

Tenth Series, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2

Tuesday, February 22, 1994

Phalguna 3, 1915 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, February 22, 1994, -  
Phalgun 3, 1915 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THAI  
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Prof. Marut Bunnag, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the National Assembly of Thailand and Members of the Thai Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

Other hon. Members of the Delegation are:

1. Pol. Lt. Chaowar in Latthasaksiri, Member of the House of Representatives

2. Mr. Pinich Chantharsomboon, Member of the House of Representatives
3. Pol. Lt. Col. Somchai Phesprasert, Member of the House of Representatives

The Delegation arrived Delhi on Sunday, 20 February, 1994 evening. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Majesty the King, National Assembly, Government and the friendly people of the Kingdom of Thailand.

11.03 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### Price Hike

- \*1. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMER:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep hike in the prices of food-items like wheat, pulses, rice, sugar, gram, edible oils and other essential commodities recently;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of times the Government have increased the prices of these items during the last two years;

(e) whether the Union Government have constituted a Committee to chalk out a scheme to stabilise the prices; and

(f) if so, the success achieved by the committee in its objective?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The details of percentage variation in the wholesale prices of the food items like wheat, pulses, rice, sugar, gram, edible oils, etc. are given in the Annexure.

(c) There have been various reasons for variations in the prices of these commodities during last several months. The existing gap between demand and supply of pulses remains unchanged. Regarding edible oils the slight increase in price has been due to failure of monsoon in some of the producing

areas. The price rise in respect of sugar has been due to increase in the overall consumption of sugar in the country and the estimated decline in the production of sugar during the year 1993-94 and also because of the increased sugar cane price. The price variation in respect of vegetables particularly in respect of onions and potatoes was temporary due to damage to the crop in the producing areas. The price rise in respect of gram has been due to limited production of gram and also its reduced import. The PDS prices of wheat and rice have been increased recently, but the wholesale prices of these items remain more or less steady. At present the availability of all these commodities is satisfactory throughout the country.

(d) The central issue prices of wheat, rice and sugar have been raised twice during the last two years.

(e) and (f). An Inter - ministerial Coordination Committee for Monitoring Prices, Availability and Forecasting of shortage etc. essential commodities has been constituted in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on 18.1.1994. The Committee *inter alia* would review the prices of essential commodities, their availability and would suggest the schemes for stabilising their prices. The Committee has held two meetings so far and the State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps against hoarders, blackmarketeers and those indulging in unfair trade practices so as to keep the prices under control.

## ANNEXURE

Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Essential Commodities During the Month of January, 1994 over Different Periods

Sub-Group/ Commodity	Percentage Variation			
	Over 1 month Jan. 94 Dec. 93	Over 3 months Jan. 94 Oct. 93	Over 6 months Jan. 94 Jul. 93	Over 1 year Jan. 94 Jan. 93
<b>All Commodities</b>	+ 0.2	- 0.6	+ 3.1	+ 8.2
Rice	- 2.2	- 4.8	+ 0.4	+ 7.3
Wheat	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 7.5	+ 10.6
<b>Pulses</b>	+ 3.2	+ 9.4	+ 29.6	+ 36.2
Gram	+ 2.3	+ 13.2	+ 60.2	+ 65.9
Arhar	+ 3.4	+ 2.9	+ 20.0	+ 20.1
<b>Vegetables</b>	- 17.3	- 24.2	- 9.7	+ 39.3
Potatoes	- 28.3	- 33.8	- 22.3	+ 59.2
Onions	- 11.9	+ 29.8	+ 198.5	+ 124.2
<b>Tea</b>	+ 3.6	+ 8.9	+ 2.3	+ 5.9
<b>Sugar Khandsari and Gur</b>	+ 0.3	- 7.1	- 3.3	+ 28.3

Sub-Group/ Commodity	Percentage Variation			
	Over 1 month Jan. 94 Dec. 93	Over 3 months Jan. 94 Oct. 93	Over 6 months Jan. 94 Jul. 93	Over 1 year Jan. 94 Jan. 93
Sugar	+2.4	+5.6	+7.9	+22.1
Salt	-1.5	-1.9	+1.0	+9.8
<b>Edible Oil</b>	-2.2	-5.0	+1.7	+0.3
Vanaspati	-1.4	-4.6	+2.6	-6.4
Mustard Oil	+0.3	+0.9	+5.3	+7.5
Groundnut Oil	-5.2	-13.7	+8.7	+10.5

[*Translation*]

**DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister and the reasons given by him for rise in the prices of food items are not correct. The hon. Minister has mentioned lower production and excess demand to be the causes of increase in prices. From this, it appears that truth has been concealed and the hon. Minister has no guts to admit facts. The weaker sections of the society were being supplied wheat, rice, sugar and LPG at stabilised rates through PDS. However, both the IMF and the World Bank are against giving subsidies. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the hon. Minister raised the prices of the food items under pressure from the World Bank and the IMF before the presentation of the Budget.

[*English*]

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's statement regarding my answer is not correct. In my answer, I have said that production has come down only of two commodities, that is, gram and sugar. About other commodities I did not say that the production has come down.

[*Translation*]

**DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMER :** Mr. Minister, you have explained everything in your reply only after going through the reply I have made the above said submissions.

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** Please go through the answer. Only gram and sugar is written here, not other commodities. Actually, regarding almost all other commodities, now

the production has gone up. That is the fact. (*Interruption*)

Regarding onion and potato, last year there was fall in the production centres of Poona, Nasik, Haryana and Punjab. But now the things have improved. This season again the production of onion has improved. Even in Delhi markets, three months back the onion price was Rs. 12 per kg. Now it is ranging between Rs. 4 and 6. Potato price has also come down. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per kg., it has come down to Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 per kg. I am sure, within a few weeks, the prices of onion and potato will fall down further. Only with regard to gram and sugar, there is fall in production.

[*Translation*]

**DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister not aware of the fact that former Chairman of Rajya Sabha and former Speaker of Lok Sabha held the view that pre-Budget revision of prices is improper? Is the Government bent upon following improper path?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shrimati Dipika H. Topiwala.

**DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMER :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask the hon. Minister to answer my question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Sharad Dighe.

[*English*]

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in answer to part (a) and (f) of the question, it has been stated that an Inter-Ministerial Committee for monitoring prices etc. has been constituted in the Ministry of Civil Supplies. In the last sentence, it has been said that the Committee has held two

meetings so far and they have requested the State Governments to take necessary steps against hoarders and blackmarketeers. I would like to know that apart from taking these steps against hoarders and blackmarketeers indulging in unfair trade practices, has the committee suggested any other way to monitor the prices?

**SHRI A.K.ANTONY:** Sir, this Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up only last month. This Committee, after a careful review, has come to the conclusion that even though the wholesale prices of most of the commodities are, more or less, steady, except those of gram and sugar, the retail prices are not reflecting the same steadiness. That is why the Committee feels that there is a possibility of the retailers indulging in hoarding and that is why they have decided to convey this assessment to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments requesting them to take stringent action against those sections of the traders who are indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of these commodities.

Apart from that, regarding gram, even though the international availability of gram also is very difficult, we can now import gram from wherever it is possible. Of late NAFED have been able to import dumeas from Australia. Last year we were trying to get gram and other pulses from outside also. Regarding almost all the other commodities, the wholesale prices are steady; the supply position also is steady. Still there is some distortion in the retail prices. That is why we are asking the State Governments to be alert on the price front.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, subsidy on food items is being given on

sales through PDS. At the same time, the World wide comprehensive debate on Dunkel proposals is also going on. The Government has decided to sign GATT Agreement and bring changes in its policies. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has decided to identify a creamy layer and slowly deprive it of benefits of the PDS and thereby collapse the system. Further, I would also like to know whether the revision of prices has been undertaken under these very policies so that even before the formal sign of the GATT Agreement, the Government could show that it has already acted upon the agreement in advance. I believe this revision has been done in anticipation of the intended changes and programmes, so that nothing is left for action subsequently. I urge the hon. Minister to clarify these points.

*[English]*

**SHRI A.K.ANTONY:** There is no question of weakening the PDS. I think the hon. Member might have read the President's speech yesterday. In his speech the President has categorically stated that the policy of the Government is to try to expand the PDS especially in the RPDS areas to help the rural poor. That is the policy. There is no question of wakening the PDS. There is no question of dismantling the PDS. Actually the subsidy part is increasing every year. In 1983-84 the subsidy was only Rs.835 crore. When this Government took over, the subsidy was Rs.2,450 crore. This year we have already spent Rs.3,650 crore by way of subsidy and still we feel that the subsidy may shoot up. So the issue price was raised not to reduce the subsidy. The subsidy is shooting up. We are compelled to raise the issue price because in the last two years we have increased support price to the help the farmers. All of us in this House were unanimous in all the sessions in saying

that we must help our farmers. When you are all demanding for steep increase of support price, what the Government can do? We cannot have double talk.

This year we have increased the support price of wheat by Rs.55 and we have increased the support price of paddy by Rs.40 to 60. We have also increased the support price of sugarcane, which was the highest. Still, Members of almost all the parties are demanding further increase of sugarcane prices. So, what can we do? On the one hand all of us are demanding for increase of support price. On the other hand you are telling not to increase the issue price. It will not be possible.

Government has increased the issue price to meet the amount which the Government has given to the farmers only. All the other incidental costs interest cost, storage facilities, storage cost, transportation cost are still met by the Government by way of food subsidy. Hon.Member may please understand this fact.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO : Sir, unlike in the past, even after marginal revision of the administered prices, the open market prices have not gone up considerably. Is it due to the fact that the free movement of wheat and rice is permitted? What are the steps taken by the Government in lifting the restrictions on the free movement of wheat and rice and what is the impact of this on the price front?

SHRI A.K.ANTONY : Mr.Speaker, Sir, the hon.Member has pointed out a very important thing. In the past when we used to give very marginal and insignificant rise of support price, our peasants were not in a good position. So, we were compelled to import wheat and rice under PL 480 and various other heads. Let us look at the scenario now. When we have encouraged

our farmers, now our granaries are full. For the first time in the history of India 22 million tonnes of foodgrains are in the FCI godowns. That is why, apart from the PDS, now we are able to sell wheat and rice in the open market and by the policy of open market sale, the Government is able to contain the price in the open market also. So, even after the increase of CIP, the open market price of wheat and rice is almost steady because the granaries are full and nobody can, now do black marketing. That is the plus point of the present policy of the Government. Apart from that, the Government has taken another policy decision to allow free movement of foodgrains all over India. In the President's Address also, it has been stated that we are going to request to all the State Governments to remove all the Restrictions on free movement of foodgrains. It will also stabilise and contain the price rise. That is the hope of the Government.

### **Indian Institute of Technology**

\*2. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "It's need an overhaul" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 4, 1994;

(b) if so, whether all the five Indian Institute of Technology are providing technological infrastructure to the Indian Industries by optimum utilisation of the funds provided to it by the Government for carrying out Research and Development facilities;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to create more

ideal conditions and congenial atmosphere in IITs for strengthening their functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) KUMARI SELJA: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, The quality of engineering graduates of IITs is excellent and IITs have significantly contributed towards Research and Development in the country.

(d) A system for maximizing effort of faculty of IITs for Consultancy and Industry sponsored research is being put in place. Technology missions in identified R&D areas of relevance to India and technology transfer through these to Industry is being attempted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAINATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 40 years ago our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the time of its establishment had envisaged that industrial technology will develop, brilliant students will get new opportunities and avenues, industries will get help and adequate facilities will also be made available to all those sectors which are covered under these institutions. Now, in these circumstances, I would like to know whether these institutes of technology have made any contribution in giving a boost to Indian industries and done something in the direction of giving new technology. If so the details thereof?

Have the Institutes of Technology under BHU in Varanasi conducted any research by its industries in regard to new land and agriculture in rural areas. If so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said in my reply the IITs have contributed a great deal towards providing technological inputs for industries and I can give a detailed reply to that, as desired by the hon. Member. The technological inputs are being provided in number ways. For instance, the IITs have provided consultancy services to the industries which cover product development, process development, design and analysis, software development, generation of specialised information and continuing education programmes to expose the industries to technological advancements, developments and trends. They are also working on industry sponsored research projects in the IITs and integrating industry's needs and perceptions into academic programmes. It is done through sponsored B.Tech., M.Tech. programmes.

It is also to extend to industry institutional facilities for collaborative research testing evaluation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to submit that machines worth crores of rupees have been installed in these IITs. Due to this the annual budget of these institutes is increasing every year. This time 34.2 percent of the total expenditure or about Rs.450 crore incurred on technological education. I would like to submit that a machine in Pilani costing Rs.60 lakh was out of order and the operator operating it, went abroad about 20 years ago and did not return. Machines at many places all over the country are lying out of order. Has the Government formulated any scheme for the proper utilization of these costly machines which are lying out of order in various IITs in the country.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes quota-be teachers or students-in these institutions has not been filled. The Government should fill up their quota.

**KUMARI SELJA:** It is always our continuous effort to fill up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes quota, and we do fill it. If at all there is any shortage in this regard, the Government will take action to fill it up. With regard to particular incident to which the hon. Member has referred to, I have no information at present, however, I would send the required information to him in writing. So far as the wastage of machines is concerned, it is always our effort to make optimum utilization of these machines. In fact there is no IIT in Pilani.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1500 students get admission in IIT every year. It is a five year course and the Government has to spend about Rs.25 lakh to Rs.30 lakh on each student. 70 percent of the total students, after passing the course, go abroad and only 10 percent out of them return. This is all calculated information. The Government does not have even a single penny for the poor and the budgetary allocation for this is being reduced every year. That money also goes abroad. Thus about Rs.200 crore to Rs.300 crore go abroad in the form of students who get education in these IITs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is ready to enact a law so that the students who pass from IITs are restrained from going abroad at least for 10 to 20 years. It is upto the Government as to what duration it fixes for this purpose. I do not say that students should be deprived of an opportunity to study abroad. If somebody goes, he will have to execute a bond. He will be eligible to go abroad only when he repays the money spent on his education, Is the Government prepared to do so in the interest

of the country as well as the students?

**KUMARI SELJA:** About the specific proposal given by the hon. Minister there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government for the present. The hon. Members will certainly agree with me that the students who get education from these IITs and go abroad, can come back whenever they want if they want to return to India. They do come and make a significant contribution in the development of the country.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is no reply. About Rs.200 to Rs.300 crore of the country are drained out to America. Do we spend our country's money and prepare students only to send to America? Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the greatest crime being committed against our people. This is not proper reply given by the hon. Minister in this regard.

*[Translation]*

#### **Advertisements of Consumer Products**

\*4. **SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK**  
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES  
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC  
DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take initiative in the interest of consumers to probe into the authenticity of claims made in respect of consumer products through advertisements in the public media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the manufacturer if their products do not measure up to the claims made in such advertisements?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K.ANTONY): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The subject matter falls within the purview of a number of enactments like the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Code for Commercial Advertising.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, making a misleading claim or a false representation falls within the definition of an 'unfair trade practice' against which a consumer can file a complaint and get redressal.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has formulated a Code for commercial Advertising to regulate advertisements through the Doordarshan and the All India Radio under which these organisations are empowered to ask for evidence to substantiate the claims made by advertisers.

The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution is also supporting projects undertaken by voluntary organisations on "comparative testing" of consumer products. Comparative testing is a process by which consumer products of various manufacturers are tested and graded against specific parameters of quality and performance including claims made. Such findings are then disseminated to consumers

to enable them to make the correct choice.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the number of cases which have been probed for authenticity of claims made in the respective advertisements in respect of consumer products during the last two years under various laws referred to in the reply and what has been the outcome?

What action has been taken against the people who make unauthentic claims through advertisements?

[English]

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: As I stated in the answer, this subject matter comes under the various administrative Ministries.

Regarding consumer affairs, as per the Act, the consumers and the consumer organisations can go to the consumer redressal machinery and get the redressal to the grievances. All the other things are handled by the various other Ministries. In fact, the major part of the question is handled by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and they alone can give the answer to this question.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Sir, what are the main points of the code of conduct formulated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for commercial advertisements to regulate the advertisements being made through Doordarshan and A.I.R.? Is any written agreement entered into for the observance of that code of conduct?

[English]

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: This can be answered only by the I & B Ministry. Please put up the question to the I & B Ministry.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as far as consumers' protection is concerned, what are the views of the Ministry handling the consumers' protection portfolio about these advertisements? As far as consumers' protection is concerned, what are the proposals with you regarding wrong advertisements?

MR. SPEAKER: We do not ask for the opinion on the floor of the House.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: As far as this matter goes, what would be the proposal of the Ministry? I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to protect the consumers' interest against these advertisements. How are you going to do it?

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: The Government also is conscious about this kind of exploitation of the consumers. That is why, in the Consumers Protection Act we have made provision for the redressal of these kinds of grievances. Apart from that, all the other things are handled by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Whenever we get complaints from the consumers we are taking up with the concerned Ministries and they are handling these matters.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Is there a new Act envisaged?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARJYA: Last year, in this Parliament a Bill was passed called the Infant Food (Milk Substitutes) Act. One purpose of that Act was to promote home made weaning foods which are cheap and at the same time,

equally or more nutritious than the tinned foods, baby foods and weaning foods. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Minister is aware that a number of infant food companies are advertising their products in such a way as to discourage the use of home made weaning food and whether in advertisement of tinned food like Saralac, they are trying to propagate the idea that babies not taking Saralac are more prone to sickness and less active thereby discouraging the use of home made weaning foods. This seems to be in direct contravention of the Act that was passed in Parliament. I would like to know what the Government proposes to do in this regard.

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: The Government is aware of this kind of exploitation. That is why, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is taking action under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act whenever there is a complaint regarding that.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARJYA: There have been complaints.

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: Whenever the complaints are received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, they are taking action under the Act concerning their Ministry.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to inform the Government that the only purpose of advertisement being made through Doordarshan and A.I.R. in respect of consumer products is to increase the optional and luxury needs in place of essential needs by propagating consumerism. Sir, that is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government with a view to doing away

with the exploitation of consumers through these advertisements?

MR.SPEAKER: This question was first put up by Shri Kapse.

PROF.RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr.Speaker, Sir, the hon.Minister has stated that some voluntary organisations have been entrusted with the work of conducting a comparative test of consumer products. I would like to know the names of those voluntary organisations and the details of projects launched by them in this regard.

[English]

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: Sir, recently some of the voluntary organisations have started conducting comparative tests. The Government is also helping them. One consumer organisation conducted a comparative test on color TVs and another consumer organisation conducted a comparative test on electric bulbs. Since electric bulbs are included in the compulsory certification scheme of BIS, it has been requested to take action against those manufacturers who failed to fulfil the quality standards.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr.Speaker, Sir, the Government as well as the society admit that taking alcohol and smoking are injurious to health and this malady is spreading over the whole country. Glamourous advertisements are telecast by Doordarshan showing people consuming these items and enjoying.

MR.SPEAKER: Are the advertisements of alcohol and cigarette also telecast?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Yes, these are telecast on Doordarshan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Now, such advertisements are widely telecast on Zee T.V.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: When the Government and the society are well aware of their bad impact and this disease is spreading like cancer throughout the country, why does not the Government impose a ban on such things when such a provision is available?

[English]

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: I will convey your views to the Information and Broadcasting Minister. *(interruption)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr.Speaker, Sir, the hon.Minister is trying to evade the question. You may give protection to ensure a proper reply.

[English]

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: A major part of this subject is covered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This code is administered by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Please understand my difficulty.

MR.SPEAKER: Mr.Minister, I think, you have heard the views of the Members. You will consider them with your colleagues.

[Translation]

**Milk Production**

5. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN  
THORAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of milk per day;

(b) the target of milk production fixed during the Eighth Plan period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the main control sector/Centrally sponsored schemes

designed to improve milk production during the last three years alongwith the provision of funds made for such schemes during the Eighth Plan, Scheme-wise and State-wise, and

(d) the details of investment proposed in dairying industry, including private and co-operative sectors, during the Eighth Plan period ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ARVIND NETAM)

(a) to (d). A Statement has been placed on the table of the Sabha.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	For Cattle & Buffalo	Health cover	Fodder Development
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.84	208.20	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.46	33.84	-
3.	Assam	67.86	93.56	8.00
4.	Bihar	-	121.60	-
5.	Goa	5.00	34.53	-
6.	Gujarat	22.06	157.51	16.00
7.	Haryana	39.02	470.97	12.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	84.15	48.46	7.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.61	45.28	-
10.	Karnataka	2.00	257.59	3.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States	For Cattle & Buffalo	Health cover	Fodder Development
11.	Kerala	154.00	194.75	4.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	72.75	261.17	40.00
13.	Maharashtra	26.09	202.28	8.00
14.	Manipur	13.17	45.62	5.50
15.	Meghalaya	27.11	53.07	-
16.	Mizoram	28.40	68.73	-
17.	Nagaland	-	46.80	-
18.	Orissa	62.40	105.85	10.53
19.	Punjab	72.01	124.14	-
20.	Rajasthan	24.30	114.05	-
21.	Sikkim	67.57	102.54	9.00

(Rs. in lakhs)				
S. No.	States	For Cattle & Buffalo	Health cover	Fodder Development
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	174.80	12.00
23.	Tripura	-	23.19	3.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	195.54	258.39	23.80
25.	West Bengal	63.13	162.30	-
26.	Union Territories	-	191.19	-

(d) The total investment in the public sector for dairy development during the Eighth Plan has been proposed as Rs.1307.51 crores including Rs.900 crores for the central sector.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the per capita availability of milk per day is 178 grams. Even the farmers, agricultural labourers, slum-dwellers do not get milk. On the one hand the poor do not get milk and on the other hand, in the absence of any processing plant in Metropolitan cities like Bombay hundreds of tonnes of milk are thrown in gutters. This situation has cropped up due to imbalanced distribution of milk. Will the hon. Minister like to make arrangements for balanced distribution of milk to avoid such a situation? Will he also like to provide plants to the dairies which have no processing plants of their own to ensure availability of milk to poor people also?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Milk distribution is done mainly by the State Governments. Purchasing power of people varies in our society. The average per capita availability of milk all over the country is 178 gms. It is the State Governments which supply milk to processing plants.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already pointed out that hundreds of tonnes of milk is thrown in gutters in Bombay where as the farmers' sons do not get milk ..... (Interruption)

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member said about Bombay is not correct.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the National Dairy Development Board manages the distribution work of milk all over the country and in addition to it the N.D.D.B. has been entrusted with the work of edible oils also. It has caused a heavy burden on N.D.D.B for collecting the items for their distribution. Have the Government reconsidered it? The second question is as to what will be the per capita availability of milk by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The figures of milk, presented by the Government is 71,800000 tonnes. Will the fixed target be achieved fully and what will be the per capita availability of milk by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the N.D.D.B. is entirely cooperative based institution and milk is distributed throughout the country through cooperative societies. The Government has achieved success in this regard. Performance of milk distribution through N.D.D.B. is good. But this institution has taken the responsibility of distribution and collection of edible oils too. Per capita consumption of milk will be 207 gms. so far as the target of the Eighth Five Year Plan is concerned, we are sure to achieve it and likely to cross this target also.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just informed the House that surplus milk produced in Maharashtra is not thrown in to gutters. Perhaps the hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that it is thrown into the sea. As Shri Jakhar is sitting here, I would like to point out here that big, small and marginal farmers get employment in dairies. I would like to know whether Government propose to launch any scheme to process milk and produce milk products. If not, when will the Government do so? There is also a question whether some investment in the private sector is being made in this regard. It is actually the profession of the poor people

and if the private sector enters into this profession, the poor will lose their business. Therefore, is the Government planning to ban the Private Sector from entering into this field?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, production of milk in 1950 was 17 million tonnes whereas it is 60 million tonnes today. Moreover, production of milk is expected to increase and it will not decrease. I agree with the hon. Member that production of milk is not surplus, but when its price declines, we are concerned about it.

Today, the milk producers do not get remunerative price. The Government has issued 125 licenses to persons in the private sector and they will purchase milk and process it. Till now they did not export. We have allowed export also and now they can sell milk and its powder so that milk producers could get remunerative prices of their milk. I can assure you that adequate number of dairy farms would be set up in the coming years. The State Governments also have been permitted to issue licenses as per their own choice for 75,000 liters of milk. Our target of per capita availability of milk will reach upto 260 gms. per day during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is correct that we will not be able to provide required milk to everybody but the per capita availability is somewhat a different thing. There is flood of milk in our country, but it is essential to make efforts to transport it to proper destination where it is required. I want that everybody should get quality milk. Such arrangements are being made.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now India has

nearly 15 per cent of the world cattle population. The milk yield per animal, on an average is less. It is estimated that India has got a very good potential for export of dairy products in the near future. So, will the Government take necessary steps for genetic improvement of milch animals, particularly in the north-eastern State and in State like Andhra Pradesh? In the backward area there, at the moment, the cattle milk yield is very very less. The amount which you have allocated for these State is far less.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the government will enhance the allocation for genetic improvement in those areas where, at present, the milk yields are low.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Efforts for genetic improvement of milch cattle have already been initiated and an amount of Rs.1300 crore has been allocated to improve the breed of indigenous cattle. Our country has 35 crore milch cattle out of which 35 lakh cattle are hybridised. Our capacity of milk yields is estimated to increase by 3 million tonnes during the coming years. According to one conservative estimate milk-yield would reach 70 lakh tonnes. But I presume that milk-yields would reach nearly 75 to 80 million tonnes. Thus, we are endeavouring to accomplish it both ways so far as increase of milk-yields is concerned, I want that milk-yields should be raised in rural areas and children also should get milk. Milk should not be meant for sale only. I would like to request the media also to propagate that children should invariably be fed with milk and pure ghee also should be prepared from milk. I do not want that our people should consume adulterated ghee and spoil their health.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in our country, nearly 85-90 million population is there. More than 20-30 million population is either under the childhood or below the childhood level ages. They require nutritious food. One of the major constituents of their daily food should be milk, especially cattle milk.

Here the anomaly is that in certain regions milk is produced in an enormous and excessive way and the farmer or the producer of the milk is not getting a proper price. Another problem is that in certain areas where there is excessing production, it is totally wasted or thrown out. I do not know whether they are throwing out into the sea or not. But the anomaly is that Punjab is one of the State which is utilising milk and milk products in a larger way and consumption of milk products is also more in the form of curd, lassi, etc. At the same time, we should also emphasise that our children should consume the required amount of milk as it is not only for sale. Have the Government thought of any project or propaganda to utilise it for the consumption of the children there and, if it is in excess, to supply to the neighbouring States where production is very much less? I would like to know on this point from the hon. Minister.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I fully agree with the hon. Member and I have asked my Department to get some sort of information and material and also to go through the media to enhance consumption of milk which is very much healthy and that is the only way to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to point out to

Shri Sandipan Bhagwan Thorat that in terms of milk yields Rajasthan ranked fifth. In Rajasthan 4800 tonnes of milk was produced during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

But it is the misfortune of Rajasthan that on the one hand it produces high quantity of milk, but on the other, severe famine is also very common in the State and for want of fodders, increase in the production of milk in Rajasthan is not possible. Under the Eighth Five Year Plan the Government allocated Rs.40 lakh to Madhya Pradesh for production of fodder under the Central sponsored schemes, but Rajasthan was not allocated any funds for this purpose. Now I urge the Government to explain as to why no funds were allocated to Rajasthan to raise fodder production during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is correct that the Government is concerned for fodder production and it had imported fodder manufacturing machines in Rajasthan. But we do not know why the machines were not used and where did all the machines disappear.

The Government must make it clear as to why it did not allocate funds to Rajasthan. Had the Government made available the required amount of funds to Rajasthan, the milk-yield capacity in Rajasthan would have been higher than the other States. The Government should clarify the position in respect of fodder machines while explaining the reasons therefor.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The Government provides grants and other assistance as per the demand made by each State. It does apply in case of Rajasthan also. But the way you are demanding funds for production is not proper. Do you know that the Indira Gandhi Canal area has been notified as specified area so that production of fodder could be made. This was the spirit

behind it. As regards fodder machines you have spoiled the whole thing. It was in the interest of the country. But the purpose could not be achieved as you have politicised the issue. It is only you who have spoiled the matter. (*Interruptions*) I can reply to you provided one persons at a time. How can I reply to all of you. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[*Transation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When the hon. Minister is inviting questions by provocating an hon. Member, then how can he keep quiet?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have said that everything should be governed by law.

SHRI ATAL BHIARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Minister has charged that we have spoiled the matter whereas I level charges against the Government that it spoiled the matter all the more.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is not so. The Government did not spoil the matter. (*Interruptions*) I can say with responsibility that the work which I tried to initiate was a worthy one. You were also present. (*interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am prepared to submit an affidavit before the hon. Speaker that if I have done anything improper I may be penalised and if he is at fault, he should be penalised. He should also give the same thing in writing. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi: Exemption in import

duty on fodder machines to be impotred from abroad was given just to benefits his son. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have said that I would submit an affidavit before the hon. Speaker in his presence that I should be penalised if I have done anything to favour my son. Otherwise the hon. Member should be penalised. Besides, if I have tried to benefit myself or my son for any thing by unfair means I am ready to face the consequences. If he has the courage, let him give in writing. Let him Submit an affidavit. Either he or I should be penalised. (*Interruptions*)\*\*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is speaking below his diginty. He is not upholding the diginty of his office. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, sir please tell us whether all this is going on records. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.G. REDDY: Respected Speaker sir. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that after Anand in Gurarat, the Chittoor Dairy is procuring more than three lakh and seventy thousand liters of milk per day. Actually, due to the mismangement of the Chittoor Dairy, the poor farmers are not getting their payments regularly. In the meanwhile Rs.12 crore worth of arrears are still not paid by the previous mangement. I had raised this issue earlier also in the zero hour. So far, Government have not taken any action. The hon. Minister must know one thing. It is the sweat and blood of the poor farmers that goes into the procurment of the milk. I want an immediate statement from the hon. Minister. He may kindly inform is to

what action they are going to take in this regard.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: It is for the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to take action in this regard. Why should this matter be raised here?

SHRI M.G. REDDY: It is not like that the NDDB is also paying crores of rupees to the Chittoor Dairy. The NDDB is taking a lot of interest in this matter. That is why I am raising it here.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I have no information regarding this Chittoor Dairy. I assure the hon. Member that I will certainly convey it to the State Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about fodder machines that...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any question on that. If you are relevant to the main question, then only I will allow. Please come to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking this.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like that.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, fodder is very much needed for milk production in the country. One of the fodder

machines which was imported from abroad to increase fodder production in the country was brought by R.V.R.I. in my area. That machine is lying idle as it is. Even its packing cover has not been removed. Will the hon. Minister like to issue orders to remove packing covers of this machine and get the fodder produced for cows. In this way, there will be an increase in milk production.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, milk is a nutritious food which is required by all. The hon. Minister has said in the very beginning that production of milk in 1950 was 17,000 tonnes. Now it has increased to 60,000 tonnes. Does the hon. Minister know how much was the population in 1950 and how much is it today? I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much milk is required in proportion to the population and how much milk we are producing today?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: As has been said in the reply of the original question that milk production has been increasing all along after the formulation of Five Year Plans. There can be no two opinions that we will be self-reliant in the matter of milk production during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Production of milk in proportion to increasing population is satisfactory and its availability is also adequate.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Under the Plan, the availability should be 220 grams and we have reached 207 grams. Within a couple of years we will achieve this target.

[English]

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

**Educational for all**

\*3. SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the make of resolution adopted in Delhi declaration for the spread of education for all; and

(b) the details of foreign countries providing financial assistance to India for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b). The Delhi Declaration and the Framework of action adopted at the Education For All Summit of Nine High population countries in New Delhi on 16 December, 1993 essentially reflect the provision contained in the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and its Programme of action (PDA). A Conference of Chief Ministers was specially convened on 15th February 1994 to consider the relevant issues of Education for All (EFA). The Chief Minister strongly reiterated their commitment to the achievement of EFA. There was complete unanimity that EFA should be placed high in country's developmental agenda. The Centre and the States would work together with a renewed sense of determination to further the national goals. It was agreed that the outly for education would be raised to 6 percent of the

GDP effective from the 9th Five Year Plan. The states would also supplement the efforts of the Central Government in mobilisation of resources, accord higher priority to primary education and adult education in the State plans and decentralise mangement of education.

World over experience is that the resources for achieving EFA have to be essentially raised within the country and that external assistance can only be catalytic, and supportive of national efforts. Among the multiateral and bilateral agencies funding basic education in India are the World Bank, European Community, UNICEF, Overseas Development Administration (UK) Swedish International Development Agency and Royal Netherland Government.

**Childhood Education Programme**

6. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA  
PATIL:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have specified the minimum age for the admission of a child in school;

(b) if so, whether the Government have sought the opinion of experts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have issued some gudelines to such schools which impart early childhood education to children to acquaint them with school atmostphere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the programme, if any, to be implemented

by the Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The National Council for Educational Research and Training, in its document entitle "Minimum Speciafication for pre-schools:, had recommened that the age of admission to a pre-primary school should be 31/2 years and to a primary 51/2years. This View, which emerged in a number of seminars, workshops, conferances conducted by NCERT with the principals, teachers and parents, has been communicated to various states by the NCERT. Recongnising the holistic nature of child development, the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 accorded high priority to Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The National policy on Education, 1986, cearly spells out pollicy frame work which envisages that the programme of ECCE will be child oriented , focussed around play and the individuality of the child in place of formal method of teaching and early introduction of 3 Rs.

#### **Use of Railway Tracks by Private Sector**

7. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to allow private sector to use railway tracks, rooling stock and other infrastructure to operate some tourist circuits spread through out the country;

(b) if so, the details of the tourist circuits earmarked; and

(c) the steps taken to invite and invlove private sector under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Indian Railways are presently running a metre gauge tourist train know as 'Palace-on-Wheels' on the Delhi-Jaipur-Chattaurgrah-Udaipur-Jaisalmer-Johdpur-Bharatpur-Agra-Delhi circuit in collaboration with Rajasthan tourism Development Corporation. Consequents upon conversior of the above route into broad gauge by the end of current year, it is proposed to launch a broad gauge tourist train on this circuit in 1995.

Indian Railways have also identifiec new tourist circuits on which the feasibility c introduction of similar type of tourist trail service exsits. The new circuits identifiec besides the Palace-on-Wheels circui mentioned above, are as follows:

#### *Broad Gauge*

1. Calcutta-Gaya-Varanasi Bhubaneswar-Puri-Calcutta.
2. Bombay-Aurangabad-Nandec Secunderabad- Hyderabad-Pune Bombay.
3. Delhi- Jaipur-Agra-Gwalio Jhansi- Varanasi-Lucknow-Delf
4. Goa (Madgaon)-Mangalore Mysore-Hospet- Bangalore Goa (Madgaon).

5. Bangalore-Mysore-Kodaikan Road-Kanniyakumari-Trivandru Cochin- Mettupalyam-Bangalor

#### *Metre Gague*

6. Madras Egmore-Pondicherr Nagore-Karraikal-Velankin

Maduri-Parneswaram-  
Triuchirappalli-Thanjavur-Madras  
Egmore.

7. Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer- Chittaurgarh-  
Udaipur-Veraval-Ahamedabad-  
Delhi.

The modalities of private sector participation in launching tourist trends on the proposed new circuits are being examined.

### Fodder Cultivation

- \*8. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to increase land under fodder cultivation;

(b) the area increased under such cultivation during the last two years, yearwise and statewide;

(c) the action being taken to harness fodder in areas where it goes waste or is burnt; and

(d) the steps taken to increase and improve processing of fodder for various uses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: (a) steps being

taken to increase land under fodder cultivation are production of quality fodder seeds at various Central and State Farms, seed production at farmers fields, conducting fodder demonstrations on farmers fields, imparting training regarding fodder agro-technology to the farmers, supply of free minikits of improve varieties of fodder to the farmers, motivating farmers to take up fodder demonstration plots; introduction of improved fodder crops between gap of two main kharif and Rabi crops, growing of grasses and legumes on degraded forest land, distribution of seed and other inputs to the farmers at subsidied rates, survey for area production and requirement in fodder crops etc.

(b) The required information is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Steps being taken to harness fodder in the area where it goes waste or burnt are establishment of hay making centres, fodder banks, encouragement to the farmer to preseve fodder in silage an hay making, oranisation of fodder demonstration of urea molasses treatment of low grade roughages like wheat straw, paddy straw etc.

(d) The steps being taken to increase and improve processing of fodder for various usages are hay and silage making, enrichment of straw with urea and molasses treatment, establishment of fodder banks. Imparting training to the farmers for processing and preservation of fodder providing subsidy for area treatment of straw etc.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	The area increased under fodder cultivation during the last 2 years, year-wise		
1	2	3		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1991-92 = 2.32 lakhs Hect.	1992-93 = 3.42 lakhs Hect.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1991-92 = 822 Acres.	1992-93 = 873 Acres	
3.	Assam	1991-92 & 1992-93, 20,000 ha of land under improved fodder cultivation.		
4.	Bihar	1991-92 = 3814.77 Acres	1992-93 = 2488.87 Acres	
5.	Goa	1991-92 = 250 hect. a seasonal fodder and 25 Hect. perennial fodder.		
6.	Gujarat	1987-88 = 8,76,200 Hect.	1988-89 = 13,38,900 Hect. Recent data not available.	
7.	Haryana	1991-92 = 6.00 lakhs Hect.	1992-93 = 6.25 lakhs Hect.	

*The area increased under fodder cultivation during the last 2 years, year-wise*

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2	3
1			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1991-92 = 4067 ha. 1992-93 = (7% of total cultivated area 5.81 lakhs ha.)	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	60 Acres with Animal Husbandry Deptt.	
10.	Karnataka	1991-92 = 6253 Hect. 1992-93 = 6709 Hect.	
11.	Kerala	1989-90 = 1846 Hect. 1990-91 = 1731 Hect.	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1990-91 = 8.46 lakhs Hect.	
13.	Maharashtra	7,96,000 Hect.	
14.	Manipur	1991-92 and 1992-93 = 700 Acres.	
15.	Meghalaya	Increase land under fodder cultivation.	
16.	Mizoram	1991-92 to 1992-93	
17.	Nagaland	1991-92 ) 325 acres at Govt. farm 1992-93)	

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	The area increased under fodder cultivation during the last 2 years, year-wise		
		1	2	3
18.	Orissa	1991-92 = 4993 Acres 1992-93 = 6498 Acres		
19.	Punjab	1991-92 = 7.08 lakhs ha. 1992-93 = 7.19 lakhs ha.		
20.	Rajasthan	1991-92 = 27,06,455 ha. 1992-93 = 22,81,247 ha.		
21.	Sikkim	Nil		
22.	Tamil Nadu	1991-92 = 1.17 lakhs ha. 1992-93 = 2.21 lakhs ha.		
23.	Tripura	1991-92 = 293 ha. 1992-93 = 281 ha.		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1989-90 = 9.575 lakh ha. 1990-91 = 9.487 lakh ha.		
25.	West Bengal	1991-92 = 7.271 lakhs ha. 1992-93 = 2.28 lakh ha.		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1991-92 = 80 ha 1992-93 = 86 ha.		
27.	Chandigarh	700 Acres under fodder cultivation.		

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	The area increased under fodder cultivation during the last 2 years, year-wise
1	2	3
28.	Daman & Diu	1991-92 = 360 ha. 1992-93 = 400 ha
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1991-92 = 75 ha. 1992-93 = 154 ha.
30.	Delhi	1990-91 14,462 ha. 1991-92 = 14,462 ha.
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	1991-92 = 300 Hect. 1992-93 = 377 Hect.

**Hotels along Puri-Konark Beach**

\*9 SHRI RABI RAY:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to set up luxury hotels along the Puri-Konark sea beach;

(b) if so, the approximate number of trees proposed to be cut to set up these hotels and the impact of the project on environment;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to curb increasing pollution and congestion on the beach and to maintain ecological balance in the region;

(e) whether the Government have advised the State Government to revise the project proposal in view of the environmental sensitivity of the area;

(f) whether the Govt. have already received replies from the State Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The project area contains 5,17,778 trees. The exact number of trees required to be felled has not been assessed.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been advised to submit an appropriate proposal keeping in view the environmental sensitivity of the area. Coastal Zone Regulations have been notified under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986 to ensure that increasing pollution and congestion on beaches are curbed.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Sugar Production**

\*10. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount has been distributed till July 15, 1993 to Sugar mills from the Sugar Development Fund to increase the production of sugar;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the per hectare production of sugarcane during 1992-93 has been lower than 1990-91;

(d) if not, the fact in this regard and the average per hectare production of sugarcane during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(e) the target fixed by the Government to increase the average production of sugarcane during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH

RAI): (a) and (b). Loans from the Sugar Development Fund, totalling Rs.578.44 crores have been disbursed till 31.1.1994 to sugar mills for modernisation/ rehabilitation of plant and machinery and for undertaking schemes of sugarcane development in their areas of operation;

(c) and (d). The per hectare yield of sugarcane for the last three years as under:

Year	Yields(tonnes/ha)
1990-91	65.39
1991-92	66.06
1992-93	63.81

(e) The target for sugarcane production for the VIII Plan has been fixed at 275 million tonnes to be achieved primarily through increase in his productivity. However, no Yield target has been assigned

[English]

#### Oilseeds Production

\*11. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of oilseeds production fixed for the year 1993-94;

(b) whether the production is likely to touch the desired target:

(c) if not, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial steps being taken/

proposed to be taken to achieve the desired target;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring more areas under the oilseeds cultivation so as to increase the production; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) The production target of 21.0 million tonnes has been fixed for the year 1993-94.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). It is programmed to increase area under oilseeds specially under Soyabean, Sunflower, Rabi-Summer Groundnut and Rapeseed & Mustard in the States of M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala States.

#### Exclusion Rich from PDS

\*12. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have a proposal to exclude the 'creamy layers' from the purview of Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,

CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K ANTONY): (a) to (c). The advisory Council on Public Distribution System (PDS) at its 15th meeting held in March, 1993 advised the Central Government to evolve a National Policy on PDS which should focus on the need to allocate larger and more meaningful quantities to the really needy and deserving sections of the society. Accordingly, the Government had set up a Committee of Ministers comprising Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies of Tamil Nadu, Haryana and West Bengal and the report of this Committee of Ministers was considered at the 16th meeting of the Advisory Council on PDS in September, 93. The Advisory Council on PDS decided to refer the issue to the National Development Council for further discussion with State Governments. The Central Government has not taken any final decision on the matter.

### Production of Foodgrains

\*13. PROF. UMMAREDDY  
VENKATESWARLU:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foodgrains production during each of the last three years in Kharif and

Rabi seasons, separately, item-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the foodgrains production in 1993-94 has touched/likely to touch target fixed for the year;

(c) if not, the extent to which the production is likely to all short of the target in case of foodgrains/ commercial crops along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall;

(e) whether the Government have fixed any target of foodgrains production for 1994-95; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BLARAM JAKHAR): (a). The statement giving production of foodgrains during Kharif and rabi seasons for the last three years i.e. 1990-91 to 1992-93 for each of the state is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) according to the present assessment, the production of foodgrains, oilseeds and other major cash crops this year vis-a-vis the target for 1993-94 are given in the table below:-

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target (achievement)</i>	<i>Likely</i>
Foodgrains	Million tonnes	88.0	179.
Oilseeds	- do-	21.0	20.5
Sugarcane	-do-	250.0	231.0

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target (achievement)</i>	<i>Likely</i>
Cotton	Million bales of 170 kgs. each	12.5	10.6
Jute & Mesta	Million bales of 180 kgs each	9.3	8.3

The reasons for the production to be falling short of the target for 1993-94 are attributed to deficient monsoon/post monsoon rains over certain periods and some areas, relatively poor growth in fertiliser consumption besides heliothis attack on cotton in Punjab.

(d) Besides ensuring minimum support prices to the farmers, the Government of India is implementing Special Foodgrain

Production (SEPP)- Wheat and Maize & Millets Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD), National Pulse Developments Programme (NPDP), Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP), Special Jute Developments Programme (SJDP) etc. for increasing their production.

(e) and (f). The target of foodgrains production for 1994-95 is yet to be finalised.

## STATEMENT

Estimate of Production of Food Grains

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	Kharif			Rabi			Total				
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	8832.7	8205.8	7891.6	3496.9	3499.6	3437.7	12329.6	11705.4	11329.3		
Arunachal Pradesh	209.5	211.0	185.2	9.0	8.8	9.3	218.5	219.8	194.5		
Assam	3110.8	3002.9	3078.2	331.0	376.3	368.8	3441.8	3379.2	3447.0		
Bihar	7819.3	5431.3	4166.6	4439.6	5207.1	5001.2	12258.9	10638.4	9167.8		
Goa	138.0	142.2	145.2	0.0	4.9	4.9	138.0	147.1	150.1		
Gujarat	3172.3	2362.0	3882.1	1671.2	1031.5	1527.6	4843.5	3393.5	5409.7		
Haryana	2529.2	2260.2	2774.8	7032.0	6833.0	7476.4	9561.2	9093.2	10251.2		
Himachal Pradesh	784.1	702.5	774.1	650.1	637.0	635.8	1434.2	1339.5	1409.9		
Jammu & Kashmir	1034.9	1087.5	1087.5	308.7	317.7	317.7	1343.6	1405.2	1405.2		
Karnataka	5005.9	6042.6	6190.0	1393.3	1884.4	2296.5	6399.2	7927.0	8486.5		
Kerala	954.3	918.9	920.7	156.8	164.4	186.1	1111.1	1083.3	1106.8		

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	Kharif			Rabi			Total		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	9646.2	8008.7	9325.0	8351.5	7499.4	6997.3	17997.7	15508.1	16322.2
Maharashtra	8626.5	6389.5	11186.7	3557.7	1976.3	2887.2	12184.2	8965.8	14073.9
Manipur	285.6	350.1	277.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	285.6	350.1	277.6
Meghalaya	146.8	148.0	139.4	7.6	7.3	7.3	154.4	155.3	146.7
Mizoram	80.7	79.3	101.2	0.8	10.9	3.6	81.5	90.2	104.8
Nagaland	188.3	192.6	232.7	6.4	11.0	7.6	193.7	203.6	240.3
Orissa	5778.5	6831.0	5766.8	1163.8	1442.0	1213.8	6942.3	8273.0	6980.6
Punjab	6935.9	7166.6	7493.2	12312.8	12468.2	12513.5	19248.7	19634.8	20006.7
Rajasthan	5123.5	2320.3	5034.2	5811.0	9661.0	6360.3	10934.5	7981.3	11394.5
Sikkim	103.3	85.0	90.1	27.0	21.5	20.8	130.3	106.5	100.9
TamilNadu	6258.0	7181.9	6537.6	1180.1	1063.4	1887.7	7438.1	8245.3	8425.3
Tripura	428.3	392.0	354.5	87.7	94.7	101.0	516.0	486.7	455.5

State	(Thousand Tonnes)											
	Kharif			Rabi			Total					
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12			
Uttar Pradesh	14200.0	12646.8	13728.8	21471.1	22874.9	22462.4	35671.1	35521.7	36181.2			
A & N Island	30.6	31.0	31.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	31.4	31.9	31.7			
D & N Haveli	26.8	30.6	25.9	1.6	2.7	2.1	28.4	33.2	28.0			
Daman & Diu	3.5	5.1	8.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.1	5.8	8.8			
Delhi	23.3	13.7	13.0	112.7	111.3	111.3	136.0	125.0	124.3			
Pondicherry	48.6	48.8	52.6	14.2	18.6	16.5	62.8	67.3	69.1			
All India	99444.4	91586.8	100544.5	76945.9	76786.3	79466.3	176390.3	168373.2	180010.8			

**Copra Price**

\*14. SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
RAMCHANDRAN  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of copra has fallen considerably during the recent months;

(b) if so, the extent of fall in price;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for raising the support price of copra;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has made any recommendations in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF  
AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The wholesale price index (1981-82=100) of copra declined by 28.7 per cent from 355.5 in December, 1992 to 253.3 in December, 1993.

(c) and (d). The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices while preparing its reports on price policy for copra obtains the views of the State Governments as also other relevant information in the matter. The Government of Kerala had submitted the information and had suggested that the

minimum support price for copra be fixed at Rs 3500/- per quintal for milling copra and 3630/- per quintal for ball copra for 1994 seasons.

(e) to (g). The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices have submitted their Report on the Price Policy for copra for 1994 season. The recommendations of the Commission are under active consideration of the Government.

**Academic Burden on School Students**

\*15. SHRIMATI GEETH  
MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Chaturvedi panel constituted by the Union Government to examine the feasibility of the Yash Pal committee report on the reduction of the academic burden on school students has completed its study;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). A Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, Additional Secretary (Education) of this Ministry was constituted to examine the feasibility and implementation schedule of the recommendation made in the report of the National Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal to suggest

ways and means to reduce academic burden on school students. The Yash Pal Committee report and the report of the Group chaired by Shri Chaturvedi were discussed in the C.A.B.E. meeting held on 15.10.1993 where it was decided to generate a nation-wide debate in composite groups of parents/teachers and other interest groups before taking a final view in the matter. Accordingly, the State /UTs have been requested to organise workshops and send a consolidated list of recommendations to this Ministry for formulating a consensual Plan of action.

The main recommendations made by the Group under Shri Chaturvedi include i) advice for greater teacher participation in curriculum development activities; ii) screening of all school textbooks for repetitive and trivial matters, and experiment-orientation to science education; iii) due emphasis on cultural heritage in the teaching of history; iv) encouragement of syllabi conducive for better understanding and intelligent application rather than rote-memory for attaining high marks; v) setting up of regulatory mechanism to ensure that pre-schools do not put undue academic burden on young children; vi) to ensure that schools function for at least 210 days in an academic year etc.

### **Self-Finance Higher Education**

\*16. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are pursuing the policy of self-financed higher education;

(b) whether the Government have arranged soft loans for the poor and middle class students from banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the students belonging to poor and lower classes are proposed to be given concession in fees under the said scheme;

(e) whether the Government have received any suggestions to start education bank; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government's policy on financing of education is spelt out in the National Policy on Education, which postulates that "Resources, to the extent possible, will be raised by mobilising donations, asking the beneficiary communities to maintain school buildings and supplies of some consumables, raising fees at the higher levels of education and effecting some saving by the efficient use of facilities. Institutions involved with research and the development of technical and scientific manpower should also mobilize some funds by levying a cess or charge on the user agencies, including Government departments and entrepreneurs. All these measures will be taken not only to reduce the burden on State resources but also for creating a greater sense of responsibility within the educational system".

(b) to (d). Commercial Banks are already providing need based finance to eligible students under the "Educational Loans" scheme. The National Loan scholarship scheme is proposed to be restructured with the objective of providing need-based loan at a moderate rate of interest through banks to students who pursue technical courses and higher education in institutions recognised by AICTE/UGC.

(e) and (f). A suggestion to set up an education Bank has been received which, however, does not contain specific details.

### **Passenger Amenities**

\*17. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger amenities in Fast Passenger Trains and Super Fast/ Express Mail trains in different Zonal railways are not Uniform;

(b) whether the Government propose to make them uniform; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Standard of amenities, as far as coach design is concerned are uniform over all Zonal Railways.

