have done in dealing with the balance of payments crisis.

Shri George Fernandes and several hon. Members on the opposition referred to the banking reforms. They have said that we are borrowing this from the World Bank and

the IMF. Again, I quote from page 24 of the Congress Party's Election Manifesto on the subject of banking reforms:

"The Congress will give special attention to improving the working of our nationalised banks, both here and abroad, with a view to making them more efficient and enabling them to stand up to the stiff competition in the field.

Public and private sector banks will be allowed to raise off-shore funds. The Congress will also permit the establishment of new mutual funds, particularly pension funds, in the private sector."

This is precisely what I have been trying to do.

Now I come to the area of industrial policy reforms. Yesterday, Shri Chandra Shekhar brought up this issue of a 'U-turn' in economic policies. Now, what U-turn, is he talking about? I again quote straight from the Election Manifesto on the subject of industry from page 36:

"The Congress will give top priority to developing export capability in a wide range of industries to earn foreign exchange. Foreign investment and technology collaboration will be permitted to obtain higher technology, to increase exports and to expand the production base. It will be ensured that such foreign investment will not be at the cost of self-reliance."

Yesterday, the hon. Member asked as to why we removed the MRTP. And I quote the directive given by the Congress Party's Election Manifesto: On page 37, it says:

"The Congress will endeavour to abolish the monopoly of any sector or any individual enterprise in any field of manufacture, except on strategic or military considerations, and open all manufacturing activity to competition."

Then Sir, on pages 35 and 36, the

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

Election Manifesto says:

"The Congress will pursue a sound policy framework; encouragement of entrepreneurship, development of capital markets, simplification of the regulatory system, bringing in new technology and increasing competitiveness for the benefit of the common man."

I submit to you and this august House that the industrial policy that we have devised is precisely in response to this directive and this pledge that we gave to our people.

Then Sir, on the public sector on page 37, the Congress Party's Election Manifesto says:

"For this systematic and pioneering advance into new areas, it would be desirable for the public sector to shed some less crucial areas of responsibility."

"The Congress will oversee the gradual withdrawal of the public sector from areas where the private and joint sectors have developed capability."

Sir, all these quotations from the Congress election manifesto should give a conclusive evidence as to the source of inspiration for various policy changes that our Government has sought to bring about since we came into Office in June, 1990-91. I would, therefore, not like to deal with this whole charge any further except that I would say that it deeply pains me when international institutions with which we have worked for the last 40-45 years are made the subject matter of internal political debate in a style which does not in my view do credit to the great traditions of our country. But that is a past history. I think, as I have stated, I have shown conclusively the inspiration that has been there for what we have done.

Chandra Shekhar ji yesterday brought up this question of Nehruvian line. Unfortunately, he is not here. Chandra Jeet Yadav

ji also raised the same issue. I would like to restate that in terms of the basic objectives of our economic and social policy, there is no reneging on any of the commitments that our national leadership has made to the people right from the days of Pandit ji, and I say it in all sincerity. We are working to make India a self-reliant nation. We are working to make India a technologically sophisticated nation. We are working to remove poverty. But the situation in which we were placed in June 1991 a situation of total fiscal collapse; a situation of grave balance of payment disequilibrium I submit, Sir, that at that particular time to serve the country's long term objectives we had to take some drastic measures to set the fiscal House in order.

Several hon. Members, for instance Shri George Fernandes has said that we have made a cut on education, on health and so on. I deeply regret that. The hon. Member said that we have not paid adequate attention to redressing regional imbalances; that we have not paid adequate attention to the backward States like Bihar. I deeply regret that but let me be very candid with you. The situation in which the Indian fiscal system is placed today, there is very little that we can do to deal with those fundamental problems of our national life. It is only a sound fiscal system, a sound Central Government fiscal system which can hope to transfer resources for poverty eradication which can come to the assistance of the poor people whether they are in Bihar or in Uttar Pradesh or in Orissa. So, I submit to you and to this august House that the task in which our Government is engaged today is an essential prerequisite for dealing with those fundamental issues of poverty, of backwardness and of regional imbalance. Today, we have to retreat little bit so that tomorrow we can attend to those problems with stronger vigour and with stronger credibility.