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

### **Forest Project**

\*18. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally and Externally aided projects undertaken in Orissa for development of forests during the last three years;

(b) the achievement made so far in this regard;

(c) the financial assistance provided to the state for this purpose; and

(d) the details of the projects proposed to be started in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Statements I and II are enclosed

(d) The State Government has proposed a project of about Rs. 256 crore for rehabilitation of degraded forests. This has been posed to Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

**STATEMENT - I**

*Following Centrally and Externally aided projects have been undertaken in Orissa for development of forests during the last three years*

**A. Centrally Aided Projects :**

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Broad objectives</i>	<i>Extent of Central Funding</i>	<i>Districts/Area where implemented</i>
Integrated Wastelands Development Integrated Afforestation & Eco-Dev. Projects projects/	Rehabilitation and Eco-restoration of degraded forests and wastelands	100%	Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Ganjam and Malkagiri
Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project	Fuelwood and Fodder plantations in identified fuelwood deficit districts	50%	Balasur, Bolangir, Cuttack, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi and Puri
Minor Forest Produce Scheme	Encourage plantation of minor forest produce including medicinal plants	100%	Angul, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Korapur, Mayurbhanj, Naopada and Sambalpur
Modern Forest Fire Control Method scheme	Promote modern methods for controlling forest fires	100%	State
Development of infrastructure for protecting of forests from biotic interference	Creation of infrastructure to protect forests from biotic interference	100%	State
Development of National parks and sanctuaries and Sanctuaries	Development of National parks and sanctuaries	100%	Bhiterkanika, Chandaka, Chilka, Debrigarh, Satkosia gorge, Sunabeda sanctuaries and Bhiterkanika National Park

## A. Centrally Aided Projects :

Name of the Project	Broad objectives	Extent of Central Funding	Districts/Area where implemented
Project Elephant	To conserve and protect elephant habitat	100%	State
Afforestation and pasture development under Drought Prone Area Programme (M/o Rural Development)	Afforestation and pasture development in drought prone areas	50%	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Sambalpur
Soil Conservation in the catchment River Vally Project (M/o Agriculture)	Vegetative thrust for conservation measures	100%	Hirakud, Nachkud, Rengali Mandir

## B. Externally aided Projects:

Name of the Project	Broad objectives	Funding Agency	Districts/Area where implemented
Orissa Social Forestry Project	Comprehensive Social Forestry	Swedish International Development Agency	All the districts of the State

## STATEMENT-II

Financial assistance provided and achievements made in the last three years

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Achievements (Area in hectares)		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>M/o Environment &amp; Forests</b>							
1.	Integrated Wastelands Development projects/Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development projects	51.00	151.93	155.93	384	1265	1277
2.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder project (ADFFP)	225.00	200.00	191.12	8245	3905	4500
3.	Minor forest produce including Medicinal plants	60.00	70.79	74.06	1996	1145	1700
4.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	36.28	49.45	45.65			
5.	Project Elephant	0.00	15.00	0.00			
6.	Externally Aided Projects (SIDA)	1520.70	1727.80	2979.70	15010	11016	15667

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)				Physical Achievements (Area in hectares)			
		1990-91		1991-92		1990-91		1991-92	
		3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	<b>M/o Rural Development</b>								
	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	58.64	170.78	127.73	5505	4974	5723		
	<b>M/o of Agriculture</b>								
1.	Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Project	235.00	331.52	91.00	6630	6620	11360		
		2186.62	2717.27	3665.19	3770	28925	40227		

**Environmental Awareness**

\*19. SHRI PREMCHAND RAM :  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIROMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage script writers, directors and film producers to make documentaries on environment to create awareness among the local inhabitants ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the documentary films under shooting on these subjects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Ministry of Environment and Forests is already providing financial assistance for production of documentaries/films in the field of environment and related areas with the ultimate objective of creating awareness among the public.

(c). Films already completed or under production with acceptable themes, good

script and competent visual treatment can also seek financial assistance from the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Consumption of Fertilisers**

20. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that consumption of fertilisers is declining due to increase in their prices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the decline in the consumption of fertilisers is likely to result in less production foodgrains ;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide fertilisers at subsidised prices to mirginal and small farmers of the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR ): (a) and (b). The consumption of fertiliser nutrients during 1992-93 is estimated at 121.53 lakh tones as against 127.28 lakh tonnes during 1991-92 showing a decline of about 4.52 percent. The Table below gives the sale of major fertilises from 1st April 1993 to 31st January, 1994 as compared with the sales in the corresponding period last year:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Sale during 1st April 1992 to 31st January 1993</i>	<i>Sales during 1st April, 1993 to 31st January, 1994</i>	<i>% variation</i>
Urea	123.98	134.55	(+) 8.53

<i>Product</i>	<i>Sale during 1st April 1992 to 31st January 1993</i>	<i>Sales during 1st April, 1993 to 31st January, 1994</i>	<i>% variation</i>
DAP	34.55	29.64	(-) 14.20
MOP	13.83	10.95	(-)20.79

(c) Fertiliser consumption is one of the several factors contributing to foodgrains production. The foodgrains production during 1992-93 is likely to be 180 million tonnes as against 168 million tonnes during 1991-92. During 1993-94 this level is expected to be maintained. It is therefore, difficult to assess at this stage, the impact of decline in consumption of fertilisers on foodgrains production.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, the Government is providing a concession of Rs. 1000 per tonnes on the sale of indigenous DAP and MOP and a proportionate per tonne concession on indigenous complexes and Rs. 340 per tonne on indigenous SSP to all farmers, a sum of Rs. 500 crores was provided to benefit small and marginal farmers for creating basic infrastructural facilities for them. Of this Rs. 362.06 crores was released in 1992-93 and the balance is being made available to the States this year for completion of works already undertaken.

[*Translation*]

### **Wah and Sagad Irrigation Projects**

1. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to the Wah and Sagad irrigation projects sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh ;

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

(c) whether the Government have received representations from the Members of Parliament during the last two years in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). While the Sagad Irrigation Project has so far not been received by the Government for environmental or forestry clearance, the Wah Project was rejected from environmental and forestry angles in May and June, 1988 respectively, due to non- furnishing of essential data and plans.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Communications have been received from two Members of Parliament requesting for early consideration of the Wah project. The State Government has, accordingly, been requested to furnish requisite plans and details which are still awaited.

[*English*]

### **Availability of Steam Engines**

2. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) The present daily average availability (in hours) of a diesel, electric and steam engines for hauling passenger, and goods train; and

(b) The present total holding of each category of the above engines and how

many are available for 'traffic use' on an average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) Hours worked per day per engine available for use during 1992-93

	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Diesel</i> <i>Electric</i>	<i>Electric</i>
BG	8.96	19.8	19.5
MG	8.96	19.8	12.2
NG	4.92	13.5	-
	(Total Diesel)		
(b) 1992-93	<i>Steam</i> <i>Electric</i>	<i>Diesel</i>	<i>Electric</i>
BG Authorised stock	679	2570	1803
Available for use	640	2048	1670
MG Authorised stock	1522	722	25
Available for use	1047	583	17
NG Authorised stock	107	156	-
		(Total Diesel)	
Available for use	59	118	-
		(Total Diesel)	

### **Cultural Exchange Programme**

3. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultural programmes are exchanged between India and South Africa countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to establish better cultural ties with the South Africa countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT)  
(KUMARI SHELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has entered into Cultural Agreements with Angola, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia. However, a formal executive programme in pursuance of the Cultural Agreement has been finalised only with Zimbabwe and Zambia.

(c) Cultural Exchange Programmes are formulated on reciprocal basis. Efforts have been made to have executive programmes with the other countries with whom Cultural Agreements have been entered into.

### **Elephant Preservation**

4. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephant reserves along with the population of elephants in the country, reserve-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes launched for preserving the gene pool of the Indian elephants and its natural habitats; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are eleven reserves identified for elephant conservation in India. Elephants are great wanderers and their populations do not always confine themselves to the boundaries of the reserves. A Statement is annexed to indicate the estimated population of elephants in India, reserve-wise.

(b) and (c). Government of India have launched project Elephant with effect from 1991-92 to preserve the gene pool of Indian elephants and conserve their natural habitat. The scheme covers states where viable populations of wild elephants occur. The Government of India have provided financial assistance to these states as follows:

1991-92	Rs. 2.43 crores
1992-93	Rs. 2.00 crores
1993-94	Rs. 5.46 crores (upto January, 1994)

## STATEMENT

## ELEPHANT PRESERVATION

S.No.	Name of Elephant Reserve	Estimated elephant Population
1.	South-west Bengal North Bihar Orissa Reserve	3000
2.	Kameng-Sonitpur Reserve	120
3.	Dibru-Deomali Reserve	1800
4.	Kaziranga-Karbelong Reserve	1500 to 2000
5.	Barail-Saifung Reserve	150
6.	Balaphakram National Park and adjoining area Reserve	2500
7.	Nilgiris-Eastern Ghat Reserve	5000
8.	Nilambur-Silent Valley Coimbatore Reserve	500 to 600
9.	Annamalai-Parambikulam Reserve	1000 to 1200
10.	Periyar-Madurai Reserve	1600 to 2000
11.	Rajaji-Corbett Reserve	750 to 1000

**Railway Project in West Bengal**

5. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to complete the Howrah-Amta-Champadanga railway project in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the time-frame by which the project is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No time frame has been fixed. It will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

**Harika Wetland**

6. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harika Wetland (Punjab) one of the international wetlands in the country, has become inhospitable for the migratory birds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether poor villagers living in the surrounding areas are killing birds; and

(d) if so, the steps/programmes taken by the Government to educate the local people and protect the Wetland and migratory birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). Harika Wetland is one of the 21 Wetlands identified for conservation and management purposes in the country. Harika Wetland has also been declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary. There is a ban on killing of birds under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

The steps taken by the Government for protecting the Harika Wetland including the migratory birds include generating environmental awareness through audio-visual media; printing and distribution of pamphlets and poster; display of hoardings; weed control; fencing; water quality monitoring; soil conservation; and habitat improvement for birds.

**Accidents in Mumbai**

7. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been overcrowding on suburban section in Mumbai;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in accidents on suburban section in Mumbai during each of the last two years;

(c) the reasons for such accidents; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to reduce such accidents and to ease overcrowding on the above section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Overcrowding in trains running on suburban sections in Bombay area is noticed during peak hours.

(b) and (c). The details of train accidents and casualties occurred on suburban

sections in Mumbai during the last two financial years are as under:-

	1991-92	1992-93
No. of accidents	6	7
No. of persons killed	-	7
No. of persons injured	10	52

*Broad Causes of the accidents:*

	1991-92	1992-93
i) Failure of railway staff	5	4
ii) Sabotage	1	-
iii) Persons other than railway staff	-	1
iv) Failure of mech.equipment	-	1
v) Incidental	-	1

(d) The safety measures taken to avoid accidents are reviewed from time to time and new measures are introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the enquiry committees. Some of the steps taken to avoid such accidents include renewal and rehabilitation of overaged assets like track, bridges, rolling stock, etc. Intensive inspections are carried out for signalling and telecom gears, maintenance depots of wagons and locomotives and quality of output from the workshops. Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles is being restored to identify fractures. Staff in operational categories are given intensive training and their performances are monitored. Drivers are monitored and counselled with regard to their driving techniques.

Subject to availability of EMU stock and also operational feasibility, Railways are

introducing additional suburban trains in Bombay area to ease overcrowding. Works for running additional 12 car services and also to reduce the headway are also in progress.

**Suratgarh Thermal Power Station**

8. SRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested his Ministry to accord early approval to the Suratgarh thermal power station;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving environmental as well as forest approval to that project; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the proposal expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS:(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The environmental clearance for Suratgarh Thermal Power Station was issued by this Ministry on 31st July, 1986. No forest land was involved in the project, therefore approval from the forestry angle was not required.

### Meeting on Environment

9. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a meeting, jointly organised by FICCI and Central Pollution Control Board in which senior officials from related ministries and industrialists participated, has made certain suggestions and solutions to the Government for environmental problems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A joint meeting was organised by the Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry(FICCI) for the formal release of some publications on Environmental Auditing brought out by the CPCB. The issues raised at the meeting include the following:

- (i) Need for fixation of realistic norms, maintenance of their

stability for a reasonable period of time, allowance of adequate lead time for their compliance and their hassle-free enforcement;

- (ii) Need for the Government to provide guidance to the industry, specially to small scale units in involving economic and reliable methods of prevention of pollution, treatment and disposal of wastes, to set up demonstration plants and to provide help for submission of environmental statements;
- (iii) Necessity for the approval of more laboratories for carrying out analysis at reasonable charges; and
- (iv) Need for organising industry-specific interactions between FICCI and the Pollution Control Boards on the issues relating to Environmental Statement.

All these suggestions are in agreement with the policies adopted by the Ministry for the concerned issues.

### Drip Irrigation

10. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: \*

(a) whether the experiment carried out in Drip Irrigation in Tamil Nadu has increased the Yield of Capsicum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to popularise it in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE(SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). It is not in the

knowledge of Government if an experiment has been conducted for drip irrigation on capsicum in Tamilnadu.

(c) Government has initiated steps to promote drip irrigation all over the country for all horticultural crops. An outlay of Rs.203 crore has been allocated in 8th Five Year Plan for converging an area of 1,25,000 ha. through grant of subsidy to the farmers, 12,000 ha. under drip demonstration, training of farmers and applied research.

### **Construction of new Railway Line**

11. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals for the construction of new railway line between Pandharpur and Lonand and to set up a new Corporation for raising funds required for the above project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railways considered provision of a link between Pandharpur to Lonand by gauge conversion of Daund-Baramati and construction of a new line from Baramati to Lonand. Accordingly a survey was taken up which has revealed that the new line would be unremunerative. Due to constraint of resources and the unremunerative nature of the project, the proposal could not be considered. The Government do not propose to set up any new Corporation for construction of railway lines in the Eighth Plan period.

### **Ban on Price Stickers**

12. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently banned price labels/stickers on pre-packed commodities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has considered the adverse effects of this ban on small scale and self-employment people involved in this trade;

(d) if so, the number of such units which have been closed down consequent on the ban;

(e) whether the alternative proposed by the Ministry would result in this trade being captured by big units and rich businessmen; and

(f) whether the Government have considered the aspect of change-in-price being properly conveyed to the consumer rather than being misused by traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government has only withdrawn the practice of affixing a separate label on the package with the logo of the manufacturer. This provision was being mis-used at various trade levels to increase the price marked on

the package by the manufacturer, which was detrimental to consumers, interests.

(c) and (d). The stickers have multifarious use in trade and industry and are not used only for revising the price of pre-packed commodities alone.

(e) The Ministry has not made any such proposal.

(f) The Government has taken this step only to prevent cheating of consumers by the traders.

### **Exemption Payment**

13. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA  
BANDARU:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to seek a total exemption from payment of dividend to general revenues to avoid a recurring financial burden of over Rs.1,200 crore annually; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to seek a total exemption from payment of dividend to General Revenues to avoid a recurring annual financial burden. However, so far as the year 1994-95 alone is concerned, a suggestion has been placed before the Railway Convention Committee (1991) for consideration whether Railways may be exempted from payment of any dividend in order to sustain an adequate plan size.

### **Indo-Japanese Cooperation**

14. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will THE Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Japanese Cooperation in environmental and forestry field was discussed recently;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Wide ranging issues for cooperation in environmental and forestry sector were discussed with the Director General, Environmental Protection Agency (Environment Minister) of Japan, top-ranking officials and representatives of some leading Non-Governmental philanthropic organizations.

(b) and (c). On-going and proposed projects in these sectors for cooperation with the Government of Japan were reviewed and discussed. The talks included proposed co-ordination in international forums such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and Conference of Parties to various Environmental conventions, as well as an exchange of views on critical issues such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The visit further strengthened cordial relations between India and Japan.

### **Metro Railway Project**

15. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Metro Railway Project from Dum Dum to Esplanade Road, Calcutta as on March 31, 1994;

(b) the percentage of work completed and the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a)and(b). Dum Dum to Esplanade forms part of Dum Dum to Tollyganj(16.45 Km.)Metro Railway Project. Two Sections viz., Dum Dum to Belgachia and Esplanade to Tollygunj, totalling to about 9.8 Kms. have been completed and opened to traffic by 1986. Work on the remaining section from Belgachia to Esplanade is in progress. Section-wise expenditure is not maintained.

The amount spent on Metro Railway Project as a whole up to January, 1994 is Rs. 1,183.51 crores.

Physical progress of the project as a whole achieved up to January, 1994 is 92.86%. The project is scheduled for completion by 1995, subject to availability of adequate funds and acquisition and handing over of the remaining plots of land by the State Government of West Bengal.

**(c) Reasons for delay:**

- (i) Inadequate availability of funds during the initial stages of the project.
- (ii) Delay by the State Government in the acquisition of land.
- (iii) Labour problems.

(iv) Other factors such as delay in getting road traffic blocks from the local authorities, relocation of uncharted underground utilities like water pipes, sewer lines, electric/telephone cables, etc.

**Higher Education for Women**

16. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of women students enrolled for higher education during the current academic year, state-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance provided by the University Grants Commission to Universities for undertaking projects for research in women's studies during 1993-94?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a)and(b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Inclusion of Cocount in National Oilseed Development Programme**

17. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coconut has been included in the National Oilseeds Development Project and the Oilseed Production Thrust Programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVERTIONAL EN-

ERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India declared coconut as an oilseed of tree origin in October, 1990. The production of coconut in the year 1991-92 has been reported in provisional estimate at 10043.2 million nuts over 9700.2 million nuts in 1990-91. The following schemes are being implemented for the benefit of the coconut growers by the Coconut Development Board and the Horticulture Division of the Agriculture Ministry with an outlay of Rs. 79.29 crores during the 8th Five Year Plan.

1. Production and Distribution of planting material;
2. Expansion of area under coconut;
3. Integrated farming in coconut holdings for productivity improvement;
4. Integrated control of leaf eating caterpillar.

#### **Conversion of MG Lines into BG Lines**

18. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Gujarat for conversion of MG/NG lines into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of MG/NG lines of Gujarat proposed to be converted into BG lines during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) the time by which the remaining MG/NG lines are likely to be converted into BG by the Railways;

(e) the time by which the gauge conversion work of Rajkot-Veraval MG Railway line is likely to be taken up; and

(f) the time by which the conversion work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) proposals have been received for conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad, Rajkot-Veraval, Surendranagar-Bhavnagar, Wankaner-Navlakhi, Gandhidham-Bhuj and Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and extending it to Indore.

(c) Till now Delhi-Ahmedabad and Viramgam-Mahesana have been taken up. Other works to be taken up in 94-95 will be known once the Railway Budget 94-95 has been presented. Works to be taken up in the subsequent years of the 8th Plan have not yet been decided.

(d) No time frame has been fixed.

(e) Will be known once the Railway Budget 1994-95 is presented or in subsequent years.

(f) The conversion work on lines taken up as detailed in para (c) above will be completed in 1995-96.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sugar Price**

19. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of sugar in the domestic market was higher than the international market during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total loss suffered as a result of export of sugar during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the comparative figures of average domestic market price of free-sale sugar and the average international market price of sugar, based on the average

London Daily Price (FOB) and average conversion rate thereof, for the last three financial years, is given in the attached statement.

Government has not suffered any loss in the export of sugar. During the financial year 1990-91, only preferential quota was exported at prices higher than the world market. During 1991-92 and 1992-93, the losses on exports were borne by the sugar industry which, as reported by the exporting agency, viz, M/s. Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd. (ISGIEIC) were Rs. 17.78 crores and Rs. 8.27 crores respectively.

**STATEMENT**

The Comparative Figures of Average Domestic Market Price of freesale Sugar and the Average International Market Price of Sugar for the Last Three Financial Years

Financial Year	Average London Daily Price (FOB) (in US \$) per qtl.	Average conversion rate (Rs. per US \$)	Average international market Price (Rs./Qtl.)	Average domestic price of freesale sugar (Rs./Qtl.)
1990-91	34.852	17.94	625.24	834.10
1991-92	28.762	24.47	703.81	866.32
1992-93	27.371	28.96	792.66	929.90

[English]

**Conversion of Railway Lines in  
Andhra Pradesh**

20. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for gauge conversion between Secunderabad and Kurnool and between Narasaraopet and Dronachalam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) If so, the steps taken to implement the said proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) yes, sir.

(b) Secunderabad to Mehboobnagar and Narsaraopet to Donakonda sections have been converted in 93-94 and work in progress between Mehboobnagar and Kurnool and between Donakonda and Dronachalam.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Holiday Special**

21. SHRI DARRA MEGHE:  
SHRI VILASRAO  
N A G N A T H R A O  
GUNDEWAR:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been

received to introduce a Holiday special between Kolhapur and Nagpur in Maharashtra during Deepawali and Summer vacations; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) and (b) No, sir. however, close watch on the traffic on this sector during depawali and summer vacation will be kept to meet additional demand as when it arises.

**Mines in Forest Land**

22. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Bihar for according approval to extract stones from the traditional mines in forest land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) To formal proposal has been received from Bihar State Government seeking approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for use of forest land to extract stones from the traditional mines in forest land.

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

[English]

### **Railway Land**

23. SHRI LALJAN S.M.BASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified Railway Surplus land in Guntur district of South Central Railway;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal for commercial exploitation of this land has been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS ( SHRI K.C. LENKA ): (a) Railway do not have surplus land.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

### **Drought and Floods in Gujarat**

24. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought and flood problem has become a regular phenomena in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names of the drought prone and the flood prone areas of the state ; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government of Gujarat has identified Kutch, Jamnagar, part of Rajkot, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad districts as

drought prone and Valsad, Dang, Surat, parts of Bharuch, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Junagadh Districts as flood prone.

(c) The steps taken to overcome the problem of recurring flood/drought situation include:-

1. Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme in identified areas.
2. Employment generation programmes.
3. Provision for safe drinking water.
4. Arrangements for fodder supply and veterinary care.
5. Revamping public distribution system.
6. Flood control schemes like strengthening of embankments, raising of villages etc.
7. Crop Contingency Plans.

### **Land Around Brahadeeswara Temple**

25. SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to acquire the land around the Brahadeeswara temple to maintain purity and sanctity of the world renowned shrine ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India

has decided to acquire the area around the temple, so that the preservation and conservation of the temple site could be carried out properly.

[*Traslation*]

**Train Accidents**

26. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
 SHRI SHANTARAM  
 POTDUKHE:  
 SHRI JANARADAN MISRA:  
 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:  
 SHRI RAMESH  
 CHENNITHALA:  
 SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) the details of train accidents occurred during the last two months, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons died and injured therein;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to victims; and

(d) the special steps proposed to be taken to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). The details in respect of consequential train accidents the last two months are as under:

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>		<i>No. of casualties</i>	
	<i>Died</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Injured</i>
1	2	3	4	
Central	6	5	38	
Eastern	7	2	2	
Northern	9	10	3	
North Eastern	6		4	
Northeast Frontier	6	2	47	
Southern	4			
South Central	8	44	47	
South Eastern	17	3	8	
Western	8	2		
Total	71	68	149	

(c) No compensation has so far been paid to the victims of the accident occurred during the last two months.

(d) the safety measures taken to avoid accidents are reviewed from time and new measures are introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the accident enquiry Committees. Some of the steps taken to avoid such accidents include renewal and rehabilitation of over-aged assets like track, bridges, rolling stock, etc. Intensive inspections are carried out for signalling and telecome gears, maintenance depots of wagons and locomotives and quality of out-turn from the workshops. Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles is being resorted to identify fractures. Staff in operational categories are given intensive training and their performances are monitored. Drivers are mentioned and counselled with regard to their driving techniques.

#### **Maintenance of Dwarka Temple**

27. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is aware that the preserved temples of 'Mool Dwarake' at Amreli district of Gujarat are being perished/destroyed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the maintenance of the premises of 'Mool Dwarka' Temple?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The centrally protected temple Ranchhodrai in Amreli District of

Gujarat is not being destroyed It is maintained by the ASI.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Besides maintaining the security of the monument, conservation measures are taken up as and when considered necessary.

#### **Use of Fertiliser**

28. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical fertilisers being used in huge quantities for agricultural purposes in the country is proving harmful for health;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to check the use of these fertilisers in huge quantity in the farming ; and

(c) if so, the measures adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). At the existing level of fertiliser consumption (AV 70 kg./ha.) there is no report of its adverse effect on soil health. However, Government of India and the State Governments advocate the use of chemical and organic sources of nutrients in integrated manner.



#### **Narmada River**

29. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any scheme to save Narmada and other rivers from pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the share of expenditure to be borne by the State Government;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposals for the pollution abatement works to be taken up under the National River Action Plan in respect of Narmada, Tapi, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa and Chambal rivers. These proposals are being examined. The total value of these projects is expected to be in the region of Rs.130 crores approximately. The capital cost of approved scheme under National River Action Plan will be shared equally between the Central and State Government.

[English]

#### **Crop Insurance Scheme**

30. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the claims disbursed under the

Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat; during 1993-94 upto the January.

(b) the amount yet to be paid under the scheme in Gujarat;

(c) the action taken to settle the claims; and

(d) the time by which the remaining claims are likely to be paid to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Claims amounting to Rs. 12445.27 lakhs were disbursed under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat during 1993-94.

(b) to (d). Claims amounting to Rs.8938 in respect of Rabi 1992-93 are pending for want of required details from the banks. The banks have been advised by the General Insurance Corporation to furnish the details, on receipt of which payment would be made.

[Translation]

#### **Catering Stalls**

31. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications recommended by Members of Parliament received by his Ministry for granting fresh-catering shops at railway stations during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of applications which were disposed of, kept pending or cancelled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

**Equipment in Indian Institute of Technology Delhi**

32. PROF. SAVITHRI  
LAKSHMANAN:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH  
(DEORIA) :  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Costly IIT equipment lying unused' appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated January 18, 1994;

(b) if so, whether some sophisticated equipment in IIT, Delhi are not put to optimum use because of lack of technical expertise;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the loss incurred thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to put the equipment in use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that some sophisticated equipment have not been put to optimum use in IIT, Delhi.

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

**Work of Indian Heritage**

33. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether eminent historians have pleased for the availability of copies of the works of Indian Heritage preserved in Europe and U.S.A;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to safeguard Indian intellectual property rights in the context of works of Indian Heritage preserved in Europe and U.S.A; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Copyright Act provides for economic rights for the life time of the author plus 60 years thereafter.

**Gauge Conversion between Ranchi and Lohardaga**

34. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the narrow gauge between Ranchi

and Lohardaga into broad gauge during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[English]

### **Animal Welfare**

35. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Animal Welfare Organisations working in the country at present;

(b) the assistance provided by the Government to run the Animal Welfare Organisations during each of the last three years and 1993-94; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among the people and to encourage the activities regarding Animal Welfare ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are a number of animal welfare organisations which are working in the country. However, only 260 organisations as on date have been recognized by Animal Welfare Board of India.

(b) Government of India provide grant-in-aid to Animal Welfare Board of India which inturn provides assistance to Animal Welfare Organisations to carryout their Animal Welfare activitives. Assistance provided by Animal Welfare Board of India to Animal Welfare Organisations during each of the last three years and 1993-94 (upto 31.1.1994) is as follows :

1990-91	Rs.32.72 lakhs
1991-92	Rs.44.24 lakhs
1992-93	Rs.70.78 lakhs
1993-94	Rs.60.51 lakhs

(c) Following steps have been taken up by Government to create awareness among the people and to encourage the activities regarding the animal welfare.

- (i) Animal Welfare Fortnight is celebrated to create public awareness beside educationg the public and members of Animal Welfare Organisations /Societies for prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on animal welfare activities.
- (ii) Efforts are being made by Animal Welfare Board of India in re-viving/starting new organisations by providing necessary eccouragement. Animal Welfare Board of India has also appointed Honorary Animal Welfare Officers to work for the cause and mitigation of the suffering of animals.
- (iii) State Governments have been advised to constitute State Advisory Board for Animal Welfare. 16 States/UT have already created such board.

- (iv) State Governments have been requested to appoint Nodal Officer for better coordination of animal welfare activities of State and other voluntary agencies. 23 States/UT have already appointed nodal officer.
- (v) Encouragement and assistance is being given to Animal Welfare Organisations/Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through the Animal Welfare Board of India. During 1992-93, 85 training camps were arranged.
- (vi) A Committee has been constituted to make recommendations to the Government for control and supervision of experiments on animals. The members of the committee are visiting institutes and organisations to advise them about the modern method of use and upkeep of animals.

#### **Elementary Education for Children of Minority Community**

36. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OW SI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to launch any special elementary education programme for the children of minority community in view their backwardness and socio-economic condition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government are considering to give incentives to the children of this community so that they may be able to get education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). During the current financial year, with a view to accelerate the educational development of educationally backward minorities, the Government launched two schemes, namely, scheme of Area Intensive Programme for educationally backward minorities and scheme of Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madrasa Education.

[*Translation*]

#### **Funds for Earthquake Victims**

37. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds collected from inside and foreign countries for the earthquake victims of Maharashtra;
- (b) the details regarding made of expenditure of the said relief fund for the victims;
- (c) whether the fund received upto 31.1.94 has been spent on relief work and if not, the details of balance amount thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken and future schemes proposed for rehabilitation of orphan children and widows of the earthquake victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sadha.

[English]

**Eucalyptus Trees**

38. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether regions where eucalyptus trees are grown, have registered a fast recession of sub-soil water;

(b) if so, whether the Government are discouraging the growing of eucalyptus trees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): Question do not arise.

**Agri-Business Consortium**

39. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently set up an Agri-business Consortium to boost up farm production and productivity and provide effective linkages between the producers and consumers; and

(b) if so, the details of the membership of this Consortium alongwith the aims and objectives of this Consortium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Articles of Association of Small Farmers 'Agri Business Consortium the Board of Management is empowered to admit members. The Aims and Objectives of the Consortium are given in the enclosed statement.

**STATEMENT****AIMS & OBJECTS**

*The aims and objectives of the Society shall be:*

- (i) to catalyse agri-industrial in undertaking programmes for employment generation, growth and diversification of agriculture and agro-based industries to increase food production and export of agriculture products, in both primary and processed forms;
- (iii) to organise technology transfer through training and extension involving non-governemnt organisations and farmers' associations;
- (iv) to sponsor specific and relevant research projects and technology demonstrations;
- (v) to organise input, material supply and production services through public, private and cooperative sectors;
- (vi) to identify and promote post-harvest processing/manufacturing units in the public, private and cooperative sectors;
- (vii) to promote organisation of marketing chains both for domestic and export marketing;

- (viii) to build a cadre of skilled managers for managing the affairs of various units being established as a part of the development process;
- (ix) to accelerate the development of rainfed, drought-prone, eastern and hilly regions;
- (x) to encourage efficient use of marginal lands and augmentation of bio-mass production through agro and farm forestry;
- (xi) to revive and strengthen local institutions of the farming community as instruments of decentralisation/development process in agriculture sector;
- (xii) to promote measures for increasing the utilisation of irrigation potential, water conservation and its efficient management;
- (xiii) to organise/catalyse the primary producers in suitable groups towards the performance of activities related to the achievement of the objectives of the consortium;
- (xiv) to influence Government policies for correcting the terms of trade to make them favourable for agriculture, thereby increasing the flow of resources and augmenting the rate of capital formation in agriculture sector;
- (xv) to pave the way for establishment of integrated producers' organisations with forward and backward linkages;
- (xvi) to assist and promote programmes aimed at conservation of the envi-

ronment and natural resources; and

- (xvii) to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals, monographs and books in furtherance of the objectives of the society.

#### **Cancellation of Trains**

40. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long distance passenger trains from Guwahati to destinations outside Assam have been cancelled from September, 1993 till date;

(b) the number of incoming trains from other States particularly from Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Cochin cancelled during this period;

(c) the reasons for their cancellation.

(d) the arrangements made for the stranded passengers of cancelled trains for their journey by the next trains; and

(e) the steps taken to avoid cancellation and regular late running of trains to and from Guwahati and other places of the North East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
K.C.LENKA): (a) 9 trains involving 101 trips.

(b) 9 trains involving 103 trips.

(c) (i) 173 trips due to breaches.

(ii) 6 trips due to accidents.

(iii) 16 trips due to bandh.

- (iv) 9 trips due to late running of pairing trains.
- (d) (i) Advance notice about cancellations.
- (ii) Augmentation of the load of the other trains.
- (iii) Arrangements of Buses for transhipment of the passengers from New Cooch Behar to New Bongaigaon during breaches.

(e) Intensive monitoring to avoid late running by eliminating all detentions within the control of the Railways is being done. Besides close coordination is maintained with State Governments.

[*Translation*]

#### **Computerised Railway Stations in Bihar**

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

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide computerised reservation facility at some railway stations of Bihar;

(b) if so, the names of those stations; and

(c) the number of railway stations in Bihar which have computerised reservation facilities at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Tatanagar, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.
- (c) Patna, Dhanbad and Mahendrughat.

#### **Drought in Bihar**

42. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team visited the drought and flood affected areas of Bihar during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details of findings and recommendations made by the Team;

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

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the State for relief and rehabilitation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Central Teams had visited Bihar during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in the wake of drought and flood conditions in the State.

(b) to (d). On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams, which visited Bihar, advance releases were made from the Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) during 1992-93 and 1993-94. The funds released from the CRF are as under:-

1992-93	Rs.39.375 crores
1993-94	Rs.26.25 crores

After the visit of Prime Minister to the affected areas in April and July, 1993, additional assistance of Rs.175 crores and Rs. 26 crores were also released under Jawahar

Rozgar Yojana, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, etc.

be covered under the Plan; and ..

[*English*]

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

### **Cleaning of Rivers**

43. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given approval to national level Action Plan to clean badly polluted stretches of 17 rivers in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the rivers and towns expected to

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Government has approved in principle the Approach Paper on National River Action Plan for pollution abatement works in towns located along the identified polluted stretches of major rivers of the country. Studies to assess pollution loads have been taken up, with a view to formulating schemes of pollution abatement, in 46 towns as given in the enclosed statement. The implementation of the schemes is likely to begin in 1994-95. These are in addition to the schemes approved for pollution abatement of rivers Yamuna and Gomti and those to be taken up under Phase-II of the Ganga Action Plan.

**STATEMENT***Names of the Towns Along Various Rivers to be Included in NRAP*

Sl. No.	State	Towns	Rivers
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
		Gandhinagar	"
2.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Satluj
		Jalandhar	"
		Phagwara	"
		Phillur	"
3.	Bihar	Ranchi	Subarnrekha
		Ghatshilla	"
		Jamshedpur	"
4.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Godavari
		Nasik	"
		Karad	Krishna
		Sangli	"

Sl. No.	State	Towns	Rivers
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam Mancharial Ramagundam Repalle	Godavari " " Krishna
6.	TamilNadu	Gramd Anicut Kumbakonam Tiruchirapalli	Cauvery " "
7.	Karnataka	Chickmanglur Belur Mysore Thirthahalli Bhadravati Shimoga Hooenakkal Pagalur	Cauvery " " Tunga Bhadra " Cauvery "

Sl. No.	State	Towns	Rivers
8.	Rajasthan	Kota Keshoraipatan	Chambal "
9	Orissa	Chandbali Dharamshalla	Baiterni Brahmini
10	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Vidisha Mandideep Bhopal Nepanagar Burhanpur Nagda Indore Ujjain Seoni	Narmada Betwa " " Tapi " Chambal Khan Shipra Wainganga

Sl. No.	State	Towns	Rivers
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi Kullu Manali	Beas " "
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	Kali

[*Translation*]

### **New Varieties of Seeds**

44. HRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new varieties of the seeds developed and recommended for cultivation by the Agriculture University, state-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to distribute new varieties of seeds among farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The State Agriculture Universities are established by State Legislation and function under the executive control of the respective State Governments. Moreover, the question does not specify the agricultural or horticultural crop for which information is required. In view of this, it is not clear as to which of the large number of crops/plants/flowers/fruits should be covered and the expense of trying to obtain this information will not be commensurate with the advantage to be gained from this exercise.

### **Setting up of Central University**

45. SHRI DHARMANNA  
MONDAYYA SADUL:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for the establishment of Central University;

(b) whether there is any proposal for establishment of new Central University in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (SHRI KUMARI SELJA): (a) Central Universities are established by Acts of Parliament in response to certain historical, cultural and Central-State considerations.

(b) and (c). A decision has been taken, in principle, to establish a Central University in the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar at Lucknow.

[*English*]

### **National Games**

46. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year and the places where the first and second National games were held;

(b) the names of the States which participated in the Third National Games concluded at Pune and Bombay recently;

(c) the name of the States which have not participated in the games and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure participation of all the States so as to maintain the national games character?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKAL WASNIK): (a) The first and Second National Games were held at New Delhi in 1985 and Kerala 1987 respectively.

(b) to (d). The 25 States indicated below participated in the National Games alongwith the UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Pondicherry :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Goa
6. Gujarat
7. Haryana
8. Himachal Pradesh
9. Jammu & Kashmir
10. Karnataka
11. Kerala
12. Maharashtra
13. Madhya Pradesh
14. Manipur
15. Mizoram
16. Meghalaya
17. Nagaland
18. Orissa
19. Punjab
20. Rajasthan
21. Sikkim

22. Tamil Nadu
23. Tripura
24. Uttar Pradesh
25. West Bengal

The Organising Committee of the Games ensures maximum possible participation by the States.

[*Translation*]

### Sanskrit Education In Kendriya Vidyalayas

47. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to withdraw Sanskrit from the Curriculum of Kendriya Vidyalayas before 1990:

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the final outcome derived in this regard;

(c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas where Sanskrit is being taught as a subject; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for inclusion of Sanskrit in curriculum of the Kendriya Vidyalayas to familiarise the students with ancient culture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (b). According to information furnished by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Sanskrit is taught in all Kendriya Vidyalayas from class vth to IXth.

(d). Does not arise.

[English]

### Sholapur-Hubli Line

48. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversation work of Sholapur-Hubli has been taken in hand;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far; and

(c) the time by which the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Conversion work of Hubli-Gadag has been taken in hand. Gadag to Sholapur will be taken up after Planning Commission's approval is received.

(b) 3% on Hubli-Gadag section.

(c) Hubli-Gadag will be completed by 31.3.95. Date of completion of Sholapur-Gadag will be fixed once the work is taken in hand.

[Translation]

### Computerisation of Stations in Rajasthan

49. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state:

(a) the names of the railway stations in Rajasthan at which computerisation scheme has been implemented;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to make this scheme more effective in future ;

(d) whether the Government propose to make the computerisation system more dependable effective and functional keeping in view the specific location of Ajmer ; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaipur.

(b) About Rs.3 crores.

(c) Facility is being extended, subject to needs and availability of funds.

(d) and (e). Work at a cost of about Rs.20 lakhs to augment the present limited computerised reservation facility at Ajmer is in progress.

### Bomb Blasts

50. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the extent of loss suffered by the Railways as a result of Bomb blasts occurred in trains during 1992-93 and 1993-94 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) Extent of loss suffered by the Railways as a result of bomb blasts occurred in trains during the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94 (till date) is as under:-

<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94 (till date)</u>
Rs.17,60,731/-	Rs.3,88,887/-

### **Leopard Preservation**

51. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme for protection and preservation of Leopards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the steps taken by the Government to protect this rare species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no separate or special scheme for protection of Leopards. Leopards, by and large, share the same habitat as the tiger, and so the leopards enjoy a high degree of protection as a result of Project Tiger and other general conservation measures.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to protect this endangered species include :

- i. Hunting of Scheduled wild animals, which includes leopard, has been banned by law.
- ii. Central assistance is provided to

State/UT Governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.

- iii. Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers, elephants and rhinos and their habitat is being implemented. Since leopard is a part of the habitat of these species, it automatically gets the benefit of these conservation efforts.
- iv. Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal trading in wild animals reaches them.
- v. A network of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries on request from the State Governments.
- vi. International trade in endangered species of animals and articles made thereof, is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- vii. Regional and sub-regional offices of wildlife Preservation are set up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wildlife products.
- viii. Cooperation of police, BSF, Coast Guard and Army is also taken in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.
- ix. There is a scheme for payment of reward to the informers, which, among other things, helps in getting intelligence regarding smuggling of wildlife products.

[English]

**Electrification of Erode-Ernakulam Sector**

52. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in electrification programme of Erode-Ernakulam sector of the Railway line; and

(b) the expected time by which this electrification programme is likely to be completed upto Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to availability of resources, the electrification of Erode-Ernakulam section is planned for completion by March 1997. A survey for the extension for electrification between Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

**Implementation of Chattopadhyaya Commission Report**

53. SHRI SANTOSH KUMER GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission indicating the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) the time by which these recommendations are being implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Chattopadhyaya Commission Report submitted in 1985 contained 138 recommendations, many of which were in the nature of broad observations covering need for a national core-curriculum; vocationalisation, universalisation of Elementary Education, status, working conditions and welfare of the teachers; supply, recruitment and training of teachers; society's expectation of the teachers, etc. These recommendations have already been taken note of by the Government both in the formulation of the National Policy on Education and the Programme of Action (as modified in 1992) and also while notifying the revised pay scales and emoluments of teachers effective from 1.1.1986.

[English]

**Pollution Control in Gujarat**

54. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament, various organisations and individuals against severe industrial pollution in various districts of Gujarat during 1992 and 1993;

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

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to check such type of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total number of complaints received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests during 1992 and 1993 about industrial pollution in Gujarat is 27.

(c) The Gujarat Pollution Control Board carried out investigations in respect of these complaints and took action in accordance with the provisions of Air Act, 1981, Water Act 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Board also took up the matters with the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation for collection, treatment and disposal of industrial effluents.

The steps taken to control pollution from industries by the Government are following :

- i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii) A network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;
- iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;
- iv) Industries have asked to comply with consent requirement of the State Pollution Control Board to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;
- v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;
- vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small industrial units as well as local bodies for setting up com-

mon effluent treatment plants;

- vii) A time-bound action plan for control of emission from the 17 categories of polluting industries has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

### **Job Oriented Education Programme**

55. SHRI BHEEM SINGH  
PATEL:  
SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the implementation of the National Education Policy with special reference to the rising unemployment among the educated persons and the deteriorating standards of secondary, higher secondary and university education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the priorities accorded to Vocationalisation of Education in the National Policy on Education, 1986, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started w.e.f February, 1988, with the objects to provide diversification of additional opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education. Under the scheme, 15,579 vocational sections in 5451

schools has been sanctioned creating capacity of diversion of 7.79 lakh students to the vocational stream.

Several programmes have been launched for improvement of quality of education. In 1987-88 the scheme of Operation Blackboard was initiated to improve the facilities in primary schools. A number of measures have been taken also to improve the content and process of education. These measures include renewal of curricula, improvement of the quality of textbooks, in service training of teachers to improve their professional competence and utilisation of educational technology to bring about improvement in the quality of education.

#### Prices of Sugarcane

56. SHRI RAM BADAN:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM  
JANGDE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to fix sugarcane price at present;

(b) whether the Union Government had organised any conference to determine the sugarcane prices;

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made therein;

(d) the number of sugarcane purchase centres set up in Madhya Pradesh to enable farmers to get reasonable price of their produce; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to ensure early payment to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) In fixing the Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane, due regard is paid to the following factors:-

- i) the cost of production of sugarcane.
- ii) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities.
- iii) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price;
- iv) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; and
- v) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

(b) The pricing policy for sugarcane was, *inter alia*, discussed at a Conference of State Sugar Ministers held on 5.2.1994.

(c) A Committee of 5 Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karantaka and Maharashtra has been constituted to recommend a rational uniform pricing policy for sugarcane.

(d) The required information is being collected from the State Government.

(e) The responsibility for ensuring timely payment of cane price dues is primarily that of the State Governments who have the necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments. The Central Government, on its part, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to take necessary steps for the clearance of these dues.

[English]

### **Accident of Sahyadri Express**

57. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the inquiry conducted into the accident of Bombay bound Sahyadri Express at an unmanned railway crossing on Miraj-Pune section of South Central Railway; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The inquiry into the accident involving 7304 Up Sahyadri Express with a bus at unmanned level crossing No.11 between Alandhi and Phursangi stations on the Pune-Mitraj section of South Central Railway on 11.12.1993 has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Central Circle. In his preliminary report, he has provisionally concluded that the accident was caused due to the failure of the bus driver to observe the prescribed precautions at the unmanned level crossing. He has classified the cause of the accident as "failure of persons other than Railway staff".

(b) The police authorities are proceeding against the driver of the ill-fated bus.

[Transation]

### **Subsidy to PDS**

58. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual subsidy being given to the Public Distribution System from the Union Budget; and

(b) the likely reduction in the amount of subsidy as a result of recent increase in the prices of wheat and rice under the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) a provision of Rs.3,000 crores was made in the Budget Estimates during the current financial year for providing food subsidy to the Food Corporation of India. This provision was later augmented to a sum of Rs.3,650 crores through supplementary grants.

(b) As a result of recent increase in the Central Issue Prices of wheat and rice it is estimated that an annual saving of about Rs.1778 crores will take place in the amount of subsidy being paid/released to the Food Corporation of India.

### **Traditional Farming Development Programme**

59. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any special scheme for the Agriculture Development in tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when such scheme is in operation, particularly in Rajasthan;

(d) whether traditional farming and development of Horticulture have been included in the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details of funds provided to States during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No such special scheme has been launched. However, multisectoral Agriculture Development Projects (ADPs) are under implementation with the World Bank assistance in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Bihar.

(b) and (c). Details relating ADPs are given in Annex.

(d) Yes, Sir. ADPs cover horticulture, promotion of traditional crops etc.

(e) Assistance under these projects is not direct but on reimbursement basis. The details of credit disbursed and advance central assistance released to these States are also given in the enclosed statement

## STATEMENT

## DETAILS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Sl No	Name of the State/Project	Effective date	Total Cost (Rs. Million)	World Bank Credit in M \$	Major Sectors covered	Credit Dis-burse (Rs. in Million)		Advance Central assistance released (Rs. in Million)	
						91-92	92-93	91-92	92-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Tamil Nadu Agril. Development Project	July '91	3092.9	112.80	Agriculture, Seed Production, Water-shed Devp., Livestock Devp., Forestry, Rural Roads, Rural Water Supply	-	178.957	-	30.00
2.	Rajasthan Agril. Development Project	January, 1993	4067.10	106.00	Crop Husbandry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Water Resources Agricultural Research and Training, Rural Roads, Environmental Strengthening.	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar Plateau Development Project	March, 1993	3895.00	.117.00	Agricultural Development Minor Irrigation, Rural Roads, Drinking Water Supply, Project Implementation Support.	-	-	-	-

[English]

more districts; and

### **Cultivation of Mushroom**

60. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to develop the mushroom cultivation in the country;

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh to cultivate mushroom in some

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETAM): (a) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme since 1992-93 on cultivation of mushroom in the potential states of the country with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores during VIII Plan.

(b) State-wise financial assistance provided during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise Financial Assistance Provided During 1992-93 & 1993-94*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	Name of the State	Year	
		1992-93	1993-94
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	-
2.	Assam	0.50	-
3.	Bihar	1.00	14.13
4.	Goa	0.50	-
5.	Haryana	1.00	14.13
6.	H.P.	0.50	8.75
7.	J & K	0.50	14.13
8.	Kerala	0.50	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.75	14.13
10.	Maharashtra	0.50	14.13
11.	Manipur	0.50	-
12.	Meghalaya	0.50	-

S.No	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Year	Year
		1992-93	1993-94
13.	Nagaland	0.50	-
14.	Punjab	1.00	14.13
15.	Rajasthan	0.75	14.13
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.00	14.13
17.	Tripura	0.50	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.30	14.13
19.	West Bengal	0.75	14.13
20.	Chandigarh	-	25.00
21.	Delhi	-	25.00
Total:		13.05	200.05

[English]

### Management in Super Bazar

61. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of present working management of the Super Bazar;

(b) the number of members in the present working Board, name-wise and designation-wise;

(c) the tenure of elected working Board and the number of Government nominated members in Management Board;

(d) the number of share-holders of the Super Bazar as on June 30, 1993;

(e) the criteria for getting membership of share-holders of the Super Bazar and formalities to be fulfilled; and

(f) the number of applications received so far by the Super Bazar for membership as on June 30, 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,

CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED)

(a) to (c). The Management Committee of Super Bazar consists of 15 members including a President and a Vice-President. As per bye-law 20, out of 15 members, 9 members including the President and Vice-President are nominated by the Government. There is no fixed tenure for the nominated members. The remaining 6 members are elected out of the shareholders other than the Government and their tenure is for 2 years. A statement giving details of the number of members, their names and designation is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f). As on 30th June, 1993 there were 35,763 shareholders in Super Bazar, the Cooperative Stores Ltd., Delhi. An individual can become a shareholder by making an application and paying Rs. 1/- as admission fee and subscription towards 5 shares of Rs. 10/- each. An institution or an associate member can become a shareholder by making an application and payment of Rs. 10/- as admission fee and subscription towards full value of 50 shares of Rs. 10/- each. All applications received upto 30th June, 1993 have been processed and enrolled.

## STATEMENT

## COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF SUPERBAZAR

S.No.	Name	Designation	Official (Nominated)
1.	Smt. Sathi Nair Jt. Secretary, Incharge of Consumer Coop. Division, M.O Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Govt. of India.	President	w.e.from 27 Aug. 93.
2.	Shri T. P. Adhikari, Managing Director, N.C.C.F. of India Ltd., New Delhi,	Member	Nominated
3.	Shri O. P. Kelkar, Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration, Delhi	Member	- do -
4.	Shri A. S. Chauhan, Controller of Accounts, M/O Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution.	Member	- do -
5.	Shri H. S. Josh	Member	Elected
6.	Shri Jagdish Thakral	Member	- do -
7.	Shri R. P. Maheshwari	Member	- do -
8.	Shri G. P. Shastri	Member	- do -
9.	Shri A. N. Chawla	Member	- do -

S.No.	Name	Designation	Official (Nominated)
10.	Shri Gyan Chand Joshi (Expired)	Vacant	Vacant
11.	Shri Sujit Banerjee, General Manager Super Bazar.	Ex-Officio Member	

Note : There are five vacancies in the Managing Committee to be filled by nomination by the Govt.

**National Games**

62. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the National Games held recently at Pune;

(b) whether the journalists were man-handled, abused and attacked there and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The State Government of Maharashtra have informed that a grant-in-aid of Rs.2.00 crores was given to Maharashtra Olympic Association for organising the National Games. The remaining funds were raised through sponsorships by the Organising Committee and the exact amount spent on National Games is not yet known.

(b) According to the information received from the State Govt. Shri V.V. Karmarkar, Joint Editor of Sports Section of Maharashtra Times was attacked by 3-4 unknown persons at Shri Shiv Chatrapati Krida Nagari Pune on 15th January, 1994 at about 4.00 PM. The Chairman of the Organising Committee apologised and the incident was over.

(c) As no Police complaint had been lodged by Shri Karmarkar, no action was taken against the guilty.

**Common Effluent Treatment Plants**

63. SHRI GOPI NATH  
GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI V.S.  
VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had provided financial assistance to the States for setting up of sewage/common effluent treatment plant facilities during 1991, 1992 and 1993;

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

(c) whether the Government have received proposals from States for seeking assistance to set up sewage/comon effluent treatment plant facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has released about Rs. 10.crores to the State Governments for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) for clusters of Small Scale Industrial units. The releases made to the States are Andhra Pradesh Rs. 120 lakhs, Tamil Nadu Rs. 600 lakhs, Delhi Rs. 50 lakhs, Punjab Rs. 20 lakhs, Karnataka Rs. 30 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 88 lakhs and Gujarat Rs. 75 lakhs. Under the Ganga Action Plan 35 schemes of sewage treatment facilities were sanctioned, out of which 15 have been completed. During 1991, 1992 and 1993 a total of about Rs. 70 Crores has been sanctioned for the same.

(c) and (d). **Yes Sir.** The following locations have been identified and proposals received for setting up common effluent treatment facilities: Patancheru, Jeedimetla, Bollaram, Pashamylaram, Mallapur, Nacharam, and Bonthapalli in Andhra Pradesh; Jodhpur, Balotra, Sanger, Bagru, and Pali in Rajasthan, Barotiwala, Solan, Parvaoo, Kala Amb, and Mehatpur in Himachal Pradesh; Vapi, Ankleshwar, Sachin, Sarigam, Panoli, Pandesara, Nandesari, and Bharuch in Gujarat, Urla Bhanpuri, Maharajapura, Govindpura and Indore in Madhya Pradesh, Pammal and Pallavaram, Erode, Tiruppur, Ayyampet-Muthialpet, Bhavani, B.P. Agraharam, Periyasemur, Veerappanchatram, Suriampatty, Kasipalayam, Ranipet, Cuddalore, Pudumalpet, Karur, Chettithangal and Melpudupet in Tamil Nadu, Wazirpur, Anandparbat and Mayapuri in Delhi, Industrial Estate in Ludhiana, Batala Road, Rahon Road and Gill Road in Punjab, Kadugondanahalli and Bangalore in Karnataka, Tarapore, Thane, Dombivili, Lote Parasuram, Taloja, Roha, Jaisingpur, and Badlapur-Ambernath in Maharashtra, Kondli in Haryana, Rampur, Unnao, Mathura, Faridabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh, Kalunga in Orissa, Edayar and Ernakulam in Kerala. The appraisal of these are in different States.

[*Translation*]

### **Railway Crossing and Overbridges**

64. **SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where railway crossings and over bridges have been constructed in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of places where railway crossings and over bridges proposed to be constructed during 1993-94;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct some railway crossings at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the names of places alongwith their details where these railway crossings will be constructed and the amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The details are :

(i) Level Crossings : 410

(ii) Road Overbridges : 65

(b) (i) Level Crossings : 111

(ii) Road Overbridges : 54

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Quality of Food**

65. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints about the catering services including quality of food served in various zones (zone-wise) received since the beginning of January 1993 upto January 31, 1994; and

(b) the action taken by the various railway zonal management on these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Arising out of complaints lodged against the pattern and standard of catering service on Railways, the departmental staff/licencees of catering contracts, as the case may be, are taken up suitably on the outcome of the investigation conducted into each complaint. The range of action taken includes suspension of contract/staff, fines, warnings, action under DAR provisions etc.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of Complaints</i>
Central	313
Castern	4
Northern	130
North Eastern	25
Northeast Frontier	11
Southern	128
South Central	97
South Eastern	45
Western	77
Total	830

\*Provisional.

#### All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project

66. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned "All India Co-ordinated Potato Improvement Project" to Hassan and Dhanwad districts in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon till date and the actual amount required for the completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVERTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 10,98,400 has been sanctioned each for Hassan and Dharwad Centres for the project period. An amount of Rs. 2,46,750 has been released to Dharwad Centre. No proposal has been received from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore till now for release of funds for the Hassan Centre.

#### Loan for Sugar Mills

67. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for sanctioning term loans for construction of New Sugar Mills in the State has been considered by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to prevail upon the Financial Institutions to process the loan applications of new sugar factories. The Ministry of Food has discussed this problem with the

financial institutions. The Financial Institutions have stated their policy that all overdues of earlier loans sanctioned to cooperative Sugar and Textile units which have been guaranteed by the State Government, should be cleared before fresh loan applications of cooperative sugar sector could be processed.

### Gauge Conversion in West Bengal

68. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds utilised for gauge conversion during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the funds spent in West Bengal for the purpose:

(b) whether the Railways has taken up any new project for gauge conversion in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (Shri K. C. LENKA): (a) Details are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total	W. Bengal
1991-92	Rs. 133.83	NIL
1992-93	Rs. 670.54	Rs. 5.40

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Central Urdu University

69. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendation made by the Aziz Qureshi Committee on the establishment of Central Urdu University;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government;

(c) if so, the time-frame for the implementation of the accepted recommendations; and

(d) the amount, if any, allocated for this project in the current budget ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A statement giving the main recommendations made by the Committee on Establishment of Urdu University is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Rs. 1 lakh has been earmarked in the Budget Estimates 1993-94 as a token provision for establishment of Urdu University.

### STATEMENT

The Committee on Establishment of Urdu University has submitted its report to the Government. Its major recommendations are the setting up of a new Central Urdu University, completely secular in character and open to all, on the pattern of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) with suitable changes and adaptations, enabling provisions for affiliation of institutions and opening of teaching institutions on a selective basis not withstanding its predominantly distance education character, and greater emphasis to the teaching of Science

and Technology and job oriented courses through the medium of Urdu.

### Konkan Railway Project

70. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial requirement of the Konkan Railway Project for the current year and for 1994-95 and the steps taken to meet the same;

(b) the extent of cost escalation in the project due to (i) changes in the project and (ii) delay in implementation; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the project does not cause environmental damage in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The financial requirement of Konkan Railway is as follows:-

For the current year - Rs. 400 crores.  
1993-94

For 1994-95 - Rs. 450 crores.

Equity has been increased from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 600 crores. Thus, the contribution of the Railways as also the participating States will increase proportionately. Balance requirement of the funds will be met by market borrowing.

(b) (i) Escalation due to changes in the project is approximately Rs. 224 crores.

(ii) Escalation due to delay in implementation of the project - approximately Rs. 100 crores.

(c) the Corporation is making all efforts to find the most appropriate technical solutions to the work all along the line, including Goa, to ensure that there is least impact on environment due to construction of the railway line.

Specifically in Goa, the question of damaging the environment has been examined by three different Committees appointed by the Central Government and all modifications and new works suggested by the Committees for protecting the environment, and accepted by Central Government, are being implemented by the Corporation to ensure that no avoidable damage is caused to environment in Goa.

### Sardar Sarovar Project

71. SHRI ANANTRAODESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate area of forests which is likely to be submerged due to construction of the Sardar Sarovar Project; and

(b) the details of afforestation scheme drawn by the Government to compensate for the forests submerged due to the Sardar Sarovar Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) For construction of Sardar Sarovar Project, diversion of 4,165.9 ha., 2,731 ha. and 6,488.54 ha. forest land in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively have been approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, out of which a total of 10,719 ha. forest land is expected to go under submergence.

(b) Compensatory afforestation over a

total of 42,392 ha. (14,190 ha., 8,737 ha. and 19,465 ha. in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively) is to be carried out to compensate for the forest areas diverted for the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project. Out of this, compensatory afforestation over a total of 31,749 ha. (11,826 ha., 4,721 ha. and 15,202 ha. in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively) has been done so far.

[*Translation*]

### Expenditure on Indian Council of Agricultural Research

72. *Shri BHERU LAL MEENA*: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent by the Government on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research per annum;

(b) whether any benefit has accrued specially to backward and tribal areas by it; and

(c) if so, the details of the facilities provided till date to the scheduled tribes of the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (*SHRIS. KRISHNAKUMAR*): (a) The details of the amount spent by the Government on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the last five years are as under

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	212.04

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	260.93
1990-91	306.48
1991-92	328.60
1992-93	364.14

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is conducting programmes through its Institutes; National Research Centres, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and All India Coordinated Research Projects which directly or indirectly benefit the Scheduled Tribes along with all other communities of farmers and those engaged in the allied sectors. Some Institutes/Centres are specifically located in tribal areas or catering to the needs of tribal groups. The details are as follows:-

- (i) Central Agricultural Research Institute for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair. This institute caters to the needs of Lakshdweep Islands also.
- (ii) Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.
- (iii) ICAR Research Complex, Barapani (Shillong)
- (iv) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.
- (v) Regional Station of Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training Institute at Koraput (Orissa).
- (vi) Three Regional Stations of Indian Institute of Horticultural Research located at Ranchi, Godhra and Gonikoppal/Chethalli

(Karanataka).

(vii) National Research Centre on Yak, Arunachal Pradesh.

(viii) National Centre on Mithun, Nagaland.

(ix) Out of total 183 Krishi Vigyan Kendras operating in the county, 35 are located in ST dominated areas. These Kkendras give preference in training to Scheduled Tribes farmers.

(x) All India Coordinated Research Projects on Honey Bee, Small millets as well as Horticultural crops are oriented to serve the tribal needs.

(xi) Under National Agricultural Research Project, Universities have been provided funds to open Regional Research Stations in 20 Agro-Climatic Zones of the country which are predominantly inhabited by tribal population to serve their needs.

(xii) A Research Scheme on development of coloured small bodied egg layer for rural tribal areas is operating at Jabalpur.

### **Manufacture of Goods Wagons**

73. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods wagons are being manufactured in the country;

(b) whether such goods wagons are also being developed by which luggage of passengers will be fully safe;

(c) the number of such goods wagons likely to be manufactured every year;

(d) the cost likely to be incurred on manufacturing each goods wagons;

(e) whether assistance of any foreign company has been taken for manufacturing goods wagons; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (Shri K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Goods wagons are not used for carrying luggage of passengers.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

[English]

### **Arsenic Poisoning Cases**

74. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that about 5 lakh people in several districts of West Bengal are victims of acute arsenic poisoning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by West Bengal Government, about 1.54 lakh people in the districts of South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Nadia, Malda, Murshidabad, Burdwan and Howrah are exposed to the risks of arsenic poisoning of ground water. The details are as below:

## STATEMENT

	<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Number of small diameter arsenic affected tubewell</i>	<i>Population exposed to arsenic is poisoning</i>
1.	Malda	248	40,300
2.	Murshidabad	265	44,000
3.	Nadia	212	34,261
4.	North 24 Parganas	205	24,050
5.	South 24 Parganas	27	4,650
6.	Burdwan	25	4,200
7.	Howrah	20	2,750
	Total	1,002	1,54,211

(c) The following steps have been taken by the State Government to combat the problem of arsenic poisoning:

- (i) The arsenic contaminated small diameter tubewells have been sealed and people using those tubewells have been made aware about the effects of arsenic poisoning.
- (ii) A committee has been constituted with the experts from the Central Ground Water Board, State Government Water Investigation Directorate, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, Geological Survey of India, All India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Jadavpur University and Burdwan University to investigate the causes of the arsenic poisoning and also suggest steps for its elimination from drinking water sources.
- (iii) A first phase Action Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores for elimination of arsenic from drinking water sources has been formulated.
- (iv) The State Government has also taken up removal of arsenic in water by use of filters with hand pumps and tubewells.

[*Translation*]

### **Over-Bridges In U.P.**

75. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway over-bridges are being constructed under railway protection fund in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such bridges;

(c) whether any amount of claim had been made against the Railways for compensating their share out of the expenditure incurred on the construction of these bridges;

(d) if so, the details of claims made so far; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on these claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Railways consider replacement of busy level crossings, where traffic in terms of TVUs (a figure obtained by multiplying number of trains passing in 24 hours by the road traffic) is more than one lakh, by Road over/under bridges on cost sharing basis. 12 such bridges are under construction.

(c) to (e). The expenditure incurred by the State Governments on construction of Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges is reimbursed to them from Railway Safety Works Fund to the extent of availability of funds to their credit.

Against claims worth Rs. 28.52 crores received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh claims worth Rs. 12.68 crores have been verified. Out of this Rs. 7.98 crores have already been reimbursed to Government of Uttar Pradesh. Further reimbursements will depend on release of additional funds by Ministry of Finance through Budget Grants.

### **Railways Station In Bareilly**

76. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in

Bareilly districts of Uttar Pradesh on which works have been undertaken during 1992-93 and till January, 1994 to provide more facilities to the passengers;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the works still remain to be completed;

(d) the time by which these works are likely to be completed; and

(e) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) 19

(b) Rs. 4.51 lakh.

(c) to (e). Works pertaining to the provision of side filing hydrant at Bareilly (North Eastern Railway); fencing at Chanethi, Clutterbuckganj & Rasuiya; additional benches & additional hand pumps at various stations and the extension of waiting hall at Bareilly (Northern Railway); have been taken up and all those works are expected to be completed during the year 1994.

#### **Stoppage at Shahdana Station**

77. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers of trans-Yamuna areas of Delhi are suffering a lot due to non-stoppage of Mail/Express Trains at Shahdara Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir. 34 trains in UP direction and 31 trains in Dn. direction are already stoppint at Delhi-Shahdara Station.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Damage to Foodgrains**

78. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantities of foodgrains have been damaged due to rats and moisture in the absence of scientific storage facility;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of foodgrains damaged during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of loss suffered on this account, year-wise; and

(d) the stops taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (Shri KALP NATH RAI): (a) There has been no significant damage caused to foodgrains due to rats and moisture in the godowns owned by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

(d)(i) Stocks of foodgrains are stored by FCI in godowns constructed on scientific lines.

(ii) Regular and periodical treatments with insecticides and fumigants are undertaken to

preserve the health of stocks.

- (iii) To overcome the shortage of covered accommodation stocks are stored in open under Cover and Plinth on scientific principles by providing Plinths and proper coverage followed by periodical inspections and treatments.

[English]

### Retrenchment of 40,000 Workers

80. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to retrench 40,000 workers in the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Construction of Rail Link in Orissa

81. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Rail link in Orissa during the financial year 1993-94; and

(b) the actual amount spent on date and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Rs. 25 crores.

(b) The work has just been started. During the remaining part of the financial year the anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 9.5 crores. This is due to the reason that environmental clearance was received only as late as Jan. '94 and work could not be taken up before that.

### Subsidy to Drip Irrigation

82. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving any subsidy to drip irrigation;

(b) if so, the amount of subsidy at present being given to drip irrigation;

(c) whether there is any proposal to grant fifty percent subsidy to drip irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d). Subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of Drip Irrigation system or Rs. 15,000/ha., whichever is less is provided for Drip Irrigation. A farmer can avail subsidy for maximum area of 1 ha.

### Thar Desert

83. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost eighty per cent of the aravallis are denuded and that indiscriminate mining and deforestation of Aravallis, eastern Rajasthan and Indo-Gangetic Plain

is threatened to become a desert with gradual erosion of that desert;

(b) whether the Government have made any scientific analysis of the problem;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the strategy formulated by the Government to save the region from becoming a desert ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) While there is tremendous pressure on the forest ecosystem of the Aravalli Hills because of increasing population and other biotic factors, there is no immediate threat to the eastern Rajasthan and Indo-Gangetic Plain becoming a desert as a number of steps have been taken to conserve the Aravalli Hills:

(b) to (d). The Central Arid Zone Research Institute and Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur have been conducting various research programmes aimed at controlling desertification and improving land productivity in arid and semi-arid land. The institute focus an afforestation on waste lands, sand dune stabilisation, silvipasture, eco-restoration of the Aravallis and natural regeneration of high forests of the region.

The Government of India implementing a number of programmes to contain degradation of the Thar desert ecosystem, specially around the Aravallis. These include Desert Development programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Wastelands Development Programmes, etc. Besides, a number of integrated forestry development programmes, including externally aided projects, are being implemented in the desert and drought prone areas in the country. Two forestry projects are currently

under implementation for development of the Aravallis in the States of Rajasthan and Haryana with external assistance from Japan and the European Economic Community.

In order to integrate various activities aimed at combating desertification and to intensify these activities, it has been decided to formulate a comprehensive action plan for control of desertification under the National Forestry Action Programme. The plan envisages evaluation of the present status of deserts in the country, assessment of the impact of ongoing programmes for development of deserts and desert prone areas, formulation of broad policy guidelines and action plans for implementing programmes aimed at control of desertification, development of strategies of involving people in desert control and adoption of appropriate means relating to research and training in desert control.

In order to contain environmental degradation in the Aravalli region, the Government of India, in May 1992, have issued a Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 regulating certain activities in the region.

#### **Milk Processing Facilities in Gujarat**

84. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be placed to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sought any assistance from the National Dairy Development Board or World Bank for providing milk processing facilities in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where those milk process-

ing facilities are proposed to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat has not sought any assistance from National Dairy Development Board or World Bank for providing milk processing facilities in the State.

### **Cultural Exchange Programme**

85. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Uzbekistan have signed Cultural Exchange Agreement during the visit of Uzbekistan President to India in January, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) the time by which the cultural exchange between the two countries is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) An Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between India and Uzbekistan was signed on 5th January, 1994 during the visit of Uzbekistan President to India.

(b) The Cultural Agreement specifies cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, art, science, sports, youth activities, publishing, press, broadcasting, cinema and television. It specifically refers to cooperation in the above fields and promotion of exchanges in the

fields of art such as theatre, music, dances, folklore, the fine art, photography and sound recording as well as training of personnel in these fields; study of the languages, promotion of development of links in the field of book publishing, cinematography, participation at international festivals and encouragement of cooperation in the field of television and radio broadcasting.

(c) Though a formal executive programme pursuant to the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation has not been finalised between India and Uzbekistan, cultural exchanges between the two sides have already started.

[*Translation*]

### **Expansion of Orai Railway Station**

86. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the expansion of Orai railway station and Aat Junction of Central Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Orai and Aat Junction Railway Stations have already been provided with amenities commensurate with the level of traffic handled. Provision of additional amenities will be considered when so warranted by growth

in traffic.

[English]

### Shrotage of Feed and Fodder

87. SHRI ANKUSHRAO  
RAOSAHEB TOPE:  
SHRI R. SURENDERREDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study on shortage of feed and fodder for the country's livestock and poultry;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes Sir.

- (i) A Committee on Fodder and Grasses was constituted by the National Wastelands Development Board during 1985.
- (ii) The Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Diaring has constituted a core-group recently to give a report and making recommendations on the requirement and availability of feed resources in India through basic research. A national level meeting of the officers from concerned departments has been organised recently to discuss the relevant issues.
- (b) As per the estimates made by the Committee on Fodder and Grasses, the Requirement of dry and green fodder was around 780 and 932 million tonnes respectively during 1985 against which the

estimated availability of dry and green fodder was around 441 and 250 million tonnes respectively. The committee has also estimated the requirement of dry and green fodder around 890 and 1064 million tonnes respectively by 1995.

- (ii) The Crore-Group is processing the available information to estimate the requirement and availability of feed and fodder and workout the differences by using the latest feeding norms for different categories of livestock and poultry through basic research. The differences will be known after the core-group submits its report.

(c) The steps proposed to meet the situation include:-

- (1) To organise seed production programme, demonstration programme of improved fodder varieties and education of the farmers by organising short duration training programmes at the seven Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration established in different parts of the country.
- (2) To organise seed production programme of newly developed varieties of fodder crops at the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hesserghatta so that quality seed could be made available to the farmers for harvesting maximum fodder from their plots.
- (3) To continue distribution of seeds of latest varieties of fodder crops suitable to different agroclimatic zones under Central Minikit Programme to enable the beneficiaries to grow the same in their land which would convince them in adopting the latest varieties for

harvesting maximum fodder yield.

- (4) Central Govt.'s assistance to the State Govts.-is being provided to strengthen their fodder seed farms for production of foundation and certified seed of suitable varieties of fodder crops to improve the availability of quality seeds for the use of farmers.
- (5) To organise seed production of fodder crops through registered growers for making available quality seed of fodder crops in sufficient quantity for cultivation of fodder by the farmers.
- (6) To organise demonstrations for enrichment of straws and cellulosic waste for better utilisation of the nutrients available, which otherwise are not utilised by the bovines for production.
- (7) To encourage silvi-pasture programme on the farmer's waste/uncultivable land and common lands in the villages to get fodder under rainfed conditions from such lands where nothing could be produced earlier.
- (8) To improve the existing grasslands

and grazing lands in suitable areas available mostly with the Deptt. of Forest for fodder production which would be used for grazing by the livestock and the surplus could be conserved for use in the lean season.

[*Translation*]

### **Crop Insurance Scheme**

88. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims settled during the last three years under the Crop Insurance Scheme in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited from this scheme in the said period in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The total amount of indemnity claims paid and number of farmers benefited during the last 3 years in Madhya Pradesh under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Claims paid (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Total No. of farmers benefited</i>
1990-91	21.04	2,12,877
1991-92	659.69	10,52,028
1992-93	273.25*	9,48,682

\* approved by the GOI, 1/3rd share of State Govt. is awaited.

**Contract Labour System**

89. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract labour system is in operation in the corporate offices under his Ministry;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to abolish contract labour system along with the progress made till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No contract labour system is in operation in corporate offices under Ministry of Agriculture.

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

**Hike in Prices**

90. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of consumer goods have increased recently; and

(b) if so, the percentage of burden to be borne by general consumer thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Prices Indices of 12 selected consumer items during the last three months is given in the enclosed statement. The total weight of the 12 essential commodities in the Wholesale Price Index is 11.176%

## STATEMENT

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN THE WHOLESAL PRICE INDICES OF SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS  
DURING THE LAST ONE WEEK, ONE MONTH AND THREE MONTHS ENDING 29.1.1994.

Sub-Group Commodity	Percentage Variation		
	Over 1 week 29.1.1994 22.1.1994	Over 1 month 29.1.1994 1.1.1994	Over 3 months 29.1.1994 30.10.1993
1	2	3	4
<b>All Commodities</b>	+0.1	+0.3	-0.3
<b>Cereals</b>	Steady	Steady	-1.2
Rice	-0.6	-1.8	-5.7
Wheat	+1.0	+3.0	+2.6
<b>Pulses</b>	-0.1	+3.1	+8.8
Gram	+0.4	+5.1	+12.3
Arhar	-0.7	Steady	+1.7
<b>Vegetables</b>	-7.3	-22.0	-31.2
Potatoes	-9.9	-38.4	-47.5
Onions	-9.5	-17.0	+7.7

Sub-Group Commodity	Percentage Variation			
	Over 1 week 29.1.1994 22.1.1994	Over 1 month 29.1.1994 1.1.1994	Over 3 months 29.1.1994 30.10.1993	
1	2	3	4	
Tea	+1.3	+5.5	+10.8	
Sugar Khandasari and Gur	-0.6	+1.0	-6.1	
Sugar	+0.4	+1.9	+5.4	
Salt	Steady	Steady	-1.9	
Edible Oils	-0.7	-1.7	-5.5	
Vanaspati	Steady	-0.2	-3.5	
Mustard Oil	-0.4	-0.6	+0.7	
Groundnut Oil	-1.9	-3.2	-14.3	

[English]

### Appointment of Coolies

91. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some norms have been framed for appointment of 'Coolies' at Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to appoint some more Coolies at Railway Stations during 1994 and 1995; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b). The strength of the licensed porters at any station is decided taking into account the factors like, the importance of the station, number of trains passing, the volume of passenger traffic dealt with etc. For appointment of licensed porters applications are called for from time to time by notifying the same on the station notice board and also local newspapers. The applicants are screened by a Committee consisting of three officials, viz. a Railway Officer, a local Employment Exchange/Labour Officer and a Head Master/Principal of a recognised School.

(c) and (d). The appointment of licensed porters is a continuous process.

### Jewels of Hyderabad's Nizam

92. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the newsitem captioned "whose jewel is it anyway" appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated September, 29, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the rationale for paying such a huge amount to the Nizam for the property which belongs to the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The points raised in the news-item were subject matter of the intervenors petition before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court after hearing all the parties dismissed the petition.

### DMU Service

93. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce D.M.U. service from Patna to Mansi;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to introduce Patna-Barauni D.M.U. service from Mansi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Stoppage at Pathshala Station**

94. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for the stoppage of Brahmaputra Mail at Pathshala station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Examined but not found justified.

### **Development of Aquaculture**

95. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Karnataka Government and other State Governments for enacting a uniform Central Law for conservation of fish stock both in Marine and Inland;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the States have also requested for financial assistance for construction of houses for fishermen; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government on the proposals of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Proposals from Karnataka and other States have been received from time to time for financial assistance under the component, 'Development of Model Fisherman Villages' of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Welfare of Fishermen' through which basic civic amenities such as housing, drinking water and community halls are provided to fishermen. All such proposals are examined expeditiously and funds are released to the States provided the proposals received are in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

[Translation]

### **Railway Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

96. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved any scheme to complete the various ongoing railway projects in Madhya Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total allocation made for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c). No scheme has been evolved as such, but each project has a definite target time for completion. However, the total allocation made in 1993-94 was Rs. 47.00 crores, for projects in Madhya

Pradesh like Guna-Frawah and Godhra-Dahod-Indore and Dewas-Maksi new lines, Neemuch-Ratlam gauge conversion and doubling of single line stretches on GT route.

[English]

### **Commercial Exploitation of Railway Land**

97. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have instructed the Zonal Railways to work out schemes for commercial exploitation of unused railway lands;

(b) if so, the total surplus land under each Zonal railway; and

(c) the details of schemes worked out by each Zone so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c). Railways do not have surplus land, and there is no proposal to commercially exploit the unused railway land. However, instructions have been issued to identify locations suitable for development of airspace over railway land and to draw up conceptual plans for such development.

### **Assets in Super Bazar/Kendriya Bhandar**

98. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2930 on December 21, 1993 regarding

assets in Super Bazar/Kendriya Bhandar and state:

(a) the amount of shortages due in each case and since when; and

(b) the details of the shortages in the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar between March 31, 1993 to February 28, 1994 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Super Bazar has reported that upto 30.11.93 amount of about Rs. 35.59 lakhs was recoverable as stock shortage from 246 employees. A statement showing number of employees involved in each case, period to which shortage pertains and the amount recoverable is given in the enclosed Statement I. Super Bazar has further reported that the major penalty upon 54 employees who were involved in different nature of cases viz. misappropriation, embezzlement, absence from duty, disorderly behaviour etc. was imposed. Kendriya Bhandar has reported that there was stock shortage of about Rs. 5.51 lakhs was recoverable from 29 employees. That is given in the enclosed Statement II.

(b) Super Bazar has reported that from April, 93 to 15th Feb., 94 surprise stock taking at 44 points was conducted. An amount of Rs. 1.41 lakhs was found recoverable from 7 branches whose accounts have been reconciled so far. Kendriya Bhandar has reported that an amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was recoverable as stock shortage from 96 employees between April, 93 to 18th Feb., 1994. Details are given in the enclosed Statement III.

## STATEMENT - I

S.No.	No. of employes involved in each case	Period to which the shortages pertain to	Recoverable amount to Stock-storage
1.	3	1.4.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 33,699.41
2.	4	13.8.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 7,903.43
3.	2	1.4.32 - 31.3.93	Rs. 19,278.03
4.	2	- do -	Rs. 4,160.23
5.	1	- do -	Rs. 12,209.91
6.	4	- do -	Rs. 11,846.53
7.	4	9.7.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 9,396.31
8.	5	1.4.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 2,681.53
9.	3	- do -	Rs. 4,997.46
10.	4	- do -	Rs. 66,157.61
11.	1	- do -	Rs. 1,809.32
12.	3	- do -	Rs. 25,390.41
13.	11	- do -	Rs. 84,858.43
14.	8	- do -	Rs. 43,541.43

S.No.	No. of employees involved in each case	Period to which the shortages pertains to	Recoverable amount to Stock-storage
15.	8	20.9.92-31.3.93	Rs. 16,797.64
16.	4	1.4.92-31.3.93	Rs. 17,477.17
17.	4	- do -	Rs. 12,487.75
18.	5	- do -	Rs. 1,769.09
19.	3	- do -	Rs. 8,716.40
20.	1	- do -	Rs. 8,527.49
21.	3	- do -	Rs. 3,601.83
22.	3	2.1.93-31.3.93	Rs. 132.50
23.	2	14.11.92-31.3.93	Rs. 6,856.95
24.	6	15.10.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 10,608.53
25.	1	1.4.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 71.44
26.	3	1.4.92-31.3.93	Rs. 1,629.56
27.	3	- do -	Rs. 402.69
28.	2	- do -	Rs. 1,098.77
29.	1	- do -	Rs. 10,790.07

S.No.	No. of employees involved in each case	Period to which the shortages pertains to	Recoverable amount to Stock-storage
30.	2	- do -	Rs. 2,499.22
31.	4	- do -	Rs. 27,383.10
32.	5	- do -	Rs. 10,066.25
33.	4	- do -	Rs. 704.06
34.	3	- do -	Rs. 75,774.48
35.	5	- do -	Rs. 14,854.85
36.	4	22.11.92-31.3.93	Rs. 4,682.76
37.	13	10.8.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 1,24,179.45
38.	6	25.9.92 - 31.3.93	Rs. 20,378.62
39.	8	- do -	Rs. 9,035.37
40.	2	- do -	Rs. 31,878.95
41.	1	- do -	Rs. 3,754.67
42.	11	- do -	Rs. 28,698.97
43.	11	19.10.92-31.3.93	Rs. 3,855.11
44.	1	1.4.92-31.3.93	Rs. 6,312.78

S No	No. of employees involved in each case	Period to which the shortages pertains to	Recoverable amount to Stock-storage
45.	6	- do -	Rs. 13,144.06
46	1	- do -	Rs. 202.45
47.	1	22.11.92-31.3.93	Rs 1,177.20
48.	3	1.4.92-31.3.93	Rs. 5,346.92
49	4	- do -	Rs. 11,872.12
50.	2	31.7.92-31.3.93	Rs. 2,896.08
51.	5	1.4.92-31.3.93	Rs. 61,221.93
			888817.35

**STATEMENT**

The cases of heavy stock shortages initiated during the period 1.4.93 to 30.11.93

S.No.	No. of employees involved in the case	Period to which the shortage pertains to	Amount of recoverable stocks/shortage
1.	3	1.4.92-31.3.93	Rs.2,78,581.91
2.	3	1.4.92-30.12.92	Rs.46,949.90
3.	34	1.7.88-31.3.89	Rs.13,29,083.40
		1.4.89-30.9.89	Rs.3,44,653.70
		1.10.89-31.3.90	Rs.6,71,093.37
	40		
	206		
	246 employees		3559179.50

Note: Disciplinary authority imposed major penalty upon 54 employees who were involved in different nature of cases viz. misappropriation of funds, embezzlement, unauthorised absence from duty, disorderly behaviour and heavy stock shortage from 1.4.93 to 30.11.93.

## STATEMENT-II

## DETAILS OF SHORTAGES OCCURRING BETWEEN THE PERIOD OCTOBER '92 TO MARCH 1993.

## LIST A

S.No.	Name of the Employees	Total amount of shortage upto 31.3.93	Balance amount under recovery as on 30.11.93
1.	Mrs P. Samuel	Rs. 76,807	Rs. 64,126
2.	Shri S.P. Mehra	16,052	11,701
3.	Shri V.K. Saxena	12,156	7,239
4.	Shri Sita Ram Arora	4,268	3,052
5.	Shri Indraj Singh	1,430	270
6.	Shri Rajpal Upadhaya	14,456	11,491
7.	Shri A.K. Saxena	5,184	917
8.	Shri Dharam Singh	69,747	40,747
9.	Shri Sumendra Adhikari	5,222	1,606
10.	Shri Abdul	69,747	66,183
11.	Shri Kameshwar Singh	16,052	13,213
12.	Shri Ram Nath	4,268	3,250

<i>LIST 'A'</i>			
S.No.	Name of the Employees	Total amount of shortage upto 31.3.93	Balance amount under recovery as on 30.11.93
13.	Shri Dhan Vir Lal	4,555	3,565
14.	Shri Ashok Kumar	4,053	1,442
15.	Shri Jag Mohan Prasad	16,052	13,216
16.	Shri Dinesh Kumar Singh	6,062	2,720
17.	Shri Vinod Kumar	79,245	68,691
18.	Shri S. P. Bath	14,456	11,666
19.	Shri Durga Prasad Singh	2,509	001
20.	Shri Dharendra Singh	1,430	520
21.	Shri Ajendra Kumar	54,878	43,731
22.	Shri Ramesh Singh	14,456	11,936
23.	Shri Lal Dev Singh	3,638	591
24.	Shri Veerendra Singh	16,952	13,351

LIST 'A'			
S.No.	Name of the Employees	Total amount of shortage upto 31.3.93	Balance amount under recovery as on 30.11.93
25.	Shri Ram Niwas	1,430	590
26.	Shri R. S. Bindra	22,156	7,346
27.	Shri Har Bir Singh	2,636	48
28.	Shri Satish Kumar	11,543	7,302
29.	Shri Baldev Shah	834	118
		551374	410629

## STATEMENT - III

DETAILS OF SHORTAGES OCCURRING BETWEEN APRIL 1993 AND 18TH FEBRUARY 1994 AND UNDER RECOVERY

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
1.	Shri Indraj Singh	Rs. 3,565.00
2.	Shri T. C. Vergheese	1,356.00
3.	Shri Roshan Lal	2,229.00
4.	Shri Dharendra Kumar	3,565.00
5.	Shri Ashok Kumar	1,908.00
6.	Shri Surendra Prasad	1,999.00
7.	Shri Santhamma	1,472.00
8.	Shri Kanwar Singh	925.00
9.	Shri Deepak Kohli	256.00
10.	Shri Nisha Jain	256.00
11.	Shri Manoj Kumar	256.00
12.	Shri Rajpat Upadha	11,484.00

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
13.	Shri Ramesh Singh	11,484.00
14.	Shri Bladev Shah	7,656.00
15.	Shri S. P. Bhatt	3,828.00
16.	Shri J. D. Gupta	839.00
17.	Shri O. D. Sharma	1,955.00
18.	Shri Prem Ballab	1,662.00
19.	Shri Ashok Kumar Puniga	1,662.00
20.	Shri Ram Niwas	2,209.00
21.	Shri Surender Nath	260.00
22.	Shri A. K. Saxena	819.00
23.	Shri Durja	260.00
24.	Shri T. C. Verghese	260.00
25.	Shri Tasbir Singh	1,457.00

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
26.	Shri Ajay Kumar	1,457.00
27.	Shri Hari Dutt Pandey	289.00
28.	Shri Dhanvir Lal	289.00
29.	Shri R. C. Chabra	8,238.00
30.	Shri R. K. Gupta	147.00
31.	Shri Lal Dev	147.00
32.	Shri P. N. Sharma	713.00
33.	Shri Ajay Saxena	713.00
34.	Shri R. N. Singh	1,557.00
35.	Shri R. P. Singh	1,557.00
36.	Shri Vinod Kumar	1,557.00
37.	Mrs. Deveswari Devi	1,557.00
38.	Shri K. D. Joshi	1,557.00
39.	Shri Ashok Kumar	212.00

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
40.	Shri Bajrangi	212.00
41.	Shri P. V. George	59.00
42.	Shri Ravindra Prasad	59.00
43.	Shri Bhopal Singh	59.00
44.	Shri Sumendra Adikari	124.00
45.	Shri Harbir Singh	124.00
46.	Shri V. K. Saxena	1,556.00
47.	Shri Rajendra Singh	1,556.00
48.	Shri Vishnu Ram	355.00
49.	Shri Mohindra Lal	355.00
50.	Shri Ram Sumran	355.00
51.	Shri M. C. Joshi	355.00
52.	Shri R. C. Sharma	355.00
53.	Shri M. C. Acharya	79.00
54.	Shri A. K. Dixit	79.00

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
55.	Shri Mahesh Kumar	79.00
56.	Shri Sat Pal	79.00
57.	Shri Sita Ram	559.00
58.	Shri Ram Nath	559.00
59.	Shri B. D. Galib	111.00
60.	Shri Kehan Singh	111.00
61.	Shri Keshav Singh	111.00
62.	Shri B. D. Mishra	111.00
63.	Miss Manju Gupta	111.00
64.	Mrs. Krishna Devi	111.00
65.	Shri Bimlosh Kumar	111.00
66.	Shri Sahib Singh	401.00
67.	Shri Brij Kishor	161.00
68.	Shri R. C. Bhandari	247.00
69.	Shri Chand Ram	247.00

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
70.	Shri Bishamber Singh	247.00
71.	Shri Budh Ram Verma	916.00
72.	Shri Nirmala Yadav	916.00
73.	Shri Rajesh Singh	916.00
74.	Shri S. Chatterjee	916.00
75.	Shri J. S. Bist	2,147.00
76.	Shri Tirlok Chandra	2 147.00
77.	Shri Dharam Bir Singh	2,147.00
78.	Shri S. S. Negi	2,147.00
79.	Shri Prem Balab	2,147.00
80.	Shri B. S. Negi	491.00
81.	Shri B. C. Joshi	491.00
82.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	491.00
83.	Shri Bal Dev Singh	491.00
84.	Shri S. P. Mehra	7,635.00

S.No.	Name of Employee	Total Amount of Shortage
85.	Shri Jagdamba Prasad Py	7,635.00
86.	Shri Kameswar Singh	7,635.00
87.	Shri Virendra Singh	7,635.00
88.	Shri Maityat Ram	1,386.00
89.	Smt. Usha Sharma	1,386.00
90.	Smt Kalpana Chatterji	694.00
91.	Shri Anil Kumar	1,389.00
92.	Shri Jogendra Singh	290.00
93.	Shri P. K. Goyal	170.00
94.	Shri Bhagwat Prasad	170.00
95.	Shri D. S. Kuranga	170.00
96.	Shri S. K. Arora	170.00
	Total:	Rs 1,45,368.00

**Development of Fisheries**

99. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched schemes to promote fisheries to raise economic status of the people of the backward districts in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the incentives/subsidies given to the people for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major beneficiary oriented schemes launched by the Government for this purpose throughout the country including Orissa and the incentives/subsidies given to the fish farmers fisherman are as under:

- (i) *Development of Freshwater Aquaculture:* Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been sanctioned in all the 27 districts of Orissa including 14 new districts for providing a package of technical, financial and extension support to fish farmers for aquaculture development. Under the scheme subsidy is given for the following items:

Subsidy of Rs.20,000/- per ha. for construction of new ponds.

Subsidy of Rs. 8,000/- per ha. for renovation/reclamation of ponds and tanks.

Subsidy of Rs. 4,000/- per ha. for first year inputs (fish seed, fish feed, fertilisers, manures, etc.).

Subsidy of Rs. 2,000/- per unit of 1500 sq.ft. with 3 ft. depth for running water fish culture.

Subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- each aerator to fish farmers who have achieved production of 3000 kg./ha./annum to raise it further.

Subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- per ha. for fish farming with piggery, poultry, duckery, etc.

Subsidy of Rs. 50,000/- for freshwater prawn and other fin fish hatchery with a capacity of 5-10 million fry.

Subsidy for construction of new ponds, renovation/ reclamation of ponds and tanks, and first year input to an individual beneficiary up to 10 ha. is available with or without institutional finance.

Assistance for the first four items is given at double the rates to Scheduled Tribe fish farmers in all the FFDA districts.

- (ii) *Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture:* Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (BFDAS) have been sanctioned in the 7 Coastal districts including the 3 newly created ones viz. Balasore, Ganjam, Puri, Kendrapada, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur and Khurda for providing package of technical, financial and extension support to small scale shrimp farmers. A

maximum subsidy limited to Rs. 30,000 per ha., is given to each beneficiary for development of shrimp farms and first crop inputs.

- (iii) *Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries:* For motorisation of small traditional raft owned by artisanal/traditional fishermen, a subsidy limited to Rs. 10,000/- is given to each beneficiary fisherman for purchase of Outboard Motors (OBMs).

The subsidy component under all the schemes is shared equally between the Central and State Govt.

#### **New Zones of Railways**

100. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the question of creating four new zones of railways was under consideration of the Government for quite a long time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a final decision has since been taken in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the financial implications in creating these railway zones ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). The proposal for the creation of new Zones and Divisions is still under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Cleaning of Ganga**

101. MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken cleaning up of river Ganga and making it pollution-free;

(b) if so, the parameters/guidelines for selecting stretches of the river where such cleaning is being attempted;

(c) whether stretches of the river from Rishikesh upwards to Karanprayag in Garhwal, have been included in the Ganga Action Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Ganga Action Plan has been undertaken to improve the water quality of the river.

(b) Any town on the bank of the Ganga and having a population exceeding one lakh was taken up in Phase I of the Ganga Action Plan.

(c) and (d). As no town having a population of one lakh or more was located in the stretch of river between Rishikesh upwards to Karanprayag in Garhwal, the stretch was not included in the first phase of Ganga Action Plan. No proposals for pollution abatement in this regard have been received for inclusion in the second phase of Ganga Action Plan also from the State Government as this stretch has relatively better water quality.

**New Railway Lines in Karnataka**

102. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for the construction of new lines in Karnataka during 1993-94 has been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the target fixed for laying new lines in the State during 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C.  
LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

**Indian Institute of Horticulture  
Research**

103. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Govern-  
ment has been drawn to the newsitem cap-  
tioned "Kaie Vaigyanik I.I.H.R. (Indian Insti-  
tute of Horticulture Research) chhore  
bahurashtriya companiyo se jure" appear-  
ing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated December  
13, 1993;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Gov-  
ernment to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL  
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF  
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-  
TURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a)  
Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to economic liberalisation  
policies of the Government some multina-  
tional companies have come up in the seed  
trade which has resulted in movement of a  
few scientists from the Indian Institute of  
Horticulture Research to the Private sector  
due to better job opportunities. This does  
not effect scientific research at Indian Insti-  
tute of Horticulture Research.

[English]

**Punnaiya Committee on the Financing  
of the Universities**

104. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the  
relpy given to USQ No. 2313 on August 10,  
1993 and state:

(a) whether the Punnaiya Committee  
has submitted the report to the University  
Grants Commission;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be  
taken by the Government on these  
recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-  
ISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVEL-  
OPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCA-  
TION AND DEPARTMENT OF  
CULTURE)(Kumari SELJA)L: (a) and (b).  
Yes, Sir. The Main recommendations made  
by Justice Dr.K.Punnaiya Committee on

UGC funding of institutions of higher education are as under:

- The Government/State must continue to accept the major responsibility for funding the essential maintenance and developmental requirements of the universities.
- Any additional resources generated by a university/institution may be kept in a separate fund to be utilized for furtherance of the objectives of the university/institution.
- The basis of funding of a Central University may be linked to its specific objectives and to its ability to provide access to weaker sections.
- Quality, efficiency and innovativeness must be consciously rewarded and institutions failing to improve financial and academic discipline should face disincentives.
- From 9th Plan onwards, grants should be related to unit cost of activities as a rule except for new programmes for which unit costs are not determined or would be difficult to determine.
- The Government must ensure that the maintenance grant covers the wage Bill of the Universities including periodical increases in increments, DA and other service charges.
- Heavy subsidies in many of the activities covered under maintenance have to be reviewed and reduced to a substantial extent.
- Expenditure due to increase in the number of staff has to be reviewed and curbed firmly wherever necessary.
- Development grants should be linked to an academic audit system and performance indicators to be developed by each university.
- Each University must have a perspective plan which must be linked to its objectives, environment and potential.
- The development plans of the universities should be linked to the perspective plans of the universities and there should be a statutory Planning and Monitoring Committee for Central/Deemed University.
- The student-teacher ratio should be 1:12.
- The teaching to non-teaching staff ratio should be brought down to 1:3.
- The education fees may be revised upwards with immediate effect and may be periodically adjusted keeping in view the rate of inflation.
- Fees for library, laboratory and sports should be revised upwards to recover a significant part of the recurring cost.
- Central Universities should award Freeships or admit students at

concessional rate of fee, to meritorious students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections of society.

- UGC may explore the possibilities of introducing soft loan scheme in collaboration with the nationalised banks.
- A statutory body for extending financial assistance to Delhi College be constituted and UGC may not directly fund Delhi Colleges.
- The Governing Bodies of Delhi Colleges should be reorganised and conferred adequate powers and authority.
- UGC, in consultation with Government of India, should set up a Committee regarding the future set up for the Delhi Colleges in the light of the foreseeable demand for new Colleges in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) The UGC has informed that the report of the Punnaiya Committee, together with their views, is being sent to Vice-Chancellors of the Central, State and deemed to be Universities as also to the State Governments/Union Territories Administration for implementation of recommendations relevant to them. Besides, the Punnaiya Committee is being requested by the UGC to look into the Problems of Delhi Colleges afresh.

### **Incentive Programmes in Schools**

105. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has made any study regarding the incentive programmes viz. serving of mid-day meals in schools, supply of free uniform and books in schools etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per information received from the NCERT, it had undertaken a study during 1980 to assess the impact of Mid-day-Meals programme on enrolment rates and retention rates of both boys and girls and girls separately at primary stage. The study was conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal, Haryana, M.P., Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Maharashtra. It indicated that retention rates of girls in districts covered under mid-day meals programme were higher than those in districts not covered under this programme. There was however, no evidence of change in retention rate of SC/ST pupils after introduction of mid-day meals. The District level study provided no indication of difference in the total mean retention rates for districts covered under mid-day meals programme and those not covered under the programme.

(c) Incentive schemes like Mid-day-Meals, supply of free uniforms and books etc. are being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations in varying degrees and funds for these programmes are provided by the Planning Commission to

the State Governments/UT Administrations through their Annual Plan budget.

### Re-Orientation of Education System

106. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step have been taken by the Government for re-orientation of the education system with a view to develop creativity and instil the spirit of scientific temper and rational approach in the student; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (Kumari SELJA): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in May, 1992, contains a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in its entirety. It provides for a national system of education based on a National Curricular Framework. Specific programmes like scheme for improvement of science education in schools, educational technology programme, project of environmental orientation to school education, project of computer literacy and studies in schools, have been launched with a view to developing creativity and instilling the spirit of scientific temper and rational approach in the student.

### Privatisation of Railway Work

107. DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:  
SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI LOKANATH  
CHOUDHURY:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR(DEEPA):  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to partially privatise the railway traffic, maintenance of railway stations, platforms and the work of laying of railway lines on trial basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b). According to the extant Industrial Policy, Railways are specifically reserved for Public Sector. Only off-line activities are being entrusted to private sector. In this direction, customers are being encouraged to own wagons under 'Own your wagon' scheme. With the objective of better beautification/cleanliness and increasing revenue from commercial advertisement. Western Railway has entered into a contract with a private party for beautification/maintenance of Bandra station. Other Railways have been asked to try this experiment at few stations on their railway. There is no proposal to privatise the basic Infrastructure of Railway Operations or laying of railway lines.

[English]

**Professorship in Delhi University  
Colleges**

108. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recommended to introduce professorship in colleges of Delhi University;

(b) if so, the reasons identified by UGC;

(c) whether UGC has proposed such professorship in colleges of other Universities of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Consumer Fora**

109. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines and method of appointment of the members of the district consumer fora in the country;

(b) whether the facilities regarding T.A., D.A. are being provided to the members of district consumer fora; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 as amended in 1993 every appointment in the district fora is to be made by the State Government on the recommendation of the Selection Committee consisting of the following:

(i) the President of the State Commission - Chairman

(ii) Secretary, Law Deptt. of the State -- Member

(iii) Secretary incharge of the Department dealing with consumer affairs in the State --Member

(b) and (c). As provided in the State Consumer Protection Rules framed under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, members of the district forum are entitled for such travelling allowance and daily allowance on official tours as are admissible to Grade-I Officers of the State Governments.

[Translation]

**Theft of Postal Items**

110. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts cases of postal items such as letters, periodicals, gifts and Rakhies during the movement have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The postal items are carried by Postal Department through the Railway Mail Service. In any case of theft of such items, it is reported directly by Railway Mail Service authorities to Police. Such incidents are not reported to the R.P.F.

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

[English]

#### UNI-Gauge Project

111. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)</i>
i. Daund-Baramati (42 Kms.)	15.90
ii. Gondia-Chanda Fort (248 Kms.)	158.83
iii. Sholapur-Gadag (300 Kms.)	180.00
iv. Manmad-Aurangabad-Parbhani-Parli Vaijnath (354 Kms.)	174.49
v. Parbhani-Purna-mudkhed-Adilabad and purns-mudkhed (248 kms.)	181.19
vi. Miraj-latur and latur-latur road (359 kms.)	225.00
vii. Miraj-londa (188 kms.)	122.00

#### Wildlife study

112. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning any uni-gauge project of the Indian Railways so as to bring the backward regions of Maharashtra in the national mainstream; and

(b) if so, the total investment required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lines included in Maharashtra in project Uni-Gauge and the funds required for these lines are shown as under:

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study is proposed to be carried out for preservation of elephants,

leopards, rhinos and other major species with the help of world Bank aid; and

(b) if so, the main objects and aspects of the study and the amount of World Bank aid sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Konkan Railway**

113. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA  
DEVISINGH PATIL:  
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected from public and NRI in response to the Konkan Railway bonds;

(b) the progress of work of the Konkan Railway till date;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure timely execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Response to the konkan railway bonds has been as follows:

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Private placement during May to October, 1993

Rs. 74.50 crores

Public issue during November/ December, 1993

Rs. 230.00 crores

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(b) Overall progress-55%. The sections Roha-Veer (47 kms.) and Mangalore -Udupi (68 kms.) have already been opened in 1993 for passenger traffic. Work on the remaining section Veer-Udupi (645 kms.) is in progress.

inputs for execution. Detailed planning has been carried out for completion of all the works to ensure that the works are completed as per the target.

### **Sea Turtles**

(c) March, 1995.

114. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(d) On the entire length, land required for the earthwork have been taken over and contracts let out for various types of work. Mobilisation of funds through Bonds has also been organised to ensure timely availability of the same. Periodical review is being carried out, of vital items of works requiring effective planning and technical

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding grave threat to the endangered olive ridley sea turtles of Gahermatha sea beach of Bhitarkamak in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

[*Translation*]

### Lifting of Foodgrains from FCI Godowns

(c) whether the government have sent any team to the said area; and

115. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

(d) if so, the findings of the team and the action taken thereon?

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government has received several representations from various national and international quarters expressing concern about the possible threat to the nesting olive ridely turtles of Gahirmatha sea beach in Bhitarkanika sanctuary of Orissa due to the construction of a fish landing centre at Talchua.

(a) whether less quantity of commodities were taken out from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India for sale through the Public Distribution System in 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, the details of the commodities alongwith quantity lifted between January to April during 1992-93 and 1993-1994;

(c) whether despite the implementation of extended and improved distribution system in the backward areas of the country, the lifting of commodities has been lower than their requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(d) The team has, *inter-alia* recommended that a detailed Environmental impact Assessment study of the Fish Landing Centre should be carried out before taking a decision on making it operational. The recommendations of the team are under examination in this Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of commodities (Wheat and Rice) lifted in calendar year-wise and financial year-wise are given below:-

Years	Quantity lifted (In lakh tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
1992 (P)	94.00	82.04
1993 (P)	90.23	55.00
1994 (P)	NOT AVAILABLE	
1992-93 (P) (Whole Year)	93.64	74.10
1993-94 (P) (Up to Dec., 1993)	67.78	40.40
	(P)- Provisional	

(c) and (d). The projects for distribution are for about 7.2 million MTs of foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) per annum for Revamped Public Distribution System introduced in 1752 identified Blocks in backward areas, w.e.f. 1.6.1992. The foodgrains distributed so far is about 50% of the projected quantities.

[English]

### Illiteracy

116. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to eradicate illiteracy in the country before the end of the present century;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the present total Literacy Campaign is adequate for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Universalisation of Elementary Education, Non-Formal Education for school drop-outs and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to adult illiterates form a part of a larger strategy for eradication of illiteracy in the country.

The National Literacy Mission was set up in 1988 to impart functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates by 1995 in the target group which is the 15-35 age-group. The principal strategy for eradication of illiteracy among the target group is through Total Literacy Campaigns. It is proposed to cover 345 districts under the total literacy campaigns by the end of the Eighth Plan. The National Development Council Committee on Literacy has suggested covering 105.8 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group through the Adult Education Programmes of the National Literacy Mission by the end of the Eighth Plan.

### NPK Fertilizers

117. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consuming of NPK fertilizers in India has been decline considerably since 1991-92;

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

(c) the quantum of NPK Fertilizers utilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The consumption of fertilizer nutrients during 1992-93 is estimated at 121.53 lakh tonnes as against 127.28 lakh tonnes during 1991-92 showing a decline of about 4.52 percent. The table below gives the consumption of fertilizer nutrients during the last three years:

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	N+P+K
1990-91	79.97	32.21	13.28	125.46
1991-92	80.46	33.21	13.61	127.28
1992-93	84.26	28.43	8.84	121.53

The decline in the consumption of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers is mainly due to the increase in their prices consequent on their decontrol with effect from 25.8.1992.