These days it is not very fashionable to quote Lenin but you will forgive me if I will say that if our policy will be described in any way, in some way it is one step backward so that we may take two steps forward. Therefore, what we have done in no way implies any repudiation of Nehruji or the ideals which the

An issue has been raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav and Shri Chandra Shekhar that there should be a national consensus. I entirely agree with them. Our Prime Minister has said it from day one that the problems of this country are now so onerous that no single individual, no single party can carry this burden by itself. Therefore, we seek the support of all segments of national public opinion inside this House and outside the House. It is only then that we will be able to grapple effectively with the challenges that our economy and polity faces today. These are no ordinary challenges. The challenges that you have today are the richest State of the Union is a big burden on the Central Exchequer and you have Kashmir burning. Thousands of crores of rupees of deficits have all to be borne by the Central Government. You have some problems that are being transferred to the Centre. Because of that what happens is that, it has implications on the Central Government. Therefore, all these problems cannot be solved in a partisan spirit. We honestly seek the support and help of all sections of public opinion in our country to deal with these formidable challenges that lie ahead.

One particular point that I do want to make is that in the field of industrial policy, Shri Chandra Shekhar has brought up the youth. There have been several reports in the last ten years India very well then, needed to be overhauled. There have been reports in the Government, outside the Government and I say it with all seriousness this is the point on which most professional economists, regardless of their leanings, right or left, have agreed that there is need for more internal competition in our country with the old industrial licensing system has become counter-productive that it has introduced rigidity, that it had led to inequalities in income and wealth. Therefore, this is not a point of difference. In trying to carry out this mandate, we are respecting that national consensus.

The only area on which there might be some difference of opinion is with regard to

what we have done in the area of foreign investment. I respectively submit to you that even in this area also, we have not gone beyond the stated policy objectives of our existing policies. Those of you who are familiar with India's foreign policy before June, 1991, a policy which is a product of the thinking of Jawaharji, Indiraji and Rajivji, what did the policy say? That policy said that in areas of high priority, we will welcome foreign investment, on a foreign majority basis. Infact, the old policies allowed foreign investment even on an one hundred per cent basis in certain sectors. But, there were problems. The problems were that each of these cases had to come through the Government. Case-by case mechanism was there. This mechanism may have been efficient when our industrial policy was small but this mechanism became thoroughly inefficient when you are dealing with a large diversified economy that we are now. So, this is a by-product of our own success in creating a diversified industrial system, with the old mechanism of regulating foreign investment which was going to be counter productive. Therefore, what did we do? We merely said that if you satisfy certain parameters, here are the areas of high priority industries. And in these areas, if you satisfy parameters that foreign investment will impose any burden on India's balance of payment, that if you import capital goods, you will cover it by foreign equity, and if you want to take dividends out of our country, you will cover them by exports, then, you do not have come to any bureaucrat in Udyog Bhavan.

You go and register yourself with the Reserve Bank of India. Outside these areas, if you want to come, there will be a case by case examination. So, what we have done and this is what Shri Chandra Shekhar always said that we are always in favour of debureaucratisation this is precisely we have done; we have not reneged on any national commitment with regard to the treatment of foreign investment. I think what we have done is we have done the whole system more transparent, simpler, more credible and in the process we have eliminated the scope for unnecessary delays as well as

corruption. So, I submit to you that in all these matters, there has been no reneging on any of the national objectives. The nation's cherished ideals continue to be the guide, philosopher and the support-base for our thinking.

With regard to certain other aspects of the Budget, I do not want to say something whether you like it or not. I think the fact is that for the first time, we have made a credible effort to restore fiscal discipline. I am not fully satisfied with the outcome. But I think in a single year to reduce the fiscal deficit product is not a small thing; and we did not have the whole year. We came into office in June. We presented the Budget in July; and many of the Budget proposals became effective in August. In that short period of seven months, we managed to present to you an outcome where the total expenditure of the Central Government is lower than what I had presented to this august House in July 1990. It is true that in this outcome certain sectors have not received the attention that they deserve. I am myself conscious of those inadequacies; but in the time that we had at our disposal, we were trying to reign on expenditure in a bold manner for the first time. I submit to this House that these lacunae deserve some leniency, some lenient assessment. Also I would say for the first time we have presented a Budget which says that the Budget deficit, the monetised deficit will be lower than what I had said when I presented the Budget.

I think we have begun the process of fiscal correction.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked me what are you going to do about the prices; you said nothing about the prices. Similarly, many other hon. Members on the opposite said that this is the Budget which is going to increase the prices; that I have forgotten, that our Government have forgotten the promises that we had made to our people with regard to rolling back prices. I thin the Prime Minister himself answered that particular criticism on an earlier occasion; we do

own up that we have not succeeded in achieving what we set out to achieve on the price front; and that is something which worries us; and I wish to assure the House that all our energy in months to come will be devoted to see that we do succeed in gaining mastery over inflationary process and today I feel more confident. Today, I feel more confident for the reason that fiscal system after a long time is responding to fiscal corrections. Also as I said, today our foreign exchange situation is little more comfortable so that we do not have to export essential commodities like wheat, like rice which we had to push out last year because we needed essential goods like diesel, we needed essential goods like fertiliser, we needed essential goods like kerosene. So, we had to trade this. So, that naturally put pressure on the price system. Today, we do not have to do that. So, we will not do that. Therefore, the pressure on food articles which hurts us, which hurts the poor people in this country, I hope will be moderated in future.

The second thing is that now our foreign exchange position is little more comfortable. We will be able to import many things which we were not able to do.

The import restrictions which were imposed in March, 1991 have now been totally removed. And, therefore, I do feel that the supply side of the economy today is capable of being better managed.

But I must be very honest with you. We still have a very delicate equilibrium in our country. When responsible Members of the House and when they happen to be former Prime Ministers, Leaders of the Opposition, try to create a scare about inflation, I must be very honest with you, in inflation it is not so much the cold arithmetic that is responsible for inflation. Many a time that is Expectation. It is the thinking and if you set in motion a psychology of hopelessness, then if every Indian starts storing half a kilogramme more of foodgrains, or of vegetable oils, he can play havoc with the price structure of this country. Therefore, I would respectfully submit to all those persons who speak on these to speak with a sense of responsibility. If you

cooperate with us, I am sure that we will get control over the inflationary circumstances.

The second issue that has been raised is that this a Budget which will lead to unemployment. I repudiate that charge. It is my honest conviction that there can be neither eradication of poverty nor can you tackle the problem of unemployment, nor can you tackle the problem of regional imbalances on the basis of a bankrupt treasury. Nor can you deal with these problems with such a formidable balance of payments constraint that we got into.

Shri Chandra Shekhar is not here. He sent his Finance Minister in April 1991 to all corners of the world, asking for small amounts to keep this country afloat. The then Finance Minister went to Japan, he went to all the major capitals of the world. He came back empty-handed.

Now in this sort of a situation with a balance of payments situation that we inherited, with the fiscal situation we inherited, I submit to you, that if you take seriously the problem of poverty removal, redressing regional imbalances, of dealing with unemployment, you must deal with the distortions that have crept into India's fiscal system. I feel confident that if this country accepts the logic of financial discipline, and let me say that while the Central Government is today practising a greater fiscal discipline, I am very worried about what is happening in the financial system in the States. And that is why even when I have reduced the expenditure of the Central Government, I have transferred to the States at least Rs. 4,000 crores more.

The States will have to cooperate with the Central Government if the fiscal system is to be brought into sound health. I am convinced that if we do that, in the year 1992-93, in 1993-94, I think I can come back to this august House with far more ambitious programmes in the area of poverty eradication, in the area of controlling regional imbalances and I do propose to devote more expenditure on education, on health, on agriculture, including aquaculture as Shri

Mani Shankar Aitav reminded me that agriculture should include and does include aquaculture.

So, therefore I do not want to buy this argument that this Budget is anti-poor, because what hurts the poor most is inflation. And you cannot control inflation by merely spending more money. I could have also been a very popular Finance Minister, for the moment, if I had come to this House with large scale increases in spending on seemingly priority sectors and then gone to the Reserve Bank printing press to finance that expenditure. I think that would have been the greatest deception with the people of India.

I have chosen the more honest way of treating our people as self-respecting people, knowing full well that our people will fully appreciate the gravity of the economic situation. I have faith in our people. They understand it. And the type of response that this Budget is getting is the convincing proof of that. I know, who are the people unhappy. Those who smuggle gold into our country, they are of course unhappy. Those who are the patrons of the *hawala* trade in our country, they are unhappy. (Interruptions) But honest citizens in our country are today happy. They are trying to reduce the load of excessive bureaucracy. They are trying to reduce the scope for corruption. They are trying to make for a more transparent, a more sincere economic mechanism so that the Government should be an open book. Therefore, I submit to you that this is not a Budget, which is against the poor of *prich* (Interruptions)

While I am on the subject, I do want to mention to this House-I have mentioned this many times before-that we accept help from international agencies; we will continue to receive help. But this will never be at a cost of India's self-respect; India's honour and India's national interests. This I solemnly promise this House. But it must be understood that when you are dealing with creditors, there are conditionalities and this is not for the first time. Today, I think, in the State of West Bengal there are about 11 World Bank projects.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The objectionable words will not form part of the record. should have done that.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I will read out. I support the West Bengal Government on this. They have done a right thing. Let me educate the Members of the West Bengal about the conditions that have been accepted by the West Bengal Government willingly and voluntarily. Now, I think, we should bring a charge against the Finance Minister of West Bengal for having leaked the Budget papers to the World Bank. I read out to you what promises they have made.