### Capitation Fees

118. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union government propose to issue guidelines on the questions of receiving capitation fees for admission to Professional College in view of the recent Supreme Court judgement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Expert Committee has been set up to draft guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJI): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education Regulations for technical education and University Grants Commission Regulations for higher education under the respective Acts are proposed to be issued.

(b) The draft guidelines are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Expert Committees were set up and they have prepared draft guidelines which are under consideration of the Government.

### Milk Supply

119. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Delhites getting "Spurious Milk" appearing in the 'Patriot' dated January 17, 1994;

(b) whether sub-standard milk is being supplied to Delhites by private milk suppliers in collusion with the management of Delhi Milk Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) It had come to the notice of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) that some private suppliers were marketing milk in pouches identical/deceptively similar in design and colour scheme to the pouches of those which were being used by DMS. The DMS filed suits in the Delhi High Court against those companies. The High Court inter-alia had restrained those companies/firms from marketing, selling or distributing milk in pouches deceptively similar in design in colour scheme to those of DMS.

In order to make public aware of such practices, the DMS also issued a "Caution

Notice" in Delhi Edition of National Dailies.

### Subsidy to Agricultural sector

120. SHRI CHHITUBHAT GAMIT:  
SHRI SOBHANDERSWARA  
RAO VADDE:  
SHRI C.P. MUDAI  
GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD  
SHUKLA:  
SHRI CHETAN  
P.S.CHAUHAN:  
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:  
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN  
SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAM SINGH  
KASHWAN:  
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM  
KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total subsidy given to agricultural sector during the last three year;

(b) whether the amount of subsidy being provided to the farmers is adequate;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken to increase the subsidy;

(e) whether there is any provision of treating the agricultural sector as an industry in the draft Agriculture Policy Resolution;

(f) if so, the manner in which Indian farmers are likely to be benefited by adoption of the proposal; and

(g) the time by which it is likely to be

implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETAM): (a) Total subsidy given to Agriculture Sector during the last three years which includes fertilizers, food, electricity and irrigation is as follows:

	<i>(Rs. crore)</i>	
1990-91	11355	
1991-92	17086	
1992-93	8600	(excluding electricity and irrigation)

(b) to (d). Compared to the amount of subsidies being offered by developed countries, the subsidies to farmers in India is quite low. The future strategy would be to augment public investment in agricultural infrastructure rather than increasing the element of subsidies.

(e) to (d). The draft agriculture policy Resolution envisages creation of a positive trade and investment climate for agriculture at par with industry. The objective of Government policy will be to develop effective system and bestow similar benefits on agriculture as exist in industry. The objective of the draft Agriculture Policy Resolution is to accelerate all-round development and economic viability of agriculture including horticulture, livestock, fisheries and sericulture and infuse new dynamism through public investments in infrastructural development and much greater impetus for private investments. The draft Agriculture Policy Resolution has already been placed before Parliament.

[*Translation*]

### Conversion of Rail Track

121. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI VILASRAO  
NAGNATHRAO  
GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Maharashtra for conversion of rail tracks from Nagpur to Nagbhid and Pachora to Jamner into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to complete those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal for conversion of these lines at present.

[*English*]

### Facilities to Staff in Zonal Railways

122. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions and the facilities provided to the staff in different zonal railways are not uniform;

(b) whether the Government propose to make them uniform: and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS ( SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to(c). The rules governing the service conditions of Railway employees and facilities, as contained in various Code Books, Rules, Manuals and instructions, are uniform for all similarly placed Railway employees. However, in regard to certain allowances like Tribal Area Allowance, Hill Compensatory Allowance etc. and facilities like rentention of quarter, certain special provisions have been made for certain specified areas in public interest and exigencies of service.

[*Translation*]

### Allocation of Foodgrains to State

123. SHRI PREMCHAND RAM:  
SHRI N,J RATHVA:  
DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the food items with quantities thereof supplied against demands to each state during the last four months, commodity-wise and month-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the state Government to increase the quota; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) statement I and II are attached.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains (wheat and rice) are allotted to the States/Union Territories on

month to month basis having regard to the demands made by them, seasonal availability, relative needs, off-take trends and other related factors. Normally allocation so made are supplemental in nature and are not meant for meeting the entire requirements

of the states. Union Government considers and decides on the requests about increased allocations received from the state Governments and also about increases in the quota on adhoc basis as special cases for flood/drought relief etc.

## STATEMENT-I

## STATEMENT INDICATING DEMAND, ALLOCATION AND LIFTING (SUPPLY) OF RICE FOR SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1993

State/Union Territories	(Quantity in '000 tonnes)											
	September			October			November			December		
	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	234.00	190.00	184.60	234.00	190.00	190.40	234.00	192.50	188.70	234.00	190.00	191.30
Arunachal Pradesh	8.60	8.60	3.10	8.60	8.60	3.60	8.60	8.60	8.10	8.60	8.60	10.10
Assam	64.00	48.40	31.40	62.00	48.40	34.40	62.00	48.40	39.40	62.00	48.40	35.50
Bihar	25.00	24.60	11.10	24.60	24.60	7.00	24.60	24.60	5.20	24.60	24.60	7.80
Goa	5.60	4.50	4.30	5.60	4.50	3.50	5.60	4.50	0.70	5.60	4.50	7.40
Gujarat	30.00	34.50	25.10	30.00	34.50	25.60	30.00	34.50	21.20	30.00	34.50	24.60
Haryana	4.00	3.00	1.60	4.00	3.00	1.90	3.00	3.00	2.10	3.00	3.00	1.80
Himachal Pradesh	7.00	6.50	5.50	7.00	6.50	7.30	6.90	6.90	7.40	6.90	6.90	7.70
Jammu & Kashmir	44.00	36.20	21.70	44.00	36.20	17.90	44.00	36.20	12.60	44.00	36.20	11.40
Karnataka	75.00	68.50	49.20	75.00	68.50	56.40	75.00	68.50	55.80	75.00	68.50	59.10
Kerala	217.00	150.00	120.00	217.00	150.00	143.50	217.00	150.00	138.00	217.00	150.00	159.70

(Provisional figures)

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

PHALGUNA 3, 1915 (SAKA)

State/Union Territories	September			October			November			December		
	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L
Madhya Pradesh	40.00	40.90	13.60	40.00	40.90	14.50	40.00	40.90	15.60	40.00	40.90	18.00
Maharashtra	71.50	71.50	46.70	71.50	71.50	62.60	71.50	71.50	57.10	71.50	71.50	60.40
Manipur	12.00	10.00	5.70	12.00	10.00	3.70	12.00	10.00	3.60	12.00	10.00	4.60
Meghalaya	15.00	10.50	9.50	20.00	10.50	13.20	15.00	10.50	16.00	10.00	10.50	11.30
Mizoram	7.50	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.60	6.00	14.50	7.60	7.80	9.50	7.60	9.50
Nagaland	11.14	10.00	8.00	14.00	14.00	5.90	9.00	14.00	12.40	11.33	9.00	10.00
Orissa	38.70	38.70	21.20	38.70	38.70	18.90	38.70	38.70	18.20	38.70	38.70	17.80
Punjab	1.50	1.50	0.60	1.50	1.50	0.60	1.50	1.50	0.10	1.50	1.50	0.60
Rajasthan	11.50	11.50	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.30	2.40	2.40	0.80	2.50	2.40	1.50
Sikkim	5.50	4.50	3.90	4.50	4.50	3.90	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	3.60
TamilNadu	75.00	70.00	36.50	75.00	70.00	55.30	75.00	70.80	58.40	75.00	70.80	83.70
Tripura	16.00	16.20	13.00	16.00	16.20	11.80	16.00	16.20	20.10	16.00	16.20	12.80

State/Union Territories	(Provisional figures)												(Quantity in '000 tonnes)												
	September			October			November			December			September			October			November			December			
	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)													
Uttar Pradesh	45.80	45.80	28.10	45.80	45.80	29.60	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	16.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	22.70
West Bengal	90.00	80.60	54.30	103.00	80.60	61.10	80.00	80.60	80.60	80.00	80.60	80.60	80.00	80.60	51.90	80.00	80.00	80.60	80.60	80.60	80.60	80.60	80.60	80.60	49.20
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.55	0.50	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.00	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.00
Delhi	20.00	20.00	13.80	20.00	20.00	16.80	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	16.80	20.00	20.00	20.00	11.80	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	14.50
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	6.30	0.20	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.20	6.30	6.30	6.30	1.00	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	1.20
Pondicherry	2.00	2.00	0.20	2.00	2.00	0.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.30

D = Demand/Supplies data for January, 1994 not available.

A = Allocation

L = Lifting

## STATEMENT - II

Demand (D), Allocation (A) and Lifting (L) (Supply) of Wheat for September to December, 1993. (P) - Provisions

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	September			October			November			December		
	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	20.00	15.00	11.60	20.00	15.00	11.80	20.00	15.00	12.00	20.00	15.00	10.90
Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	0.60	0.70	1.40	0.60	0.70	1.00	0.60	0.50	1.00	0.60	0.30
Assam	42.00	25.00	23.10	42.00	25.00	22.30	42.00	25.00	18.20	42.00	25.00	23.80
Bihar	144.00	61.60	46.10	144.00	86.60	52.90	144.00	52.60	49.60	144.00	51.60	48.50
Goa	4.00	3.10	2.40	4.00	3.10	3.10	4.00	3.10	2.00	4.00	3.10	1.70
Gujarat	70.00	53.50	20.60	70.00	53.50	33.70	70.00	53.50	30.00	70.00	53.50	38.90
Haryana	25.40	23.70	8.80	27.37	10.20	8.30	32.37	10.20	10.70	34.37	10.20	9.20
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	10.00	8.30	20.00	10.00	9.70	20.00	10.00	9.60	18.00	10.00	10.90
Jammu & Kashmir	30.00	20.00	8.80	31.00	20.00	8.40	30.00	20.00	6.60	30.00	20.00	9.00
Karnataka	40.00	25.00	22.10	40.00	25.00	23.90	30.00	25.00	23.70	30.00	25.00	24.30
Kerala	45.00	30.00	42.60	50.00	38.00	32.60	45.00	30.00	31.70	50.00	30.00	34.60

State/Union Territory	September			October			November			December		
	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	60.00	41.00	14.70	70.00	41.00	18.20	70.00	41.00	21.30	70.00	41.00	31.00
Maharashtra	80.00	80.00	33.50	100.00	80.00	55.30	100.00	80.00	59.70	100.00	80.00	64.20
Manipur	3.00	2.70	4.10	3.00	2.70	0.00	3.00	2.70	2.10	5.00	4.70	3.30
Meghalaya	4.00	2.00	1.80	4.00	4.00	2.60	4.00	4.00	1.40	4.00	4.00	3.00
Mizoram	1.50	1.10	0.40	1.50	1.50	0.60	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.50	1.50	1.00
Nagaland	6.00	6.00	3.80	2.00	2.00	4.70	7.00	7.00	1.60	7.50	2.00	2.40
Orissa	35.00	20.00	16.40	20.00	20.00	18.40	20.00	25.00	22.40	35.00	25.00	25.00
Punjab	20.00	20.00	1.20	20.00	20.00	0.90	20.00	20.00	2.70	25.00	20.00	2.20
Rajasthan	95.00	95.00	64.30	76.50	76.50	61.20	76.50	76.50	60.90	96.50	76.50	25.80
Sikkim	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Tamil Nadu	30.00	20.00	7.00	30.00	20.00	29.70	30.00	20.00	23.50	30.00	20.00	28.60
Tripura	3.00	1.80	1.50	2.50	1.80	1.70	2.50	1.80	1.30	2.50	1.80	0.80
Uttar Pradesh	83.80	83.80	38.10	93.80	93.80	40.40	98.80	98.80	41.60	98.80	98.80	66.70
West Bengal	105.00	82.00	81.70	105.00	90.00	70.70	105.00	80.00	74.50	105.00	80.00	75.30

State/Union Territory	September			October			November			December		
	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L	D	A	L
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	3.00	1.80	0.10	3.00	1.80	1.50	3.00	1.80	1.30	3.00	1.80	1.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.00
Delhi	72.00	72.00	58.80	80.00	72.00	61.20	80.00	72.00	51.30	80.00	72.00	67.90
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00

Supplies data for January, 1994 not available.

[*Translation*]

### **Earning by Railways**

124. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from transportation of goods during the year 1993-94 upto January;

(b) whether any profit has been earned from the hike in the freight rate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The Accounts for the month of January 1994 are yet to be closed. However, Goods Earnings during 1993-94 upto January 1994 is estimated to be Rs. 10254.31 crores.

(b) and (c). The estimate of increase in earning from hike in the freight rates is 12.9 percent.

[*English*]

### **Fall in Rail Passengers Traffic**

126. SHRI D. VENKATESEARA  
RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway passenger traffic has considerably fallen during the last fiscal year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the fall in the rail passengers traffic; and

(c) the efforts being worked out by the Government to improve the traffic during the next fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). The passenger traffic has fallen during the last fiscal year (1992-93) mainly due to disruption of traffic on account of communal violence, Bomb blasts in Bombay and Calcutta and militant activities in some parts of the country. During the current fiscal year no increase was effected in the second class ordinary fares except marginal adjustments in certain distance. Additional trains were introduced, some services were extended and load of some others increased. AC-3 tier coaches were also introduced by way of attracting more traffic. To make the journey of ticket holding passengers more comfortable, ticket checking was intensified. Availability of tickets in all booking counters was ensured in addition to taking stern action against fraudulent activities.

### **Seed Development**

127. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether policy of Seed Development has been in force since 1st October, 1988; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The main thrust of the

policy is to provide Indian farmers the best planting material available anywhere in the World to increase productivity. The following quantities of seeds/planting material have been imported since 1988:

Seedlings/Planting Materials Nos.

Seeds (in MT)

Year

1-10-88-89	14,145	4,27,106
1989-90	82,805	7,82,969
1990-91	428,390	33,44,536
1992-93	148,082	25,74,399
1993-94 (Upto October 1993)	124,480	32,36,247

[*Translation*]**Prices of Text Books**

128. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the prices of text books are increasing continuously; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the prices of text books so as to make them within the reach of common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). As per the information received from the NCERT, there has been marginal increase in the price of NCERT text books because of increase in the cost of paper and the cost of printing. However, NCERT textbooks are published on a no-profit no-loss basis and even if the actual calculated price of its textbooks are higher, the price of these textbooks are pegged down to the ceiling fixed by NCERT. At present, the price of NCERT textbooks are quite reasonable.

[*Translation*]**Groundnut Cultivation**

129. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous decline in the area of agricultural land under

groundnut cultivation during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the area of agricultural land of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The area under groundnut cultivation in the country during 1989-90 to 1992-93 is as follows:

<i>(lakh hectares)</i>	
1989-90	87.10
1990-91	83.09
1991-92	86.68
1992-93	83.51

The reason for down-ward fluctuation in area under groundnut cultivation during the last three years is mainly attributed to deficient rains at the time of sowing in some of the major growing States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) To increase the production of oilseeds including groundnut, a centrally sponsored oilseeds production programme (OPP) is in operation in which thrust of the programme is to raise the productivity per hectare.

**Award of Degrees by Open University**

130. DR. RAMKRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the degrees awarded by the Open Universities are recognised by all Universities;

(b) if not, the names of Universities which do not recognise it; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the matter without delay so that future of the students may not be affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **New National Parks and Sanctuaries**

131. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wild Life Institute of India has suggested to the Government to conserve 1,83,574 sq. kilometer area for setting up of new national parks and sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new national parks and sanctuaries along with their locations are likely to be set up during current year; and

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). In the report of Wildlife Institute of India, published in 1988, on the subject, Planning a Protected Area Network in India, there was a proposal that the total protected area of the country should be 4.6% of the total geographical area of the country, which works out as 1,51,342 sq. Km.

(c) and (d). Individual National Parks and Sanctuaries are established by the State Governments and the steps are taken as per biogeographic priorities and local situations. There is no set target for this in the current year. At present the protected area network of the country is 4.2% of the total geographical area.

[English]

#### **Free Rail Passes**

132. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of persons to whom free rail passes are issued;

(b) the number of freedom fighters to whom free rail passes have been issued during 1993 till date and the class in which they are entitled to travel;

(c) the total cost which the Railways have to bear on account of issuing such passes during 1992-93;

(d) whether it is proposed to issue free rail travel passes to Ex. MLA also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Freedom Fighters/their widows.

who are drawing pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme from Central Revenues and former Members of Parliament are being issued free passes for travel by trains. In addition, complimentary passes are issued to individuals and organisations with the approval of Minister for Railways based on the guidelines.

(b)and(c). 50,181 card passes were issued to Freedom Fighters from 1.1.1993 to 31.1.94. Freedom Fighters are entitled to travel in AC Sleeper and First Class. The cost of such passes is being borne by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Under-Bridge at South Chalakudy Station**

133. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal for the construction of under-bridge at South of Chalakudy Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Last Running of Trains**

134. SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURI:  
PROF SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:  
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the discontentment among the daily commuters in the Eastern and South Eastern Railway including Calcutta and between Bandel and Howrah against regular late-running and irregular services of local passenger trains;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to remove the discontentment of the daily commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a)and (b). The punctuality of suburban trains during October-December in 1992-93 and 1993-94 on Eastern and South Eastern Railways was as follows:-

	1992-93	1993-94
Eastern Railway	96.2%	97%
South Eastern Railway	95.3%	97.8%

However, due to technical problem from 16.1.94 to 19.1.94 on Howrah-Bandel

section, the punctuality was adversely affected causing discontentment among

commuters. Normalcy returned on 20.1.94

(c) Round the clock monitoring of suburban trains is being done.

#### **Clearance of Projects**

135. SHRI SHANTARAM  
POTDUKHE:  
SHRI A.VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA :  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will be Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the development projects received by the Government for clearance from environmental as well as forest angle during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the particulars of those projects which have been cleared by his Ministry so far;

(c) the particulars of and the reasons for delay in clearing the remaining projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). Statement regarding number of projects received, cleared and pending are enclosed. Projects can be assessed and processed only after receipt of complete data and action plans. Projects submitted with complete details are decided within three months for environmental clearance and within one month in case of diversion of forest land. Continuous interaction is maintained with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Project Authorities to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases.

## STATEMENT

Particulars of Proposals Received, Cleared &amp; Pending for Environmental and Forest Clearance

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	No. of Proposals Received	No. of Proposals Cleared	No. of Proposals Pending
A.	PROPOSALS RECEIVED FOR CLEARANCE UNDER THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980:			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	6	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	2	4
3.	Assam	24	11	-
4.	Bihar	20	9	4
5.	Goa	10	7	1
6.	Gujarat	97	55	80
7.	Haryana	27	15	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40	27	30
9.	Karnataka	49	15	10
10.	Kerala	17	88	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	111	100	30
12.	Maharashtra	128	103	13

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	No. of Proposals Received.	No. of Proposals Cleared	No. of Proposals Pending
13.	Manipur	4	-	1
14.	Meghalaya	5	-	-
15.	Mizoram	4	-	-
16.	Orissa	26	14	10
17.	Punjab	31	6	2
18.	Rajasthan	20	8	3
19.	Sikkim	11	3	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	22	17	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	368	105	90
22.	Tripura	29	8	1
23.	West Bengal	10	1	3
24.	A & N Islands	8	7	-
25.	D & N Haveli	1	-	-
	Total	1094	527*	196

\* Includes earlier proposals reviewed after receipt of complete details from the State Government/Union Territory Administrations

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	No. of Proposals Received	No. of Proposals Cleared	No. of Proposals Pending
<b>B. PROPOSALS RECEIVED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	12	77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-
3.	Assam	1	1	-
4.	Bihar	25	9	16
5.	Goa	7	1	3
6.	Gujarat	15	5	10
7.	Haryana	3	1	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	-
10.	Karnataka	16	8	4
11.	Kerala	10	6	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	12	11

	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory.</i>	<i>No. of Proposals Received</i>	<i>No. of Proposals Cleared</i>	<i>No. of Proposals Pending</i>
13.	Maharashtra	38	24	11
14.	Manipur	1	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
16.	Mizoram	1	-	-
17.	Nagaland	1	-	-
18.	Orissa	21	6	13
19.	Punjab	2	2	-
20.	Rajasthan	7	2	3
21.	Sikkim	3	1	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	11	3	8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12	4	5
24.	West Bengal	14	9	3
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	13	2
26.	Daman & Diu	2	-	2
27.	Delhi	1	1	-

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	No. of Proposals Received	No. of Proposals Cleared	No. of Proposals Pending
28.	Lakshadweep	3	-	3
29.	Pondicherry	1	1	-
30.	Off shore & Inter State Projects.	2	2	-
		264	126	108 **

\*\* Includes 16 projects which are yet to be cleared under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

**Signalling System**

136. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has prepared a plan for modernisation of signalling system to meet the increasing demand of traffic, high speed and additional safety bids:

(b) the number of signal centres in the various zones at present that are being modernised;

(c) the places where modernisation plan of signalling system is much required; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for modernisation of signal centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) Yes Sir. Railways are changing over to colour light and automatic signalling, track circuiting, route-relay and panel interlocking systems on a need based programme to coincide with replacements and other system upgradation plans.

(b) At present provision of electrical interlocking at 95 stations, automatic signalling for 56.06 Kms. and automatic block clearance at 118 stations are in progress on various zones.

(c) Modernisation plan of signalling system is required for trunk and main line routes carrying heavy freight and passenger services and approach lines to metros and large junction stations.

(d) In 1993-94, rupees seventy crores have been earmarked for signalling work.

**National Water Development project for Rainfed Areas**

137. SHRI A.VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected by the Union Government under the National Water Development Project for Rainfed Areas Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to include more districts in the State under the said programme: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). All the 19 districts of Karnataka State have been selected for National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.

**Delinking of Colleges from Delhi University**

138. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to delink the colleges in Delhi from Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are plans to implement this scheme in other States also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Electrification of Railway Line**

139. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Jhajha-Moghulsarai Railway line was proposed to be electrified in the last Railway Budget;

(b) if so, the percentage of work done so far in this regard; and

(c) if the work has not been started, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir. It was proposed to

commence execution of this work as announced in the Railway Budget 1992-93.

(b) approximately 3 percent.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Railway Schemes in Orissa**

140. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects presently under execution in Orissa;

(b) the date of commencement of these projects and the likely date of their completion; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). A statement is attached

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c) : The details of railway projects presently under execution in Orissa are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost (Rs. Crs)	Date of Commencement	Target date of completion	Percentage Progress (in %)
<b>NEW LINES</b>						
1.	Koraput-Rayagada	164	419.00	81.82	94-95	95
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur	172	218.00	84.85	95-96	35
3.	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh	54	100.00	93-94	96-97	5
4.	Daitari-Banspani	147	320.00	93-94	97-98	3
<b>DOUBLINGS</b>						
5.	Ambodala-Bissam Cuttack & Therubali-Gumada	100	84.20	87-88	94-95	93.2
6.	Joranda Road-Hindol Road	28	24.17	90-91	94-95	65
7.	Talcher-Hindol Road	32	34.42	91-92	95-96	10

S. No.	Name of the Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost (Rs. Crs)	Date of Commencement	Target date of completion	Percentage Progress (in %)
<b>OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS</b>						
8.	Sambalpur Division (Division is already functioning)	9.94	86-87	95-96	70	
<b>WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS</b>						
9.	Puri-Modernisation of minor coaching complex (Phase-I)	174.56	87-88	94-95	70	
10.	Angul-Facilities for maintenance of BOXN/BCN Depot.	700.00	90-91	94-95	10	
11.	Angul-50 loco BG diesel shed.	1540.00	91-92	94-95	10	
12.	Jharsuguda-Renovation of flash butt welding plant.	225.76	91-92	95-96	20	
13.	Bondamunda-Repair bay for tripple consists locos of Diesel shed.	52.17	92-93	94-95	65	

S. No.	Name of the Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost (Rs. Crs)	Date of Commencement	Target date of completion	Percentage Progress (in %)
14.	Bhubaneswar-Augmentation of coaching complex.	159.45	92-93	94-95	50	
15.	Mancheswar-Facilities for POH of AC Coaches.	98.01	92-93	94-95	80	

[*Translation*]

**Theft of Booked Goods**

141. SHRI KRISHANDUTT  
SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the persons whose goods have been lost in each zone;

(b) the number of claims settled during the last one year;

(c) the criteria laid down for settling the claims;

(d) the amount paid to the claimants in

each zone; and

(e) the time by which the remaining claims are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.  
LENKA): (a),(b)and(d). A statement is  
attached.

(c) The claims are settled as per the  
provisions of Railways Act, 1989.

(e) Registration and settlement of claims  
is a continuous process. However a target  
time of 3 to 6 months is kept for settlement  
of a claim unless there is a dispute regarding  
the ownership or heirship etc.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Railway</i>	<i>total No. of complaints received for loss/ damage to booked goods during 1992-93.</i>	<i>No. of claims settled by payment during 1992-93.</i>	<i>Total amount paid (in lacs of Rs.) during 1992-93.</i>
Central	26,671	12,000	242.85
Eastern	31,558	14,726	359.37
Northern	49,293	20,698	564.30
N.E.	17,687	7,156	74.14
N.F.	17,496	6,916	254.37
Southern	18,877	2,192	192.78
S.C.	8,469	1,647	93.91
S.E.	29,366	11,135	248.07
Western	17,537	5,073	204.47
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,16,954</b>	<b>81,543</b>	<b>2234.26</b>

[*Translation*]

### Trains Speed

142. SHRI DHARMANNA  
MONDAYYA SADUL :  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of long distance trains run at a very low speed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to introduce fast trains in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Introduce of new Mail/ Express/Superfast as well as Rajdhani/ Shatabdi type of trains is a continuous ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and resource availability.

[*English*]

### Price of Onion

143. SHRI C.P. MUDALA  
GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:  
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the onion was selling between Rupees Ten and Fifteen in most parts of the country for the last two months;

(b) if so, whether NAFED has decided to sell onion at Rs.6 per kg;

(c) whether high price for onion is due to large scale of hoarding; and

(d) if so, the action is being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) As per the available information, the retail prices of onion ruled between Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 per kg. in selected markets of the country during the months of December, 1993 and January, 1994.

(b) NAFED has arranged retail sale of onion in Delhi at Rs. 6 per kg.

(c) The high price of onion was due to the damage of the crop on account of unseasonal heavy rains in onion growing areas.

(d) NAFED has already initiated appropriate action to provide relief to the consumers. With the increased arrival of late kharif crop, prices have declined recently and this together with the arrival of rabi crop may lead to further fall in onion prices.

### Overseas Study Centres of IGNOU

144. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEY A:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) plans to open an

overseas study centre in United Arab Emirates to cater to the needs of NRI students in Gulf States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed study centre will also cater to the needs of citizens of U.A.E. and the Gulf States; and

(d) the financial implications of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

#### Teaching of Hindi in Public Schools

145. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to issue guidelines to the recognised public schools to teach mother language 'Hindi' as a compulsory subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The Central Government has all along recommended to the State Governments/UT Administrations that effective implementation of the provi-

sions of the Three Language Formula as enunciated in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968 and endorsed by the NPE, 1968 in all the schools including public schools should be ensured. The formula at the secondary stage provides for teaching of a modern Indian language preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi speaking States and of Hindi alongwith regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States. The general policy of the Central Government is that the mother-tongue should be the medium of instruction at the primary stage.

School education is looked after primarily by the State Governments and the role of the Central Government in the matter of implementation of the Three Language Formula is only recommendatory.

#### Rail Coach Factory, Bareilly

146. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Trade Unions of rail coach factory of North Eastern railways at Bareilly and from other people's representatives;

(b) if so, the main demands raised in the said memorandum; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) There is no rail coach factory at Bareilly on North Eastern Railway. Moreover, no representation relating to any workshop at Bareilly has been received.

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

### Employment for Sportspersons

147. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference is given by the Central Government for providing employment to the sportspersons of State level;

(b) if so, the number of such sportspersons provided employment during each of the last three years; and

(c) if not, whether the Central Government propose to chalk out any employment oriented programme to provide employment to the talented sportspersons of State level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Meritorious sportspersons including those who have represented a State or country in National or International competitions in specified games can be appointed to posts in group 'C' and 'D' by various Departments/Ministries of Government of India in relaxation of the recruitment procedure subject to specified conditions.

(b) As the appointments are to be made by the concerned Deptt./Ministry, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports has not maintained any list of the sportspersons who have been provided employment.

(c) No, Sir.

### Adult Education Centres

148. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Adult Education Centres for rural women opened by the Government till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of women educated in these centres during the last three years; and

(c) the number of such new centres proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Centre based Literacy Programme has been frozen with effect from April, 1991 in pursuance of the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission. However, under other centre based programmes of the State Governments 3983372 women were made literate during the last three years.

(c) No new centres are proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh. However, during the current financial year so far 17 districts have been covered under Total Literacy Campaign.

[English]

### Level Crossing

149. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings in various zones and particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of unmanned level crossing converted into manned annually as against the target;

(c) the number of proposals sponsored

by each State Government to convert such crossings into manned level crossings during 1993; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.  
LENKA): (a) The details are as under:

## STATEMENT

No. of unmanned level crossings in various Zones

Railway	Total	Maharashtra
Central	1576	600
Eastern	886	-
Northern	3657	-
North Eastern	2662	-
Northeast Frontier	1801	-
Southern	2432	-
South Central	2319	426
South Eastern	3345	323
Western	4279	50
Total	23157	1399

- (b) There is no annual target.
- (c) Buk, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*Translations*]

### **Wagon Orders**

150. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rail factories in India which have been given orders for manufacturing box wagons during 1993-94;

(b) whether a number of factories have submitted any proposal separately regarding their manufacturing costs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) The names of wagon building units on whom orders were placed for manufacture of BOXN and BCNA wagons during 1993-94 are as follows:

1. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited, Muzaffarpur.
2. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited, Mokameh.
3. Braithwaite & Company Limited, Calcutta.
4. Burn Standard Company Limited, Bumpur.

5. Burn Standard Company Limited, Howrah.

6. Jessop & Company Limited, Calcutta.

7. Cimmco Limited, Bharatpur.

8. Texmaco Limited, Calcutta.

9. Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi, Delhi.

10. Modern Industries, Sahibabad, UP.

11. Hindustan Development Corporation, Calcutta.

12. Amritsar Railway Workshop, Amritsar.

13. Samastipur Railway Workshop, Samastipur.

14. Golden Rock Workshop, Tiruchirapalli.

[*English*]

### **Conversion works during current plan period**

151. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometres length of gauge conversion works in progress under the current plan period, zone-wise;

(b) the total amount spent so far; and

(c) whether all such gauge-conversion works are progressing as per the fixed schedule of time and cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.  
LENKS): (a) The length of gauge conversion

works on zonal Railways proposed to be  
completed during the current plan period is  
as under:

	<i>Railway</i>	<i>Kms</i>
1.	Central	42
2.	Eastern	Nil
3.	Northern	1412
4.	North Eastern	740
5.	Northeast Frontier	561
6.	Southern	962
7.	South Eastern	277
8.	South Central	1630
9.	Western	1657

(b) Project UNIGAUGE was taken up on  
1.4.92. Since then the total amount spent on

gauge conversion is as under:

(1)	1992-93	Rs. 560 crores
(2)	1993-94	Rs. 891.90 crores (anticipated)

(c) Yes, Sir.

Israel has visited Rajasthan recently;

[*Translation*]

#### **Visit of Israel Team**

(b) if so, the main suggestions made by  
the group for the development of agriculture  
in the desert areas; and

152. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(c) the steps being taken by the Govern-  
ment to implement those suggestions ?

(a) whether a group of experts from

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A group of Experts from Israel visited Rajasthan in January, 1994, to conduct a joint Indo-Israel survey of the Rajasthan Canal area.

(b) Report/suggestions of the Israeli Experts for development of agriculture in this area are awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Conversion work in western and northern railway**

153. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work on Ahmedabad-Jaipur--Rewari-Delhi line in Western and Northern Railway Sectors till date;

(b) the total length of works so far completed according to the target;

(c) the number of railway stations to be expanded and upgraded on this route;

(d) whether there is any proposal to electrify this entire route to curb the fuel costs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Delhi-Rewari and Jaipur-Phulera sections have already been converted to BG. Phulera-Marwar and Rewari-Jaipur would be completed in 94-95 and rest of the route in 95-96.

(b) 138 kms.

(c) The existing stations with present level of facilities are being retained.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Expansion of Kotdwar and Rishikesh Stations**

154. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any expansion scheme for Kotdwar and Rishikesh railway stations in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the time by which the expansion work on these stations is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Demotion of Employees**

155. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheduled castes/scheduled tribes employees of various categories in NAFED have been demoted; and

(b) if so, the number and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). In order to open promotional avenues to class-IV employees of NAFED, 18 employees of class IV category were promoted to the post of clerk-cum-typist in 1989. Out of them, 7 persons including one SC candidate could not fulfil the conditions of promotion despite: (i) relaxation for a period of 2 1/2 years was given for passing the typing test; (ii) an instructor was also appointed at the cost of office for providing training for typewriting to these officials and (iii) fees up to Rs.30/- per month per head was reimbursed to these employees to enable them to join typing class. Hence all the 7 persons had to be demoted.

[English]

#### **Maintenance of Railway Tracks**

156. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have a proposal under consideration for mechanising the maintenance of railways tracks and phase out manual labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of manual labourers expected to be phased out thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Inclusion of Cotton Yarn in Essential Commodities**

157. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister, CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations from State Governments to include cotton yarn in the list of essential commodities and for distribution through Public Distribution System;

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

(c) the criteria adopted for fixation of its prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, sir.

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

#### **Conversion Work in Eastern Region**

158. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas covered by the railways for gauge conversion work in Eastern region during the last three years;

(b) whether the railway authority has selected any new areas for gauge conversion in the area during 1994-95; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) *Northeast Frontier Railway*

Guwahati-Dibrugarh with linked fingers.

*South Eastern Railway*

Purulia-Kotshila

*North Eastern Railway*

Muzaffarpur-Raxaul

Samastipur-Darbhanga

Chhapra-Aunrihar

(b) and (c). This will be known when the budget is presented.

#### **Vocationalisation of Madrasa and Pathshala Education**

159. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on implementation of the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Madrasa and Pathshala education during 1992-93 and the amount allocated for 1993-94;

(b) the number of Madrasas and Pathshalas vocationalised till December 31, 1993, State-wise; and

(c) the number of trades which have been introduced under the scheme and the estimated annual turn over of trainees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-

TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). While there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, which seeks to introduce vocational courses at senior secondary stage (classes XI & XII), there is no specific scheme for introducing such courses in Madrasas and Pathshalas.

#### **Strength of Locomotives Division**

160. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of locomotives alongwith the demand for the Eighth Plan period, division-wise;

(b) the number of locomotives required to be phased out during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) the present production capacity for manufacture of locomotives and the actual production during the last three years;

(d) whether production plan of locomotives has been worked out to ensure meeting its requirement during the Eighth Plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) At the beginning of the VIII plan on 31-3-92, Indian Railways had 2492 steam, 3905 Diesel and 1871 Electric Locomotives. Requirement of 750 diesel and 933 Electric Locomotive has been projected for meeting the needs of traffic projected to materialise in the terminal year of VIII Plan. Diesel and Electric Locomotives are not confined to any specific Division.

(b) Bulk of steam locomotives and 144 diesel locomotives are planned to be phased out in the Eighth Plan.

(c) present production capacity of Diesel

Locomotives Works (DLW), Citaranjan locomotives works (CLW) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is 150 diesel, 135 and 20 electric locomotives per year respectively. The actual production during the last three years is given as under:

	<i>Railway sector</i>		<i>BHEL</i>
	<i>DSL Loco</i>	<i>Elec. Loco</i>	<i>Elec. Loco</i>
1990-91	191	110	12
1991-92	195	115	12
1992-93	181	125	12

(d) The production plan of locomotives has been worked out on the basis of production capacity of various units of Railways and BHEL and availability of resources. This production together with import of 30 Electric Locos would by and large meet the requirements during the VIII plan.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Technology Mission on Oilseeds**

161. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year of the establishment of the Technology mission on oilseeds;

(b) the main objectives of that Technology missions;

(c) how far those objectives have been achieved; and

(d) the amount spent by the Technology Mission so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The technology mission on oilseeds was launched in May, 1986.

(b) The main objectives set out for the technology mission on oilseeds were (i) To cut down the imports by half by 1989-90 by increasing the production of oilseeds to 16.5 million tonnes and; (ii) to reach a production of 26 million tonnes of oilseeds or 8 million tonnes in terms of edible oils by 2000 AD.

(c) By 1989-90, the production of oilseeds had reached 16.92 million tonnes as against a target of 16.5 millions tonnes and the imports of edible oils had come down from 10.79 lakh MTs in 1985-86 to 2.95 lakh MTs in 1989-90 (a reduction of 73% as against a target of 50%). By 1992-93, the production of oilseeds has reached 20.2 million tonnes, an increase of

87% over 1985-86. The imports of edible

oil have come down by 93% (from 10.79 lakh MT in 1985-86 to 0.77 lakh MT (prov.) in 1992-93.

(d) During 1986-87 to 1989-90, TMO was part of Deptt. of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) and was harmonising the programmes of different Ministries/ Deptts. for the development of oilseeds and was not implementing any programme on its own. From 1990-91 onwards TMO has been transferred to Deptt. of Agriculture & Co operation and has been implementing programmes for the development of oilseeds since then. During 1990-91 to 1992-93 TMO has spent around Rs. 282 crores for implementing the programmes which include Rs.0.42 crores towards administrative expenditure. For the year 1993-94 a budget provision of Rs. 152.77 crores have been provided to TMO & P for implementing the programmes and for administrative expenditure.

#### **Vocationalisation of Secondary Education**

162. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students admitted and passed services under self employment scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education since, 1992;

(b) whether the Government have banned admission of medical laboratory technicians trained under the scheme in science faculties; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education at plus two level, 1723 vocational sections were sanctioned in 612 schools during 1992-93. In accordance with the norm of the scheme, State Governments/Union Territories are expected to enrol 25 students in each vocational section (classes XI and XII respectively). Batch admitted during 1992-93 will come out in 1994.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Ganga Action Plan-II**

163. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2357 dated December 8, 1992 and state:

(a) whether other components of Ganga Action Plan, Phase-II particularly projects of West Bengal, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar have since been formulated in consultation with the concerned States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The State Government of UP and Bihar have formulated proposals for pollution abatement works to be taken up in 10 towns of UP and 11 towns of Bihar on Ganga under Ganga Action Plan phase-II. The proposals from the State Government of West Bengal are however, awaited, Under the

programme, schemes such as interception and diversion of municipal sewage, sewage treatment, low cost sanitation, river front development, crematoria and afforestation would be taken up.

[*Translation*]

**Ancient Forts in U.P. and M.P**

164. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:  
SHRI SHIV RAJ SINGH  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ancient forts and historical places in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the amount spent on protection, ren-

ovation and maintenance of each fort and historical place during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) the allocation made for this purpose during 1993-94;

(d) whether some amount is also received from these places on account of entry fee; and

(e) if so, the details of amount received on this account during 1993-94 till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The statement showing the names of the centrally protected monuments including forts in U.P. and M.P. is attached.

(b) and (c). The expenditure incurred on the conservation and preservation of these monuments is given as below:-

	<i>U.P.</i>	<i>M.P.</i>
1991-92	Rs. 127,75,318/-	Rs. 69,13,397/-
1991-92	Rs. 132,34,337/-	Rs. 59,94,000/-
<b><i>ALLOCATION</i></b>		
1992-93	Rs. 147,00,000/-	Rs. 68,20,000/-

(d) and (e). Entry fee is imposed on a few monuments only. The amount received

on this account during 1993-94 (till 31-1-94) is about Rs. 15,64,104.00

**STATEMENT***List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Forts in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
AGRA DISTRICT		
1.	Agra	Agra Fort :-
1.		Akbar's Palace
2.		Anguri Bagh or Grape Garden
3.		Baoli of the Diwan-i-am quadrangle
4.		Carved stone inscription dated A.D. 1605 inside the Delhi Gate entrance
5.		Chitor Gates
6.		Diwan-i-Am or Hall of public Audience.
7.		Diwan-i-Khas or private Hall of Audience.
8.		Galleries beneath the Khas Mahal
9.		Hon'ble John Russell colvin's tomb
10.		Inner Amar Singh Gate
11.		Jahangiri Mahal

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
12.		Jahangir's Bath
13.		Inner Delhi Gate
14.		Khas Mahal or the Amargah or private hall including the golden pavilions on each side.
15.		Ladies Bazar attached to the Nagina Masjid
16.		Machehi Bhawan or Fish House
17.		Mahratra Building impinging on Nagina Masjid
18.		Mina Masjid
19.		Moti Masjid or Pearl mosque
20.		Nagina Masjid
21.		Royal Bath
22.		Salimgarh
23.		Saman Burj with Pachisi Court and surrounding chambers
24.		Shahjahan's apartments
25.		Sish Mahal
26.		Somnath Gates

Sl No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2	Agra	Well (Baoli) in the Akbari Mahal Ancient Kothris in Tajganj Mohalla Sidhi Darwaza 57 Mohalla Katra Umar Noor Khan-22 Mohalla Chock Thana-14 Mohalla Katra Phulel-59
3.	Do	Chattries on the Yamuna bank to the north of Ram Bagh
4.	Do	Chauburji of the temporary burial place of the Emperor Babar together with the Chabutra on which it stands.
5.	Do	Chini-ka-Rauza including well, tank and Kiosk facing the river Yamuna
6.	Do	City wall on the west side of Agra Gate
7.	Do	Dakhni Darwaza in Mohalla Tajganj
8.	Do	Firoz Khan's Tomb

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
9.	Do	Gateway at pul Changa Modi
10.	Do	Gateway in the interior of Tajganj
11.	Do	Great Idgah
12.	Do	Inscribed tablet in a piece of the old city wall of Agra (Akbarabad) on the west side of the Mahatma Gandhi Road.
13.	Do	Itimad-ud-Daula's tomb
14.	Do	Jama Masjid
15.	Do	Kiosk and buildings other than the river side Kiosk at or near Bagh
16.	Do	Mahtab Bagh on the river bank, facing the Taj
17.	Do	Kans Gate
18.	Do	Mosque adjoining the Mausoleum of Jafar Khan
19.	Do	Maqbara called Kala Gumbaz between Chini-ka-Rauza and Bagh Wajir Khan

Sl No	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
20	Do	Old Delhi Gate of the city
21	Do	Pahlwan's Tomb near Cantonment, Gwalior Road
22	Do	Queen Victoria Memorial
23	Do	Ram Bagh Gateways
24	Do	Ram Bagh Houses, Kiosks terraces and Katra
25	Do	Rauza Diwanji Begum mosque
26	Do	Sat Kuyiya or seven wells close by Rambagh on the Aligarh Road
27	Do	Small Chattri on Agra-Mathura Road
28	Do	Statue of Akbar's horse on the Agra Sikandara Road
29	Do	Taj Group of Monuments:-
	1.	Dalans round the Taj Quadrangle
	2.	Drinking fountain in the west enclosure wall of the Taj Garden
	3.	Entrance gateway to Khan-i-Alam Bagh
	4.	Fatehpuri Masjid

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
5.		Kali Masjid and enclosure wall
6.		Khan-i-Alam Bagh together with the new tank near the Taj
7.		Old Mughal Aqueduct
8.		Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No. 1
9.		- do - No. 2
10.		- do - No. 3
11.		- do - No. 4
12.		Sirhi Darwaza facing the inner entrance gate of the Taj
13.		Taj and grounds including the Masjid on the west side, the pavilions on the east and west sides of the grounds, four towers at the corners of the garden; Great South Entrance Gateway and Great Courtyard surrounded by cloisters
14.		Tank near the Fatehpuri Masjid
15.		Well at the Taj Garden
30.	Agra	Takht Pahwan near Cantonment, Gwalior Road
31.	Do	Two gateways of early date at the north west corners of Ram Bagh

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
32.	Do	Well and flight of steps in the Charbag
33.	Do	Zohra Bagh and river side Kiosk
34.	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, mile 9, Fig. 4	Kos Minar
35.	Do Mile 11 Fig. 1	Do
36.	Do mile 12 Fig. 2	Do
37.	Do mile 15 Fig. 2	Do
38.	Agra-Mathura Road, mile 4 Fig. 3	Do
39.	Do mile 6 Fig. 7	Do
40.	Do mile 9 Fig. 4	Do
41.	Do mile 12 Fig. 1	Do
42.	Bagh Rajpur	Tomb of Mahabat Khan's daughter

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
43.	Bhogipura	Ghattiri marking the site of the Empress Jodh Bai's Tomb
44.	Burhia-ka-Tal	Double storeyed Moghul Pavilion called Hajezra
45.	Do	The village known as Burhia-ka-Tal
46.	Fatehpur Sikri	Fatehpur Sikri group of monuments:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abdul Faizi's Hammam</li> <li>2. Abdul Faizi's House</li> <li>3. Abdul Fazl's House</li> <li>4. Agra Gate</li> <li>5. Ajmer Gate</li> <li>6. Ankh Machauli and vaults beneath</li> <li>7. Archways partly supporting platform by the waterworks and in front of covered way leading from Jodh Bai's palace towards the Hiran Minar</li> <li>8. Astrologer's seat and vaults beneath</li> <li>9. Baha-ud-Din's tomb</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
10.		Balend Darwaza of the Jama Masjid
11.		Baoli on the north side of Agra Road below Hakim's bath
12.		Barchadri nagar Naubat Khana
13.		Paradari near Khush Mahal
14.		Barahdan Tera Darwaza
15.		Birbal's daughter's House
16.		Birbal's Gate
17.		Building commonly called Baiju ka Makan
18.		Chandanpal Gate
19.		Char Darwaza
20.		City Walls
21.		Cloisters in front of the hammam by the gate leading into the Diwani-Arm courtyard
22.		Daftarkhana (Old Dak Bungalow)
23.		Dalan (Attached to Mariam's house)
24.		Darogha's house

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
25.		Delhi Gate
26.		Diving well
27.		Diwan-i-Khas with cloisters
28.		Domed baths
29.		Domed gateway on the stone ridge by the Agra Gate
30.		Elephant gate or Hathi pol
31.		Girls school
32.		Guard House (attached to Jodha Bai's palace)
33.		Guard House (attached to Mariam's House)
34.		Guard House
35.		Guard House at the foot of the ridge by Agra Gate
36.		Gwalior Gate
37.		Hakim's Bath
38.		Hakim's (Doctors) House

S. No	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
39.		Hamam, South east of Buland Darwaza
40.		Hamam, in front of the Buland Darwaza
41.		Hamam, (attached to Jodh Bai's palace)
42.		Hamam
43.		Hamam
44.		Hamam outside Abdul Fazl's house
45.		Hawa Mahal (Jodh Bai's palace)
46.		Hiran Minar
47.		Horse Stables, Camel stables and Hamam
48.		Hospital at the corner of Birbal's house
49.		Hospital and Latrine
50.		Jama Masjid (Dargah)
51.		Jodh Bai's palace
52.		Karwan buildings above the Karwan Sarat
53.		Karwan Sarat

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
54.		Khangah
55.		Khangah attached to Dargah Jama Masjid
56.		Khas Mahal cloisters
57.		Khatzi Khana
58.		Khush Mahal or Hada Mahal
59.		Khwabgah (Khas Mahal)
60.		King's gate of the Jami Masjid
61.		Kitchen (attached to Maria's house)
62.		Lal Darwaza gate
63.		Mariam's House
64.		Mint
65.		Nagina Masjid
66.		North gate commonly known as Zamaza Rauze of the Jami Masjid
67.		Octogonal Baoli
68.		Pachisi court with dalans

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
69.		Panch Mahal
70.		Pigeon House
71.		Poor House on the south east angle of Jami Masjid
72.		Poor House (attached to Nagina Masjid)
73.		Ranges of Buildings between Diwan-i-Am and treasury including a hammam
74.		Rang Mahal
75.		Ruined bath, east of the Octogonal Baoli
76.		Ruined bath, west of the Octogonal Baoli
77.		Salim Chishtii's Tomb
78.		Samosa Mahal north of Abdul Fazi's House
79.		Sangin Berg
80.		Small baths north of Abdul Fazi's House
81.		Small Masjid Darwaza
82.		Small Masjid between Delhi Gate and Lal Darwaza

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
83.		Sweet tank at the back of Diwan-i-Khas
84.		Stone Gutter's Masjid
85.		Sikh Tal
86.		Tomb of Islam Khan
87.		Treasury and Naubat Khana
88.		Turkish Sultana's house and Hammam
89.		Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur
90.		Water works attached to Bholi
91.		Water works impinging on the Sukh Tal
92.		Well by Hiran Minar
47.	Gelana	Tomb of Sadiq Khan
48.	Do	Tomb of Salabat Khan
49.	Gopulpura	Dhakti-ka-Mahal
50.	Itamadpur	Jama Masjid
51.	Janger	Janger for including the wal Baba temple with stairway leading thereto and the caoli outside and below the main gate

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
52.	Jujau	Two gateways and the mosque in the Jajau Sarat
53.	Kachpura	Humayun Masjid
54.	Kagarol	Bara Khamma
55.	Kakraha	Guru-ka-Tal
56.	Kakretha	Tomb of Itbari Khan
57.	Khawaspur	Fifty two bullock well
58.	- do -	Kamal Khan's Dargah
59.	Kharegarh	Old Tila and Tesuaitila
60.	Lashkarpur and Sadi ka Nagla	Roman Catholic Cemetery with all its tombs, boundary walls, gateways and gardens.
61.	Mau	Mass of rubble and concrete said to contain tombs of Ladi Regam and her two brothers Faizi and Abdul Fazl
62.	Near Sikandra	Itbari Khan's mosque
63.	Pajwara	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri
64.	Rasulpur	Tomb of Sheikh Ibrahim (Monhew of Salim Chisti)

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
65.	Sikandara	Akbar's tomb, gateways and walls round the ground
66.	Sikandara	Dalans on the east and south sides of the great south gate and domed structure on the west side of the same gate
67.	do	Kanch Mahal, at the south east corner of Akbar's tomb
68.	do	Mariam's tomb
69.	do	Small mosque situated in the church Missionary society compound
70.		Taj Ganj
ALIGARH DISTRICT		
1.	Aligarh	Monuments in the memory of Captain Ronald Cameron and other soldiers
2.	Gangiri	Monument in memory of the brave men who fell at the hour of victory
3.	Gore Dhana	Three mounds
4.	Kathras	Monument near Kilab Railway Station
5.	Hathras Khas	Remains of an old Hindu temple inside the remains of Dayaram's fort
6.	Lukkna	Small circular mound

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
7.	do	Mound
8.	Pilkhana	Masjid
9.	Pipalgawan	Monument of Major Robert
10.	Rajera Khera	Khera mound
11.	do	Smaller mound
12.	Sahergarh Khera	Nagaira Khera
13.	do	Old garhi or mud fort
14.	do	Sahegarh Khera
15.	Sankara	Ancient site consisting of the remains of an ancient fort and an extensive Khera
16.	do	High isolated conical shaped mound
17.	do	Mound, part of which appears to be the remains of a Buddhist stupa or of a temple
18.	Sanni	Monument in the memory of Samuel Anderson Nirtlefein
19.	do	Mound known as Gerane Khera
20.	Tappal	Monument near did fort

No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
21.	do	Tomb of Thomson Simson
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT		
1.	Allahabad	Allahabad Fort :-
		1. Asoka pillar
		2. Inscribed stone Pillar
		3. Zanana palace
2	do	Cemeteries in Kudganj
3	do	Khusru Bagh :-
		1. Enclosure wall and gateway of Khusru Bagh
		2. Tomb of Bibi Tamolan
		3. Tomb of Sultan Khusru
		4. Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Mother
		5. Tomb of Sultan Khusru's sister
4.	Allahabad	Queen Victoria's Memorial in Alfred Park
5.	Bara	Small high mound, the ancient site of a large Hindu temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
6.	Bhita	The area of the waste land divided by a ravine into two large mounds called "Garha and Garhi"
7.	Chilla	Large stone dwelling house said to have been the residence of two heroes of Ala and Udal Cir. 8th century A.d.
8.	Deora near Bhita	Standing figure identified by further as Buddha Asvaghosha with a five headed snake canopy and worshipped under the name of Srigari Devi
9.	Ginja Hill	A rocky hall on the south face of the top bearing an inscription of the Indo-Seythien period in red paint with some rude drawings of men and animals.
10.	Jhusi	Ruined forts of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta
11.	Karra	Fort attributed to Juy candra
12.	Kosam	Ancient fortress (representing the ancient Kausambi)
13.	Mankuar	Cave known as Sita-ki-Rasoi containing an inscription in three lines of well formed characters of the 9th century A.D.
14.	Pebhosa	Artificial cave in the fane of the hill of Pabhosa
15.	do	Traces of a large brick building on the summit of the Pabhose hill
16.	Sheopur (Hamlet of Hathaga)	Extensive mound called Hatgauha Dih

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
17.	Sheorajpur	Garhwa fort
18.	Singraur	Large mound called Surya Bhita
ALMORA DISTRICT		
1.	Bajinath or Vaideyanath	Group of ancient consisting of main shrine of Shiva and seventeen subsidiary shrines
2.	Champawat	Group of Balesvar temple.
3.	do	Kotwali Chabutra
4.	do	Naula or covered spring attached to Bulesvar temples
5.	Dwarhat	Badrinath group of temples
6.	do	Bandeo temples
7.	do	Gujardeo temples
8.	do	Kancheri group of temples
9.	do	Kutumbari temple
10.	do	Maniyam group of temples
11.	do	Mritunjaya group
12.	do	Ratan Deo shrines

## Name of Monument/Site

## Locality

## Sl. No.

13.	Katamal	Surya temple
14	Kotli and Candhak Gunth	Dandeswar temple
15	Phulai Gunth	Chanji-ka-temple
16.	do	Jageswar temple
17.	do	Kuber temple
18.	do	Mritunjaya temple
19.	do	Nanda Devior Nau Durga
20.	do	Nevagarh shrine
21.	do	Pyramidal shrine
22.	do	Shrine dedicated to Surya Monuments
23.	Sitoli	Monuments
24.	Tailli Hat, Makatyur	Three temples of the Indo-Aryan Stahra type known as Lakshmi Narayan, Rakhsas Deval and Satya Narayan
25	Uprani	Grave of European soldier

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
AZAMGARH DISTRICT		
1.	Azamgarh	Monuments of Captains Wilsons and Jones and eleven privates of 3th infantry
2.	do	Tutiny monuments
3.	do	Old British Cemetery
4.	Garhwa	Ancient site called arha-ka-kot or Rajbhar-ka-kot
5.	do	Ancient site measuring acres and 800 links in Mhasra No. 384
6.	Ghosi	Ancient site
7.	Mehnagar	Tomb of Abhiman
8.	Pakri	Inscribed stone pillar
BAHARAICH DISTRICT		
1.	Bahraich	Tomb of Salar Saifuddin alias Surkhru Salar
2.	Chandra or Chahardah	Large brick strewn khera being the ruins of an apparently Buddhist city
3.	Hathiakund	Khara said to be the ruins of one of the principal cities of Raja Karn of the Mahabharata

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
4.	Sahet Mahet	The site of Sahet Mahet measuring 286.026 acres in the Bahraich District and 123.93 acres in the Conda district
5.	Sahet Mahet (Sravasti)	Ancient site near the village of Bhatti
6.	Shahpur, late Yusuf	Tomb of Rajab salar alias Hatla Salar
7.	Singha Parasi	Domes and buildings inside the inner enclosure including the ancient walls of the inner enclosure of Saiyid Salar Masaud's celebrated Dargah
8.	Tandwa	Mount of brick ruins
9.	do	Small round shaped mound
		BALLIA DISTRICT
1.	Amavey	A banyan grove containing traces of ancient buildings
		BANDA DISTRICT
1.	Ansuwaji	Two inscriptions, one dated 1520, the other undated on a large basalt rock close to the paisuni river
2.	Banda	Closed cemetery, Katra Naka
3.	do	Jami Masjid

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
4.	db	Monuments in memory of General White locks force
5.	Bargah	Closed cemetery
6.	Bargah	Temple
7.	Barha Kotra	Remains of a temple, circa 10th century A.d. usually called Bhar Deul
8.	Barha Kotra	Small temple with a sanctum and a flat roof
9.	db	Two large caves known as Rikhtar
10.	Bhawantpur	Baoli
11.	Birpur	Remains of a small Chandella temple
12.	Dachwa, Garampur and Manpur	Remains of an old standing temple
13.	Gonda	Two Chandella temples standing together on the same platform
14.	Gulrampur	Balari path
15.	db	Remains of two temples
16.	Kalinjar	Approaches to Kalinjar fort
17.	db	Fort of Kalinjar together with the parapet walls, with the gateways and the monuments inside it viz. Sita Kendra, Sita sed, Patalgarje, Pandu Kund, Bhairon ki Gupha, Bhagwan sej, Pani ka aman, Mirghhara, Kolhirth, Linga temple of Nilakantha, etc.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
18.	Kalinjar	Remains of the old fort with its seven gateways. A temple of Mahadeo and an inscribed stone in Sanskrit laying on the foot and approaches to the same.
19.	Karwi	City cemetery
20.	do	Stonetemple
21.	do	Temple
22.	Koh	Ruins of an old temple, called Haihaiti Mandir together with fragments of statues scattered about the fort of the hill.
23.	Lauri or Lokhari	Ruins of some jain temples.
24.	Manikpur	Manikpur Cantonment cemetery
25.	Marpha	Fort with the fortification walls and the three ruined Jain temples and one ruined Hindu temple inside the fort
26.	Mau	Two ruined temples
27.	Pura, close to the village of Hatover	Inscribed statue of Durga of the Chandella period under a pipal tree
28.	do	Ruins of a large linga temple of the chandella type
29.	Ramnagar	Ruins of a large Chandella temple

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
30.	do	Priest's house
31.	do	Remains of a large temple
32.	Rasin	Group of ruins, the principal object of which is the entrance door of a temple.
33.	do	Remains of an old fort and a disused temple of Devi Chandra Maheshwari
34.	do	Rock hewn tank close to temple of Chandī Mahesvari
35.	do	Several sati pillars with a large standing female figure holding a child in her left arm
36.	Rasin	Temple of Chandī Mahesvari
37.	Rauli	Two large caves in the middle of a hillock with broken sculptures scattered about.
BAREILLY DISTRICT		
1.	Aonla	Begum's Masjid of three lofty domes
2.	Bareilly	Tomb of Hafiz ul Mulik Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla chief
3.	do	Tomb of Hermit Shah Dana
4.	Fatehganj	Large obelisk of red sand

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
5.	Pachomi or Vachidpur Pachaumi	Several ancient ruined mounds in which Indo scythian coins are found.
6.	Ramnagar, Alampur kot, Jaganathpura	Ancient site
7.	Ramnagar	Fort
8.	db	Mound called chikatia Khara
9.	db	Mounds to the south of the tanks known as the gandhan Sagar and Adisagar
10.	db	Small hillock called Katar—of Kortard Khara
11.	Ramnagar	Stupa mound
12.	db	Two Buddhist mounds close to the Konwaru Tal
13.	Rehtola	Site near Aonla Railway station
BASTIDISTRICT		
1.	Piprahwa	Site of the stupa and monastery of the Sakyas
2.	Jungle belhar	Ancient site
3.	Pipri	Ancient site

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
4.	Tola Ganwaria in Bindpur No. 1, west of Birdpur Frontier Road	Ancient site
5.	Tola Salargarh south west of Siswa Tal near Nepal India Border	Ancient site
6.	Village Birdpur No. 1 Tola Thakurpur (On the west of Sakya Stupa)	Ancient site
BJUNORDISTRICT		
1.	Chandanpura (Mathurapur More)	Mordha] also known as Manawar Jar with lofty mound
2.	Chandpur	Fort
3.	do	Mosque
4.	Deranagar	Old British cemetery
5.	Doulatabad	Ancient site
6.	Jahanabad	Tomb of Nawab Shujat Khan
7.	Mandawar	Jami Masjid

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
8.	do	Wall
9.	Nagina	Old Pathan Fort
10.	Najibabad	Cemetery of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula
11.	do	Pathargarh
12.	do	Portion of the old palace
13.	Najibabad	Tomb of Nawab Najibud Daula
14.	Tip	Mound
BUDAUNDISTRICT		
1.	Budaun	Dargah of Imadul Muik alias Pisan Nari ka Cumbaz, dated A.D. 896
2.	do	Jama Masjid
3.	do	Tomb, Mohalla Bergampur
4.	do	Tomb of Nakhdumah Jeham the mother of alauddin Alam
BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT		
1.	Ahar	Several large tumuli (Kheras) in and about Ahar
2.	Aurangabad chandok	Ruins of an old temple known as Chandranika mandir

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
3.	Bulandshahr	Balai Kot or upper fort
4.	do	Large mound known as Moti Bazar
5.	do	Two cemetaries
6.	Dunkour	Masonry tank and ancient temple
7.	Indor	Ahirpura mound or lesser temple mound
8.	do	Rundanpura mound or the great temple mound
9.	do	ofy mound with a small village perched on the east north eastern side of it.
10.	do	Vaidyapura mounds including four mounds
11.	Shakarpur	Khera or mound called Tal pathagari of Myayi-khera
DEHRADUNDISTRICT		
1.	Hanol or Onol	Temple sacred to Mahasu
2.	Kalsi	Asoka pillar
3.	Karampur	Kalinga monuments
4.	Lakha Mandal	Temple and images in its vicinity

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
DEORIA DISTRICT		
1.	Amaoni	Conical stupa shaped mound
2.	Bhagalpur	Inscribed monolith of rough grey sand stone remains known as 'Lat' or 'Gada' of parasuram
3.	Chetiaon	Circular shaped mound and the remains of a stupa
4.	do	Large dih or mound
5.	do	Large flat topped mound of ruins called Jhermatiya
6.	do	Mound brick ruins called Asampur Dih
7.	do	Mound on the eastern extension of the stupa site at Sl. No. 3
8.	do	Mound of ruins called sareya
9.	Kahaon (ancient Kakubha)	Inscribed stone pillar
10.	do	Two ruined temples
11.	Kasia	Buddhist remains consisting of the following :- (i) A lofty mound of solid brick work, called Devasthan or Kambhar Bhavani (ii) An oblong mound called the fort of Matha Kuar which is covered with

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
		broken bricks and on which stands a much ruined brick stupa, a large statue of Budha, the ascetics a colossal statue representing Buddha's Nirvan
(iii)		A low square mound covered with broken bricks near the village of Anirudhwa, and a number of low earthen mounds like barrows scattered over plain to the north and east of the great mound.
12.	Khukhunda	Long low mound of ruins
13.	Khukhunda and	Ancient site Sujhwar
14.	Padrouna	Large mound covered with broken bricks and a few statues
15.	Rudanpur	Ancient site
16.	do	High square shaped mound
17.	Sahiya	Mound of brick ruins
18.	Sohnag	Extensive mound
19.	Tarakulwa	Dih or mound apparently the remains of a Buddhist stupa
20.	Fazilnagar	Ancient site known as Fazilnagar kat kot
	ETAH DISTRICT	
1.	Atranji Khera	Large mound

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
2.	Basundra	Khera Basundra
3.	Bilsar	Large mound dividing the village into two distinct portions known as Bilsar Paschiya and Bilsar Purva
4.	do	Mound containing ancient relics of the Gupta period
5.	Chaoni	Tombs of Colonel Gardener and his begum
6.	Etah	Victoria Memorial
7.	Malawan	Remains of an old temple.
8.	Noh Khas and Khera Noh	Two mounds together with a statue, ancient sculptures and other antiquarian remains
9.	Sakit	Fort
10.	do	Ruined mosque in the old fort
11.	Sarai Aghat	Extensive Khera
12.	Soron	Sita Ramji's temple
ETAWAH DISTRICT		
1.	Ajitrnal	Gateway
2.	Asai Khera	Remains of an old fort

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
3.	Bhagastipur	Kos Minar
4.	Chakranagar	Ancient Fortress and site
5.	Ekdil	Gateway
6.	Etawah	Jami Masjid with its Appurtenances
7.	do	Victoria Memorial Hall
8.	Jamnaulia	Kos Minar
9.	Paighambarpur	do
10.	Panhar	do
FAIZABADDISTRICT		
1.	Ayodhya	Three mounds known as Mani parbat, Kuber parbat and Sugrib parbat
2.	Akbarpur	Old Nawabi Mosque
3.	Faizabad	Neni Khanam's tomb
4.	do	Gulabbari
5.	do	Tomb of Bahu Begum
6.	do	Tomb of Hajj Iqbal, Eunuch of Sadar Jehan Begum including the mosque and the whole compound enclosing them

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
7.	do	Tomb of Shuia ud Daulah
FARRUKHABADDISTRICT		
1.	Chandhariapur	Unknown tomb
2.	Fatehgarh	Coosed cemetarya: Fort
3.	do	Closed cemetary at British infantry Lines
4.	do	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton
5.	do	Queen Victoria Memorial
6.	Gursahajganj	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton
7.	Kampil	Most easterly mound of the isolated tilas
8.	Kansauj	Bala Pir
9.	do	Big Mosque
10.	do	Kachhrtwala gombad
11.	Kanauj	Mosque and tomb of Makhadum
12.	do	Mound known as 'Old Fort'
13.	do	Outer gateway

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
14.	do	Small mosque west of Balapir
15.	do	Smaller inner gateway
16.	do	Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi
17.	Kanauj	Zanana Gombad
18.	Karhar	Tomb of Major Robertson
19.	Khudaganj	Mosque and Sarai
20.	do	Stone and its enclosure making the place where the late field marshal Earl Roberts, P. C. K. G. etc. earned his Victoria Cross at the battle of Kali Nadi in 1857 situated in a grove
21.	Paiknabihar	Site of an old Buddhist Vihara
22.	Pilkkhana	Extensive mound
23.	Rashidabad	Tomb of Nawab RAshid Khan
24.	Sankisa	Ancient site
25.	do	Tank of Naga called Karewar or Kandavat Lal
26.	Thatia	Tomb of Ly. Col. John Guthrie in the mud fort.
27.	Fategarh	Closed cemetery of All souls Memorial Church

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
FATEHPURDISTRICT		
1.	Aphui	Mound called Chauki
2.	Asafpur	Monument in the memory of A Blakely
3.	Asni	Large mound covered with broken bricks and pottery
4.	Asothar	Extensive brick strewn mound
5.	do	Smaller mound bearing five large Digamber Jain figures which people call the five pandavas.
6.	Bagh Badshahi (Khajuha)	Emperor Aurangzeb's pavilion
7.	do	Entire compound known as Bagh Badshahi
8.	Bahua	Temple
9.	Fatehpur	Four massive masonry pillars containing stone tablets with inscriptions in Urdu and Hindi representing translators of the Ten Commandments and some verses from Saint John's Gospel on the Grand Trunk Road just opposite the Public Works Department Inspection House on the western outskirts of town.
10.	Fatehpur	Square sand-stone pillar bearing an inscription of Mahaladeva dated S. 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the Town Hall
11.	do	The collection of miscellaneous antiquities from different part of the District grouped round the Asni pillar of Mahipaladeva in the municipal garden attached to the Town Hall.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
12.	Hathagaon	Hathikhana mosque or Jaichandi mosque
13.	Khairai	Circular mound, the site of a temple
14.	do	Extensive mound called Garhi
15.	Kurari	Four temples
16.	Kunwarpur	Monument in the memory of T. s. Powell, Col.
17.	Kutila	Ruins of a fort built by Jaya Chandra
18.	Nahar Khor	Old Fort
19.	Paina Kulan	Old Fort
20.	Paina	Extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town said to be a stronghold of the Chandella
21.	Ren	Mounds with many pieces of stone sculptures collected upon them
22.	Saten	Ruined temple
23.	Sirhar-Amauli	Two brick temples
24.	Thithaura	Two temples
25.	Tiksariya	Extensive mound and a group of Hindu sculptures
26.	Tindauli	Temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
CHAMOLI DISTRICT		
1.	Adbadi	Remains of sixteen temples
2.	Chandpur	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling houses inside it, and with flights of steps
3.	Gopeshwar	Rudemath temple
4.	Gopesvar	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions
5.	Pandukeshwar	Two temples
6.	Mandal	Rock inscriptions
GHAZIPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Aonrihar	Mound known as Masaon Dih
2.	Bhimapur	Bridge of the Gangi Nadi
3.	Bhitari	Bhitari Gupta pillar with an inscription of Skanda Gupta standing in the ruined fort
4.	do	Entire ruined fort enclosure with projecting tower at the corners and numerous mounds
5.	do	Remains of the Gupta period

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
6.	Dildamagar	Mound of ruins with remains of temples and other buildings
7.	Gazipur	Dih or mound of ruins called Suiri ka raj
8.	do	Lord Cornwallis Tomb
9.	Latiya	Stone Lat or pillar standing on the Western end of a mound of brick ruins and the capital of the pillar laying on the ground close by.
10.	Masaondi	High Khera
11.	Masaondi	Mound of ruins
12.	Saidpur	Two statues representing Varaha or the Boar incarnation and Krishna with Gopis
13.	Shaikhampur	Extensive brick building.
GONDA DISTRICT		
1.	Hathili	Mound covered with bricks with the ruins of the temple of Asokanath Mahadeva
2.	Pachran	Mound
3.	Sahet Mahet	The site of Sahet Mahet measuring 286.026 acres in the Bahraich district and 123.093 acres in the Gonda district

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>
4.	Sahet Mahet	Mounds locally known as Penahia Jhar, Kharahua Jhar, Ora Jhar situated on the road from Bulrampur near the ancient remains of Sahet mahet (Sravasti)
GORAKHPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Barhi	Extensive remains of a very large ancient city
2.	Barhiapur or Bhadar Khas	A series of enormous mounds
3.	Chaora	Three high conical mounds of brick which are evidently the ruins of stupas.
4.	Gugahap	Ancient site covered with mounds of brick ruins, and containing an ancient masonry well
5.	Gopalpur	Extensive mound
6.	Gorakhpur	Large and high mound, the ruins of the ancient Domangath
7.	Radrauli	Ancient site and archaeological remains
GHAZIABAD DISTRICT		
1.	Gulsithanpur	Archaeological site and remains
HAMIRPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Akona	Four Chandella temples and small masonry tank

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Bhagwa	Chakriya Dai, a carving of a woman with a child in her arms
3.	charna	Ruins of two granite temples
4.	Chuka	Small mound locally known as Bhainsa Sar with a ruined temple on the summit and an old statue inside it.
5.	Kabraia	Brahm Tai, an extensive tank whose embankment has the form of a segment. On this embankment is a ruined Chandalla temple, and in the middle of the lake the *
6.	Kachhwa	Certain mounds covered with broken statues and sculptures
7.	Kaitha	Closed British Cemetery
8.	Kulpahar	Ruins of a palace on a hill
9.	Mahoba	Five life-sized elephant statues
10.	do	Foundation of temple Madan
11.	do	Granite pillar
12.	do	Jame Masjid
13.	do	Kakra Marh temple
14.	do	Lake of Kirat Sagar
15.	do	Lake of Madan Sagar

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
16.	db	Lake of Vijaya Sagar
17.	db	Palace of Raja Paramardi Deva or Parmal
18.	Mahoba	Small stone pillar called Alha ki Lat
19.	db	Temple of Khakra Math in the middle of Madan Sagar
20.	db	Twenty four rockhewn images of the tirthankara with inscriptions dated S. 1206
21.	Makarbai	Makarbai Temple
22.	db	Ruins of a large granite temple
23.	Mohani	Two ruined ranite temples
24.	Paraobani	Old well with an inscription of samvat 755
25.	Patkari	Large tank
26.	Rahliya	Rahliya temple
27.	Rawatpur	Large Chandella tank on the embankment of which stands a large ruined temple of the earliest Chandella type
28.	db	Smaller temple of which the dome has fallen
29.	Sijari	Sijari temple.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
30.	Srinagar	Tank called Baratal with an island bearing the ruins of a large Chandella temple
31.	Sukura	Brahmanical temple
32.	do	Jain temple
33.	Sumerpur	Mounds covered with broken bricks etc. and three kheras near them, viz. Lakanpur, Mirzapur and Itara.
34.	Uwara	Temple, a flat roofed building.
HARDOIDISTRICT		
1.	Baramau	Major Robert's tomb
2.	Gandwa	Brick mounds locally called Bankargarth
3.	Hardoi	High irregular Khera covered with broken bricks and sculptures
4.	Kahapur	Mound known as Kaihaur or Kitho
5.	Khasaura	memorial tomb
6.	Kherwa and Majhgaon	Large dijh covered with broken bricks and pottery, crowned with a small ruined temple of the 10th century A.D.
7.	Madhoganj	Memorial cemetery

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
8.	Nallawān	Well near the Dargah of Mukhdum shah
9.	Pali	Large ruined site called Sandi Khera
10.	Pihani	Tomb of Nawab Sader Jahan
11.	Sandi	Phalmati
12.	Shahabad	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan
JALAUN DISTRICT		
1.	Akbarpur or Ataura	Sanskrit inscription of Samvat 1672 on the chauknanda of Rupan Guru
2.	Jelaun	Cemetery
3.	Kalpi	Chaurasi Tomb of Lodhi Shah Badshah
4.	do	Closed cemetery
5.	Kalpi	Piece of fort wall on the north east scrap with its circular bastion
6.	do	Small domed building carried on six pillars immediately near and to the west of the Public Works Department Rest House.
7.	Kunor	Cemetery
8.	do	Dome on twelve pillars called Barakhamba traditionally ascribed to the commanders of prithviraja

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
9.	Orai	Mosque
JAUNPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Jaunpur	Alala Masjid
2.	do	Cemetery of seven Kings of the Sharqi Dynasty
3.	do	Fort
4.	do	Hammam or Turkish Bath in the old fort
5.	do	Jhanjhri Masjid
6.	do	Juma Masjid
7.	do	Khalis Mukhalis or Char Ungli Masjid
8.	do	Khaqakhri or tombs of Sharqi Kings of Jaunpur and the Chamber for the royal mourners.
9.	do	Lal Masjid (Lal Darwaza)
10.	do	Qalich Khan Ka maqbara
11.	do	Rauza of Shah Firoz
12.	do	Stone group of a gigantic lion standing on a small elephant. It is lying on Akbar's bridge

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
13	do	Tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan
14.	Zairabad	Gateway of Hazrat Chirag-i-Hind's palace
15.	do	Sheikh Burhan's Mosque
16.	Zairabad	Walls of the old Nankar fort of Jayachandra
JHANSI DISTRICT		
1.	Bengama	Ruins of a large temple of the chandella period
2.	Banpur	Dilapidated Bundela temple with a colossal statue of Tirthankar called linga with two short inscription
3.	do	Ganeskhara, an ancient site with a large elephant headed god
4.	do	Jain temple
5.	do	Maniktilla
6.	do	Palkhara
7.	Barwasagar	Chandel temple
8.	do	Ghaguaka math
9.	do	Jaralka math
10.	do	Jarap-ki Marhia

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
11.	db	Tank
12.	Bhandonap	Three temples, two of vishnu and one of linga Mahadeva of Gondwanitype
13.	Bharauli	Temple of the Chandella period built mostly of granite
14.	Budhri	Temple of Sungod
15.	Chandpur	belmori
16.	db	Inscribed slab of 13th century
17.	db	Inscribed slab dated 1325 S
18.	db	Jain temple
19.	db	Jhammar
20.	db	Sahasra linga
21.	db	Small temple in the jungle
22.	db	Two monolithic pillars
23.	db	Varaha, inscribed column and ruined shrines
24.	db	Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan shrines
25.	db	Vishnu temple known as Bhandaria

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
26.	Dasraran	Small flat roofed fane sacred to Mahadeva
27.	Daultapur	Half fallen fane of Chandī having a shrine and a porch
28.	do	Large slab of the seven Mothers With Ganesa lying on the valley below the temple Chandī
29.	Deogarh	Chais
30.	do	Gupta temple
31.	do	Jain temples in Deogarh fort
32.	do	Large temple
33.	do	Varaha temple
34.	Dhongouli	Sikhara roofed temple known as Kathoyian Marhia
35.	do	Small temple with broken sikhara known as Chatu,rbhuji
36.	do	Temple of Bhavani
37.	Dhongra	Sati slab showing three headed Mahadeva at the top and fighting scenes below
38.	do	Small temple of Shankhanath or Santanaths
39.	Dudhāi	Akhara

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
40.	do	Bajrang
41.	do	Barbaba
42.	do	Bania kibarar
43.	do	Chhatiri with Varaha
44.	do	Jain temples
45.	do	Larger Surang
46.	do	Lesser Surang
47.	do	Linga or Mahadeva
48.	do	Rock cut Narasimha
49.	do	Temples
50.	do	Two small temples of the Godvani type of which one is sacred to Gondababa and the other to Mahadeva
51.	do	Varaha near tank
52.	Erich	Jama Masjid
53.	Garhakhera	Two temples and several relics
54.	Gharao	Gharao ka math

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
55.	Gurha	Northern temple consisting of a shrine and a porch and scared to Mahadeva or Linga. An inscription of Semvat : 014 over the lintel
56.	do	Temple dedicated to Vishnu
57.	Jhansi	memorial Cemetery, south of Fort on Phuta Darwaza
58.	do	Monument of Major F. W. Pinkney situated on a hillock near the premises of Messrs Eduljee Boyce & Co.
59.	Khojra	Sikhara roofed temple called Marhia and dedicated to Gondbaba
60.	Kishni Khurd	Remains of a chandella temple
61.	Kuchdon	Kuraiya Bir temple
62.	Lalitpur	Bansa building of Firozshah's Time
63.	Madanpur	Champamor
64.	do	Jain group of temples
65.	do	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia
66.	do	Modi Marh
67.	do	Mundi Marh
68.	do	Panch Marhia

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
69.	do	Temple of Mahadeva
70.	do	Temples (Bari and chhoti Kacheries)
71.	do	Two small temples, one of which is sacred to the mother of Mahavira
72.	Marha	Remains of an old Chandella temple
73.	do	Temple
74.	Markhera	Ruined temple. The sanctum site has a statue of Trimurti
75.	do	Tall sati slab called a Caza bearing an inscription of Samvat 2348
76.	do	Temple
77.	do	Temple site
78.	Pachwaia (Gahras)	Chandell temple
79.	Pali	Temple of Nilkantha
80.	Panduon	Overhanging rock with some pre historic sculpturing bordering the Jamini valley
81.	Patha Sagauli	Ruins of a large Chandella temple containing a well preserved statue of Vishnu
82.	Rangoon	Gunner Burkill's Tomb

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
83.	Sakrar	Chandel temple
84.	Satgato	Remains of a large vishnu temple
85.	Siron Khurd	Jain temple and a Torana or Gateway
86.	Saroni Khurd	Slab containing a Kutilla inscription of 46 lines of the region of Mahendra Paldeva in the compound of Santhinatha's temple
87.	do	Torana or gateway situated outside the compound of modern Jain temple
88.	Sirwabaran	Ruined temple at the upper end of Rai Tal on the banks of which is a roundish Doulter containing two inscriptions of Samvat 1604 and 1603
89.	Sourai	Temple
90.	Surabad	Small temple with three figures of Vishnu in the niche outside
91.	Talbehat	Fort
92.	Vijapur	Temple of Mahadeva
93.	Darhiapur	Chhatari of Raja Gangadhar Rao and tank
94.	Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal
95.	do	Jhansi Fort

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
KANPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Benta	Three images of Lakshmana Ganesa and Vishnu lying in the cells on each side of the door way of the temple of Jagannatha and a Gupta pillar lying in the compound of the temple and other images
2.	Bhitargaon	Ancient brick temple
3.	do	Mound of ruins covered with large bricks and broken figures locally called Jhijhinaga
4.	Bhognipur	Kos Minar
5.	do	do
6.	Bichhiapur	Tank near the tomb of Sandal Shah
7.	Bihupur	Temple known as Phulmati Devi
8.	Bithour	Mound
9.	Chaparghata	Kos Minar
10.	Deosar	Kos Minar
11.	Dumapur	Fragment of a pillar
12.	Gour	Kos Minar
13.	do	do

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
14.	Halia	do
15.	Jailapur	do
16.	Kanchilipur	Ancient brick temple
17.	Kanpur	Lona Cross garden
18.	do	Katcheri cemetery
19.	do	Memorial well garden
20.	do	Sawada Kothi monuments including flight of steps with the surrounding plateau
21.	do	Subedar ka Talab cemetery
22.	do	Wheeler's entrenchment
23.	Khalaspur	Kos Minar
24.	Khurdu	Two ancient brick temples
25.	Lala Bhagat	Mound and ancient pillar in a modern domed chamber together with the stone rock lying in front of it.
26.	Pailwaru	Kos Minar
27.	Parauli	Temple known as Mahadeo Baba

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
28.	Pitampur	Kos Minar
29.	Rajgawan	do
30.	Rajpur	Kos Minar
31.	Sankhin Buzurg	do
32.	Sardarpur	do
33.	Subhanpur	Sanskrit inscription in the well of Gayadin Sukal
34.	Bhadwara	brick temple at Nebiya Khera
KHERI DISTRICT		
1.	Aurangabad	British Monuments
LUCKNOW DISTRICT		
1.	Anjunktur and Rukhara	Mounds covered with bricks
2.	Bargawan	Cemetery
3.	Jahraila Road	Cemeteries at miles 6 & 8
4.	Lucknow	Amjad Ali Shah's mausoleum
5.	do	Bibiapur House

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
6.	db	British cemetery at Chiria Jhil
7.	db	Buildings, north west of Dilkusha Palace
8.	db	Cemetery at Alambagh
9.	db	Cemetery at Dilkusha
10.	db	Cemetery at Gauhat
11.	db	Cemeteries near Kaiser Pasand
12.	db	Cemetery near Fort Machhi Bhawan
13.	db	Cemetery in Raja Incha Singh's
14.	db	Cemeteries on La Martiniere Road
15.	db	Cemetery at Vilayati Bagh
16.	db	Dianut-ud Daula's Karbala
17.	db	General Wali kothi
18.	db	Ibrahim Chishti's tomb
19.	db	Imambara Amirud Daula
20.	db	Imambara of Asafud Daula

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
21.	do	Juma Masjid near Husainabad
22.	do	Kaiser Bagh Gates
23.	do	Kalan ki Lat and Adjoining cemetery in Faqir Mohammad Khan ka Hata
24.	do	Karbala of Tal Katora
25.	do	Malika Jahan's Karbala
26.	do	Masjid connected with Asafud Daula
27.	do	Monuments of ninety third Highlanders
28.	do	Nadan Mahal
29.	do	Nasir ud din Haider's Karbala in Daliganj
30.	do	Noil's Gate
31.	do	Old Palace at Dilkusha
32.	do	Picture gallery Husainabad Baradari
33.	do	Residency Buildings
34.	do	Rumi Darwaza
35.	do	Sapper's Tomb

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
36.	∅	Sikandarbagh Buildings
37.	∅	Sikhawali Kothi
38.	∅	Tohsin Ali's Mosque
39.	∅	Tomb of Ghazi-ud-din Haider
40.	∅	Tomb of Janab Alia
41.	∅	Tomb known as Char Khambha
42.	∅	Tomb of Lotan Bagh
43.	∅	Tomb of Muhammad Ali Shah
44.	∅	Tomb at Musabagh
45.	∅	Tomb of Mushir Zudi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan
46.	Lucknow	Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan
47.	∅	Two cemeteries
48.	∅	Victoria Memorial
49.	∅	Western tower with an inscription at the southern wall of the Moti Mahal compound

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
50.	Lucknow-Faizabad Road at miles 3, 4 and 5	Three tombs
51.	Lucknow-Faizabad Road at mile 4	Two cemetaries
52.	Lucknow Kanpur Road at mile 13	Cemetaries
53.	Lucknow-Rae Bareli Road at mile 6	Cemetery
54.	Marion	Cemetery
55.	Mohibullapur	memorial pillar marking the site of the pre-Hutiny residency in the old Hariaon Confontment
56.	Nagarm	Mound
57.	Paharanagar	Mound
58.	Takuria	Mound
59.	Tikaiganj	Bridge over the Bata river and temple attached to it
60.	Lucknow	Dargah Hazrat Abhas
	MANIPUR DISTRICT	
1.	Mainpuri	Closed cemetery

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
11.	Brindavan	Govind ji's temple
12.	Ganesra	Two mounds. The second mound is known as singer Tila
13.	Gohari	Kos Minar
14.	Jaisinghpura	Mound
15.	Kosi	Fortified Sarat with all its walls and gateways
16.	do	Small mound locally known as Chavar
17.	Kota	Mound
18.	Mathaban	Mound marking the old fort
19.	Mat	Ancient site containing fragments of images
20.	Mathura District	Ancient sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, stones and like objects
21.	Mathura	Gayatri mound
22.	do	Girdharpur
23.	Mathura	Gopal Khera
24.	do	Kankali Tila, jail and Chaubara mounds
25.	do	Kos Minar, on the Circular Road

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Papri	Idgah
3.	do	Tomb of Farduddin alias Main Fidu
4.	do	Tomb of Nasiruddin
5.	do	Tomb of Nizamuddin
MATHURADISTRICT		
1.	Bajna	Ancient site
2.	Barsana	Pillar with Sanskrit inscription dated S. 1666 in the flanking towers at the Bhanokhartank
3.	Bhadar	mound
4.	do	Temple of Madan Mohan
5.	do	Temple of Radha Ballabh
6.	Chatta	Akbari Sasrat
7.	do	Kos Minar, mile 19 Fig. 1
8.	do	Kos Minar, mile 24, Fig. 3
9.	do	Kos Minar, mile 26, Fig. 7
10.	do	Kos Minar, mile 29, fig. 4

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
26.	do	Pakukhera mound
27.	do	Portions of Katra mound which are not in the possession of Nazul tenants on which formerly stood a temple of Keshavadeva which was dismantled and the site utilized for the mosque of Aurangabad
28.	do	Queen Victoria Memorial
29.	do	Sati buri supposed to commemorate the sati of the widow of Raja Biharmal of Jaipur erected by her son Raja Bhagwandas in A. d. 1570
30.	do	Site of ancient pokhar (Puskharini)
31.	Mathura- Brindavan Road	Ahalyaganj
32.	do	Chamunda Tila
33.	Mathura-Delhi Road	Kos Minar, mile 3, fig. 5 175 from the boundary
34.	do	Kos Minar, opposite to mile 13 fig. 1 from road
35.	do	Kos Minar, mile 11 Fig. 5 (west of Chomah village)
36.	Mathura-Delhi Road	Kos Minar, mile 16, 400 yards from road
37.	Mathura-Dig Road	Kos Minar in the beginning of Dig Road
38.	Mora	Ancient site

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
39.	Shahpur Guhosana	Extensive site containing a high mound apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets
40.	Sonauth Jaumnubi	Mound
41.	Aduru village	Ancient mound
MEERUT DISTRICT		
1.	Alamgirpur	Mound known as Parasu Ram-ka-Khera
2.	At the junction of	British Monuments meerut Ghaziabad and Grand Trunk Roads
3.	At the junction of	Cemetery Meerut-Delhi Road
4.	Bamawa	Mound known as Dakha-Mandap
5.	Hastinapur	Mounds known as Ulta-khera and the mound of Raghunathji
6.	Meerut	Andhra Court, a high brick-fortress supposed to have been built by Mahi
7.	do	Cemetery on the Meerut Race Course
8.	do	Tomb of Shah Peer
9.	Mustafabad	Raja Karan-ka-Khera
10.	Sardhana	Begum's Palace
11.	do	Roman Catholic Church

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
12.	do	Tombs of the Sardhana Cemetery
13.	Sarava	Two mounds (Kheras) named Khoikali and Jabalpur
14.	Karkhera	Ancient mound at Keseri
MIRZAPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Adhesar	Several caves in the precipitous sandstone cliff near the top of the hill
2.	Ahraura	Ruined stone fort of Lalitpur
3.	Ahugi	Remains of three small linga temples circa 1000 A.D.
4.	do	Ruins of a Saiva temple
5.	Bhagdewar	Mound known as Sengram Sahiki Pahari
6.	Bhulli	Cave called khoh containing two early kutilla inscriptions on the rock inside
7.	Bijaigarh	Pakka masonry fort
8.	Bnilkhara	Inscribed pillar
9.	Chunar	British cemetery
10.	do	Durga Khoh
11.	Saryan Sikandarpur	Iftekhhar Khan's tomb

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
12.	Gopiganj	British cemetery
13.	Haliya	Inscribed slab
14.	Mirzapur	British cemetery
15.	Sheopur	A life sized figure locally known as Sankata Devi
16.	Sultanpur	British cemetery
17.	Vindhyachal	Fragments of sculptures, one of which is a Krishnas thamba lying on the bank of the Ganga on a chabutra at the Ramagaya ghat.
18.	Vindhyachal	Kanitit fort
19.	do	Rharathi Devi, remains of a mediaeval temple
20.	do	Remains of a temple on an island in the bed of the river at Ramgayaghat including two inscribed stones
21.	Ahraurakhas	Bhandari Devi Ka Pahar containing Asokan inscription.
MORADABAD DISTRICT		
1.	Alipur	Amarpati Khera
2.	do	Chandrasvara Khera
3.	Amroha	Well or Baoli known as Bakha kaan

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
4	Bami	Khera or mound reputed to be the ruins of a palace of Raja Vena
5	Plerabharatpur	Large mound, the site of an ancient temple
6	Firozpur	Old fort and its relics
7	Gumthal Khera	Ancient mound
8	Karavar	Large mound
9	Sambhal	Jama Masjid
10	Sarthal Khera	mound
11	Sondhan	Gateway of Karwan Sarai Muhammadpur
12	db	Mosque of Karwan Sarai
13	Azampur	Talib Khan Tomb
14	db	Tomb of grandson of Abdul Gufur Shah and a mosque
15	db	Tomb of Abdul Gafur
MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT		
1.	Jhinjhana	Mosque and tomb of Shah Abdul Razak and his four sons
2.	Majhera	Octagonal well

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
3.	do	Tomb of Diwan Saiyid Mohammad Khan
4.	do	Tomb of Saiyid Husain also called Syed Chajju Khan
5.	do	Tomb of Saiyid Saif Khan and his mother
6.	do	Tomb of Saiyid Umar Nur Khan
NAINITAL DISTRICT		
1.	Dhikuli	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana
2.	Sitaban	Old temple sacred to Sita
PHILIBHIT DISTRICT		
1.	Philibhit	Jama Masjid
PITHORAGARH DISTRICT		
1.	Gangoli-tat	Remains of a few old temples and an inscribed masonry well
RAE BARELI DISTRICT		
1.	Rae Bareli	Fort Gate
2.	Rae Bareli and	Sai Bridge Pantapgarh road
3.	Razmau	Siva temple

Sl No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
SAHARANPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Badshahi Mahal	Badshahi Bagh (locally) known as Badshahi Mahal
2.	Lothipur	Khera-ki-Bandi
3.	Rurki	Old Cemetery
4.	Saharanpur	Old British Cemetery
5.	do	Old Rohilla Fort
SULTANPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Bhagapur	Group of ruined brick temple of the 10th century locally called Teligarhi
2.	Isauli	Mosque
3.	Raipur, Tikri Budha	Extensive brick strewn mounds Shahgarh and undoubtedly and ruins of Buddhist cities
4.	Sultanpur	Large diih called Majhangaon with brick tower on the four corners
UNNAO DISTRICT		
1.	Bangar Mau	Tomb of Qurban Mohammad
VARANASI DISTRICT		
1.	Bairant	Ancient site consisting of ruined fort

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	do	Long mound
3.	do	Large rectangular shaped mound
4.	do	Small conical mound of ruins called Devi-ka-asthan
5.	Paraipur, Khajuri, Ganj and Ghurapur	Ancient Buddhist site of Samath, including the Dhamek, Stupa of Jagat Singh, the monastery of major Kittoe and all the monuments excavated by Mr. Cartel in 1904-05 with an area of 53.04 acres, including government land measuring 21.94 acres.
6.	Chaitganj	Cemetery
7.	Chandrauti (Chandravati)	Remains of a fine massive brick fort
8.	Dhanapur	Large mound of brick ruins
9.	Ganj and Baraipur	Ancient Buddhist site known as Chaukhandi Stupa
10.	Hatimour	Old ruined Kot (fortress)
11.	Rajhat	Closed cemetery
12.	do	Tomb of Lal Khan
13.	Samath	The whole area to the east of the Buddhist site explored by the Archaeological Department extending up to the limits of the lake named Narokhar. Also the area coloured on which erection of buildings etc. is proposed to be restricted.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
14.	Shivala	Graves of European Officers
15.	Sukalpura	Khara on mound representing the ancient Uklapura
16.	Tilmapur	Ancient mound
17.	Varanasi	Dharara Masjid
18.	do	St. Col Pogson's tomb
19.	do	Mutiny Monuments
20.	do	Observatory of Mansingh
21.	do	Pahlapur inscribed Lath or monolith now standing in the compound of the Queen's College
22.	do	Tablet on the Treasury Building
23.	do	Telia Nala Buddhist ruins
24.	do	Two graves at old Artillery lines
25.	do	Victoria Memorial
26.	Hathinia Hill five miles west of Chakia	Threesites with megaliths on the western and northeastern toes of the hill.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
<b>BALAGHAT DISTRICT</b>		
1.	Baihar	Temples
2.	Garhi	Fort
3.	Kashitola	Temple of Kotesvara (Mahadeo and Hanuman)
4.	Lanji	Old fort
5.	Raigarh	Old temple within the limits of Piparwara forest village
6.	Sonkhar	Remains of a fortress containing 53 stone images called Sadha Bhada
<b>BASTAR DISTRICT</b>		
1.	Barsur	Ancient sculptures in Danteswari
2.	do	Chandadiya temple
3.	do	Ganesh statues
4.	do	Mamabhanjaka temple
5.	Bastar	Mahadeo temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
6.	Bhairam Deo Gudi	Ardhanariswara image
7.	Dantewada	Danteswari Devi Temple
8.	Dhilmili	Kamma Memorial or Urasagatta post
9.	Gadh Dhianora	Brick mound
10.	Gammewada	Megalithic site containing Uraskals
11.	Narainpal	Narayan temple
12.	Samur	Karli Mahadeo temple
		BETUL DISTRICT
1.	Bhainsdehi	Mahadeo temple with ornamental stones collected
		BHIND DISTRICT
1.	Ater	Fort
2.	Kherat	Brick temples (two)
3.	do	Open Air Museum
		BILASPUR DISTRICT
1.	Amanala	Ajmergarh fort

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Arbhar	Arbhar temple
3.	Close to Bagdera	Chaireuragath
4.	Near Bargawan	Kotgarh
5.	Bawanbadi	Kashigarh fort
6.	Belpan	Temple
7.	Gatora	do
8.	Janigir	Large Vaishnava temple
9.	do	Small temple
10.	Kharod	Brick temple of Savari
11.	do	Small brick temple
12.	do	Soorya temple
13.	Malhar	Malhar fort
14.	do	Patalesvara Mahadeva temple including all ancient remains of other temples close by, together with various sculptures of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain Pantheons and inscriptions carved and uncarved stones discovered in Khasra Nos. 488 and 489.
15.	Pali	Mahadeo temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
16.	Ratanpur	Kanthi Dewal temple
17.	do	Whole site round Ratanpur
18.	Semarsal	Pall inscription stone
19.	Sheorinarayan	Half ruined temple of Keshava Narayan
20.	do	Sheorinarayan temple together with ruined brick temple in the same compound and the inscription built into the wall of the Chandrachuda temple.
21.	Tuman	Remains of a very ancient temple and mounds of sculptured and unsculptured stones.
CHHATARPURDISTRICT		
1.	Khajuraha	Three groups of temples, numbering 24, of the 10th Century A.D.
WESTERN GROUP		
1.	Khajuraha	Chausath Jogini temple
2.	do	Chitragupta or Bharatiji's temple
3.	Khajuraha	Chopra or square tank
4.	do	Devi Gagadambi temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
5.	db	Kandariya temple
6.	db	Lakshrtian temple
7.	db	Lalguan Mahadeva temple
8.	db	Mahadeva temple
9.	db	Matangesvara temple
10.	db	Nandi temple
11.	db	Parvati temple
12.	db	Varaha temple
13.	db	Vishvanath temple
		EASTERN GROUP
1.	db	Adinath temple
2.	db	Brahma temple
3.	db	Colossal statue of Shri Hanuman
4.	db	Ghantai temple
5.	db	Javari temple
6.	db	Kakra Marh

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
7.	db	Parsvanatha temple
8.	db	Santinalatha temple
9.	db	Vamana temple
SOUTHERNGROUP		
1.	db	Duladeo temple
2.	db	Jatakarni or Chaturbhuj temple
CHHINDWARADISTRICT		
1.	Deogarh	Fort
DAMOHDISTRICT		
1.	Damoh	Sculptures at Phufera tank
2.	Hatta	Rangmahal Palace
3.	Jatashankar	Fort
4.	Kanoda	Remains of an old sculptured temple
5.	Kanora Bari	Temple of Kanora Bari
6.	Kodal	Old temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
7.	Kundaipur	Jain temples on the hills
8.	do	One flat roofed temple below the hill
9.	Manadoh	Ruined fort
10.	Nohta	Temple
11.	Rajnagar	Fort
12.	Raneh	Matha
13.	Sakhar	Temple
14.	Singorgarh	Hill fort
1.	Datia	Bir Singh Palace
2.	Gujjarra	Rock inscription of Asoka
		DATIA DISTRICT
1.	Nemawar	Sidheshwar temple
2.	do	Unfinished temple
		DEWAS DISTRICT
1.	Bagh	Buddhist Caves 1 to 7
		DHARA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Dhar	Bhoja Shala and Kamal Maula's Mosque
3.	do	Lafki Masjid
4.	Mandu	Alamgir Gate
5.	do	Ancient Hindu Baoli
6.	do	andheribaoli
7.	do	Ashrafi Mahal
8.	do	Baz Bahadur's Palace
9.	do	Bhagwanias Gate
10.	do	Bhangi Gate
11.	do	Carvan Sarai
12.	do	Champa Baoli
13.	do	Chistikhan's Mahal
14.	do	Chor Kot
15.	do	Chor Kot Mosque
16.	do	Dai Ka Mahal
17.	do	Dai ki Chooti Bahen

## Name of Monument/Site

## Locality

## Sl. No.

18.	do	Darya Khan's tomb
19.	Mandu	Delhi Gate
20.	do	Dharmashala (in the compound of Hoshang's Tomb)
21.	do	dilawar Khan's Mosque
22.	do	Ek-Khamba Mahal
23.	do	Gadhasha's Palace
24.	do	Gadhasha's Shop
25.	do	Gadi Darwaza
26.	do	Hammam
27.	do	Hathi Gate
28.	do	Hathi Mahal
29.	do	Hindola Mahal
30.	do	Hoshang's tomb
31.	do	Jahangirpur Gate

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
32.	do	Jahaz Mahal
33.	do	Jali Mahal
34.	do	Jama Masjid
35.	do	Kapoor Talao and the ruins on its banks
36.	do	Lal Bag
37.	do	Lal Bungalow
38.	do	Lohani caves
39.	do	Lohani Gate
40.	do	Mahmud's tomb
41.	do	Malik Moghi's Mosque
42.	do	Mosque near Sopi Tanka
43.	do	Mosque near Tarapur Gate
44.	do	Mosque north west of Darya Khan's tomb
45.	do	Nahar Jharoka
46.	do	Nahar Jharokha compound

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
47.	do	Nameless tomb (west of Shila tanka) Neelkanth)
48.	do	Neelkanth
49.	do	Rampol Gate and mosque opposite to it
50.	do	Royal Palaces (in the west of Champa Baoli and Hammam)
51.	do	Ruins of the west of Rewa Kund
52.	do	Rupmati Pavilion
53.	do	SatKothari Cave
54.	do	Somati Kund
55.	do	Songarn Gate
56.	do	Tarapur Gate
57.	do	Taveji Mahal
58.	do	Tomb and mosque (between Chorkot Mosque and Chhapan Mahal)
59.	do	Tomb north of Alamgir Gate
60.	do	Tomb north of Darya Khan's tomb

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
61.	do	Tower of Victory
62.	do	Tripolia Gate
63.	do	Ujali Baoli
64.	do	Water Palace
65.	Sadalpur	Water Palace
66.	Wasvi	Rock cut temple
DURG DISTRICT		
1.	Deobaloda	Old ruined sand stone temple
2.	Deorbijia	Old temple of Sita Devi and Sati Pillar
3	Dhamda	Temple of Sheo on Budha tank
GUNADISTRICT		
1.	Budhi Chanderi	Jain temples 1 to 5
2.	Chanderi	Bada Madarasa
3.	do	Badal Mahal gateway
4.	do	Battisi Baodi

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
5.	db	Chanderi Fort
6.	db	Jama Masjid
7.	db	Kati Ghati
8.	db	Koshak Mahal
9.	db	Nizam-ud-din's tomb
10.	db	Shahzadi-ka-Roza
* 11.	Kadwaha	Monastery
12.	db	Temples 2 to 7
GWALIOR DISTRICT		
1	Amrol	Mahadeva temple
2	Antri	Tomb of Abul Fazl
3	Gwalior	Gwalior Fort
		(i) Badal Mahal or Hindola Gate
		(ii) Chaturbhuj temple
		(iii) Ganesh Gate

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
		(iv) Gwalior or Alamgiri Gate
		(v) Lakshman Gate
		(vi) Mansingh's Palace
		(vii) Rock cut Jain Colossi
		(viii) Sas Bahutemples
		(ix) Teli Ka Mandir
		(x) Urwahi Gate
4.	db	(i) Tomb of Mohammad Chaus
		(ii) Tomb of Tansen
		(iii) Twomosques
5	Pawaya	Ancient site
6.	db	Tila monument
		HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT
1.	Bariam	Rock shelter known as Putli lane near Sambourne Cave

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Joga	Old Mughal fort
3.	Kalamani	Adamgarh rock with paintings
4.	Pachmarhi	Cave
5.	do	Lorothy Deep rock shelters
6.	Villages Kalamdi Rasulia and Kishanpur	Ancient site and Adamgarh Rock Shelters
JABALPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Bheraghat	Temple of chaunsath Yogini
2.	Bilhari	Tapsimath
3.	do	Vishnu Varaha temple
4.	Burgaon	Temple of Somnath and ruins of several temples adjoining it, together with interesting figures in these ruins
5.	Garha	Madan Mahal
6.	do	Panch Matha temples
7.	Kakrahata	Ancient mound
8.	Karanpur	Statue of a boar (Vishnu Varah), an image of Mahadeo, and figures of other Hindu and Jain gods scattered over four tumuli and under a bagat tree

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
9.	Karanpur	Varaha
10.	Kartilai	Tortoise and fish locally known as Kachha and Machha
11.	Madho Deoni	Ruined temple near the sources of the Kiyan river
12.	Nanhwara (A few miles north of Bijeraghogath)	The site where some good Carvings have been dug up and where (ii) a buried city is believed to exist
13.	Padaria	Rupnath
14.	Panagath	Large effigy of Vishnu Varaha
15.	Tewar	Ancient site known as Kamabel
16.	Bilhari	Ancient mound known as Ludatri Ka Tila
MANDLA DISTRICT		
1.	Chaugan Ryotwari	Begum Mahal
2.	do	Sporting palace called Dalbadal
3.	Khaddbeori	Siva temple
4.	Kukkaramath	Ranmukteshwar Temple dedicated to Shanker
5.	Mandla	Gond for called Sat Khanda and the tower on Raighat called Shah burj and the temple therein