Calcutta Urban Development III Project: Calcutta Metropolitan Corporation to increase total ratable values of properties by 1986-87 to specified levels; revaluation of property tax in CMA Municipalities, HMC, CMC if found inadequate in evaluation to be completed by December, 1983; full cost recovery for water supply by 1987-88 for CMC....
(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, this is unbecoming of the Union Finance Minister (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I am requesting the Finance Minister to go to the next point. We do not have any wish to create angry scenes from any section of the House. I think enough has been seen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, since the Prime Minister has intervened, let me say that this is not the occasion to trade charges with the Finance Minister. The Prime Minister has said what he has said. But I would have expected that the Finance Minister, while replying to a budget debate in the Parliament of India, would not try to give an incomplete picture to the House and the nation. I can only say this... (Interruptions). I am not angry. The Prime Minister can expect it from me that I am not angry but I am unhappy. In his eagerness he has tried to bolster up a case, the weakness of which he himself is aware of. He can only take comforts from the West Bengal Government but on correct facts. He

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying this not to criticise the West Bengal Government. I think the West Bengal Government did the right thing.
(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogli): That is not the question, Sir. He should be very clear and specific about the different types, different kinds of all those loans. He is confusing the structural adjustment loans with the loans taken by the State Government... (Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: There is a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear his point of order.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, the Finance Minister has raised a very controversial issue. I request the Chair to fix some items to clarify what he has said and hear the reply from the other side also.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I repeat, I am not saying all this in any spirit of criticism of the Government of West Bengal. I have great respect for the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal and let me say that it was not my intention in any way that those whom Marx has united, their Finance Minister should disunite. So, I do not want to create any problems for the Government of West Bengal. I think the Government of West Bengal did the right thing in this and, therefore, there is not ground for... (Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, he is trying to confuse the structural adjustment loan with taken the loans by the West Bengal Government... (Interruptions). He is trying to hide the facts... (Interruptions).

SHRI ANIL BASU: It is very unfair, Sir... (Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How did he start that topic..(Interruptions). Sir, you please have this expunged. Whatever has been said about the West Bengal Government, you please have it expunged from the records of the House because he has no right to say that. Now he is pretending as if he was saying something which....(Interruptions). I say that there is nothing to answer. You have to expunge it. It is not within the powers of the hon. Finance Minister... (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER: Yes, please continue Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, there is one couplet:

*"Hum aah bhi bharte hain to ho jaate hain badnam
Vo kall bhi karte hain, to charcha nahin hota."*

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I must say that this Budget is a poetic Budget.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee brought up the issue of there being too many amendments to the Finance Bill. I do admit that there have been too many amendments. But in the situation in which we were placed of major structural reforms, I could not help it. But I do take the message and that as far as possible, whenever basic structural reforms are being made, I think the House should have greater time. But this time we had to work at a great speed. Also we had limited time. Our Government was in office only for eight months. These were the essential changes which were necessary to give a new sense of direction to our economy. If I had left the tax system unattended, I think the incentive effect and the allocative effect of the economic policy changes that we have made - would have been diluted. Therefore, I submit to this august House that in the situation in which we were placed, we had no other alternative this time. Atalji also raised the point - are we preparing the tax administration to cope with the new responsibility? I submit that moderation in tax rates is good. But with modera-

tion must come firmer enforcement. I assure this House that I stand committed and our Government stand committed to stricter enforcement and that all those who evade taxes will be brought to book. The law enforcement machinery will be tightened. I do hope so. Therefore, when I come before this House next year, I will be able to report positive progress in this important area.

Several suggestions have been made in the area of direct taxes and indirect taxes. Atalji raised the point about raising the exemption limit. I have mentioned not probably in this House, but elsewhere that in all these matters one has to have a sense of balance and a sense of proportion. Quite honestly, to the Finance Minister, I can win the cheers of the House with very little cost. But at whose cost? That cost will be borne by the State Governments. If you take the task of poverty removal seriously, if you feel that more resources are to go into education, if you feel that more resources are to go into agriculture, and these are essentially State subjects who would suffer? It is in this spirit that I appeal to the House to appreciate the difficulties that I have in accepting the various proposals. But I do keep an open mind. Any charges that I do bring about, have to be incorporated as amendments to the Finance Bill and during the intervening period I propose to listen to the debates here and to talk various people.

As Atalji said, I will talk to various State Governments also as to how they are affected by various concessions. I will come back to this House when I move the Finance Bill.

As part of the package for restructuring the Income-tax law, in my Budget speech for 1992-93 I have proposed raising of the exemption limit in the case of individuals and H.U.F. reduction in tax rate, income in the monetary limit for the levy of Surcharge and withdrawal of certain taxes. A large number of representations have been received to the effect that the withdrawal of deduction under Section 80 L of Income Tax Act will increase the tax liability of tax payers in the lower and middle income groups who have specified

income form specified savings instruments. Banks have also represented that the withdrawal of Section 80L will adversely affect the mobilisation of savings point of view. I would like to assure this august House that Government will not remain insensitive to these and other representations for and on behalf of the lower and middle income groups. All these representations are being carefully examined and such concessions as are necessary would be extended through suitable amendments to the Finance Bill, 1992-93 at the appropriate time.

While presenting the Budget, I had proposed to reduce the duty rate on project imports and general machinery from 80 per cent to 60 per cent. I would like to say that I have received large number of representations with regard to customs, with regard to excise and I have not had the time to go into all these details. But two or three areas which require immediate action because of the serious consequences, I thought I should take this opportunity to deal with them and therefore, I crave your indulgence to mention these. I said, while presenting the Budget, I had proposed to reduce the duty rate on project imports and general machinery from 80 per cent to 60 per cent. I have received several representations that this reduction is not sufficient. Exporters in particular have represented that duties on capital goods need to be reduced if we are to promote the investment in export areas. I have given careful thought to these representations and I find that there is considerable substance in these representations. Since it is our intention to reduce customs duties progressively over the next three to four years, I feel we can make some further modest adjustment immediately. Accordingly, I proposed to reduce the import duty on this critical sector, namely, project imports and general machinery which are currently attracting a duty rate of 60 per cent to the level of 55 per cent. Rates of duty on components of these capital goods will be correspondingly lowered to maintain the existing differential.

Sir, in the Budget I had also proposed removal of certain end use notifications for concessional duty imports in view of the reduction in tariff peaks. Consequently, the rate of import duty on components of fuel efficient light commercial vehicles had gone up from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. This is a measure about which Shri George Fernandes also drew my attention yesterday. The excise duty on these vehicles was also increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. It has now been represented that the increase in the import duty, coupled with the increase in excise duty has placed an excessive burden on the light commercial vehicle industry. In view of the difficulties expressed and in consideration of the fact that such vehicles are generally used as goods carriers, I propose to restore the import duty on components of such fuel efficient commercial vehicles to the level prevailing before the 1st March 1992.

Sir, as part of my Budget proposals I had rationalised the import duty rates on rags and synthetic wastes. In that process the duty on rags which was 35 per cent prior to the 1st March 1992, went up to 110 per cent. Simultaneously the duty rate on synthetic waste was brought down to 110 per cent as part of the reduction of tariff peaks. The duty rationalisation was intended to achieve the twin objectives of discouraging misuse of the concessional rate through import of unmutilated rags and of compensating the loss of revenue on account of the reduction of the import duty on synthetic waste. Some Members of Parliament have brought to my notice that this rationalisation has gravely affected the shoddy wool industry which is different on imported rags. The shoddy wool industry contains many small units which cannot bear this burden at this stage. I, therefore, propose to withdraw the increase in the import duty on rags and bring it down to 35 per cent.

Sir, the loss of revenue on account of the concessions is about Rs. 245 crores. Copies of the notifications giving effect to the charges in the duty rates will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sir, I believe I had covered most of the points that were raised in the debate. I must apologise to all those Members whose points I have not been able to cover. I will carry the record with the care that it deserves. If there are any particular points which require detailed discussion with hon. Members individually, I would be very happy and I would like to discuss the various points raised by all of them individually.

With these words, Sir, I once again thank the hon. Members for the points which they have made in this House, for the support that this Budget has received as well as for the criticism that has been made on the other side.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): One clarification, Sir. (*Interruptions*). He is in a happy mood and he will answer two questions. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Will not the Finance Minister invite Somnathji for Lunch or Dinner and discuss?

(*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister is very happy and I think, in his happy mood he will answer two questions.

This is represented to me by some small scale units about the import of certain things. This is regarding *advalorem* duties on imports. Will the rupee value of imports be calculated on the basis on official exchange rates or the market rates obtaining at the time of contract or at the time of clearance because of the convertible rupee? If it is the latter rate, then to what extent import duty concessions will be affected by producing

foreign exchange at the market rate?

Then, the unprecedented stock exchange boom has led to huge profits. I would like to know whether any special measure is being taken to collect taxes from such profits.

These are the two things which I want to know.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the system of partial convertibility that we have introduced is a system which provides a great stimulus to exports as well as to efficient import substitution. Contrary to what some hon. Members have said, that this is an attempt to de-industrialise India, it is nothing of that sort and therefore what is proposed is that the duty will be collected at the market exchange rates.