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
MANDSAURDISTRICT		
1.	Dhamnar	Brahmanical rock cut temple
2.	db	Buddhist caves
3.	Khor	Nau Torana temple
4.	Sondhi	Yasodharman's Pillars of Victory
MURENADISTRICT		
1.	Bateswar	Group of temples
2.	Mitaoli	Ekottarso Mahadeva temple
3.	Naresar	Temples 1 to 22
4.	Padhavli	Gadhi
5.	db	Temple
6.	Suhania	Kakanmath temple
NARSINGHPURDISTRICT		
1.	Chowragarh	Temple in the fort
NIMAR (EAST) DISTRICT		
1.	Ahukhana	Ahukhana site with compound wall, pavilion and tank

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Asirgarh	Idgah
3.	do	Mahadeo temple
4.	do	Tomb of Shah Numa
5.	do	Whole fort, including all the walls, Sat Darwaza, mosque and temple inside
6.	Burhanpur	Bibi Sahib's Masjid and compound
7.	do	Chunwalonki Masjid outside the Itwara gate
8.	do	Tomb of Adil Shah Faruki
9.	do	Tomb of Shah Nawar Khan
10.	do	Hammam Khana in Chowk Mohalla
11.	do	Palace situated in the fort
12.	do	Raja's Chhatra near Bordha Ghat
13.	do	Tomb of Nadii Shah and Compound
14.	do	Tomb of Shah Shuja and compound
15.	Godadpura (Onkar Mandhata)	Amleshwar alias Mameshwar group of temples including Kaleshwar temple
16.	Mahal Gurara	Mahal Gurara palaces or buildings on both sides of the Gurara (Utaoli) river and two masonry Dams in the river

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
17.	Mandhata	Chandsuraj Gateway
18.	do	Chaubis Avatar temple with its contents
19.	do	Siddhesvara or Siddhnath temple
NIMAR (WEST) DISTRICT		
1.	Kasrawad	Excavated site
2.	Raver	Old Serai
3.	Raverkhedi	Brindaban dedicated to the memory of Shrimant Baji Rao Peshwa
4.	do	Chhatiri inside the Serai
5.	do	Main gate and remaining portion of the Peshwa's residence of fortress
6.	Un	Chaubara Dera
7.	do	Jain temple 1 to 3
8.	do	Temples of Mahakaleshwar 1 and 2
9.	do	Temple of Nilkanteshwar
PANNADISTRICT		
1.	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh for and its remains

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	do	Two temples ascribed to Gupta period
3.	Nachna	Nachna Kuthara Parvati temple
4.	do	Chamukh Nath temple
RAIPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Arang	Bhand Dewal
2.	do	Mound
3.	Narainpur	Temple belonging to Mahant Laidass of Sheorinarayan
4.	Rajim	Group of temples known as the Rajiva-Lochana or Rajim temples
5.	do	Site known as 'Sita Baree'
6.	do	Temple of Ramchandra
7.	Sirpur	Sites where monuments are found
RAISEN DISTRICT		
1.	Bhimbethka	Pre-historic paintings
2.	Bawalia and	Buddhist Stupas and remain Hakeemkhedi
3.	Bhopur	Savite temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
4.	Murel Khurd	Buddhist stupas
5.	do	Stupas and other remains at Satdhara
6.	Raisen	Fort
7.	Sanchi	Buddhist monuments
8.	Senari	Buddhist Stupas
REWADISTRICT		
1.	Alhaghat	Inscriptions
2.	Barhat	Rock shelters with megaliths, monasteries and inscriptions
3.	Gahira	Fresco paintings
4.	Gurji	Gurji and Rehunta Remains
5.	Keoti	Inscriptions in cave
RAJANANDGAONDISTRICT		
1.	Gandai	Old temples
SAGARDISTRICT		
1.	Bamoda	Temple
2.	Deori	Fort

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
3.	Dhamoni	do
4.	do	Rani Mahal
5.	do	Tomb and Mosque of Baijati Shah
6.	Eran and Pahleipur	Ancient site
7.	Garhpahra	All structures in or connected with the Mahal (Fort) of the Old Dangi Rulers
8.	Gourjhamar	Fort
9.	Karonda (Government forest)	Satgarh
10.	Karonda	Temple of Mahadeo, or Mata
11.	Khimiasa	Old mosque, well, gateway of the fort and Nagina Mahal
12.	do	Tomb of Panj Pir
13.	do	Walls of the citadel (Fort)
14.	do	Walls of the city with gate
15.	Pali	Temple of Mahadeo
16.	Rahatgarh	Fort including the monuments inside, namely :- (1) Twogates

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
		(2) Moti Mahal
		(3) Dargah of Culamali Shah and three graves
		(4) Shish Mahal
		(5) Small Mosque
		(6) Dargah in ruins
		(7) Samadhi
		(8) Dobra tank
		(9) Ruined Palace and
		(10) Badal Mahal
		SATNADISTRICT
1.	Bachhaun	Inscription in the fort of Bachhaun
2.	Bharhut	Remains
3.	Bhumira	do
		SEHOREDISTRICT
1.	Pangoraria	Saru-Maru Monastic Complex

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
2.	Tilpura	Painted rock shelters and two Buddhist Stupas
SEONI DISTRICT		
1.	Ashita	Temple
2.	Gilinsore	Standing Jain image of the Digambar Sect known as 'Nagababa' and the various fragmentary stone images and architectural stone pieces
SHAH DOLDISTRICT		
1.	amarkantak	Karan temple
2.	do	Patalesvara temple
3.	do	Shiva temple
4.	Silahra	Caves bearing inscriptions of 1st Century A.D.
5.	Sohagpur	Virath temple and remains
SIDHIDISTRICT		
1.	Chandreh	Temple and monastery
SIVAPURIDISTRICT		
1.	Mahua	Large Shiva temple
2.	do	Small Shiva temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
3.	Ranod	Monastery
4.	Surwaya	do
5.	do	Open Air Museum
6.	do	Siva Temple
7.	do	Surways Gadhi
8.	Terahi	Mohajamata temple
9.	do	Monastery
10.	do	Torana gate
	SURGUJADISTRICT	
1.	Ramgadh hill	Sita-Bengra and rock-cut caves alongwith Jogimara Caves
	UJJAINDISTRICT	
1.	Bhairongadh	Ancient mound locally known as Bairongadh
2.	Undasa	Ancient mound locally known as Kumbhar Tekri
3.	do	Ancient mound locally known as Vaishya Tekri
	VIDISHADISTRICT	
1.	Badoh	Dashavatara temple
2.	do	Gadarmal temple

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
3.	db	Jain temple
4.	Besnager	Ancient site
5.	db	Khamb Baba (Heliodorus Pillar)
6.	Gyaraspur	Athakhamba
7.	db	Bajramath
8.	db	Buddhiststupa
9.	db	Hindola Torana
10.	db	Maladevi Temple
11.	Pathari	Bhirr gaja
12.	db	Caves
13.	Udaygiri	Caves: 1 to 20
14.	db	Ruins of Gupta temple
15.	Udaypur	Bara Khambi
16.	db	Udayeshwar Mahadeva temple
17.	Vidisha	Bijamandal Mosque
18.	db	Lohangi Hill Capital

[English]

**Benefits to SC/ST Candidates**

165. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the committee set up to formulate action plan for extending requisite representation of SC/ST candidates in Delhi University; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The committee has recommended that Delhi University must make conscious and determined efforts to achieve representation of 15% for scheduled castes and 7.5% for scheduled tribes for the post of Lecturers and other non-teaching posts in all groups within the Eighth Plan. The same principle would be applied to other Central Universities where the requisite percentage of representation in the post of Lecturers and non-teaching posts has not been achieved and shall have

to follow the same time-frame. It has also recommended for (i) introduction of a separate mechanism by Universities to monitor the progress of the implementation of the policy; and (ii) a review after one year to assess the progress of the implementation of the policy.

The recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

**Steam Loco Shed**

166. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steam locosheds closed down up to December, 1993, zone-wise;

(b) the number of staff rendered surplus consequent upon closure of these sheds; and

(c) the number of surplus staff re-deployed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Railway-wise details of steam loco sheds closed during the current financial year i.e. 1993-94 up to December, 1993 is as under:

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Steam shed closed</i>	<i>Railway</i>	<i>Steam shed closed</i>
Central	3	Southern	1
Eastern	3	South-Central	1
Northern	7	South-Eastern	4
North-Eastern	4	Western	3
North-Frontier	7	Western	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>

(b) Around 5181 staff have been rendered surplus on account of condemnation of steam locomotives during the current financial year (93-94) up to December, 1993.

(c) Besides the 5181 staff rendered surplus in the current financial year, 4071 surplus staff were awaiting redeployment as on 1-4-1993. Out of this total of 9252 surplus staff, 5806 staff have been redeployed up to December, 1993.

### **Sugar Mills**

167. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of sugar mills lying closed in Gujarat till date;

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) whether the State Government has requested for assistance to restart these mills; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance released and the time by which these mills are likely to be restarted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The following four sugar mills in Gujarat State have not reported production during the current sugar season till date:

- (1) Shree Sardar vallabhbbhai Patel KUCS Ltd. , Dhoraji, District Rajkot.
- (2) Sidheshwar KUSM Ltd. , Talaja, District Bhavnagar.
- (3) Shree Una Taluka Khedut SKUM Ltd., Una, District Junagadh.

(4) Charotar SKU Ltd. , Palaj, Taluq Petlad, District Kaira.

(b) The sugar mills i.e. those at Dhoraji and Talaja are under liquidation since long. The sugar mill at Una could not undertake crushing during the current crushing season because of inadequate supply of sugar-cane. The sugar mill at Palaj has not intimated any reasons for their closure.

(c) and (d). The Government does not provide any financial assistance to closed sugar mills.

### **Gauge Conversion of Railway Lines**

168. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up the gauge conversion of Arasikere-Hubli and Miraj-Hubli railway lines;

(b) if so, the estimated amount proposed for the above gauge conversion works;

(c) the amount provided for the above works during 1993-94; and

(d) the time by which the above works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approx. estimated cost of these works is as under:

- (i) Arasikere-Hubli..Rs. 152 crs.
- (ii) Miraj- Hubli.. Rs. 154 crs.
- (c) (i) Arasikere -Hubli.. Rs.88crs.

(ii) Miraj-Hubli.. Rs. 28 crs.

(d) By 31.3.95.

[Translation]

**World Bank Assistance for Banana  
Production**

169. SHRI MAHENDRAKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance/ loan has been sought from World Bank during 1993-94 for the expansion of banana producing area to boost its production in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Price of Sugarcane**

170. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked State Governments to desist from announcing higher prices for sugarcane;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has decided to increase the price of sugarcane during this year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this directive has been adhered to by all other States; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has raised the State-Advised price of sugarcane payable at mill gate this season to Rs. 58-Rs. 61 as compared to Rs. 46-Rs. 49 last season.

(d) and (e). At present various systems are being adopted by different State Governments in announcing State advised prices of sugarcane. At the state sugar Ministers' Conference held on 5th February, 1994 a committee of 5 Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu Karnataka and Maharashtra was constituted to recommend a rational uniform pricing policy for sugarcane.

**Livestock Policy**

171. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to formulate a National Livestock Policy for upgradation of the genetic stock and for elimination of unproductive cattle which constitute an economic burden;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes sir.

(b) The Government have constituted during January, 1992 a working group of experts to review cattle and buffalo breeding policy of the country. The terms of reference of the working group is to review the cattle and buffalo breeding policy in the country in the light of expertise gained and development taken place to assess the progress and shortcomings of the cattle and buffalo breeding programmes and to recommend cattle and buffalo breeding policy and programmes for overall development of cattle and buffaloes.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Monuments in Assam**

172. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical monuments in Assam maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the allocation made for the maintenance and upkeep of these monuments during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken for necessary facilities at these monuments to make them more attractive Tourist centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) there are 49

historical monuments in Assam maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) the allocations made for the maintenance and upkeep of these monuments during the last three years are as under:

1991-92	Rs. 22,94,135.00
1992-93	Rs. 16,92,200.00
1993-94	Rs. 24,00,000.00

(Allocation)

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has taken necessary steps to provide approach roads, public telephone call facilities, lavatory blocks, drinking water at all those centrally protected monuments wherever the same do not exist.

#### **Study Growth of Agriculture**

173. SHRI R.S. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth meeting of the Governing Council of the network of Agriculture in Asia and Pacific region was held in New Delhi in the first week of December, 1993;

(b) if so, the particulars of the countries which participated, subject discussed and the decision taken at the meeting;

(c) whether at the meeting, India has stressed the need for study on the possible effect of the growth of aquaculture on the environments in the Asia and Pacific region and made an appeal to the international donor countries to fund the study; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

reaction of the Governing Council thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. In addition, representatives from food and agriculture organisation of UN (FAO), Aquatic Animal Health Research Institute (AAFHRI), Thailand Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand, office International des Epizooties (OIE), Taiwan, overseas development administration (ODA), U.K., southeast asian fisheries development center (SEAFDEC), philippines and UNDP also attended the meeting.

The meeting considered reports of the regional lead centres of NACA in China, India and Thailand and the annual report of the coordinator of NACA. A review of activities and future programmes of NACA were also discussed in reference to the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee of NACA.

The International Institute and Donor agencies promised to support several regional projects for the benefit of the member countries. The Governing Council recommended that NACA should review and prepare training programmes for the next five years, assist the member governments as well as private sectors on project development and implementation and strengthen its Secretariat.

The Governing Council also discussed new membership of countries in the region, mode of their contributions to NACA and detailed financial matters of the Organisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the serious environmental problems threatening aquaculture development in the region, the governing council meeting strongly recommended that UNDP reconsider and give urgent approval to the core project "Aquaculture and the environment". In relation to this recommendation, the Governing Council meeting recommended each government to convey their request for this project to their respective in-country UNDP representatives and for the NACA Secretariat to take further action as necessary to assist governments in seeking approval of the project.

#### **Gauge Conversion from Manmad to Nizamabad**

174. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of narrow gauge rail lines into broad gauge from the Manmad to Nizamabad is going on;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) conversion of MG line from Manmad to mudkhed on Manmad-Nizamabad route is going on.

(b) Manmad to Jalna has been completed. Jalna to Parbhani is targetted for completion in 1993-94.

(c) By 1996-97.

[*Translation*]

### **Forest Clearance for Housing Scheme**

175. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has acquired a lot of forest land in hilly areas for group housing schemes;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has taken approval of the Union Government for the schemes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from Uttar Pradesh State Government seeking approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for group housing schemes in forest land of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) All State/UT Governments have been requested from time to time that no forest land should be put to non forestly uses without obtaining prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[*English*]

### **Preservation of Harappan Ruins**

176. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Harappan ruins in a state of neglect" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times,' New Delhi dated February 4, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Archaeological Survey of India to protect these ruins apart from undertaking the documentation of the site and objects excavated therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. The excavated site of Kalibangan, district Ganganagar, Rajasthan was excavated from 1961 to 1969 and the brief reports on the excavations have been published in "Indian Archaeology- A review" for the respective years. The antiquities recovered, are presently kept in Kalibangan section, Purana Quila, New Delhi for further study. The site is under proper watch and ward and protected well by the staff of Archaeological Survey of India. The site museum at Kalibangan has been set up and one of its three galleries, displaying selected excavated objects, is open to the public. The museum is headed by the Assistant Superintending Archaeologist of archaeological Survey of India.

(c) The excavated site at Kalibangan stands protected by the Archaeological Survey of India and it is preserved as per of archaeological conservation norms. The Archaeological Survey of India has initiated a proposal for the acquisition of additional land which is yet to be transferred to the Archaeological Survey of India.

[*Translation*]

### Missing of Foodgrains

177. DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN  
SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Anaaaj se lade 900 truckon ka pata nahin" appearing in the "The Navabharat Times" dated January 24, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss caused as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH  
RAI): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains are transported from Punjab to Jammu, mostly by rail. From Jammu, foodgrains are carried to Srinagar/valley in trucks. The trucks which carry foodgrains to Srinagar/valley bring fruits

and vegetable etc. On their return journey and are expected to deposite their acknowledgements in Jammu office of FCI. However, there have been instances where the trucks on their return journey have failed to deposit the acknowledgements in Jammu office. As a result thereof, reconciliation of all the trucks have not been done.

Of the 895 trucks reported unreconciled up to December, 1993, 128 trucks have been reconciled, leaving a balance of 767 trucks. The work of reconciliation is a regular process.

In specific cases, where misappropriation in stocks is suspected by specific trucks, the case is reported for investigation to the State Police/Central Bureau of Investigation. The cases of 116 trucks in which enquiries have indicated the missing of trucks under suspicious circumstances, have been handed over to the State Police/Central Bureau of Investigation.

Reconciliation work is a continuing process and in the absence of final figures it is not possible to quantify the loss.

[*English*]

### Pollution in Jamuna

178. SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDELWAL:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned

"Jamuna reduced to a huge sewer" appearing in the Statesman dated January 17, 1994.

(b) whether the Jamuna river has been converted in to a big sewer due to increasing effluents pouring into the river;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Central authorities have failed to implement the action plan for controlling the pollution of the river;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take in this regard and to meet the requirements of funds for completion of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). Yamuna river is heavily polluted due to domestic waste water and industrial effluents, particularly along the city limits of Delhi, Mathura and Agra. An action plan for pollution abatement of the Yamuna has been approved by the government. Under this plan, pollution abatement works would be undertaken in six towns of Haryana and eight towns of Uttar Pradesh. In Delhi,

the pollution abatement works would be undertaken under Delhi's own plan. Only two small treatment plants are part of the Yamuna Action Plan. Action has been initiated on the Yamuna action plan by the concerned State Governments. The cost of the Yamuna action plan would be shared equally between the Central and the concerned State Governments and funds would be provided by the Government of Japan.

#### **Electrification of Railway Routes**

179. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway routes (kms) targetted for electrification during the Eighth Five Year Plan; State-wise;

(b) the details of total routes (kms) electrified till December, 1993; and

(c) the target fixed for electrifying the remaining routes during 1994, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF)(a) to (e) : The details are as under:

S.No.	State	Target* VIII Plan (kms.)	Routes electrified till Dec. 93 (kms.)	Target upto Dec.94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394	1325	-
2.	Bihar	747	1033	100
3.	Gujarat	28	628	23
4.	Haryana	178	70	56
5.	Karnataka	13	91	-
6.	Kerala	-	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	765	2311	402
8.	Maharashtra	88	1704	-
9.	Orissa	138	408	-
10.	Punjab	108	-	-
11.	Rajasthan	-	491	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	56	702	-
13.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1185	-

S.No.	State	Target* VIII Plan (kms.)	Routes electrified till Dec. 93 (kms.)	Target upto* Dec.94
14.	West Bengal	157	1243	-
15.	Delhi	28	107	19
		2700	11298	600

Subject to availability of resources.

**Scaling down of Railway Annual Plan**

180. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the railway has scaled down annual plan for 1993-94 by Rs. 300 crores;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the likely overall impact on the ongoing projects of the railways, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) shortfall in resources has necessitated this decision.

(c) Railways do not take up projects Statewise. However, pace of execution of ongoing projects may slow down some what until the resource position improves.

**Nutrition under ICDS**

181. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the method of procurement and distribution of food material under ICDS projects;
- (b) whether the Government are aware that nutrition given under ICDS projects in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts has been discontinued;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out in regard to supply of inferior quality of nutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENT WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) (a): The responsibility of the procurement and distribution of food material under ICDS lies with the State government. In Maharashtra, the task is entrusted to Maharashtra State Co-op. Marketing Federation Bombay, Maharashtra State Consumer Federation, and registered poultry farming societies.

(b) Yes, sir. Supply of nutrition in Chiplum and Depali project in Ratnagiri district was interrupted during the period from November '92 to July '93 and December '92 to July 1993 respectively due to operational problems. Similarly, in Devgarh and Malvan projects of Sindhudurg district the period of interruption was from April '93 to January '94 and March 1993 to January 1994 respectively.

(c) and (d). No complaint of supply of inferior quality of nutrition has been received. It may also be mentioned that the States/Union territories have been requested for setting up expert committee on nutrition for monitoring the regularity and quality of supplementary feeding in the anganwadi centres. In addition, the Department is monitoring the delivery of this vital services on a quarterly basis and if any interruptions in supplementary feeding are noticed in such quarterly review, the concerned state Governments/Union territories are immediately addressed to rectify the situation and take prompt action in ensuring supplementary feeding to the beneficiaries as per the norms of the scheme.

**Regional Chief Conservators of Forests**

182. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the role and functions of the Regional Chief Conservators of Forests working under his Ministry;

(b) whether their functioning has been satisfactory;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise their services for protection of forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The role and functions of the regional chief conservators of forests are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As and when required, services of Regional Chief Conservators of Forests are also being utilised for looking in to various other aspects of protection of forests, in addition to their normal duties which basically relate to forest conservation.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Roles and Functions of Regional Chief Conservators of Forests*

##### A. FORESTRY FUNCTIONS:

- (i) To monitor and evaluate all ongoing forestry development projects and scheme with specific emphasis on conservation of forests;

- (ii) To assist the States and Union Territories in preparation of the proposals involving diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for expeditious processing and disposal of such cases.

- (iii) To undertake physical inspection of sites in cases of diversion of forests involving an area more than 40 ha.;

- (iv) To monitor the implementation of conditions and safeguards stipulated by the central government in regard to diversions approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

- (v) To assist the States and Union territories in the preparation of management plans for working of forests under their control within the framework of guidelines issued by the central government from time to time;

- (vi) To assist the states and union territories in streamlining collection, collection, storage and retrieval of data covering all the facets of forests and forestry activities and to transmit such data to the Central government/control data, processing centre;

- (vii) Disposal of proposal for diversion of forest land to the extent of 5 ha.; except mining and regularisation of encroachments and to examine cases between 5 ha.; to 20 ha. in consultation with State Advisory Committees;

- (viii) Rendering assistance in preparation of the National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP)
- (ix) Assisting paryavaran vahinis in the capacity of observers and technical advisors; and
- (x) Regional level technical & Scientific consultation of Biological diversity.

**B. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL FUNCTIONS:**

- (i) To follow implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down for projects/activities when environmental clearance is given;
- (ii) To follow up pollution control measures taken by industries, local bodies, Government (Centre/State) undertakings, etc;
- (iii) To collect and furnish information relating to environmental impact assesment of projects, pollution control measures, methodology and status, legal and enforcement measures, environmental protection special conservation areas like wetlands, mangroves and biosphere reserves; and
- (iv) To maintain liaison and provide linkage with the concerned State governments, with Central government agencies, (including regional officers, BSI, FSI and ZSI) with project authorities, with the regional offices of the Central Pollution Control board, with state pollution control boards and with non-government organisations

involved in implementation of programmes relating to environment.

**Computerisation of Railway Stations**

183. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have computerised any of the Railway Stations in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of stations proposed to be computerised during 1994 in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) computerised reservation facility has been provided at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Trichur, Cannanore and Calicut, and micro-processor based self printing ticketing machines (SPTM) at trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut stations.

(c) computerised passenger reservation facility at two stations, and SPTM at one station.

[*Translation*]

**Fishing Harbours/Landing Centres**

184. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI VILASRAO  
NAGNATHRAO  
GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals submitted by the government of Maharashtra for setting up of fishing harbours/landing centres in the State;

(b) the proposals out of the above sanctioned by the Government so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) and (b). Government of India have sanctioned two fishing harbours and 30 nos. of fish landing centres out of the detailed project reports received from the Government of Maharashtra. Proposals so far sanctioned by the Government is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) At this stage no detailed project of the State Government duly supported by techno economic feasibility study by Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for fishery is pending for sanction.

### STATEMENT

#### *FISHING HARBOURS*

1. Sassoon Dock (Bombay) - Major Fishing Harbour
2. Ratnagiri - Minor Fishing Harbour.

#### *FISH LANDING CENTRES*

1. Karanja
2. Navalgaon
3. Borli Mandla

4. Nandgaon
5. Murad
6. Theorinda
7. Ajanla
8. Ade-Uttambar
9. Agrao
10. Borin
11. Burondi
12. Bagmandla
13. Datiwara
14. Dahanu
15. Dakti-Dahanu
16. Khardanada
17. EK-Dara
18. Mandavi
19. Mulgaon
20. Navapur
21. Onni-Bhatti
22. Thurnvadi
23. Thai
24. Utton
25. Vashi
26. Wadrai

27. Rajpuri

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
OWAISI:

28. Jeevne Bundar

29. Sarjekote Stage -I

30. Mahim Causeway.

[English]

**Koraput-Rayagada Line**

185. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Koraput-Rayagada line and the amount released and spent so far on the construction of that line in Orissa;

(b) the progress made in the completion of the construction work ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the work on that line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The estimated cost is Rs. 419 crores, Amount released so far is Rs. 406.96 crores. Amount spent so far is Rs. 387.27 crores.

(b) 95% completed.

(c) The work was delayed due to geological problems in a tunnel. It will be completed in 1994-95.

**Increase in the Production of  
Wheat/Rice**186. SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of wheat and rice has increased considerably during 1993; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the production of wheat and rice has increased as compared to previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The production of wheat during 1993 (1992-93 crop year) at 56.70 million tonnes has shown an increase of 1.9 per cent over the previous year. Rice production in 1993 (rabi/summer of 1992-93 and kharif likely of 1993-94) at about 74.0 million tonnes has shown an increase of about 2.2 per cent over the previous year.

**Establishment of West Zone Regional Centre of UGC In Gujarat**187. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has proposed to the Union Government for establishing west zone regional centre of University Grants Commission in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the latest development in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (c). In November, 1991, the Chief Minister of Gujarat requested the Government of India to set up a regional office of UGC at Ahmedabad or Gandhinagar. According to the information furnished by UGC, the commission has taken a decision, in principle, to set up its regional offices. An empowered committee, constituted by the UGC, is examining the various issues like location of regional offices, requirement of infrastructural facilities, operational frame-work, etc.

#### **National Award for Teachers**

188. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Award has been conferred on teachers for 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details of the awardees; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay in declaring the said award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). National Awards to teachers for a particular year are distributed in the following year. Awards for the year 1992 were given away by the President of India to 274 meritorious teachers on 5th September, 1993. Awards for the year 1993 will be distributed on 5th September, 1994.

#### **Sanctuary in Mathura Refinery**

189. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Sanctuary within a refinery" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated January 31, 1994;

(b) whether the ecological park of Mathura refinery is gradually turning into a mini birds sanctuary and hundred of migratory birds flock to this park during winter season;

(c) if so, whether the effluent and toxic gases emitting out of the refinery are harmful for the life of birds;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to direct the State Government to develop this park as a sanctuary; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government has seen the news report. However, no report in this regard has been received from the government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Effluents discharged and gases emitted from the refinery are complying with the prescribed standards. The ambient air quality also comply with the norms prescribed. However, the data on the impact of emissions on the life of birds is not available.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration in the Central Government to direct the State Government to develop this park as a sanctuary.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **New Trains**

191. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of trains proposed to be run from the State capitals for the last one year;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the above proposals;

(c) the States which have demanded for more new train services; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K .C. LENKA): a) and (b). Introduction of new trains is a continuous ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and resource availability. During 1993 and January, 1994 the following trains from Capitals of some States were introduced:-

S.No	Train No. and Name
1.	2955/2956 Durgapura (Jaipur)-Bombay Central Superfast Express
2.	279/280 Bangalore-Kengeri Passenger
3.	191/192 Durgapura (Jaipur)-Kota Passenger
4.	193/194 Durgapura (Jaipur)-Kota Passenger
5.	195/196 Durgapura (Jaipur)-Sawal Madhopur Passenger
6.	2617/2618 Hazarat Nizamuddin-Mangalore Express
7.	2407-2409-2411/ 2408-2410-2412 Hazarat Nizamuddin-Nagpur/Bilaspur/ Jabalpur Expresses
8.	2631/2632 Hazarat Nizamuddin-Agra Intercity Express
9.	4083A/4084A New Delhi-Jaipur Link Express
10.	4003/4004 Hazarat Nizamuddin-Agra Intercity Express
11.	2601/2602 New Delhi-Puri Purushottam Express
12.	4679/4680 Delhi-Jammu Tawi Express
13.	365/366 Delhi-Rewari Passenger

S.No	Train No. and Name
14.	6019/6020 Madras-Kanniyakumari Express
15.	2305/2306 New delhi-Howrah(via Patna) Rajdhani Express
16.	291/292 Bangalore-Arsikere Passenger
17.	223/224 Bangalore-Tumkur Passenger
18.	235/236 Mysore-Bangalore Passenger
19.	15PG/16PG Patna-Gaya Passenger
20.	1RD/4RD Delhi-Rewari Passenger
21.	3RD/6Rd Delhi-Rewari Passenger
22.	7RD/8RD Delhi-Rewari Passenger
23.	227/228 Bangalore-Arsikera Passenger
24.	1017/1018 Bomaby V. T. Marmad Tapovan Express
25.	7203/7204 Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar Express
26.	7207/7208 Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar Express
27.	7235/7236 Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar Express

S.No	Train No. and Name
28.	7209/7510 Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar Express
29.	523/524 Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar Passenger
30.	536 Mahabubnagar-Secunderabad Passenger
31.	571/572 Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar Passenger
32.	5201/5202 Kathihar-Lucknow Express
33.	2957/2958 Agra-Jaipur express
34.	5327/5328 Lucknow-Dudwa Express.

(c) and (d). Demands for new train services are received at different level of the Railway administration from various sources including Governments of States. All such demands are thoroughly examined (some of them are also discussed at the Time table Committee Meetings) and action as found feasible and justified is taken.

[English]

### Depots of FCI

193. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state;

(a) whether 55 base depots of the Food Corporation of India are situated merely in 35 districts of Madhya Pradesh and the remaining ten districts have no such base depots;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have any proposal for setting up such base depots in the remaining districts also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a): Yes, Sir. It is true that Food Corporation of India does not have depots of its own in ten revenue districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Food Corporation of India constructs and operates its base depots only from certain nodal centres which are well-connected by rail for receipt of foodgrains from other States. The base depots are set up in procurement belts as well as major consumption/buffer centres. However in the ten revenue districts mentioned above, Food Corporation of India maintains uninterrupted supply for the Public Distribution System by supplying stocks/from its depots in adjoining districts.

(c) and (d). Food Corporation of India has no proposal for setting up base depots in these ten districts as these districts

[Translation]

### New Rail Bridges

192. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the rail-bridges in the country have turned out-dated and are in a dangerous condition;

(b) if so, the number of such bridges, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to repair them or reconstruct new bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) Railways have an elaborate system of inspection of Railway bridges for assessing and monitoring their condition and identifying need for repairs. The requisite repairs are carried out timely and bridges are maintained in safe condition.

are neither major procurement areas nor major consuming centres. The State Government lifts the PDS requirement from the nominated depots and the arrangement is working satisfactorily. These districts are having small distribution depots maintained by the State Government and the Nagrik Apporiti Nigam, Madhya Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

### Implementation of SFPP Wheat

194. SHRISHIVRAJSINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central sector Special Foodgrains Production Programme of Wheat is being implemented in various States to increase its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the contribution of the Union On Government and the State Government in the implementation of such scheme;

(c) the names of the State where such scheme had been implemented during 1992-93;

(d) whether the Government propose to organise training camps for farmers under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have reviewed the progress achieved in the production of wheat after implementation of such scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Special Foodgrains Production Programme Of Wheat (SFPP-Wheat) was implemented during 1992-93 in Seven States, Viz, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with 100 per cent assistance from the Government Of India.

(d) and (e). The farmers training programmes are already being organised under the scheme since 1992-93 in the identified districts. The State-wise number of such trainings allocated for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of trainings allocated</i>	
	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Bihar	7	8
Gujarat	1	1
Haryana	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	21	20
Punjab	-	-
Rajasthan	4	5
U.P	37	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>102</b>

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. The production of Wheat in the country is being reviewed every year since the inception of SFPP-Wheat i.e. 1988-89. Because of the implementation of the SFPP-Wheat Programme, the total wheat production in the country has increased from 49.85 million tonnes during 1989-90 to 56.76 million tonnes during 1992-93.

[English]

**Research Station of Indian Institute of Horticulture**

195. MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.4209 on August 24, 1993 and state:

(a) whether certain staff was sanctioned for the Research Station in Pauri-Garhwal (Bharasar);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this staff was re-deployed and utilised at other satation(s);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the research station at Bharasar is proposed to be revived in view of the problems at Srinagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENAERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No sir.

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) Dose not arise.

(d) Dose not arise.

(e) No sir.

[English]

**D.M Nanjundappa Committee Report**

196 DR. ASIM BALA:  
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN  
THORAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main findings/observations and recommendations of the Committee;

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

(d) the reasons for delay in taking action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Committe have recom-mendations on freight and fare structure, classification of commodities concessions for travel etc. The report was submitted only recently and recommendations made re-quires examination in depth.

**Construction of Daitari-Banspani Line**

197. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

(a) Whether there was a proposal to start the construction of Daitari-Banspani line both from Daitari and also from Banspani side in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting it from Banspani side;

(c) the progress made so far from Banspani side;

(d) the progress expected by the end of March 1994; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the said construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). The work has been started from Banspani end, as logistically and operationally that is the most advantageous.

(c) The work has just been taken up.

(d) 3%.

(e) Work is being progressed in right earnest.

#### **Computerised Ticket facilities**

198. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in Rajasthan where computerisation of Railways Ticket Reservation facilities have been started:

(b) the details of additional stations in the State where such facility was proposed to be

made available during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the details of programmes drawn up by the Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and limited facility at Ajmer.

(b) and (c). The work of Computerised Reservation facility at Ajmer was sanctioned in the works programme 1993-94.

#### **Chemical Emergency Preparedness Plan**

199. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government decided to sign a five year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with United States for a chemical emergency preparedness plan, which would subject all industries to undergo a safety audit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Modern Railway System**

200. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have committed to provide a modern railway system with sufficient capacity to meet the country's growing transportation needs both for passenger and freight traffic; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Augmentation of transport capacity and modernisation are being continuously undertaken within the available resources through annual plans. Electrification of dense routes, introduction of modern rolling stock e.g. 3-tier air-conditioned sleeper coach, high horse power locomotive, panel operated signalling system, optic fibre based communication systems and increased usage of welded rails and concrete sleeper are some of the steps in this direction.

### Conversion of Gauge

201. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pune Pravasi Sangh has submitted any representation for conversion of Waghai- Billimore section into broad gauge;

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

(c) the time by which the conversion work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The proposal for conversion of this

line could not be agreed to owing to low operational priority of the line.

(c) Dose not arise.

### Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas

202. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:  
SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers have been appointed in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas opened during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether a large number of post of teachers in these Vidyalayas are lying vacant particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Udaipur in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies in these Vidyalayas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUAMRI SELJA): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), whenever new Vidyalayas are set up, the posts of teachers required are also sanctioned as per norms simultaneously. In order to ensure that the academic work of the Vidyalayas do not suffer on account of the time taken for recruitment and posting or joining of teachers, the K.V.S. and N.V.S. have also

authorised their Regional Offices to fill up teaching positions, if necessary, on ad-hoc or part-time basis pending the joining of regular incumbents. The KVS has informed that teachers have been appointed in the Vidyalayas opened in the last two years and the NVS has similarly authorised the Deputy Directors to fill up the vacant posts.

### **Inland Fisheries in Gujarat**

203. DR AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for inland fisheries development projects to start fish farms in every village;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

### **Surplus Railways Lands in Bangalore and Mysore**

204. SHRIMATI CHANDRRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of surplus railway

lands available in and around Bangalore and Mysore cities;

(b) whether the Government have prepared any scheme for the proper exploitation of such railway lands;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated amount to be realised from the exploitation of these surplus lands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Railways do not have surplus land. A scheme for development of only airspace over a plot of railway land at Bangalore Cantonment Station has been drawn up.

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

[English]

### **Construction of Platform in Madhya Pradesh**

205. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct third platform, over bridge and rail line at Burhanpur railway station in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Burhanpur railway station is provided

with two platforms and these are connected with a foot-over-bridge. Considering the level of traffic handle at this station, this arrangement is adequate.

[English]

**Railway Station in Assam**

206. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have selected a few railway stations in Assam to be developed as model railway station:

(b) if so, the names of these stations:

(c) the amount sanctioned for development for each station;

(d) the progress made so far in this direction: and

(e) the time of the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). New Bongaigaon, Guwahati, Lumding and Tinsukia were selected under the model station scheme.

(c) to (e). Details in respect of these stations are as under:-

<i>Station</i>	<i>Estimated Cost: (Rs. in lakh)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
New Bongaigaon	57.63	completed
Gawnhati	169.93	completed
Lumding	97.90	works dropped in
Tinsukia	148.02	Gauge conversion

[English]

**Indo-French Agreement**

207. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-French agreement has been signed recently to promote the cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture and agro-industries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). An agreement on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and agro foods industries was signed between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France in February, 1994.

The agreement provides for developing scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, rural development and agro-food industries. Collaboration under the agreement can take the form of joint research activities; exchange of scientists and experts, materials and information; training; supply of materials and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

equipments; organisation of seminars and workshops, besides programmes of technological and industrial cooperation involving public and private sector firms and cooperatives.

### **Indian Food Scenario**

208. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of the Washington based World Watch Institute regarding the Indian food front;

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

(c) the strategy proposed by the Government to avert such apprehensive starvation in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Government has obtained extracts of the Report wherein it has been observed that India will find it difficult to support its growing population by 2030.

Government does not share this pessimistic projection. Steps are being taken to increase production of foodgrains to meet the needs of our growing population.

### **Regional meeting of State Ministers**

209. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to stated:

(a) whether Regional Meetings of State Ministers of Civil Supplies were convened

by his Ministry during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the important items discussed at these meeting; and

(c) the details of suggestions/recommendations made therein?

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

(b) and (c). Regional meetings were held to review the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in general and in particular the Revamped PDS. Issues specific to each State/UT regarding implementation of PDS were discussed with a view to improve the functioning of PDS. Important items discussed were (i) the off take of PDS items; (ii) availability and prices of essential commodities during the lean period; (iii) implementation of the Revamped PDS.

### **Small Farmers**

210. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to identify the problems being faced by the small and marginal farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the problems identified;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to launch a scheme during the Eighth Plan period for the integrated development of small and marginal farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the

funds earmarked and allocated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Meeting of State Ministers

211. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had called a meeting of the state Ministers for Food on February 4, 1994 to discuss sugar situation in the country;

(b) if so, the main items discussed in the conference;

(c) the points arrived at by the State Ministers in the conference; and

(d) the details of suggestions/recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A conference of the State Sugar Ministers was called on 5.2.1994 to discuss various issues connected with the sugar industry.

(b) The following main items were discussed in the conference:-

- i) Pricing policy for sugarcane.
- ii) Position regarding cane price arrears;

iii) Fund availability from financial institutions for unimplemented letters of intent for new sugar factories and expansion projects.

iv) Measures to promote cane development.

v) Installation of pollution control equipments by sugar factories.

vi) Outstanding dues to the Sugar Development Fund.

### Ganga Action Plan

212. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Calcutta 120 million gallons of domestic sewage and 50 million gallons of industrial waste water are released into the Ganga river and Hooghly estuary is polluted waste from the cow sheds and the waste discharged by ships at Calcutta docks;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the river water being polluted resulting in its quality;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal has approached the Centre for financial assistance to set up effluent treatment plants for 59 municipalities that are polluting the Ganga in addition to Rs. 159 crores sanctioned to Phase I of the Ganga Action Plan so as to enable it to honour the Supreme Court's verdict on pollution measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In greater Calcutta and suburbs, about 115 million gallons of domestic sewage and 50 million gallons of industrial waste water are generated per day. Discharges from isolated cattle sheds reach the river through different canals. However the Government of West Bengal has no report of the Waste being discharged by ships at Calcutta docks.

(b) Under the Ganga Action Plan Phase I a capacity to intercept about 70 million gallons per day of domestic sewage from major drains has been sanctioned. According to the West Bengal Government, they have been successful in persuading industries to instal waste water treatment facilities within their respective premises so the treated waste water from industries reaches the river Ganga and the Hooghly estuary. Pollution of the river due to the discharge from the cattle sheds is being controlled gradually by Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The West Bengal State Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the river water quality at different points.

(c) and (d). No request has been received from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance to set up effluent treatment plants for municipalities, other than those covered under the Ganga Action Plan phase- I that are polluting the Ganga.

#### F.C.I.

213. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue foodgrains at normal rates from the foodgrains depots set up in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not supplying foodgrains at normal rates under tribal sub-plan area scheme in view of the socio-economic conditions of tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). All the tribal areas under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) have been included in the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) launched in the drought-prone hilly and desertified area consisting of over 1700 blocks identified by the Government for supplying foodgrains at specially subsidised rates. The rate per kg. of foodgrains (wheat and rice) supplied to these areas by the Food Corporation of India from the depots to the States/Union Territories and their nominees concerned, is 50 paise less than the rate prescribed per kg. for the PDS in the non ITDP/non RPDS areas.

[English]

#### Konkan Railway Project

214. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the Konkan Railway Project;

(b) the manner in which the project was proposed to be financed;

(c) the expenditure already incurred and portion of the work completed so far;

(d) whether some of the participating States have not been regular in their contribution towards the project;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to resolve the problem; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):  
(a) The total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the Konkan Railway Project is estimated at Rs.2050 crores approximately including financing cost of bonds.

(b) The Project is proposed to be financed as follows:

Equity participation by share holders - Rs.600 crores.

Balance to be raised through sale of tax-free Bonds and commercial loans

(c) Expenditure incurred upto end of Rs1012 crores. December, 1993 (approximately)

Sections completed upto December, 1993 are:-

Roha-Veer - 47 kms.

Mangalore- Uduip - 68 kms.

(d) and (e). The State Governments of Karnataka, Goa and Kerala have not been very regular in their contributions.

The details of the amount payable and amount paid by the State Governments are given below:

Amount payable upto 31.3.94		Amount received upto 14.2.94
Goa	Rs.30 crores	Rs.16.00 crores
Karnataka	Rs.75 crores	Rs.56.25 crores
Kerala	Rs.30 crores	Rs.18.00 crores

The State Government are regularly to pay their shares at the earliest.

(f) March, 1995.

#### **Change In Essential Commodities Act**

215. DR ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Production of Pulses**

216. SHRIMATI VASUDHARA RAJE:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of pulses remain static in India for almost three decades;

(b) whether per capita availability of pulses in the country has gone down from 70 gram to 40 gram over years;

(c) whether there is a gap of more than 20 lakh tonnes a year in demand and supply; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The production of pulses generally fluctuate between 10 to 14.26 million tonnes. These fluctuations are mainly due to the behaviour of rainfall and other climatic conditions in a particular year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) To increase the production of pulses a Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development project is under implementation in 25 States and One Union Territory. Under this project financial assistance is provided to the farmers for production distribution of seeds, plants protection chemicals and equipments, rhizobium culture, farm implements and sprinkler sets etc.

**Collaboration with all China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives**

217. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India has entered into any collaboration with All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives, Beijing, to promote business in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the area in the country and the manner in which farmers would be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A seven member delegation from China National Means of Production Group Corporation visited NAFED on February 2, 1994 to discuss possibilities of developing inter-cooperative collaboration to mutual advantage in the areas of import of pulses from China, setting up of joint ventures for production of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides and technology transfer for marketing of cocount juice in consumer packs. No collaboration has been signed.

**Railway Foot Bridges in Kerala**

218. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railways/Foot Bridges proposed to be constructed in Kerala during 1993-94;

(b) the number of proposals pending till date; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.

LENKA): (a) Work on rehabilitation of 54 railway bridges in Kerala is programmed for 93-94. In addition, work of provision of a foot-over bridge at Chalakudy has been taken up at a cost of Rs.16.16 lakh.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Godowns in Karnataka**

219. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided financial assistance to the Government of Karnataka for the construction of godowns in 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs has not received any proposals from Government of Karnataka during 1993-94 for financial assistance under the scheme being operated by that Ministry for providing assistance for construction of godowns in revamped PDS areas etc.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned assistance totalling 17.805 lakhs during 1993-94 to Karnataka for construction of 8 new godowns of a total capacity of 2950 Mts under its programme for providing assistance for setting up of godowns in the cooperative Sector. In addition an amount of 1.35 lakhs has also been sanctioned by that corporation towards cost of 3 godowns constructed in 1980-81 for setting up an additional capacity of 300 MTs in these three godowns.

[*Translation*]

### **World Bank Assistance for Cotton Production**

220. SHRI MAHENDRAKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought any financial assistance/loan from the World Bank to enhance the cotton production areas in order to increase the production of cotton in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the World Bank thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Government have not sought any financial assistance/loan from the World Bank to enhance the cotton production areas in order to increase the production of cotton in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Railway Over-bridge in Assam**

221. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the construction of railway over-bridge near Changsari in Assam;

(b) whether the Government have chalked out any time-bound scheme to complete it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) General arrangement drawing incorporating the observation of Ministry of Surface Transport has been made and sent to the State Government of Assam on 19.11.93 for acceptance. State Govt. has also to furnish the plans and estimate for the approaches.

(b) to (d). On finalisation of the requisite formalities the work will be processed for inclusion in Railway's Works Programme.

### Consumer Products

222. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether enough publicity is not being given to the consumer redressal fora existing in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the manner in which consumers are enlightened about the consumer fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Government has taken a number of measures to publicise the consumer redressal fora in country. These measures include publication and free distribution of literature on consumer protection, production of video quickies, documentary films on consumer protection for telecasting on Doordarshan and broadcasting weekly programme 'Apne Adhikar' on commercial broadcasting

stations. Besides seminars and meetings are organised at National level, state level and regional level for educating the public.

### Pension to Sports Persons

223. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant pension to sports persons of yesteryears who have won laurels for the country at selected International Meets;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed therefor;

(c) whether any such benefit is proposed to be given to those who have put up excellent performances at national level, especially in games like Kho-Kho, Kabaddi etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b). It is proposed to give pension to sportspersons who have won Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic Games and Gold medals in Asian Games.

(c) to (e): No Sir. However, for excellent performance of sportspersons at National levels including the Games like Kho-Kho, kabaddi etc. already the scheme of Arjuna Awards is in operations.

**Construction of Godowns**

224. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
OWAISI:  
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT  
SULTANPURI:  
PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI K. V. R CHOWDARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of reserve stock of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils in the warehouse/godowns of Government at present;

(b) the quota of these items released through open market and Public Distribution System during the last three months State-wise;

(c) whether the government have any proposal to export these items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The stocks (provisional) of wheat and rice in the Central Pool as on 1.1.1994 were 108.23 lakh tonnes and 111.73 lakh tonnes respectively. This includes stocks held by Punjab and Haryana State Government /Agencies on Central Government accounts.

The stocks of sugar available with FCI as 1.1.1994 was 1.50 lakh tonnes meant for distribution in FIC-operated States according to the quota fixed by the Government.

The other States/UTS lift the quota fixed by the Government. The other States UTs lift the quantities so allocated by the Government direct from the concerned sugar mills.

Indigenous edible oils are freely available in the market and are not stocked in large quantities by the Government. Imported edible oils (Palmolein) is distributed through the Public Distribution System. The stock of imported edible oil (Palmolein) as on 1.2.1994 was 27563 MTs. Apart from this, some quantity of crude soyabean oil has been received as gift from US-Aid. As per terms and conditions of the gifts 21240 MTs will be disposed of in the open market through tenders by STC.

Statement I and II showing the statewise allotment and offtake of wheat and rice and edible oils for last three months i.e., October-December, 1993 are enclosed. Statement III indicating statement monthly quota of sugar is also enclosed. From the Government stocks from October, 1993 to 15 th February, 1994, 18.54 lakh tonnes of wheat has been sold in the open market as per details given in the enclosed statement IV

(c) and (d). *Rice and Wheat*: No decision has been taken by the Government to export wheat and rice from Government stocks. However, Basmati rice from private stocks is freely exportable without any restriction and non-Basmati rice is exportable subject to an MEP of US\$ 200 PMT (FOB). During 1993-94 a ceiling of 3.00 lakh tonnes for export of superior quality wheat at an MEP of US\$ 160 PMT (FOB) from private stocks has been fixed.

*Edible Oil*: Export of certain edible oils excluding groundnut oil in consumer packs upto 5kg. has recently been allowed.

*Sugar:* There is no proposal for commercial export of sugar out of 1993-94 production. For the present, a quantity of 7,271 tonnes of sugar has been notified as US quota for export out of 1993-94 season's

production. Besides, there is likelihood of exporting about 10,000 tonnes preferential quota of sugar to EEC and about 20,000 tonnes of levy sugar to Nepal out of 1993-94 season's production.

LIFTING OF WHEAT AND RICE UNDER PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
(INCLUDING PEVAMPED PDS) DURING OCTOBER 1993 TO DECEMBER, 1993 (PROVISIONAL)

(FIGS. IN '000 TONNES)

State	WHEAT						RICE					
	October 93		November 93		December 93		October 93		November 93		December 93	
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O
Haryana	1020	83	1020	107	1020	92	30	19	30	21	30	18
Himachal Pradesh	1000	97	1000	93	1000	109	65	73	63	74	69	77
Jammu & Kashmir	2000	84	2000	66	2000	90	36.2	17.9	36.2	12.6	36.2	114
Punjab	2000	09	2000	27	2000	22	15	0.6	15	0.1	15	06
Rajasthan	7650	612	7650	609	7650	258	24	13	24	08	24	15
Jharkhand	9380	404	9380	416	9880	667	45.8	29.6	45.8	15.3	45.8	227
Delhi	7200	612	7200	513	7200	679	20.0	16.8	20.0	11.8	20.0	145
Chandigarh	180	15	180	13	180	18	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	03
Assam	2500	223	2500	182	2500	238	46.4	34.4	48.4	39.4	48.4	355

(FIGS. IN '000 TONNES)

State	WHEAT						RICE					
	October, 93		November 93		December, 93		October, 93		November, 93		December, 93	
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	8.5	3.3	8.6	5.1	8.3	1.1
Pondicherry	0.75	Neg.	0.75	Neg.	0.75	Neg.	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.3
Andaman & Nicobar	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	0.5	Neg.	0.75	Neg.	0.75	Neg.	6.0	0.2	-	1.0	-	0.2
Total of States	816.7	575.2	778.8	562.6	575.8	612.9	1043.4	797.3	1016.0	774.1	1008.5	838.2

STATEWISE ALLOCATION AND LIFTING OF IMPORTED EDIBLE OILS UNDER PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER, 1993 TO JANUARY, 1994.