As regards the second question, anybody, I think, who makes profits will have to account for them for the purposes of taxation.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1992-93 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1993 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 89, 91, 93 to 98."

The motion was adopted

List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1992-93 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Agriculture	358,41,00,000	1,41,00,000
2.	Other Services of Dept of Agri. & Cooperation	25,27,00,000	93,43,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	62,60,00,000	.....
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	41,69,00,000	10,76,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	3,41,00,000	4,02,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilisers	1598,70,00,000	21,44,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation And Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	9,57,00,000	4,70,00,000
8.	Department of Tourism	12,98,00,000	2,76,00,000
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution			
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	1,75,00,000	26,00,000
Ministry of Coal			
10.	Ministry of Coal	28,33,00,000	120,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
11.	Department of Commerce	501,93,00,000	45,32,00,000
12.	Department of Supply	4,63,00,000	...

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House</i>	
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Ministry of Communications			
13.	Min of Communications	1,56,00,000	....
14.	Postal Services	259,78,00,000	11,46,00,000
15.	Telecommunication Services	880,75,00,000	669,83,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
16.	Ministry of Defence	250,46,00,000	18,96,00,000
17.	Defence Pensions	353,28,00,000	...
18.	Defence Services-Army	1489,54,00,000	...
19.	Defence Services-Navy	170,01,00,000	...
20.	Defence Services-Air Force	421,08,00,000	...
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories	352,81,00,000	...
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	19,261,400,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
23.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	51,96,00,000	95,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
24.	Ministry of External Affairs	99,52,00,000	11,55,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	73,66,00,000	23,22,00,000
26.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	66,51,00,000	30,06,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	102,08,00,000	5435,81,00,000
29.	Transfers to State Governments	945,89,00,000	24,16,00,000
30.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	....	38,76,00,000
32.	Department of Expenditure	78,30,00,000	55,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
33.	Pensions	100,02,00,000	....
34.	Audit	48,60,00,000	....
35.	Department of Expenditure	24,26,00,000	25,00,000
36.	Direct Taxes	45,75,00,000	15,00,00,000
37.	Indirect Taxes	73,00,00,000	23,31,00,000
	Ministry of Food		
38.	Ministry of Food	441,58,00,000	23,10,00,000
	Ministry of Food Processing Industries		
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	5,52,00,000	1,11,00,000
	Department of Health and Family Welfare		
40.	Department of Health	95,37,00,000	28,88,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare	183,29,00,000	3,00,000
	Ministry of Home Affairs		
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	52,77,00,000	2,16,00,000
43.	Cabinet	2,04,00,000	....
44.	Police	337,68,00,000	45,73,00,000
45.	<i>Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs</i>	52,19,00,000	20,71,00,000
46.	<i>Transfers to Union Territory Governments</i>	16,54,00,000	9,71,00,000
	Ministry of Human Resource Development		
47.	Department of Education	285,63,00,000	9,00,000
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	18,44,00,000	33,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
49.	Art and Culture	21,02,00,000	....
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	81,44,00,000	17,00,000
	Ministry of Industry		
51.	Department of Industrial Development	52,72,00,000	32,00,000
52.	Department of Heavy Industry	6,22,00,000	48,31,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	24,00,000	....
54.	Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro And Rural Industries	53,65,00,000	32,26,00,000
	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
55.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	17,20,00,000	4,45,00,000
56.	Broadcasting Services	158,71,00,000	59,50,00,000
	Ministry of Labour		
57.	Ministry of Labour	69,91,00,000	12,00,000
	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs		
58.	Law and Justice	23,83,00,000	....
59.	Department of Company Affairs	1,83,00,000	1,00,000
	Ministry of Mines		
60.	Ministry of Mines	21,84,00,000	7,13,00,000
	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		
61.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	20,00,000	....
	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		
62.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	8,86,00,000	38,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
63.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	8,70,00,000	50,00,00,000
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation			
64.	Planning	14,57,00,000	1,67,00,000
65.	Department of Statistics	8,54,00,000	15,00,000
66.	Department of Programme Implementation	14,00,000	....
Ministry of Power & non-Conventional Energy Sources			
67.	Department of Power	79,62,00,000	327,66,00,000
68.	Department of non-Conventional Energy Sources	20,74,00,000	76,00,0000
Ministry of Rural Development			
69.	Ministry of Rural Development	1216,87,00,000	8,00,000
Ministry of Science and Technology			
70.	Department of Science and Technology	42,45,00,000	5,08,00,000
71.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	45 58,00,000	68,00,000
72.	Department of Biotechnology	12,80,00,000	...
Ministry of Steel			
73.	Ministry of Steel	69,00,000	214,68,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport			
74.	Surface Transport	5,31,00,000	9,50,00,000
75.	Roads	69,12,00,000	88,09,00,000
76.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	21,82,00,000	39,73,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Textiles			
77.	Ministry of Textiles	122,11,00,000	27,64,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development			
78.	Urban Development and Housing	37,35,00,000	36,11,00,000
79.	Public Works	44,61,00,000	16,52,00,000
80.	Stationery and Printing	19,90,00,000	35,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
81.	Ministry of Water Resources	50,56,00,000	3,02,00,000
Ministry of Welfare			
82.	Ministry of Welfare	77,50,00,000	7,15,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
83.	Atomic Energy	85,66,00,000	82,34,00,000
84.	Nuclear Power Station	65,92,00,000	25,67,00,000
Department of Electronics			
85.	Department of Electronics	13,14,00,000	1,28,00,000
Department of Ocean Development			
86.	Department of Ocean Development	6,77,00,000	1,26,00,000
Department of Space			
87.	Department of Space	71,86,00,000	13,14,00,000
Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission			
88.	Lok Sabha	4,54,00,000	....
89.	Rajya Sabha	1,61,00,000	....