States/Union Territories	(Qty. in MTs)							
	October 1993	November 1993	December, 1993	January 1994	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1500	-	-	1500	2500	110	-	1227
Assam	200	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Bihar	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	300	-	-	300	450	6	-	137
Gujarat	2000	-	-	2000	2500	-	-	1665
Haryana	400	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	400	-	-	225	400	25	-	145

(Qty. in MTs)

States/Union Territories	October, 1993		November, 1993		December, 1993		January, 1994	
	Allo- cation	Lif- ting	allo- cation	lif- ting	Allo- cation	Lif- ting	Allo- cation	Lif- ting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1200	-	-	-	-	278	-	291
Kerala	1500	-	-	-	1500	465	-	869
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Maharashtra	2600	-	-	1093	-	842	-	-
Manipur	200	-	-	-	-	700	-	-
Meghalaya	200	-	-	-	-	53	-	-
Mizoram	200	-	-	-	-	78	-	-
Nagaland	341	4	-	4	-	100	-	30
Onssa	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Qty. in MTs)

States/Union Territories	October, 1993		November, 1993		December, 1993		January, 1994	
	Allo- cation	Lif- ting	allo- cation	lif- ting	Allo- cation	Lif- ting	Allo- cation	Lif- ting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	700	-	-	30	700	30	-	30
Sikkim	150	50	-	100	-	10	-	-
TamilNadu	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UttarPradesh	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestBengal	2026	-	-	-	-	499	-	332
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Qty. in MTs)

States/Union Territories	October, 1993		November, 1993		December, 1993		January 1994	
	Allo- cation	Lif- ting	allo- cation	lif- ting	Allo- cation	Lif- ting	Allo- cation	Lif- ting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	50	-	-	50	50	10	-	30
Delhi	2000	-	-	268	2000	143	-	143
Daman	50	-	-	48	50	-	-	50
Diu	50	-	-	50	50	-	-	20
Lakshadweep	25	-	-	-	25	25	100	-
Pondicherry	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21331</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5668</b>	<b>10225</b>	<b>3708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5066</b>

## STATEMENT - III

## LEVY SUGAR QUOTA AND ADDITIONAL 5% AD-HOC INCREASE

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No.	STATE/UNION TERRITORIES	MONTHLY NORMAL QUOTA	MONTHLY 5% AD-HOC INCREASE (ALLOWED FROM AUG., 1991)	TOTAL COLUMN (3 + 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	26545.0
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	12	259.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	16	330.0
4.	Assam	9617	481	10098.0
5.	Bihar	33459	1673	35132.0
6.	Chandigarh	372	19	391.0
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	3	54.0
8.	Delhi	8721	+1200* - 9921**	436
9.	Goa	500	25	525.0

*(Figures in Tonnes)*

S.No	STATE/UNION TERRITORIES	MONTHLY NORMAL QUOTA	MONTHLY 5% AD-HOC INCREASE (ALLOWED FROM AUG., 1991	TOTAL CLOUMN (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Daman	24	1	25.0
11.	Diu	15	1	16.0
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	17004.0
13.	Haryana	6386	319	6705.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	101	2120.0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884	+252 @ =3136	3280.0
16.	Karnataka	17769	888	18657.0
17.	Kerala	11953	598	12551.0
18.	Lakshdweep	71	4	75.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	1252	26283.0
20.	Maharashtra	29938	1497	31435.0

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No	STATE/UNION TERRITORIES	MONTHLY NORMAL QUOTA	MONTHLY 5% AD-HOC INCREASE (ALLOWED FROM AUG., 1991)	TOTAL CLOUJMN (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Manipur	634	35	729.0
22.	Meghalaya	662	33	695.0
23.	Mizoram	261	13	274.0
24.	Nagaland	426	21	447.0
25.	Orissa	12383	620	13013.0
26.	Pondicherry	305*	15.2	320.2
27.	Karikal	73	3.7	76.7
28.	Mahe	15	0.7	15.7
29.	Yanam	7	0.4	7.4
30.	Punjab	7945	397	8342.0
31.	Rajasthan	16914	846	17760.0

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No	STATE/UNION TERRITORIES	MONTHLY NORMAL QUOTA	MONTHLY 5% AD-HOC INCREASE (ALLOWED FROM AUG., 1991	TOTAL COLUMN (3 + 4)
1	2	3	4	5
32	Sikkim	165	8	1730
33	TamilNadu	22547	1127	23674.0
34	Tripura	1001	50	1051.0
35	UttarPradesh	52926	2646	55572.0
36	West Bengal	25838	1294	27182.0
	Total	334520	16654	351174

Note: An additional quantity of about 1 lakh tonnes of levy sugar is for festivals every year.

\* = Includes increase in quota of 1032 tonnes in Delhi and 108 tonnes in Pondicherry made from May, 1990 onwards.

\*\* = Includes 1200 tonnes increased from July, 1993.

@ = Includes 250 tonnes increased from February, 1994.

## STATEMENT-IV

SALE OF WHEAT UNDER OPEN SALE DURING OCTOBER, 1993 TO DECEMBER, 1993  
AND JANUARY, 1994 TO FEBRUARY, 1994 (PROVISIONAL).

(FIGURES IN 000 MTS)  
(ASON 15.2.1994)

S NO	NAME OF THE REGION	QUANTITY SOLD				
		OCT.,93	NOV.,93	DEC.,93	JAN.,	FEB.,94
1.	Punjab	14.1	71.1	21.8	31.0	-
2.	Haryana	11.5	64.7	61.1	124.3	64.0
3.	Uttar Pradesh	38.0	172.1	117.4	180.0	84.6
4.	Rajasthan	-	0.5	1.0	3.3	2.6
5.	Delhi	-	9.4	Nil	Nil	0.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	4.4	3.9	3.6	1.3
	North Zonal Total:-	63.6	324.4	206.8	344.0	153.6
8.	West Bengal	-	4.6	13.1	14.5	8.3

(FIGURES IN '000 MTS)  
(ASON 15.2.1994)

S.NO	NAME OF THE REGION	QUANTITY SOLD				
		OCT.,93	NOV.,93	DEC.,93	JAN.,94	FEB.,94
9.	Bihar	-	12.1	16.0	50.0	23.1
10.	Orissa	-	5.9	2.5	3.5	1.5
	East Zone Total:-	-	22.6	31.6	68.0	32.9
11.	Maharashtra	-	27.9	50.0	51.7	22.4
12.	Gujarat	-	3.6	10.1	20.0	5.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1.0	20.0	34.4	
	West Zone Total:-	-	32.5	80.1	106.1	27.8
14.	Tamil Nadu	21.0	45.8	53.0	52.0	1.5
15.	Andhra Pradesh	0.9	19.3	24.8	28.0	6.3
16.	Karnataka	11.9	24.7	21.5	24.4	17.3

(FIGURES IN '000 MTS)  
(ASON 15.2 1994)

S.NO	NAME OF THE REGION	QUANTITY SOLD				
		OCT..93	NOV..93	DEC..93	JAN..	FEB..94
7	Kerala	1.8	30	2.3	1.0	.
	South Zone Total:	35.6	92.8	101.6	105.4	25.1
	Grand Total	99.2	472.3	420.1	623.5	239.4

**Edible Oil**

225. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM  
KAMBLE:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production, import, export and consumption of edible oil in the country during 1993-94;

(b) the total amount spent on import/export of edible oil during 1993-94;

(c) the stock of edible oil in the country as on April 1, 1993; and

(d) the Insurance cost and Freight cost and of the imported edible oil and Free on Board cost of exported edible oil and the average internal price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The estimates of production and consumption of edible oils for the Oil-Year 1993-94 (Nov. to Oct.) are 58.20 lakh M.Ts. and 68.35 lakh M.Ts. respectively. Import of the 1 lakh M.Ts. of edible oil (palmolein) was approved for the year 1993-9 of which a quantity of 42,000 M.Ts. (approx.) has so far been imported. Export of certain edible oils in consumer packs only has been allowed recently and it would be too early to quantify estimates of export, if any.

(b) The CIF value of edible oil (palmolein) imported during the current financial year upto 18.2.94 Rs. 50.88 crores.

(c) As on 1.4.93, a stock of 5820 M.T.s (approx) of imported edible oil for PDS was available with STC. Besides, STC had also a quantity of 21,917 M.Ts. of soyabean Oil received under US AID. However the stock of indigenous edible oils held with the various levels of trade and commerce in the country is not available.

(d) Since STC import edible oil (palmolein) on CIF basis, break-up of cost, insurance and freight is not available.

**New Zonal Railway in Bihar**

226. SHRI RAM TAHAL  
CHOUHARY:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Bihar to provide land and accommodation facility for setting up a new Zonal railway office in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Government of Bihar have suggested the setting up of a Zonal headquarters office at Patna.

(b) The proposal for the creation of new Zones and Divisions is still under the consideration of the Government.

**Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

227. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA:  
SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Krishi Vigyan Kendras operating in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more such Kendras during the Eighth plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location identified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF NON- CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER  
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Sir, the information on state-wise location of Krishi Vigyan Kendra operating in the country may Kindly be seen in the enclosed statement- I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the locations identified so far for some of the 78 proposed new Krishi Vigyan Kendras may Kindly be seen the enclosed statement -II.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH  
LIST OF THE KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

S No	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF ANCTION
ZONE-I			
HARYANA			
1.	Trading Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadulpur, Distt. Hissar. (Haryana)	Vice Chancellor Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar- 125004. (Haryana)	1989
2.	Trading Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Devigarh, Distt. Kaithal. (Haryana)	Vice-Chancellor Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004. (Haryana)	1982
3.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jind, Distt. Jind. (Haryana)	Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004. (Haryana)	1992
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 430/13 Urban Estate, Kurukshetra, Distt.	Vice Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004. (Haryana)	1992

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
5.	Kurukshetra (Haryana) Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rai Farm, Sonapat, Distt. Sonapat (Haryana)	Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar- 125004, (Haryana)	1992
6.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhapani Farm, Faridabad, Distt. Faridabad, (Haryana)	Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar- 125004,	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Village Damla, Block Jagadhari, Distt. Yamunanagar (Haryana)	Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar- 125004, (Haryana)	1992
8.	Chief Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rampura, Distt. Rewari, (Haryana)	Secretary, Bhagwati Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Distt. Rewar (Haryana)	1983
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra.	Director, Indian Agricultural Research	1983

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
10	Shikohpur, Distt. Gurgaon. (Haryana)  Training Organiser. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001, (Haryana) HIMACHAL PRADESH	Institute, New Delhi - 110012.  Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001, (Haryana)	1976
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhaura Kuan, Distt. Sirmur, (H.P.)	Vice-Chancellor Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Palampur-176062 (H.P.)	1982
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bara, Distt. Hamirpur (H.P.)	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan-173203, (H.P.)	1989
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Bajaura, Kulu, (H.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur 176062 (H.P.)	1985
14.	Training Organiser.	Vice Chancellor	1992

no.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baloo, Distt. Chamba. (H.P.)	Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solani-173203 (H.P.)	
	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malangpur, Distt. Anantnag. (J&K)	Vice-Chancellor Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Dalgate, Srinagar-190001 (J&K)	1983
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, R. S. Pura, Distt. Jammu, (J & K)	Vice-Chancellor, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, 45-D, Gandhinagar, P.O. No. 37, Railway Road Camp Office, Jammu-180004. (J&K)	1992
	PUNJAB		
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gurdaspur, Distt. Gurdaspur. (P.B)	Vice-Chancellor Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana-141004 (P.B)	1982
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malwal, Ferozpur Distt. Ferozpur (P.B.)	-do-	1988

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Dabawali Road, Bhatinda, Distt. Bhatinda. (PB)	Vice Chancellor PI 1989 Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana-141004 (P.B.)	1989
20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bahawal Distt. Hoshiarpur, (P.B.)	do	1989
21	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhupendra Regional Rice Research Station, Rauni, Distt. Patiala (P.B.)	do	1989
22.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Rice Research Station, Kapurthala, Distt. Kapurthala, (P.B.)	do	1989
23.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Abohar, Distt. Abohar, (P.B.)	Director, Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology Ludhiana (P.B.)	1992

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
ZONE - II			
BIHAR			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agwanpur, Distt. Sashrsa, (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur, Pusa, (Bihar)-848125	1979
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Munger, Distt. Munger, (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur, Pusa, (Bihar)-848125	
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banka, Distt. Banka, (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur, Pusa, (bihar) 848125	1983
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumdamapur, Distt. Begusarai, (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur, Pusa, (Bihar) 848125	
5.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra,	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural	1992

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
6.	Agwanpur, Distt. Barh (Bihar)	University, Samastipur, Pusa (Bihar)-848125	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hsamaut, Distt. Nalanda (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor, Birsra Agricultural University Samastipur, Pusa (bihar) 848125	1983
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jagannathpur, Dist. Singhum, (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor, Birsra Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi-834006 (Bihar)	1977
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, (Bihar)	Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Morbadi, Ranchi - 834008, (Bihar)	1985
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hologcross V. T. J., Hazaribagh-825106 (Bihar)	General Secretary, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar (Bihar)	1984

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sokhodeora-805 106 Distt. Nawada (Bihar)	General Secretary Gram Nirman Mandal Ashram, Sokhodeora-805 106 (Bihar)	1979
12	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banvasi Seva Kendra, Adhaura, Distt. Bhabhua, (Bihar)	President Banvasi Seva Kendra, Adhaura block Kaimur, Plateau Distt. Bhabhua (Bihar)	1992
WEST BENGAL			
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Brackishwater Experimental Fish Farm, P.O. Kakdwip (W.B.) 743347	Director, Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore-743101 (W.B.)	1979
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kapgari, Distt. Midnapur, W.B. 721 505	President Seva Bharti Kapgari, Distt. Midnapur (W.B.) 721505	1976
15.	Training Organiser,	General Secretary	1983

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
16.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramshai, Distt. Jalpaiguri, (W.B.) 735219	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra, 23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta 700001	-1983
	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sonamukhi - 722 207 Distt. bankura (W.B.) Calcutta - 700013	Executive Vice-chancellor, Westbengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, 6-A, Raja Subodh Mullick Square, Calcutta	
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram P.O. Nimpith Ashram, South 24-Parganas-743338 (W.B.)	Chairman, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram Distt. 24-Parganas (Sundarbans) (W.B.)	1979
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vivekanandnagar, Distt. Purulia (W.B.)	President Kalyan P. O. vivekanand Nagar, Distt. Rupia (W.B.)	1992
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dist. Darjeeling (W.B.) Mohanpur (W.B.)	Vice-Chancellor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwas Vidyalyaya, Haringhatta,	

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
20.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Port Blair (A.N.)	The Director Central Agril. Research Instt. Port Blair (A&N)	1991

S.No	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
ZONE - III			
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, OCAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Basar, Distt. Siang, (Arunachal Pradesh)	Director ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani - 793103. (Meghalaya)	1979
ASSAM			
2.	Training Organiser, Training Organiser, Napam Distt. Sonitpur, (Assam).	Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013.	1979
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gosigaon, District Kokar (Assam).	Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013.	
MANIPUR			
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra,	Director, ICAR Research Complex for	1979

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Lamphelpet, Imphal- 795004.	NEH Region, Umroi Road. Barapani-793103. Meghalaya.	
NAGALAND	5. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Medziphema, Jhamapani (Nagaland)	Director, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road Barapani - 793103 (Meghalaya)	1977
SIKKIM	6. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Saramsa, Ranipul, Sikkim - 737135.	Director, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani - 793103. (Meghalaya)	
MIZORAM	7. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendre, Kolasib- 796081, Distt. Aizwal, Mizoram	Director of Agriculture, Government of Mizoram, Aizwal (Mizoram)	1979

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
	MEGHALAYA		
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sangsangiri, Tura, West Garo Hills, - 794 905 (Meghalaya)	Director, IGAR Research Complex, NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani- 793103. (Meghalaya)	1979
9.	TRIPURA  Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Birchandra Mendu (South Tripura)	-do-	1984
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Divyodaya, P. O. Chebri, Khowai, (West Tripura)	General Secretary, Sri Rama Krishna Seva Kendra, 23, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta- 700001	1979

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
ZONE-IV			
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bahraich, Distt. Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology (Uttar Pradesh)	1983
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bajaria Basti, Distt Besti Uttar Pradesh 272001	Vice-Chancellor, Narendra DEva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad-224001 (Uttar Pradesh)	1984
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pilkhi Distt. Mau (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Narendra Deva University Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad-224001, (Uttar Pradesh)	1989
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Akethandwa Farm District Ballia, (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad-224001, (Uttar Pradesh)	1989
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra,	Vice-Chancellor Narendra Deva University of	1989

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
6.	Arajilne Farm Distt. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad-224001 (Uttar Pradesh)	1983
	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Bharari Balaji Unnao Road Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur-208.	
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dairy Farm, Vety. College, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, of Agriculture & Technology.	1984
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dairpur Farm, Rai Bareilly, Dist. Rai Bareilly, (U.P.)	Vice-Chancellor Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology Kanpur-208.	1984
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Thanaon Farm, Fatehpur Allahabad G. T. Road Distt. Fatehpur, (U.P.)	Vice-Chancellor Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur-208.	1992

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. aligarh, Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar-263145	1992
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ranichauri, Distt. Tehri Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Chandra Shekhar Azad University Agriculture & Technology Pantnagar-263145	1983
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aljagarh Nagina Distt. Bijnor, (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology Pant Nagar, Distt. Nainital, (Uttar Pradesh)	1992
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Saharanpur, Pantnagar Distt., Nainital.	Vice-Chancellor G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology (Uttar Pradesh)	1983
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujhayani, Distt. Badaun.	Vice-Chancellor G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology.	1992

S.No	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
15.	(Uttar Pradesh) Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Pant Nagar, Distt. Nainital (Uttar Pradesh) Vice-Chancellor G.B. Pant University of Pantnagar, Distt. Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)	1985
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Indian Vety. Research Institute, Izainagar, (Uttar Pradesh)	Director Indian Vety. Research Institute, Izainagar-243122. (Uttar Pradesh)	1985
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur-228001 (U.P.)	Secretary, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur-220001. (U.P.)	1976
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Awagath-207301, Etah Thundla Road, Distt. Etah (U.P.)	Principal, Raja Balvant Singh College, Bichpuri, Agra, (Uttar Pradesh)	1982
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barkachha, Mirzapur, (Uttar Pradesh)	Vice-Chancellor Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005 (U.P.)	1984

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
20.	Officer-in-Charge Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jai Prabha Gram Gopalgram, Deen Dayal Research Institute P.O. Khargu Cahndpur, Gandhi Park Gonda-271001, (Uttar Pradesh)	Chairman, Deen Dayal research Instt 7-E Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110005.	1989
21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ganivan, Distt, Banda, (U.P.)	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Instt. Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110005.	1992
22.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Allahabad, Distt. Allahabad (U.P.)	The Director, Instt. of Engineering and rural Technology, Allahabad 211002 (U.P.)	1992
23.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sohna, Distt. Sidharth Nagar, (U.P.)	The President, Leond Tal Area Development Society, Village & P.O. Sohna, Sidharth Nagar (U.P.) 272193.	1992
24.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hastinapur, Distt., Meerut, (U.P.)	Shri Swami Kalyan Deo Ji, President, Gandhi Polytechnic, (Krishi Vidalya Society, Hastinapur (U.P.)	

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
ZONE - V			
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra DOMS Bldgs, Kamalanagar, Distt. Anantpur 515001 (AP)	Vice Chancellor, A.P.A.U., Rajendranagar Hyderabad 500030 (A.P.)	1983
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amdelvalsa, District Shrikakulam - 532523 (A.P.)	-do-	1984
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malyal Farm, Village Malyal, District Warangal - 506101, (A.P.)	-do-	1984
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rastakuntabai, Distt. Vijayanagram (A.P.)	-do-	1984
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra,	Secretary, Sri Aurobindo Institute of	1983

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
6.	Gaddipalli-508201 Distt. Nalgonda. (A.P.)	Rural Development. Gaddipalli-508201 (A.P.)	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zaheerabad. Distt. Medak (A.P.)	Chairman, Deccan Development Society, A-6 Meera Apartment, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad (A.P.)	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RASS Vansathli, Village Karakanbadi, Distt. Chittoor,	Chairman, Rayalseema Seva Samithi, 9, Old Hazur Office Building, , Tirupati (A.P.)	1989
9.	Officer Incharge, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Yaganipalli-513524 Distt. Kurmool (A.P.)	Secretary Shri Hanumantharaya Educational & Charitable Society, Pendakanti, Public School, Illuru Kothapeata, (A.P.)	1992
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammikunta. Distt. Karimnagar (A.P.)	Director, Gram Nava Nirman Samithi, H.No 1-9-639/1, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad, (A.P.)	1992
10.	Training Organiser,	Chairman,	1992

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K.V.K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kavur, Distt, Guntur, (A.P.)	Vinayashram, Kavur, Distt. Guntur, (A.P.)	
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madanpur, Distt. Mahaboobnagar, (A.P.)	The Executive Director Youth for action, 1-8-702/26/1, Padma Colony, Hyderabad-500044 (A.P.)	1992
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nandyal, Distt, Kumool, (A.P.)	Vice-Chancellor Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajenderanagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)	1992
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CRIDA Complex, Saidabad P.O. Santoshnagar, Hyderabad - 500659, (A.P.)	Director, C.R.I.D.A.Complex. Saidabad P.O. Santoshnagar, Hyderabad - 500659 (A.P.)	1976
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalvacheria, Rajahmundry - 533105, (A.P.)	Director C.T.R.I., Rajahmundry - 533105, A.P.	1983

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
	MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Selsura, Distt. Wardha, (MS)	Vice-Chancellor Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar, Akola - 444104 (MS)	1976
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad (MS)	Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada Agri. University, Parbani-431401 (MS)	1983
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shirgaon, Distt. Ratnagiri	Vice-Chancellor, Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli-415712	1983
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Dhule, Distt. Dhule (MS)	Vice-chancellor Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri-415712 (MS)	1983
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gokhale Education Society, Kosbad Hill - 401703 (MS) Distt. Thane.	Dr. M. S. Gosavi Secretary, Gokhale Education Society, BYK College of Commerce Nasik (MS)	1976

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. KS.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Satpura Vikas Mandal, Pal, Tal Raver, Distt. Jalgaon (MS)	Shri S. D. Bonda, Secretary, Satpura Vikas Mandal, Pal, Tal Raver, Distt. Jalgaon (MS)	1984
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Vill. ambajogai, Distt. Beed (MS)	The Chairman Deen Dayal Research Instt., Ravi Kunj Vachnalaya Road, Beed (MS)	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kalavade, Distt. Satara, (MS)	The Chairman, Kalyani Gorakshan Trust, A/2, Priyadarshan Apartment, Koregaon Road, Pune (MS)	1992
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati, Distt. Pune.	The Chairman, Baramati Agril. Development Trust, Baramati, Dist. Pune. 413102 (MS)	1992
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajuri, Distt. Ahmednagar (MS)	Chairman Pravara Instt. of Research & Educational Natural & Social Science, Parvanagar, Distt. Ahmednagar (MS)	1992

S.No.	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS OF K. V. K.S.	NAME OF HOST WITH ADDRESS	YEAR OF SANCTION
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kavathemahankal Distt. Sangli (MS)	The President Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan Shalin Opp. Shetkari Sekhar. Karkhana Ltd., Sangli (MS)	1992
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jalna, Distt. Jalna (MS)	Sh. J.M. Gandhi, Secretary, Marathwada Sheti Sahayya Mandal, P.B. No. 45, Sardar Patel Road, Jalna (MS)	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
	GUJARAT		
1.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra Deesa, Distt. Banaskantha Gujarat.	Vice-Chancellor Gujarat Agricultural University Govt. Bunglow, No. 6 Shahibagh, Ahmedabad.	1976
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Hill Millet Res. Station, Waghaj, Distt. Dangs (Gujarat)	Vice-Chancellor Gujarat Agril. University, Govt. Bunglow, No. 6 Shahibagh, Ahmedabad-380004.	1985
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Devgadhbana, Distt. Panchmahal.	Vice-Chancellor Gujarat Agril. University Govt. Bunglow No. 6 Ahmedabad.	1976
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Devataj (Sojira) Distt. Kheda (Gujarat)	Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Agril. University Govt. Bunglow No. 6 Shahibagh, Ahmedabad.	1985
5.	Training Organiser,	Vice-Chancellor.	1977

S.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
5	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vill. Randheja-382620 Distt. Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad-380015	1992
6	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Samoda Ganwada, Taluka-Sidhpur, Distt. Mehsana Gujarat.	Director Saraswati Gram Vidyapeeth Samoda, Distt. Mehsana Gujarat.	1992
7	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mundra, Distt. Kachchh Gujarat.	Chairman Rural Agro Research & Development Society Gandhigram Road, Juhu, Bombay.	1992
8	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambheti Valsad, Distt. Ahmedabad. (Gujarat)	Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad-380015.	1983
1.	RAJASTHAN Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station Distt. Banaswara (Raj.)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. University, Bikaner-334001. (Rajasthan)	1983

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fatehpur Sekhawali, Distt. Sikar (Rajasthan)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. University, Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan	1976
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fodder Farm, Beechwal Village, Distt. Bikaner.	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. University Bikaner-334001.	1983
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Keshwana, Distt. Jalore, (Rajasthan) 343001	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner Rajasthan-334001	1985
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kishan Vidyapeeth, Near Sarai Guest House, Kumher, Distt. Bharatpur Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril University Bikaner- 334001 Rajasthan	1980
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kolar Farm, Near Ambeshwar Mahadevan, Distt. Sirohi (Rajasthan)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan	1989

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.	President Keshvanand Memorial Trust, Sangaria, Ganganagar Rajasthan.	1989
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonera, Deepak Bhavan, Dabla Road, Kotputli-303108, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	1989
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, B-33, Man Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner-334.001 Rajasthan.	1989
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittorgadh, Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001	1992
11	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Swaimadhopur Rajasthan.	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	1992
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra,	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ.	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
	Borkhera Farm, Kota Rajasthan.	Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	
13.	Training Organiser. Krishi Vigyan Kendra. P. B. No. 46, Jaisalmer (C/o Distt. animal Husbandry Officer) Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	1992
14.	Training Organiser. Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Vill. Navgaon, Distt Alwar, Rajasthan.	Vice-Chancellor. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	1992
15.	Training Organiser. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chomu, distt. Jaipur Rajasthan.	Vice-Chancellor. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner, Rajasthan.	1992
16.	Training Organiser. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station Amajia Farm, Distt. Bhilwara, Rajasthan.	Vice-Chancellor. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	1992
17.	Training Organiser.	Vice-Chancellor.	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
18.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Bundi, Rajasthan  Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station Tabaji Farm, Distt. Ajmer Rajasthan.	Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001.  Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan.	1992
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Dhalpur Rajasthan.	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-344001 Rajasthan.	1992
20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Badet Mat, Shastri Colony, Dungarpur, Raj.	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001. Rajasthan.	1992
21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Distt. Jhalwar Rajasthan.	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001. Rajasthan.	1992
22.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Nagaur, Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner-334001	1992

Sl	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
23	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt Tonk, Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute Avikanagar-304501 Rajasthan.	1992
24	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CAZRI, Distt. Rajasthan Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, CAZRI, Jodhpur-342003 Rajasthan	1983
25.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sajat Distt. Pali Rajasthan.	The Director CAZRI, Jodhpur-342003 Rajasthan.	1992
26.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vidya Bhavan, Badgaon Jdaipur-313001.	The President, Vidya Bhavan Society Udaipur-313001 Rajasthan.	
27.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhi Vidya Mandir Campus Sardar Shahr, Distt. Churu Rajasthan.	The Registrar, Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardar Sahar Distt. Churu, Rajasthan.	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
28.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gayatri Shakti Peeth Distt. Barmer (Rajasthan)	The Secretary, Society to Uplift Rural Economy Barmer Rajasthan.	1992

Sl	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
ZONE - VII			
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur (M.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, I.G.K.V.V., (M.P.)	1984
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badgaon, Distt. Balaghat (MP)	Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur (MP)	1992
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durg, Distt. Durg (M.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, I.G.K.V.V., Raipur (MP)	1992
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chandangaon, Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, J.N.K.V.V., Raipur (M.P.)	1992
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jhabua, Distt. Jhabua, (M.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur.	1984

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sidhi, Distt. Sidhi (M.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur. (M.P.)	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sahdol, Distt. Sahdoi, (M.P.)	Vice-Chancellor, J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur, (M.P.)	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (C.I.A.E.), Nabibagh Farm, Berasia Road, Bhopal (M.P.)	Director (C.I.A.E.) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Complex, Bhopal, M.P.	1979
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P. Dimarpal, Bastar (M.P.)	Secretary Mata Rukmani Seva Sansthan, V. Dimarpal, P. O. Jagdelpur, Distt. Bastar (M.P.)	1992
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sironj vidisha Distt., (M.P.)	Mrs. Masarat Shahid President Shri Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, 32, Niyamatpura, Shajahanabad Bhopal (M.P.)	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kasturbagram (KGNMT), Indore (M.P.)	Secretary Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore (M.P.)	1976
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Majhgawan, Saina, Distt. Satna (M.P.)	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute, 7-E, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.	1992
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Similiguda, Distt. Koraput (ORISSA)	Vice Chancellor Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar (ORISSA).	1982
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Keonjhar, Distt. Keonjhar, (ORISSA).	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar, (ORISSA).	1982
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baliapal, Distt.	Vice-Chancellor Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar, (ORISSA).	1983

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam (ORISSA)	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar, (ORISS).	1985
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sambalpur, Distt. Sambalpur (ORISSA)	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar, (ORISSA).	1992
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, G. Udaigiri, Distt. Phulbani, (ORISSA).	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of, Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar (ORISSA).	1992
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhawani Patna, Distt. Kalahandi, (ORISSA).	Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agril. & Technology, Bhubneswar, (ORISSA).	1992
20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C.I.F. A., Kausalayagang, Via Bhubneswar (ORISSA).	Director, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Dhuli, P.O. Bhubneswar (ORISSA).	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kendrapara, Distt. Cuttack (ORISSA).	The Director, C.R.I., Cuttack (ORISSA).	1976

Sl	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
ZONE - VIII			
1	KARNATAKA Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumanamatti-581135 Distt. Dharwad (Karnataka)	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1987
2	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Janawada, Bidar - 585401.	-do-	1985
3	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Mudigere-577132 Chikmagalur Distt. (Karnataka)	Univ. of Agril. Sciences Bangalore	1985
4	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Basic Primary Girls School Building, Holenarasipura, Hassan Distt. -573211 (Karnataka)	-do-	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal-571213 Kodagu Distt. (Karnataka)	Director, IIHR, 255 Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore	1975
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, K. H. Patil, Agri. Foundation Sciences, Hulkoti-582206 Gadag Taluk, Distt. Dharwad, (Karnataka)	Agricultural Science Foundation, Hulkoti	1985
7.	KERALA Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Pattambi-679306, Distt. Paighat (Kerala)	Kerala Agril. University Mannuthy - 680651 Thrissur (Kerala)	1979
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station Ambalavayal-673593 Wynad Distt. (Kerala)	-do-	1984

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution, SAUs.	Year
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Narakkal-682 505, Cochin (Kerala)	Director Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, National. Distt. Cochin (Kerala)	1976
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mitrani ketan, Vellamad-696543, Trivandrum Distt.	President, Mitrani ketan, Vellamad, Trivandrum Distt.	
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod-671 124.	Director Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod (Kerala)	1991
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, State Farm Corporation of India Ltd., Central State Farm, Aralam Farm P. O.-670673 Kannur Distt.	Director, State Farm Corporation of India Ltd., Central State Farm, Aralam Farm P. O., Kannur Distt. (Kerala)	1991
13.	Training Organiser,	Director,	1992

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Peruvannamuzhi, Distt. Calicut-673012.	National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut (Kerala)	
	GOA		1984
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Research Complex, Ela Old Goa-403202.	Officer on Special Duty ICAR Research Complex, Ela Old Goa.	
	PONDICHERRY		1974
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Iyankuttipalayam, Pondicherry-605009.	Chief Secretary Govt. of Pondicherry, Chief Secretariate Bldg. Pondicherry.	
	TAMIL NADU		1977
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumara Perumal Farm Science Centre, Navalur Kuttapattu, Trichy-620009 (TN)	Tamilnadu Agril. Univ., Coimbatore-641003 (TM)	

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Vridhachalam-606 001 Sourin Arcot Distt. (TN)	-do-	1985
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kattupakkam-603203 Chengelpattu MGR Distt. (TN)	Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Science Univ., Vepey, Madras-600 008 (TN)	1985
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Avinashilingam Rural Centre, Vivekanandapuram-641 113, Karamadai Block, Coimbatore Distt. (TN)	Sri Avinashilingam Rural Centre, Vivekanandapuram Coimbatore (TN)	1979
20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, UPASI, Glenview, Coonoor-643 101, Nilgiri Distt. (TN)	Secretary United Planters Association of South India (UPASI) Coonoor-643 101, Nilgiris Distt. (TN)	1983
21.	Training Organiser,	Gandhigram Rural Instt.	1989

Sl.	Name of K. V. K. & address	Name of controlling Institution/SAUs.	Year
22.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram-624302. Dindigul Anna Distt. (TN)	Gandhigram-624302 Dindigul Anna Distt. (TN)	1991
	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vedapuri, Kiinelli Vill., Vembakkam Block, Cheyyar Taluk, Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar Distt. (TN)	Executive Director Tamilnadu Board of Rural Development No. 13, Crescent Park Street, T. Nagar, Madras-17.	

**STATEMENT**

*List of New Krishi Vigyan Kendras Approved in Principle for Establishment.*

**ZONE - I**

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
I.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Una	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur.
		2. Mandi	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur.
		3. Kangra	Foundation for Organisational Research & Education.
II.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Leh	S.K. University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar.
III.	Punjab	1. Sangrur	Punjab Agril. University.
		2. Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab Agril. University.
		3. Ropar	Punjab Agril. University.
IV.	Haryana	1. Rohtak	Haryana Agril. University.
		2. Panipat	Haryana Agril. University
		3. Ambala	Society for Creation of Heaven on Earth, Gurgaon.

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE - II			
I.	West Bengal	1. Burdwan 2. Birbhum 3. Nadia	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd. Vishwa Bharti Shanti Niketan. National Dairy Research Institute. Regional Station, Kalyani Nadia (W.B.)
II.	Bihar	1. Area (Bhojpu) 2. W. Champaran 3. Palamau	Rajendra Agril. University. Rajendra Agril. University. Akhil Bharat Raohnatmak Samaj.

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE - III			
I.	Assam	1. Sibsagar 2. Golaghat 3. Cachar	A.A.U. Jorhat. Assam Agril. University. A.A.U. Jorhat.
II.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lohit	State Government
III.	Mizoram	1. Lunglei	State Government
IV.	Meghalaya	1. Cherrapunjee	North East Hill Region Complex. ICAR.
V.	Nagaland	1. Mokukchung	-do-
VI.	Tripura	1. North Tripura	-do-

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE-IV			
	Uttar Pradesh	1. Moradabad	AkhilBhartiya Lok Kalyan Parishad.
		2. Sahajahanpur	G. B. Pant University of Agril & Technology.
		3. Deoria	N.D. Agril. University, Kumarganj
		4. Saharanpur	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology.
		5. Farnukhabad	C. S. Azad Agricultural University.
		6. Pithorgarh	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology
		7. Azamgarh	N.D. Agri. University.
		8. Muzaffar Nagar	Kalyankari Inter College, Baghra.
		9. Manipuri	Chandrasekhar Azad University of Agri. & Tech., Kanpur.

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE-V			
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Khammam	Bharat Krishak Samaj, Khammam.
		2. West Godavari	Chitalapati Dapiraju Dharma Samstha, Hyderabad
		3. Adilabad	Sai Kishan E&C Society
II.	Maharashtra	1. Nasik	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nasik.
		2. Parbhani	Jeevan Jyot. Charitable Trust, Parbhani.
		3. Kolhapur	D. Y. Patil Education Society, Talashande.
		4. Kudali	Annasaheb Kalyani Foundation, (Distt. Raigarh) Pune.
		5. Buldana	State Agril. University.
		6. Nagpur	Central Instt. of Cotton Research
		7. Latur	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana LTd.
	8. Nanded	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of and Education, Science and Technology Research, Nanded.	
	9. Solapur	Shabari Krishi Pratishtan, Solapur	
	10. Akola	SUVIDE Foundation RISOD.	

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE-VI			
I.	Gujarat	1. Bhanuch	Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Pune.
		2. Vedodara	Mangal Bharti
		3. Surat	Gujarat Agri. University
II.	Rajasthan	1. Rajsamand	Rajsthan Agril University.
		2. Baran	-do-
		3. Dausa	-do-

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE VII			
	Madhya Pradesh	1. Seoni	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
		2. Shivpuri	Adarsh Seva Sangh, Pohri
		3. Tikamgarh	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya.
		4. Khandwa	Bharat Krishak Samaj, Nimar.
		5. Rajgarh	J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur
		6. Sarguja	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya
		7. Guna	Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti.
		8. Betul	N.C.H.S. & E., Bhopal (MP)
II.	Orissa	1. Kadalipal	Central Rice Research Kamakhyanagar/Institute, Cuttack.
		2. Kendrapada	Orissa University of Agri. & Technology.
		3. Angul	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

S.No	State	District	Name of the Institution
ZONE - VIII			
	Karnataka	1. Mysore	JSS Rural Development Foundation, Mysore.
		2. Kolar	Karnataka Welfare Society, Chikabalur.
		3. Bellary	University of Agril. Science, Dharwad.
		4. Delgaum	Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society.
		5. Raichur	University of Agril. Sciences, Dharwad.
	Kerala	1. Pathenamthitta	Christian Agency for Rural Development, Thiruvalla.
		2. Quilon	Kerala Agril. University.
		3. Idukki	Bapooji Sewak Samaj, Chakkupallam, Idukki.
		4. Kottayam	Nair Service Society.

S.No.	State	District	Name of the Institution
III.	Tamil Nadu	1. Dharamapuri	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development
		2. Salem	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Nellai
		3. Kattabomman	Ratnavel Subramaniam Educational Trust, Dindigul
		4. Madurai	Centre for Development and Communication Trust.
		5. Kamrajai	Meyer Trust.
IV	Pondicherry	1. Karaikal	State Government.

**Import of Railway Locomotives**

228. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are importing Railway locomotives;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether indigenous locomotive manufacturing units have enough capacity to manufacture locomotives required for the Railways; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing them from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30 nos. (20 freight and 10 passenger) of 6000 HP Electric locomotives having GTO thyristor based 3-phases asynchronous motor drive and micro processor control are being imported with transfer of technology for series manufacture of these locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(c) The capacity of indigenous locomotives presently manufactured is marginally short of requirement and is being augmented.

(d) The technology used in locomotives presently manufactured in the country is of 1960 vintage. Import of a few 6000 HP locomotives having latest state of the art technology, with transfer of technology for series manufacture of these locomotives at CLW has been considered necessary to

upgrade the locomotive fleet of Indian Railways.

**Sugar Mills**

229. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted to set up a large number of Sugar mills in the country during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the total production capacity of such Sugar mills permitted to be set up in the country upto January, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During the last two Sugar years, i.e. 1991-92 and 1992-93 (October-September), only one letter of intent was issued for the setting up of a new sugar mill in the country. Further, twenty two letters of intent have been issued for setting up of new sugar mills during the current 1993-94 sugar year upto January, 1994.

(b) The licensed capacity of these 23 sugar mill is 57500 tonnes cane per day.

**ICDS Scheme**

230. SHRI BOLLABULL RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite massive infusions of money, the progress of the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme has not been upto the expectations of the

Government; (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have undertaken a review of this scheme;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Export Committee to improve the coverage of ICDS scheme; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI): (a) and (b). The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme started in 1975, has emerged as a unique comprehensive Child Care intervention with an integrated package of services aimed at most depressed and vulnerable section of the society, namely pre-school children aged 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers in rural and tribal areas and urban slums. During the quarter ending 31.12.93 the programme provided services to 1.63 crores children and 0.32 crores pregnant and nursing mothers. A number of evaluation studies on the ICDS Scheme have shown the positive impact of the scheme in reducing infant mortality rate, lowering incidence of low birth weight babies and increasing the enrolment and retention in primary schools as well as higher immunization coverage in ICDS project area.

(c) and (d). The Department has an effective system of monitoring the delivery of service under ICDS programme on a regular basis. This monthly/quarterly received from the ICDS project and the Central Technical Committee of the

Department. In addition to these regular reviews, a number of evaluation studies have been conducted since the inception of the Scheme. The recent report (1992)- The National evaluation of the ICDS Scheme-undertaken by NIPCCD has given a set of recommendation which *inter-alia* include improved coverage of children under three years of age enhanced community participation strengthened infrastructural facilities and streamlined training of ICDS functionaries.

(e) The Department has accepted the recommendations of the National Evaluation. A number of initiatives have been taken for strengthening and improving the outreach of the programme. Instructions have been issued to all State for ensuring coverage of all eligible children under three years of age. Further, in our efforts to strengthen the infrastructural facilities, additional funds have been released to the States/UTs towards construction of anganwadi centres/godowns and for purchase of storage containers, utensils and equipments. In addition, efforts have been made to strengthen the training of ICDS functionaries by improving capacity utilisation, developing resource centres and upgrading curriculum. With a view to improve the Community Participation, greater involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations in implementing the ICDS projects is being attempted. Thirty six new projects, sanctioned during 1992-93, have been specifically earmarked for implementation through NGOs. Community-based monitoring system has been evolved. State have been requested to constitute Bal Vikas Mahila Samitis at village, block and district levels. Elected women members of Panchayati Raj Institutions shall be involved in monitoring programmes being implemented for Welfare & Development of Women and Children in their areas of jurisdiction.

[*Translation*]

**12.00 hrs.**

MR. SPEAKER : Leader of various groups held a meeting yesterday and today, it has been decided that a resolution should be passed in the House regarding the activities being undertaken by Pakistan in different parts of the country, especially Kashmir. The draft of the resolution was discussed in this meeting. It was decided that the speaker should move the resolution and should be adopted unanimously by the House. Each word and sentence of this resolution has been seriously considered by the Government and the leaders of the opposition parties. It is as follows :- I have been asked to present it for its unanimous adoption by all of you.

**12.02 hrs.**

RESOLUTION RE : THE STATE OF  
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Resolution is: "This House notes with deep concern Pakistan's role in imparting training to the terrorists in camps located in Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, the supply of weapons and funds, assistance in infiltration of trained militants, including foreign mercenaries in to Jammu and Kashmir with the avowed purpose of creating disorder, disharmony and subversion."

Reiterates that the militants trained Pakistan are indulging in murder, loot and other heinous crimes against the people, taking them hostage and creating an atmosphere of terror.

Condemns strongly the continued sup-

port and encouragement Pakistan is extending to subversive and terrorist activities in the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir;

Calls upon Pakistan to stop forthwith its support to terrorism, which is in violation of the Shimla Agreement and the internationally accepted norms of inter State conduct and is the root cause of tension between the two countries:

Reiterates that the Indian political and democratic structures and the constitution provide for firm guarantees for the promotion and protection of human rights of all its citizens:

Regards Pakistan's anti -India campaign of calumny and of falsehood as unacceptable and deplorable.

Notes with deep concern the highly provocative statements emanating from Pakistan and urges Pakistan to refrain from making statements which vitiate the atmosphere and incite public opinion ;

Expresses regret and concern at the pitiable conditions and violations of human rights and denial of democratic freedoms of the people in those areas of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, which are under the illegal occupation of Pakistan,

On behalf of the people of India:

*Firmly declares that:-*

- a) The state of Jammu & Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India and any attempts to separate it from the rest of the country will be resisted by all necessary means.
- b) India has the will and capacity to firmly counter all designs against

its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity:  
and demands that-

- c) Pakistan must vacate the areas of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir which, they have occupied through aggression;

and resolves that-

- d) all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely."

*The Resolution was unanimously adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The Resolution is unanimously passed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILASPASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, sir, I have given a notice that atrocities on people belonging to scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in the country are on the rise for the last of they belong to three months. All the women of this country irrespective of the castes are the women of this country. The women belonging to poor sections of the society are being stripped publicly. Such incidents are increasing in Uttar Pradesh. Recently Jhad gone Karanataka. Hon. Deputy Speaker was with me. We experienced much difficulty due to mosquito bite during our air journey. In Hati village of Kolar district, a man belonging to scheduled Castes named Kanappa was forced to eat dirt:

He was beaten up. I had gone there on the nineteenth. The number of murders are on the rise be it Hamirpur or Muzaffarpur or Dauna in Uttar Pradesh. The central Gov-

ernment is responsible for the welfare of scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. Atrocities on people belonging to weaker sections especially women are on the rise. I would urge the Government of India that it should take corrective measures to protect the interests of the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

This is not a party matter. We would like to appeal the members of all parties and all sections that the house should take it seriously and pass a resolution so that such incidents are not repeated in future.

Through you, I wanted to make this submission.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAV: (Kendrapada) ;Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you because you have granted me permission to raise a very important matter.

Nineth of this month is a red letter days in the history of our scientific research because our scientists of DRDO have successfully launched 'Agni', an intermediate range ballistic missile at Chandipur of Balasere district in Orissa. Our scientists have earned this fame in the world by achieving self sufficiencies in the field of scientific research. We should express our gratitude to the scientists and technologists, who under the leadership of our scientific adviser, Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, have successfully launched this intermediate ballastic missile "Agni" two days ago. We should thank them for their efforts and scientific advancement and for their professionalism. Today the whole nation is proud of their achievement:

I would like to congratulate them for their great work interruptions.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :  
We should congratulate our scientists for  
successfully launching of Agni.

*(Interruptions)*

Mr. SPEAKER: Please sit down. We  
are happy and proud about the launching of  
the Agni successfully. We congratulate our  
scientists and technologists.

*(Interruptions)*

Mr. SPEAKER: You should understand  
that we are taking up one matter after the  
other.

*(Interruptions)*

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. ACHARIA, you are  
taking the House into your hands when I am  
allowing one Member after the other. Please  
take your seat. This is too much.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay  
South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kapil Dev,  
the great Indian Cricketer has achieved a  
great feat when he took 432nd wicket and  
thus broke the record of Sir Richard Hadlee  
who had taken 431 test wickets and thus  
demonstrated that Indian sportsmen are  
also capable of scaling great heights.

It is high time that Kapil Dev should be  
honoured in this august House by you on  
behalf of the elected representatives of  
people. He is the pride of the country and all  
Indians eagerly await for more new records  
by him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Again, I would say that  
we are happy and proud about the achieve-  
ment of Kapil Dev. We congratulate him.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA  
(Jadavpur) : Sir, yesterday you had assured  
the House that the subject of price rise  
through administrative order will be dis-  
cussed in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should understand  
that this is a Session in which we are going  
to discuss the financial aspects of India. It  
is not that only today we will be doing that,  
we will have three months at our disposal.  
But I am allowing you to concentrate on only  
one point.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, your observation is certainly  
valid.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessary. I have  
allowed her.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.  
I have allowed her. You are Unnecessarily  
taking others time.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on  
record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed her.  
You are interrupting me and her also.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

May I make my point now for which I gave you Zero Hour notice?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the underhand agreement that has been made by the Government with the union Carbide Company selling out the interest of the gas Victims.

In 1992 after UCC, a proclaimed absconder, tried to sell its shares in India, the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal, upon the appeal of certain organisations of the gas victims and the appeal of the CBI had issued orders attaching the UCC properties in India. After that the UCC repeatedly refused to appear before the Bhopal Court to face criminal charges.

Now on the last 14th of February, the Supreme Court has modified the Judicial Magistrates's Orders and allowed the selling of shares of UCC in the international market to the best advantage of the seller, They have also said that out of this sale, Rs. 65 crores is to be kept in the name of the so-called Bhopal Hospital Trust set up by the UCC, to be utilised for the Hospital which is to be completed in three years.

Now the question I want to ask is how can the Supreme Court and the Government give credence to a one-man trust which was set up by a company which had been proclaimed as absconder?

We feel that the hospital is just an excuse to white-wash the fact that the ban on the sale of shares is being lifted. In fact Rs .65 crores is peanuts for UCC. They might have spent it any way. The sale of shares is not needed for that.

So far, after nine years of the incident, only two per cent of the gas victims have got full compensation. Therefore, we demand that the Government should immediately contest the SC Order and get it stayed. We demand immediate extradition of Anderson of UCC and that the process of compensation for the gas victims must be expedited.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kindpremisson, I want to draw your attention and attention of the house towards bomb attack on me. On 31st January, 94, I was attacked on the 31 st. of January, around 11.30 am. anti- social elements threw a bomb at my residence with the role aim to kill me. But by the grace of God, myself and my family members narrowly escaped. Before this, on 30th January, 1994, a bomb was also thrown on my children when they were going in my car, during day time. On that occasion too, my children escaped. I had informed you in this regard and your efforts yielded some result. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even today there is danger to me and my family members. Threats are being given on telephone, to kill me and my family member. Under this situation my request to you is that a high level enquiry be conducted. Mr.Speaker, Sir, the Madhaya Pradesh Government should be asked to hand over the case to the CBI, so, the that culprits could be apprehended.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make a long speech.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Mr. Speaker: Sir, being a people's representative and a member of the Lok Sabha, I seek

your protection and I am requesting you for the safety of my family so that I may be able to discharge my responsibility properly in the Lok Sabha and outside.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to respond in any way?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA) : It is a distressing matter. I will certainly take it up with the Government of Madhya Pradesh to see that proper action is taken to give protection to him and also that the culprit are given some punishment.

MR. SPEAKER : May I have the information sent to me please?

SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA : Yes.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Sir,..... (Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are other matters. This is not going on record

[Translation]

You want to do everything as per your wish as this is not good. I have asked the Government to give protection as well as a report to me also. Even then you go on Speaking. Every thing will not be according to one's wish as you should understand this when you are getting more relief than what you have asked for.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker: Sir, several times when I want to leave my house, my gate is closed because the car some VIP has to pass. Either you find a way out for this or I may be shifted to some other place to live, I would have no objection. But it would be better to keep them in Tihar jail for whom all this is being done. I want to live freely and not in jail.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, for the past two years I have been tolerating this and have several time thought of drawing your attention during this period. The policemen thrice stood in front of me pointing guns at me. I do not care. I do not care if I am shot at in this manner. But this is being done in the name of security in the entire city. The House should think over this. Several times I am not able to attend the House even at 11 a.m. as the gate is closed. For this reason I could not reach on time for the unveiling ceremony of Gandhiji's statue, because the car of some VIP was to pass and my gate had been closed. Recently, two days ago a woman journalist was asked to stand facing the wall with the policeman ready with his gun. This is happening with all those who pass that way. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have the authority over places around the House. Therefore, you should somehow find a way out. When people are insulted in this way, I feel bad. In a way the pride of the nation is hurt. Had the Prime Minister been present here today, I would have posed the same question to him. The Home Minister's residence is in front of my house. When he comes and leaves the gate of my residence is closed.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, I am not seeking your protection on this. But my submission

to you is that please final a way out for this.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the paper industry. There are several mills under Government undertakings in which over 10,000 MT of paper stocks have piled up. Similar is the situation of Neapanagar Paper Mill. For this reason low cost newsprint is not available in our country. And being costly there is no off-take from the market, due to this mills are on the verge of closure. It is my submission that arrangements be made for the sale of paper stocks and steps be taken for the smooth running of the paper industry.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, two thousand youth from Kerala are protesting in front of the Parliament House against discrimination shown towards Kerala. In this House, we have been raising repeatedly several problems such as discrimination in allocation of funds for Railway development to our State. Doubling of the Railways has not been done in our State. There are a lot of constraints for rail travel. Industries are not developing in our State. Our State is very backward and is facing many difficulties. Even if the industrialists want to come to our State, electricity and railways are the biggest constraints for them. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, we are going to discuss Railway Budget.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, thirty lakhs of people are unemployed in our State. And many such persons have come here to protest against the discrimination shown towards Kerala. Sir, you are aware of the fact that Kayamkulam Thermal Power

Project has not been given enough funds and that is why, it is being delayed. Many profits are given to Kerala. But, enough funds have not been provided for these projects. Kerala is suffering very much. And that is why, thy youth have come here to see the Prime Minister and also yourself. Our State is facing difficulties on many fronts..

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Who can be angry with you?