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
91.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	5,00,000	....
Union Territories with Legislature			
93.	Delhi	188,33,00,000	140,40,00,000
94.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,58,00,000	25,83,00,000
95.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,07,00,000	2,35,00,000
96.	Lakshadweep	8,38,00,000	2,15,00,000
97.	Chandigarh	36,10,00,000	9,04,00,000
98.	Daman And Diu	4,37,00,000	2,06,00,000
Total Revenue/ Capital		12967,17,00,009	953,05,00,000

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. This is a vote on Account. We must have an assurance from the Finance Minister that no new item will be taken into expenditure in the demands which have been passed and for which Vote on Account has been given just now. The Finance Minister must assure this, because under the Constitution, he cannot use the amount which we are voting now for the new projects.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he will perfectly follow the Constitution. I am sure that the Finance Minister will follow the Constitution, laws and rules.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he should follow the Constitution, but not by the interpretation of Mr. Chidambaram. He goes by the US interpretation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): At least I go by the law, but you go by the law of jungle.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1991-92 to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Accounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,15, 16,

741 Gen. Budget, 1992-93-Gen CHAITRA 6, 1914 (SAKA) and suppl. Demands for 742
 Diss.; Demands for Grants on Account (Gen.), 1992-93; Grants (Gen.), 1991-92
 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 87, 89, 93, 94, 96 and 97.”
 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 60,
 62, 65, 67, 70, 76, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, *The motion was adopted*

List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1992-93 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Agriculture	280,35,00,000	....
2.	Other Services of Dept of Agri. & Cooperation	1,00,000	75,22,00,000
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2,00,000	21,50,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	.....	11,67,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilisers	956,13,00,000	2,80,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation And Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	10,00,00,000	.....
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution			
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	.....	1,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
11.	Department of Commerce	535,98,00,000	....
Ministry of Communications			
15.	Telecommunication Services	36,68,00,000	221,99,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
16.	Ministry of Defence	139,77,00,000	....
17.	Defence Pensions	90,00,00,000	....
18.	Defence Services-Army	137,77,00,000	....
19.	Defence Services-Navy	49,98,00,000	....

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
20.	Defence Services-Air Force	288,23,00,000	....
	Ministry of External Affairs		
24.	Ministry of External Affairs	48,09,00,000	....
	Ministry of Finance		
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	2,20,00,000	....
26.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	....	1,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	104,18,00,000	4,00,000
30.	Transfers to State Governments	1153,03,00,000	....
34.	Audit	7,34,00,000	....
36.	Direct Taxes	15,50,00,000	....
	Ministry of Food		
38.	Ministry of Food	246,88,00,000	....
	Department of Health and Family Welfare		
40.	Department of Health	.....	6,82,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare	122,42,00,000	....
	Ministry of Home Affairs		
43.	Cabinet	3,14,00,000	....
44.	Police	135,16,00,000	1,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	....	10,00,000
	Ministry of Human Resource Development		
47.	Department of Education	3,00,000	....
49.	Art and Culture	2,00,000	25,00,000

745 Gen. Budget, 1992-93-Gen. CHAITRA 6, 1914 (SAKA) and suppl. Demands for 744
 Diss.; Demands for Grants on Account (Gen.), 1992-93; Grants (Gen.), 1991-92

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Industry			
51.	Department of Industrial Development	1,00,000	....
52.	Department of Heavy Industry	2,00,000	51,77,00,000
54.	Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro And Rural Industries	1,00,000	....
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs			
58.	Law and Justice	2,00,000	....
Ministry of Mines			
60.	Ministry of Mines	5,98,00,000	....
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
62.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	....	2,15,00,000
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation			
65.	Department of Statistics	....	245,00,000
66.	Department of Programme Implementation	14,00,000	....
Ministry of Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
67.	Department of Power	1,00,000	2,00,000
Ministry of Science and Technology			
70.	Department of Science and Technology	7,88,00,000	....
Ministry of Surface Transport			
76.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,00,000	28,69,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development			
78.	Urban Development and Housing	....	1,98,00,000

747 *Gen. Budget, 1992-93-Gen. MARCH 26, 1992 and suppl. Demands for 748*
Diss.; Demands for Grants on Account (Gen.), 1992-93; Grants (Gen.), 1991-92

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
79.	Public Works	16,36,00,000	1,00,000
	Ministry of Water Resources		
81.	Ministry of Water Resources	....	4,88,00,000
	Department of Atomic Energy		
83.	Atomic Energy	....	1,00,000
84.	Nuclear Power Schemes	....	1,50,00,000
	Department of Electronics		
85.	Department of Electronics	1,00,000	....
	Department of Space		
87.	Department of Space	25,98,00,000	....
	Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission		
89.	Rajya Sabha	84,00,000	....
	Union Territories with Home Affairs Union Territories		
93.	Delhi	11,19,00,000	8,00,000
94.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,91,00,000	1,48,00,000
96.	Lakshadweep	2,91,00,000	39,00,000
97.	Chandigarh	27,32,00,000	90,00,000
TOTAL		4488,37,00,00	437,72,00,000

19.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)
BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I have given a notice to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen your notice. I must congratulate you for your study and intelligence with which you are raising it. But you know we are passing the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill only. You will have

opportunity to raise it later on. If this debate is coming to a close today itself, I would have certainly allowed you. But then, I would allow you.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, my first two items pertain to the Ministry of Industry and the hon. Prime Minister is in charge for it. I invite his kind attention.

We have announced different new policies, industrial policy, policies about Commerce, banking and finance. Even policies pertaining to small scale industry have been announced. But so far, the Government has not announced its policy about Khadi and Village Industry. This is an industry which goes into all Villages and gives employment to so many persons. The Government must come out with its new policy on Khadi and Village Industry. It is very important because with the new industries which are coming up, if they manufacture those items which are being manufactured by the Khadi and Village Industry, probably there will be serious unemployment problem. So, I request the Government to clarify their policy about Khadi and Village Industry which is a job oriented industry.

Secondly, we have Khadi and Village Industries Commission that looks after the Khadi and Village Industry. Incidentally I am also the President of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Karmachari union which is a recognised union by the Government of India. A lot of corruption is going on. We have already submitted a memorandum. Only on 20th March, 1992 in reply to my question, it has been agreed that five lakh woollen blankets have been supplied by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Whereas the installed capacity or the manufacturing capacity of the entire industry is just one lakh, only three organisations from Dehradun are said to have manufactured so many blankets. M/s. Khadi Gramudyog S.S. Ltd., Majra, Dehradun has manufactured 2,67,036 blankets in one year. Another organisation, S.K. NUS Ltd., Dalanwala, Dehradun is reported to have manufactured

*Published in gazette of India extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 26.3.1992.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Ram Naik]

76,335 blankets and another industry S.P. Memorial Kramudyog Society is said to have manufactured 43,392 blankets. Can these small units manufacture so many blankets? What is happening is, there is 10 per cent rebate on woollen blankets.

Now these purchases are being made from outside blanket manufacturing mills and not from the Khadi & Village Industries units.

So, I request the Prime Minister to look into this matter carefully so that mill manufacturers do not grab the rebate which is allowed only to Khadi & village Industries units.

The third item about the drug policy. Many thousands of small scale units are manufacturing drugs under the "loan licence system". That has been discontinued. Because of that, we are not getting medicines. Nearly 6,000 factories are sick. To that extent, unemployment will increase.

My request is that the Government must come out with new policy on drugs so that the small scale factories manufacturing drugs can continue their production.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I will look into all these things. It will be more or less shortly and about other individual cases, we will look into and make enquiries.

About the Khadi and Village Industries sector, I am not sure that there is any new policy to announce but if there is any correction to be made, or reorientation to be made, in view of the policy in the other sectors, we will look into and I will inform the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.10 hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1992

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for

leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation on certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir I beg to move that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92 be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1991-92 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of

the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to thank all the hon. Members for their cooperation. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow Friday the 27th March, 1992 at 11.00 AM.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 27, 1992/ Chaitra 7, 1914 (Saka)

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

PLS. 40. X 22.92

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