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, this is a vital issue. Electricity is the biggest constraint in our State. We have raised this issue several times here...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, please allow other Members to raise their issues. We have three months' time. We have discussion on the Railway Budget also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, your one sentence of sympathy will stop her. It is just a recognition

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All my sympathies are with her.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : There are no funds for kayamkulam Thermal power Project....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have got enough time. Please allow other Members to raise their issues. Now, I call Shri P.G. Narayanan.

SHRI P.C. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalyam) : Sir, it has been reported that on 19th February 1994, that is on the last Saturday, due to indiscriminate firing by Sri Lankan Navy on Indian fishermen, two fishermen were killed and several were injured. Sir, this kind of atrocity of Sri Lankan Government has been continuing for the past several years. Though 1974 agreement reached between India and Sri Lanka provided fishing rights to our fisherman, our fishermen are not being allowed for fishing even in our territory. This is very unfair. The Sri Lankan Government instead of honouring the agreement is often harassing and attacking our fishermen. So far, a large number of fishermen have been killed and thousands of boats destroyed by the Sri Lankan Navy. This kind of atrocity by the Sri Lankan Navy should not be allowed to continue any further. In the interest of our fishermen, this atrocity should be stopped forthwith.

Our Chief Minister has requested the Prime Minister to lodge a strong protest and find a solution to this important problem. Therefore, I request the Prime Minister to take up this matter immediately with the Sri Lankan Government in order to stop any further killing and harassing our fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I must thank the Members for cooperating in all respects. Last time also, the member's cooperated. Now, the Members are also cooperating. If we have the time for discussing the listed matters, it is good. So, we have a long time to go. I propose to call one Member after the other and to give time to all the Members as far as possible. Let us complete this unlisted

business within half an hour every day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Sir, what about your promise?

MR. SPEAKER : Vajpayeeji I will do it tomorrow, if you agree. We will try to accommodate as many people as is possible. Usually, one Member at one time may speak.

We shall take up papers to be laid on the Table.

12.31 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual report and Review on the working of food corporation of India for 1992-93 and Statement for delay in laying there paper**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the annual report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India, New

Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in library See No. LT 5328/94]

**Annual report and review of the working of Lalit Kala Akademi New Delhi for 1991-92 and Statement for the delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : I beg to lay on the table

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5329/94]

(3) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi for the year 1992-93.

(ii)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(iii)

Statement (Hindi and English Versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(4)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in library. See. No LT 5330/94]

12.31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

[English]

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following fourteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the house on the 30th December, 1993:-

- |      |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|
| (01) | The National Council for Teacher Education Bill, 1993  | (13)   | The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1993. |
| (02) | The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) amendments Bill, 1993.                                   | (14)   | The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1993.                   |
| (03) | The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993.                          |  |  |
|      |  | <b>12.32 1/2 hrs</b>   |  |
| (04) | The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1993.  | <b>COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS</b>  |  |
|      |  | <b>Twenty-seventh Report</b>   |  |
| (05) | The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993. | [English]  |  |
|      |  | SHRI S. MALIKARJUNAIAH (S. TUMKUR). Sir, I beg to present the Twenty seventh Report ( Hindi and English versions) of the committee on private members Bills and Resolutions. |  |
| (06) | The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1993.  |  |  |
| (07) | The Kalakshetra Foundation Bill, 1993.   |  |  |
| (08) | The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Amendment Bill, 1993.                                 | <b>12.32 1/2 hrs</b>   |  |
|      |  | <b>COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES</b>  |  |
|      |  | <b>Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports</b>   |  |
| (09) | The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 1993.  | [English]  |  |
|      |  | SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.          |  |
| (10) | The Jute Manufactures Development Council (Amendment) Bill, 1993.  |  |  |
| (11) | The Protection of Human Rights Bill, 1993.   |  |  |
| (12) | The Census (Amendment) Bill, 1993.   |  |  |

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**Fifth Report**

**(ii) Need to declare minimum support price for copra.**

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifth Report of the Departments Related parliamentary standing Committee on industry on the status of sponge iron industries.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, it is a well known fact that coconut is one of the most important crops of Kerala in terms of area, income and employment. Now, the coconut growers are in distress on account of steep fall in prices of coconut and coconut oil. The average annual price of copra was over Rs. 3000/- per quintal during 1992. Now, the price of copra has come down to Rs. 2,200/- per quintal. The fall is over 30 per cent. As a result of the steep fall in prices, the income base of coconut growers have been eroded and they are in great difficulties. Majority of the coconut growers are small and marginal farmers.

12.33 1/2 hrs

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

**(i) Need to set up Industrial Growth centre at Cannanore in Kerala**

State Government of Kerala has already requested the union Government to declare a minimum support price for copra at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per quintal. therefore, request the union Government to take immediate action in this regard and save the coconut growers from hardship.

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, the scheme for setting up industrial Growth Centres to help and develop backward areas each state was formulated quite a few years ago and one of the districts identified of this project in Kerala was Cannanore. Land for setting up the Centre in Cannanore has been identified at Koothuparamba but no progress in this regard seems to have been made thereafter and delay will only cause cost escalation and defeat the very objective of the scheme. I therefore, earnestly request the Central Government to ensure allocation of funds for the scheme and to set up the Growth Centre at Cannanore.

**(iii) Need for early completion of work of gauge conversion between Neemach and Ratlam on Western Railway.**

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): The scheme of gauge conversion between Neemach and Ratlam in Ratlam division of Western Railway has been sanctioned and funds have also been earmarked in the budget for the financial year 1993-94 for the same. But for want

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

timely arrangements and inviting tenders, the work could not be started early. Although, work is going on but it is only limited to broadening of some bridge. Work for the major portion of the scheme is yet to be started. The gauge conversion on this route will not only result in heavy increase in the revenue for Railways but also facilitate passenger movement as well as movement of goods trains between Kota Neemach after the gauge conversion. This route is important in the sense that there are Headquarters of CRPF, many cement factories a solvent plant, sugar mills and other industries in this region.

I therefore, request the Central Government to give sufficient funds on priority basis in order to complete this work which will meet the longstanding demand of the people of the region.

**(iv) Need for reopening of M/s Raja Textile mill at Rampur in U.P.]**

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Mr. Deputy speaker, sir, there is M/s Raza textile mill in my Parliamentary Constituency, which provides employment to 4000 labours but this mill has been lying closed for the labour employed in this mill is about 10,000. During the period of closure these laborers and their families are facing starvation and they are satisfying their hunger by selling of their household items.

The Textile ministry of the Central Government has been contacted verbally and in writing several times but an appropriate action in this regard is still awaited. Even B.I.F.R. has not found a solution to this till now. Several labour organisations have time and again requested the B.I.F.R. Verbasly

as well as in writing for an early action in this regard.

I, therefore, request the central government to ask the B.I.F.R. to revive this mill and also make arrangements for the payment of arrears of providents fund, salary and bonus for the period of last two and half years to the labourers so that they could survive.

**(v) Need to include minorities in backward classes and provide them reservation in Government jobs.**

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATIM (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy speaker, sir, the condition of minorities in the country is very pitiable. In the absence of their proper development they are separated from the national main stream. Although, a number of committees were formed for the development of minorities but their reports were not implemented in an effective manner. I, therefore, request the Central Government that welfare schemes should be reviewed and considering these peoples backwardness, they should be provided facilities. The Government is also requested that reservation should be provided to them by making amendments in the constitution.

**(vi) Need to convert metregauge Railways line between Siliguri and Alipurduwars Junction in to broad gauge.**

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government to the fact that the metre gauge line existing between Siliguri junction to Alipurduar is a very old one. The line has got its historical importance. There are a number of tea gardens and important

*Approval of Proclamation in relation*  
business towns along the two sides of the line. This is the only line which links these areas with Assam and Katihar. It has been a long standing demand of the people of the area to convert this metre-gauge line to broad-gauge line. This conversion is also essential to revive the importance of Siliguri and Alipurduar junction along with other railway stations in between.

I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary important steps in this regard so that the gauge conversion between Siliguri junction and Alipurduar may be undertaken at an early date.

I also request to include this conversion in this year's Railway Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up item No. 9 regarding Statutory Resolution.

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12.39 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION  
IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF  
MANIPUR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st December, 1993 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

The situation in Manipur had been steadily deteriorating in the recent past.

There had been serious acts of violence insurgents even in Imphal, the capital town. The Governor of Manipur in recent reports sent to the President had given his assessment of the law and order situation in the State. The Governor had reported that the law and order situation in the state was grave and had the potential of getting out of the control, both due the activities of the insurgents and the on-going Naga-Kuki conflict.

This conflict, which almost certainly is an extension of the NSCN (I) design for domination, through ethnic cleansing, had been further accentuated by the support it received from political leaders of both the communities in furtherance of their narrow political ends.

The Governor further reported that due to the ineptitude and infighting in the Government, the NSCN (I) had doubled its cadre strength during 1993 with two more groups infiltrating in January and June, 1993, with approximately 200 sophisticated weapons. The NSCN (I) had further strengthened its links with the Metal extremists, ULFA, HPC and the Myanmar insurgents. They have also had active support from the intelligence agencies from across the boarder.

The Governor had come to the conclusion that the function-ridden political parties and groups, infiltration of insurgents into political parties, ethnic conflicts and infighting, and the inept leadership had contributed to the creation of a situation making it necessary to impose President's Rule in the State. Accordingly, The Governor had recommended that a Proclamation might be issued dismissing the Ministry and keeping the State Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. According to the Governor, a period of cooling off would not only minimise the influence of political leaders

*Approval of Proclamation in relation*  
[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

with questionable antecedents, but could also help in encouraging and alternative and better leadership to emerge.

The Union Government had been regularly monitoring the situation in Manipur and addition Central paramilitary forces were deployed and the Army also inducted.

The Union Government considered the reports of the Governor and the situation in Manipur and decided to recommend to the President of India to issue a Proclamation under Article 356 of the constitution and keep the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. The Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 31st December, 1993.

In view of the circumstances, which I have just explained, I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on 31st December, 1993 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur be approved by this august house.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st December, 1993 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The time allotted for this is one-and-a-half hours. Shri Jaswant Singh may speak now.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be very very brief. My esteemed colleague hon. Shri Kabindra Purkayastha from the North East

is also to intervene in the discussion and I do not wish to take too much time to say what I have to say.

I will not dwell on the selectivity of the approach of this Government in the employment or-misemployment of Article 356. The present discussion is not a discussion on the merits and demerits of the manner in which Article 356 is employed or mis-employed.

Sir, today we are considering the Proclamation by the President of the imposition of the President's Rule in the State of Manipur and yet again the use of article 356. In so far as the proclamation of President's Rule in the State of Manipur under article 356 is concerned and so far as the approval of this House to that proclamation is concerned, I believe that what we are engaged in is but a formality of granting approval of this House to a step that, I believe, goes only half the distance and has come too late.

I consider it my duty, Sir, to share my very great concern and apprehension about the situation that is prevailing in the whole of the North East India. I treat this as an opportunity to share these apprehension with hon. the Home minister and hon. The Minister of State for home, both of whom I have no doubt-are not just fully aware of the gravity of the situation but are applying themselves to the best extent that they can to tackle it.

I hold that the situation in the North East of India today is far more grim than is realised in this capital city or is reported by the press. I treat this neglect of the North East of India on account of the factor of distance. The distance of the North East of India from the seat of the Capital of the country is a factor that conveys a misimpression about the reality of what is

*Approval of Proclamation in relation prevailing in the North East.* I consider it my duty to caution the Government that this graphical distance between the North East of India and the rest of the country has now become a kind of an emotional distance and unless we address ourselves purpose fully to the root of that emotional distancing between the North East of India and the rest of the country, We will not be treating the main ailment of the region. All other aspects are superficial aspects.

Sir, there are two other points that wish to make for the consideration of the Government and I shall make them with great brevity. I leave the second point as a thought with this House and with the Government. We have witnessed in the North East a process of political and social splintering. That process was first started by the breaking up—no doubt, it was well thought out and no doubt, it well intentioned—of the former State of Assam and that breaking up of the former state of Assam into various State of the North East has created in its wake, a social and political momentum that now needs to be seriously addressed to. What we are witnessing is the splintering effect in the North East in which every tiny segment of the society there is wanting to preserve itself through recognition only in political terms. I think this trend has to be reversed and this manifestation has to be addressed to. Perhaps, a manner and method of correcting this splintering effect in the whole of the North East is by the strengthening of the North East Economic Council. The council is really there only for the purpose of development and progress of the North East. But I believe, Sir, that in the instrumentality of that Council. Perhaps the Union Government has an agency. If it is properly empowered and sufficiently strengthened, we might be taking one of the necessary first steps towards rectifying the

overall wrong that is prevailing in that entire region

The third point that I wish to address myself to and leave as a thought with the Government is the rampant corruption, the all pervasive corruption in all the states of the North East. The amount of money that goes by way of developmental assistance to North East states is a substantial sum of money. I so not, for a moment, suggest, Sir that the Government of India is so poor that it cannot afford that. I thank the Government of India can afford that and multiples of that sum of money. But I believe that out of every hundred rupees that goes there for developmental expenditure, only Rs. 15/- reaches there and gets spent on actual development. This is far too serious a matter for us to take lightly, because, I believe that, Part of the reason for the unrest in the North East is his all pervasive corruption. No doubt, the union Government is aware of this. But we would benefit if the hon. Home Minister shares with us some of the ideas that he has in attempting to sir this right.

On the specific aspect of Manipur when I say that it is half it is a formality, it is a step that only goes half the distance and that has come a little too late, I take strength from what the Governor himself has reported and I will quote only two out of the many pages of report that he has submitted to the president of India. I read the quotations of the Governor's report very reluctantly because it indicts the political leadership, not just in the Northeast, not just in the state of Manipur but it certainly is a telling commentary on the political leadership in Delhi also.

The hon. Governor of Manipur has said:

"Shri Rishang Kelashing has precipitated the Nago Kukis conflict and has given it the colour of ethnic conflict."

*Approval of Proclamation in relation*

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

The next sentence is very serious. The Governor of Manipur has reported:

"That the Chief Minister himself has suspected of aiding a faction of Meitais' extremists and he is definitely supporting Shri C. Doungel. Finance minister from congress (s) and a Kuki, to counter Shri Rishang and thereby providing tacit support to the Kukis."

Shri Jaichandra Singh has also come out openly against the CLP and party leadership for their failure to take action against minister and legislators for their alleged links with the under ground elements.

This whole report is a very severe indictment of the continued inaction of the union Government to address itself to the problems of Manipur or the entire North East. The Governor himself says:

"Overall implications of the current situation in Manipur and Nagaland in the short term are, that areas of violent conflict and unrest have widened to the entire hill areas of Manipur. With fall out in Imphal Valley and in Nagaland to Central, Southern Nagaland and Western Nagaland bordering Manipur in the South. In the long term, it will escalate Nag-Kuki conflict and has possibility of Multi-Tribal conflict in Manipur and inter-tribal conflicts in Nagaland."

There is one concluding sentence, He say:

"The above state of intense insurgency and internal disorder is due

to lack of political stability and will, lack of an overall perception and monitoring of the worsening situation by the State Government and security forces etc."

I consider it my duty to point out what the Governor has not stated, It is my duty to state that if this was the situation prevailing in the State of Manipur, it did not occur overnight. It was prevailing for the last at least three or four years. In the last three of four years, the Union Government stands has permitted that situation to deteriorate and the Union Government stands squarely charged with its responsibility for permitting the state of Manipur to go to that situation.

I have not covered the aspects of ISI operations or of the involvement of Bangladesh, involvement of Myanmar, Government of weapons from Thailand. All these aspect will be covered by my colleague. I will not take the time of the House in saying that. But I consider it necessary for me to stand up on my party and to share these few thoughts about the totality of the situation in the North East.

But about the specificity of the prevailing situation in Manipur, Please mark my words. What Manipur is demonstrating today is only an aspect of the over-all ills that have afflicted the entire North-East and unless the Government and this House take seriously what is happening in that part of the world, we will be causing a very grave loss to the national unity.

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for going me the opportunity to spread, The report of the Governor covers all the facts. The situation in Manipur is very bad. I appreciate the idea of the hon. Member who has just spoken that situation in Manipur is indicative

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*Approval of Proclamation in relation*  
of the ills and ailments that they have suffered in the North-East.

The imposition of President's rule in Manipur was very much justified by the very consequences that we have seen in the last few weeks because it was imposed on 1st January, 1994. The situation is so bad that we cannot say that a single factor is responsible for that. But it is the cumulative factors that have worked here.

The situation prevailing before President's rule was, first of all, the law and order situation was very bad and was deteriorating. Killings, kidnapping for ransom, bomb-blasts, extortion of money by the extremists, all these led to this situation; and we have read in news papers about these incidents. Over and above that, we have witnessed a very new situation in Manipur. We have seen the communal flare-up and rivalry between melitis Muslims on 3rd May, 1993. That type of riot never took place in Manipur. That was the first time and it was of a very serious nature. Within a brief span of time of three hours perhaps from 2.30 PM to 5.30 PM on 3rd May, 1993 more than 100 people were killed. And that was followed by continuous fights and feuds between Nagas and Kukis. These three factors are quite sufficient to impose President's rule which was done to control the situation

President's rule is not liked by the people. I share the feelings of the people of Manipur that they do not like President's rule. They want popular government. However, in spite of the dislike of the people, we have to swallow the bitter pill because of the element that they were suffering at that time. Therefore, the justification lies there. We have seen from 1st January up to this day, the situation has calmed down though I do not think that it is completely eradicated. The superficial fighting between tribes and

communities has come down. This itself is a justification for imposition of President's rule.

Secondly, after this, we should not be complacent that the situation is safe. It has deeper meaning. The killing of Kukis and Nagas is not just a flare-up or an evil of certain fighting because of certain sentiments. It is not that. The newspaper carries the news that it is because of tax-collection by Nagas on the Kukis and other tribes. I do not think that such a small thing will create a big thing like this, I would like to explain, to some extent, why it has come up, so far as my knowledge goes.

13.00 hrs

Everybody knows that Nagas have been fighting there. This insurgency came up with the armed clashes in 1956. There have been continued fighting for more than 30 years. So, on the other hand, recently the Kuki National Organisation base in Maymar, in the business territory, have stated demanding a separate Kuki Independent State. And its army wing KNA could not have their field of activities there because of the military system, military junta in Burma where there is no democratic form of Government. Under the activists of Kuki National Organisation (KNO). The Kuki National Army (KNA) could not have their field of activities there in the Burmese territory. So, they have extend to the Manipur territory which is contiguous to that area. The whole territory comes under Manipur sector where Kukis are inhabiting. Therefore, the basic issue is between the Naga's Movement for independence which has been there for more than 30 years. Actually, Naga Movement in 1927 during the British time. Still then, I take up the history of post-independence period. So for the last forty years, Nagas have been fighting for independence.

And similarly, Kukis have come up during 1990-91 under the banner of Kuki National Organisation to have another Kuki State in the Burmese territory which extends the activities, as I have pointed out, to the Indian sector, that is, Manipur territory where Kukis are inhabiting. Therefore, Nagas thought that was a clash against their interest and Kukis also thought that it was against their interest to do so. So, that is basic philosophy, political philosophy, political ideology, political field of activities between the two. Therefore, the solution does not lie only just in having some sort of quarrel here and there. It is a basic point. Therefore, I agree with, to some extent, the report of the Governor when he says that some of the big leaders are involved. I do not say that the names of all the leaders, whose names he mentioned, are quite correct. I am not sharing that view. But I must tell definitely to this House that this is not a fighting between some mad people, some young people, some young people between Nagas and Kukis. The basic issue lies in some sort of political movement. So we have to look into that matter and find out some solution that is in the interest of the nation. This is the situation.

Again I also would like to take up some of the points which are there in the Governor's Report regarding the activities that have come up in that area, for example, Pakistan's ISI. And also with the help of insurgents, whether Nagas or Kukis or whoever may be, they are having their arms, inspiration, help and everything from the neighboring State including Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan. And also we are told that these insurgents of the North-East have the connection with other insurgents of the country like that of Kashmir, the Punjab and the LTTE. Therefore, this new

development of connection between these insurgents should be taken care of properly. Moreover, I must also draw the attention of the House that the members of the NSCN who have secured the membership of the UNPO, that is, the Unrepresented Nations Peoples' Organization based at the huge, which is supposed to be a mini UN organisation by those nations who consider themselves to be the members of the Unrepresented organisation. This membership of the NSCN in UNPO has given a new fillip to the insurgent's feeling. Therefore, in 1993 January, when this membership was given to the NSCN, new interest, a new feeling has come to the Nagas who have been keeping a low key for some time or low profile for some years. Therefore, this revitalization so to say of the Nagas and the new creation of Kuki movement in the Myanmar has created a conflict and field of activity in the sector of Manipur. I would like to inform that all this happened in my constituency. My constituency comprises of five hill districts of Manipur.

It comprises about 90 percent of the total territory of Manipur. We have always been facing this problem and we would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to this matter and request them to do something more, in whatever form it is necessary. Military action is not the solution. Of course, military is necessary to control the situation, but military action is the only solution. If military action would have been the solution, then it would have been solved long back through so many military operations, through some many security actions. But it is no so.

Therefore, a political solution is to be found. I know that the Government of India have tried, so many times, for a solution. In 1964, it brought peace in Nagaland and in 1973, the Naga agreement was arrived at

*Approval of Proclamation in relation with certain factions of the underground. In 1975, on the 11th of November, the Shillong Accord was arrived at. Still, some active factions are left out. Therefore, I request the Government, through you, to take the initiative to bring them to the table of negotiation and settle the matter for all times to come because the Naga problem is important, in the sense that it has been the primary and the first movement of insurgency in the North-East. Ant still, it is the source of inspiration for all the movements that are coming up in Mizoram, Tripura, Assam and then in the Manipur Valley itself. All these are sprouting up like anything. So long as the root is there, so long as the source of inspiration is there, you cannot solve the problem piece-wise and in a piece-meal. You have to look comprehensively at the whole problem.*

I request, again, that the Government should take some special care to settle this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I rise to support the imposition of President's rule in Manipur but at the same time I would also like to express regrets that in order to fulfil its own political interests, the Government of India and particularly the Congress Party has brought these states to such a bad situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor had given his report on the situation in the State on the 5th October, but action was taken in December only. Thus, the Government continued to sleep on the report for three months. Action was taken only after murder of hundreds of people had taken place and terrorist activities had increased.

I hold the home Minister and the Government of India responsible for all this.

In 1982, the then Governor of State, Shri K.V. Krishana Rao had given a report about this chief Minister there people are helping terrorists and arms were also seized there house. What was the justification of making him the Chief Minister again? It was done just to add one more Congress Chief Minister in the State. With the help of 13 MLAs, the earlier Government was dismissed and the Congress Government was installed. The report given by the Governor in this regard is startling. From this report, the people of this country will come to know that the Government is itself responsible for increase in terrorist activities. It clearly states that some Ministers and other allies of the Congress Party in the Government were all involved in providing arms and financial help to the terrorist group of their own communities. The report also states that Shri Rishang Keishing was openly opposin the chief Minister. The government had a meeting with him in September 1993 and he had proposed to form an alternative Government. Not only the Chief Minister was unable to discipline him, but he also expressed his mobility to do so. He provided opportunities to Rishang Keishing for helping and encouraging NSTN demoralising the official machinery and the police and to fulfil all his bad ambition. What did the Chief Minister do to suppress his own Minister? He helped another group which was opposing Shri Keishing. Neither the Government nor the Chief Minister did take any initiative to resolve the tension between Nagas and Kukis or to gather public opinion in this regard. This has created the feeling of total political inertia and uncertainty among the people there.

I would like to submit that even after such a serious report, the Government of

*Approval of Proclamation in relation*

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

India continued to ignore it for 3 months more, who is responsible for it? Last year, more than 550 persons were killed by the terrorists in Manipur and in between the period when the Central Government received the Governor's report and imposed President's Rule in the State, 150 persons were killed. The Home Minister should be held responsible for this. A meeting of the Chief Minister of Eastern States who belong to the Congress Party was held in Delhi. It was decided that a new Government under the leadership of the State Party president should be formed. This fact was revealed by the Press. The Vice-President of the Congress Party was arrested and put in custody for 20 days. A large cache of arms was recovered from his house. So, such highly placed people of the Congress Party which ruled the centre as well as the state, are helping the terrorists by keeping illegal arms. What can be more disgusting than the fact that the office bearer of this party keep illegal arms and the Government takes no action.

We have our border with Bangladesh. Training camps have been set up there for training the terrorists. Training camps are there in Myanmar also where weapons are also being provided to the terrorists. Not only these weapons are Pakistan make, but ISI is also involved in it. It has been stated in the report of the Governor how ISI is actively spreading its activities in the western region of our country. It is a regrettable thing for our country. Manipur is quite far from Pakistan. Pakistan do not have cordial relation with Bangladesh. Training Centres of terrorist organisations are being operated from Bangladesh also and they are given training there. Weapons of Chinese make have been recovered from these terrorists. From where did they get these weapons? I have doubts that not only ISI, but China is also

involved in this. Its for the Government of India to say as the extent to which China is involved in these activities. I also doubt that the Government is knowingly hiding some facts from the people of this country. The situation in the eastern part of our country is very grave. All the political group with whom the Congress Party has to keep coordination for running its Government there, are responsible for this situation. The State Ministers are helping the terrorists organisations, which belong to the respective tribes.

The BJP leader, Shri Jaswant Singh has indicated that as the States are being made smaller, the local tribes there have started fighting to save their own cultures and communities in order to maintain their separate identity. The Government of India has also shown interest in this regard. An autonomous council was setup in Bengal. In Assam also, the Government reached an accord with the Bodo people through some extremist organisation. This has given encouragement to small tribes to fight for their identity. The Government of India has created a wrong precedent. The Government should reconsider it and should try to take a political initiative to eliminate the terrorist outfits. The Government should make a firm resolve in this regard.

It is regretful that whereas the ex-Prime Ministers Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to visit Nagaland and Manipur once a year, the present Prime Minister has no time to do so. He has time to go to Davos to meet the foreign capitalists and industrialists and to invite them to set up industries in our country, but has no time to go to Manipur and Nagaland to give a feeling of belongingness to the tribals there. I charge to the Government for not displaying political will to generate this sort of feeling for the last two three years.

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[Sh. Mohan Singh]

I would like to submit that deployment of Army to possibly wipe out terrorism from the entire country will be a permanent solution. In this regard political initiatives should be taken. In farflung areas of the country, foreign countries are aiding and abetting terrorism, which could only be tackled through initiatives at the political level and with a political will. I would like to urge the Congress party and the Centre to stop meddling into the affairs of border States for furthering their own political interests. The Government has meddled into the affairs of Kashmir for narrow partisan interests. Similarly political interference has created disturbances in the North-East.

I would like to urge that Manipur Assembly should be dissolved instead of keeping it in suspended animation. I apprehend that behind suspension of the Assembly the motive is to again instal Congress Government. With these works, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The next speaker will be Mr. Uddhab Barman. Now, the House stands adjourned Lunch to meet at 2.20 P.M..

**13.20. hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

**14.30. hrs.**

*(The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock )*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN  
RELATION THE STATE OF MANIPUR

[English]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proclamation of President's Rule in Manipur has been made and the Assembly has been put under suspended animation. The Government considers this as a way to solve the problems faced by the people of Manipur. I would rather say that this situation may be utilized for horse-trading, corruption and other such things. I demand that the Assembly be dissolved and a political process should be started to ensure a popular government in Manipur.

Manipur is a very small boarded State and it is inhabited by people belonging to different ethnic communities. It may be seen that not only Manipur but other States of North-Eastern region are affected by the insurgency. What is most surprising is, as stated by the governor of that state, some of the Ministers are having links with the insurgent groups. It appears from the report of the governor that the Congress party is acting as a disintegrating force and greatly helping the forces of disintegration there. As a result of this the Government is not able to solve this problem. This link of ministers with the extremist forces there has demoralised the already weak administration that is there and people are feeling very insecure. This situation is being fully utilized by the extremists and there are large number of killings, kidnapings and extortions etc. All this has created a very dangerous situation in the State.

Besides this insurgency problem - which is spreading to other States also - Manipur has also witnessed in recent past the ethnic

clashes. There were clashes between Kukis and Nagas. This is because the NSCN wants to dominate over the routes from where drug trafficking, mainly of heroin, is taking place. From this area heroin is sent to other States of North-Eastern region. Apart from drugs the people of this area are also affected by danger of AIDS. So, a dangerous situation has developed in Manipur. In recent past, communal clashes also took place in Manipur. A Panggal Meter clash is being utilized by the anti-social and extremist forces. This has created a situation in which the minority people, particularly the portals, are feeling very much insecure and this sense of insecurity is being sought to be exploited by the anti-national forces there.

So, all these indicates a very grim situation in Manipur and Sir, particularly the Leadership of the coalition Ministry headed by the congress is helping in creating a suffocating situation there. The State Government have miserably failed in controlling the entire situation. The Central Government also cannot avoid responsibility as far as the situation in Manipur concerned.

The Governor of the State had sent a report on October 5, 1993, but, the Central Government is sitting tight over it by allowing the situation to drift further and also by allowing the anti national forces to gather strength. So the entire situation is bubbled not only by the state Government but also by the Central Government. So what I feel is that, by putting the State under the president's rule and keeping the Assembly under suspended animation will not solve the problem. The political process should be started, the Assembly should be dissolved and election should be held so that the social economic problem faced by the people of Manipur could be attended to.

In the Report sent by the Governor, It is mentioned and I quote:

"The above state of intense insurgency and internal disorder is due to lack of political stability and will, lack of over all perception and monitoring of the worsening situating by the state Government and security Forces over a prolonged period and finally absence of effective economic and social measures which has alienated the people. It has also seriously affected the ability of the administration and the police to protect and profile for the people and give them a secure and healthy environment to live in."

You cannot solve the problem there by resorting to military action only. So, political process should be initiated in order to see that the people of Manipur can feel secure. A concerted effort should be made to isolate extremist forces.

I once again demand that the Assembly which is placed under suspended animation should be dissolved. There should not be any opportunity given for horse-trading which is affecting the very fundamentals of our democracy.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Proclamation of President's rule in Manipur. In that regard I must say that after the riot that occurred from 3rd to 7th may, 1993, the situation in Manipur has very much deteriorated. Since then practically, there is no law and order in Manipur. Because of that the Government was forced to promulgate President's rule which was to done much earlier that it was done.

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 Sir, practically speaking, the situation in Manipur is very peculiar.

The ministers are involved in creating a tangle; in the name of ethnic trouble, the Ministers have engaged themselves totally in creating such a trouble. As the report of the Governor of Manipur, it was very much evident that almost all the Ministers are responsible for it, all the political parties are responsible for this, particularly those political parties with whom or with the support of those political parties this coalition government was formed in Manipur.

Just after the riots broke out in the month of May, I had an opportunity to visit Manipur; I had been to many villages where people belonging to different religious faiths live. That time, fortunately, I met one MLA belonging to the ruling party whose version was that the government had no will to act. So, it seems that the Government is solely responsible for whatever is being happened in Manipur. This is the first of its kind that has happened in Manipur. Practically, there were no communal riots in Manipur; but this was the creation of the ruling party, of the Ministers; otherwise, that could not have happened in Manipur: it never happened earlier.

In Manipur, there are other troubles. As I see is practically no Law and order in Manipur. The desecration of idols in Manipur is a great problem; and this is very unfortunate. When desecration of idols is continuously going on, people from Manipur through Dharma Raksha Committees several memoranda, representations to the Government of India (Home Department) but up till now, as per my information - I had also an opportunity to write a letter to the hon. Home Minister regarding this - no action has been taken; I want to know whether any action has taken regarding this.

Extortion of money has now become a problem in Manipur. There is a parallel government in Manipur. Whether the Central Government is aware that a parallel government is running in Manipur? Actually, the Manipur government has no control over the hill districts, extremists, insurgents are running a separate government; in those areas, the government machinery cannot work. This is the situation in Manipur.

Then smuggling is a normal thing in Manipur. This smuggling is going on and the government is taking no action. You know that AID has become a very great threat to Manipur. A good number of people are affected by AID; and this has come from outside and this is there because there is check on the border and the Government is not taking any action. This is the situation prevailing in Manipur.

Now I must say another thing not only of Manipur but also of the whole north eastern region. The extremist activities have become a problem and are becoming a problem to the security and integrity of the country; and this is so unfortunate that all the insurgent groups have their in Bangladesh; the Bangladesh is giving them all sorts of help; they are getting train in Bangladesh. Once in the parliament the hon. Home Minister also it. Now another thing has become very much evident.

The ULFA who once fought for outstaying or deporting the infiltrators from Assam, now you will find a change in that. They are saying that the Bangladeshi infiltrators should not be deported. Why that change has in them? This is only because now they have taken shelter in Bangladesh and that too as per these the will of the Bangladesh Government.

[Sh. Kabindra Purkayastha]

Now the Bangladesh Government restricts them to say anything against Bangladesh's who are living in Assam. They are warned that they would say anything against them then definitely they have to go out of their country. That is why these ULFA extremists have changed their views. This is also very much unfortunate.

Sir, there is another thing which is very much evident in the North East. You will find in almost all the States in the North Eastern Region the question of local residents. This is a great problem. Very often you will see that the people who have gone from outside the State and settled for decades together, doing business and working for the upliftment of the States are treated as outsiders. They are being told that they have no right to stay there. They have to go out.

Recently, I must say, something happened that on the Assam-Mizoram Border one truck driver was killed and out of that there was a tussle like situation. The Governments of Assam and Mizoram had to join hands with the central Government to solve this issue. This is only because there is no sense oneness. All these problems mixed together to create a very serious condition in the whole North East and Manipur is a very glaring example of all these activities.

So in that respect, I must say that the problem of Manipur is not simply a problem of imposition of President's Rule or to be off from that. We must go and see how this problem can be solved.

I have gone through the report of the hon. Government of Manipur and I have been rather amused when I read that report. In my opinion, for the conditions prevailing in

Manipur at present, the real issue is not of the change in the leadership or of alternative but to find an end the periodic manipulations for power by different groups or individuals. This has resulted in lack of political direction to the Government and guidance to the administration." This is one thing .

In the report there is another thing and it says;

"The above states of intense insurgency and internal disorder is due to lack of political stability and will, lack of an overall perception and monitoring of the worsening situation by the State Governments and security forces."

After saying this, the Governor was pleased to say;

"The present Assembly was in February 1990 and it has a residual life of 16 months, suspension of the democratic process at the earliest possible opportunity."

Sir, the Government himself says that situation in Manipur is such that only the change of leadership is not the solution and that the horse-trading aspect should also be dealt with firmly.

But the Government, in spite of the situation prevailing in Manipur suggested that the Assembly should be suspended and not to be dissolved.

We feel that in this situation the Assembly should be dissolved and it should be kept under animated suspension. If it is left as it is what is doing on now, the process of horse trading, will go on and will create a further complication in Manipur . Therefore,

I demand that this animated suspension of Assembly should not go on, the Assembly should be dissolved and a fresh process should be conducted so that in future all that is happening in Manipur is finished a new fresh and peaceful life is created.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion to approve the Proclamation of President's rule in the State of Manipur.

It is no pleasure to put an elected Assembly under animated suspension or to dissolve the Assembly and to promulgate's President's rule under article 356 of the Constitution. But sometimes the situation so demands that there is no other alternative. The case of Manipur is a glaring instance of that. While there has been unanimous support to this proclamation there has some criticism voiced by the hon. Members from the other side, that it should have been done earlier firstly, and secondly that instead of keeping the Assembly under animated suspension, it should have been dissolved.

We are conveniently quoting from his Excellency the Governor's Report. Some hon. Members who are critical about the Assembly not being dissolved, have only referred to the other portions of the Governor's Report. But the Governor after making his analysis had come to the conclusion that he was in favour of animated suspension. He has non recommended dissolution of the Assembly and the Government has accepted his report in its entirety.

The question about delay is also there. It is true that this report is dated the 5th October. After that senior officers from the Government of India and even the Minister of State in the Ministr of State in the Ministry

of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot, Who is the charge of internal security, had visited the State and there had been obviously an attempt by appealing to the political parties there who were part an parcel of the State Government to rise to the occasion, to see that good sense prevails among them. When we criticize the State Government there we should remember one thing. It was not a one party Government. It was a coalition Government of five to six parties, a coalition Government headed by the Congress. It is true that the Congress led the six party coalition Government. Who were there in the coalition Government? Janta Dal, Congress (S), MPP the representatives of MPP are also here-and some local parties were there in the coalition Government. The representative of MP and some parties were very much there in the Cabinet. when we say that it is no doubt the failure of the constitutional machinery in the State and when we talk about this failure, it is a failurer of all the political parties.

Sir, where the Congress used to there at the helm of affairs exclusively in Manipur, the situation was different. the situation was definitely much better. To day the Government is chaired by many parties. And they were unfortunately having competition amongst themselves to woo different section of people, that means, the insurgent groups also. And is how, the situation got aggravated. Rise in insurgency was there. The killings, murders, dacoity, looting, arson and all these things are very much on the increase and even threaten to some extent the intergrade. It is a very sensitive State. Sir, as you know, North East is a border State. And these activities, insurgency, etc. undoubtedly were abated, a ddedto, by the foreign agencies from across the border. There is no denial of this fact. So, this is a very sensitive issue.

[Sh. Sri Ballav Panigrahi]

15.00 hrs.

I had also gone through the Governor's I had underlined several relevant portions. I am not going to quote the Report. But I would rely upon the reference made to this report by my previous speaker. What does it indicate? Is it not a challenge to the entire political system of the country? Is it not a challenge to all the responsible political parties having shared power there, were vying with each other and thereby aggravating the insurgent activity. The State's interests, leave part the national interest, was brushed aside. And they have only got group interest, individual interest to come to power, to gain more power, to gain some vantage position, etc. What were they doing? So let us not blame each other here. Let us analyse the situation. Let us take an adequate lesson from it. Let us have heart searching in our political parties. This is a very sensitive issue. And collective endeavour to bring those people to the mainstream is called for. Six hundred lives were lost in the course of one year's insurgency. A large number of houses were razed to the ground. And many people are helplessly moving about without shelter also.

Of course, I thank the Government of India for having sanctioned money immediately for the purpose of rehabilitation of those people who were affected. That program should be speeded up; that programme should be properly implemented. And in that way, Sir, I would say that the hon. Members belonging to that locality, area, region, had given their analysis, the genesis of the problem, how old it is, the demand for homeland, etc. for Kukis, a sort of Nagaland in the southern State, and the clash between them. All these things were responsible for such a very unfortunate situation.

Now, what should be done about it? There was no other alternative. It was an elected Assembly. The elections were held in 1990. The elections are due one year after, around January-February, 1995.

While speaking about it, I am reminded of the Jammu and Kashmir situation. There also the Assembly was under suspended animation probably from 1989-90. Then, it was dismissed. After that, we had discussed it here for the revival of the Assembly several times. I do not know whether it was possible under the law to revive the Assembly. That was also discussed here. That is why in respect of suspended animation, we should not see anything wrong in that. Now, it is time that different political parties should actively try to build up a conducive atmosphere there. In any case, the elections are due there after about nine or ten months. Let not a situation continue there wherein free and fair elections will not be possible. Therefore, the need is to re-establish rule of law in an effective manner without any interference from anybody. As we know, the Governor is not a political Governor and all support should be given to him. Of course, the government of India is conscious of it. They should further review the situation and strengthen the law and order machinery there. Whatever is needed should be done so that normalcy is restored there. We should aim for normalcy to be restored, as early as possible, wherein free and fair elections could be possible there.

Again, for bringing about amity, we have to ensure co-existence. There is no way out other than this. The two main communities, Nagas and Kukis, have been staying peacefully in co-existence for centuries there. They get encouragement from the political parties and this aggravates the

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situation. Clashes between them and riots are taking place. Therefore, we have to ensure the political existence. The church has a role to play there. The services of the leaders of churches could be utilised to bring about social amity etc. Again, rehabilitation and other programmes, as in other parts of the North East, should be taken up. In the State of Manipur, unemployment is also on the increase. I talked to some of the representatives of that area. I also came to know that most of the insurgents are educated unemployed youths. So, this is the problem. The Government should give a serious thought to this aspect Viz. about launching of some effective economic programme. Economic and social measures will go a long way in improving the situation which will give employment to these educated unemployed youths who are sitting idle.

Whenever there is any trouble, they get involved in that.

15.05 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

With these words, I support the Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution. At the same time, the political parties at the State level and here also, can give their suggestions. Looking at the sensitivity of the area and the seriousness of the problem, collective efforts are needed. No political party should make any attempt to take any political mileage out of it because that will be at the cost of the national interest and the national integrity. There can be a dialogue started by the Government of India with all concerned to put an end to insurgency in that part of the country and also to see that the atmosphere in the State improves, elections are held and an elected government comes back to

take charge of the State as quickly as possible.

15.06 hrs

ARREST OF A MEMBER

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the hon. Speaker has received the following telex message dated 19 February, 1994, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Udumalepet Sub-Division, Coimbatore:-

"Shri B. Raja Ravi Verma, Member of Lok Sabha, has been arrested on 19 February, 1994, at 10.30 a.m. along with 115 workers belonging to AIADMK who attempted to picket in front of Head Post Office, Udumalepet. A case in Udumalepet police Station Crime No.90/94 under Section 151 Cr.P.C. was registered and is under investigation."

15.07 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR- *CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was no other option but to impose President's rule in Manipur under the prevailing situation. President's rule in the State was imposed after a

gap of three months of the submission of the report by the State Governor in October as is evident from the Governor's report. It seems that the Government is accustomed to lackadaisical approach as was also seen in case of Punjab and Kashmir. The Government unnecessarily watched for long the situation in Manipur even though many militant organisations surfaced earlier in Nagaland and Mizoram with the assistance of foreign powers.

Situation in Manipur came to such a pass that there was likelihood of outbreak of communal disturbances. I think this sort of lackadaisical approach is dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country. Definitely, the Government did not pay required attention. The Government should have taken a serious view of the report of the Governor which specifically mentioned that the people in power and responsible for security and development in the State, were giving patronage to elements which are out to disturb harmony and peace. I would like to submit that if the Government does not take a serious view of the situation prevailing in Manipur and the North-East the consequences could be disastrous.

I would like to urge that the tribes of Manipur cannot definitely be suppressed as they have their own cultural identities their sentiments must be respected. Hon. Members made a mention of the situation prevailing in Manipur and in view of their submission all out efforts should be made to implement development schemes in a time bound manner, so that increasing frustration among the youth could be checked.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only the development schemes should be given impetus but there is a need to take effective steps against

the aforementioned political forces indulging in underground activities. All possible steps should be taken to expose such forces.

Similarly, permit area system in force in the prohibited areas should be done away with by the Government. In order to make the federal structure effective in Manipur and create a sense of confidence among the people the police set up must be revamped. More and more people should be recruited as Home Guards.

In addition, suspension of the State Assembly is no solution. Therefore, I would urge to dissolve the State Assembly and restart political process in the State by holding democratic elections. I doubt the effectiveness and prudence of solving the problem with the assistance of the police and the Army. Indiscriminate enforcement of TADA, NSA and the Punjab Police Act will make the matters worse instead of solving them. Therefore, I urge immediate implementation of schemes and to improve drinking water facility and irrigation system in Manipur. Please conduct elections in Manipur after dissolving the State Assembly and hand over the reins to the new Government.

With these I conclude.

(English)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir the general feeling of the people in Manipur is in favour of the Central rule in Manipur at present. We have to respect their feelings and we are bound to accept what the people welcome it. So we share it.

But it is quite unusual in Manipur, it is unprecedented. Because the people there are against the rule of the President or what we call President's Rule. Because the people there consider that they must not be ruled in

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that style and there must only be administration of the representatives of the people. As you know, Manipur was merged into the Indian Union in 1949. Before that it was a sovereign State and her own ruler. So the people feel that any rule or President's Rule is taken as a rule by the outsiders.

They do not like it. They do not prefer it. They are always after a popular Ministry, that is, they want to be ruled by their own representatives. That is their motto and they always stand for it. so, the imposition of the President's rule is not preferable to the people of the State. However, in the context of the present prevailing situation in the State, they accepted it as a temporary measure. The President's rule was imposed in the State of Manipur on 31st December, 1993 and more, than one-and-a-half months have passed now. Now the people resent the president's rule, because the Advisors to the governor function as if they have to rule the State and so, the people do not like the style of functioning of the Advisors to the Governor. While touring the State, they go with a chain of cars and jeeps as if they are the Maharajas of the State. And that is why, the people do not like the President's rule. But in the context of the prevailing situation they accepted it for the time being and I do not think that it will continue for a long period.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House as to how the Governor's report is misleading and misinformed. I need not go into the details of the report. But I would only like to mention that the Manipur people's party was a partner in the coalition Government. while our party agreed to form the Government, it was in the interest of the people, in the interest of the State and in the interest of the nation and not in the interest of sharing power. Earlier also, when Shri Panigrahi was the Governor there was a

proposal for the imposition of the president's rule, but we resented it, because at that time it was not suitable. So, in the interest of the people we agreed to share power and to form the Government and not for the sake of power. It is very clear.

The proclamation of the president's rule was made on the 31st December, 1993. But the report of the Governor was presented on 5th October, 1993. So, there was a long gap in between the submission of the Governor's report and the imposition of the president's rule. while submitting the report, the Governor says that there has been a split in the Manipur people's party of which I am the president. I challenge it. The Governor does not know what is the split, because he is not a political person. The Manipur people's party was very much intact on 5th October, 1993 and is intact even today also. So, how can the Governor say that there has been a split between myself, Shri R.K. Ranbir Singh and the Speaker Shri Bora Babu Singh? It is a concocted or a misinformed report.

So, if action is taken on the basis of this report, then it is very unfortunate. Mr. Ranbir Singh, my colleague offered to the high command of the Congress party that he would not accept any office, in the coalition Government. Even then, why has such a report been given by the Governor? Since there is not much time, I shall be brief. He says that the present coalition Government is only superficial, entirely motivated by the common interest to stay in power. It is quite unfortunate. It is not our consideration at all. It is not the consideration of the M.P.P. though I do not know about other party. We agreed to be partners in the Government only because of maintaining peace, law and order and in the interest of the people. I think, the House is misled in such a way by this report.

Another para says about the communal riots. it is the creation of certain elements. The Manipur people's party, the Congress party and the colition government took action to contain those riots. It was carried out by insurgents or by other anti-social elements. Manipur people's party took active part and tried our best to bring about normalcy in the State. The report is so ungrateful to the party, it did not acknowledge the role played by the Manipur People's Party which commands 11 seats iin the House of 60 members.

In short, I would say that the report is not dependable. if the Central Government has taken action on this report, then why has the House not been dissolved? Why has it been put under animated suspension? Again in the report, it is mentioned clearly:

"The Chief Minister himself is suspected of aiding a faction of the Meitei extremists."

He says that the Chief Minister has not only failed to discipline Shri Rishang Keishing but by his inaction left the field free for Shri Rishang to carry out his evil design of aiding and abetting the NSCN (I) and subvert the Government machinery and police. To some extent, it is a fact. I may apprise the House that Kukis and Nagas have been staying in Manipur since time immemorial very happily and harmoniously in the State. But this ethnic conflict came only when Rishang Keshing was in the Government. He came into the politics and organised his Naga Integration Council. He tried to identify Nagas against Kukis. Since then.. it has been happening like this. Otherwise, even now, they are living very much as brothers.

But they took interest in their affairs only

for getting political power. That is the problem. It is very correct, as the House knows, Mr, Rishang Keishing has been supporting openly the NSCN. It was diring the period of the late lamented Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Prime Ministership that he was forced to resign. Shri Buta Singh, the then Home Minister, was sent and personally who called Mr. Rishang Keishing before the Governor and asked him to resign instantly.

Therefore, it is for the Congress party to look after it. I leave it to them. I do not like to venture myself to defend others. I am speaking on behalf of my Party.

Up to the month of Novermber, it is officially known to me that more than 317 people were killed out of which 268 were Kukis and 49 were Nagas. Of the 3,151 house burnt, 1,000 as against 1,853 beong to the Kukis and 1,298 belong to the Nagas. Many innocent children and women were butchered and killed. It happened because of political instigations while trying to show that they were very powerful. In that, the leader happens to be the Deputy Chief Minister in the Government and the Governor also mentioned it in his report.

Therefore, if the report is to be accepted totally, then it would be better if the House is dissolved instead of putting it under animated suspension.

The President's rule was imposed because of this law and order situation which prevailed in the State. As mentioned now, the spirit of domination should not be there over the people of Manipur. The adviseres to the Governor should be restrained from functioning as dictators. That is the wish of the people.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that he has to look into this so

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that the people may not be easily offended by their attitude and by their style of functioning. The Governor and advisers should not be vindictive towards the other Parties.

What has happened is that as soon as the President's rule was imposed, the security guards provided to the MLA's of my Party were withdrawn. They cannot move freely now. One Mr. O. Joy and Mr. Manihar have been exposing in the Assembly certain corruption cases or some scandals.

And they are very much offending the insurgents. The then Government provided them personal security at their residence. But that has been withdrawn. I consider that it is a vindictive motive in the context that the Governor has given his report. So, there is no communal riot and that will never happen again. They are very much like brothers and sisters and only in name they are Pangsals, Pangsals means Muslims. There may not be any apprehension on this count. And no such report should be made in the context of that.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the Government that let the terror of President's rule be removed. Otherwise, the people will feel that they are going to be ruled by imposition. Let there be popular Ministry. If the present Assembly is not desirable, let us have an election soon and let us have the mandate of the people afresh or at least have a Ministry in the interest of the people to serve the will of the people. That is my submission.

PROF. M. KAMSON : Sir, I request to make only one point mainly to put the record straight regarding the speech made by hon. Member Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam. I am not going to give any observation on his speech on whatever he has said. But I would like to put the record straight because two

three names have been mentioned in the report of the Governor about Shri Rishang Keising, Shri R.K. Dorendra, Shri R.k. Ranbir Singh Shri Dungle Kuki and so many people. I deliberately did not touch them in my speech made earlier today. But I did not touch on these people because I did not like to have any observation on that. But since one particular name has been mentioned by the hon. Member of Shri Rishang Keising, I just like to put the record straight because I know him. Shri Rishang was ruling from 1980-88 for seven complete years or nearly eight years. During this period, he suppressed the NSCN activities very nicely and put them under control. He was attempted on his life three, four or five times in ambushed bomb blast and in so many ways. Therefore, I do not agree with the point that Shri Rishang it was connected with NSCN at that time.

Secondly, at the present point of time, whether Shri Rishang has encouraged the NSCN activity, that also I cannot agree because I have got personal experience on this. This time, 12 MLA's belonging to Nagas were given notice by the NSCN to resign immediately to support their side against the Government of India. Shri Rishang was one who disagreed to this. I also received that type of notice form the NSCN threatening my life two times. I showed that to the Prime Minister for his personal for his personal knowledge. I did not try to bring this matter to publicity. I just kept quiet. Today since it has been raised, I consider it proper to mention this on the floor of the House that 12 MLAs belonging to Nagas and MP myself received notice from the NSCN to resign immediately during the month of December last. We disagreed. Shri Rishang was taking interest to counter that by saying them that they should not press like that. We are not part of NSCN. That much I know because I was there and I had meetings. Therefore, the

[Sh. Prof. M. Kamson]

allegation against Shri Rishang is not proper in this context. Beyond that, I do not know. That is the point I wanted to make to put the record straight.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, it was not my personal allegation. It was based on the Report of the Governor.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur issue is not a new one, and if only Manipur is made the focal point while discussing the matter, I don't feel that we would be able to succeed in protecting the country from such a situation as is prevailing in Proovanchal at present.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are a number of factors responsible for what is happening in Manipur at present and they are not confined to Manipur alone but to entire Proovanchal. Mr. Chairman, Sir, what we all emergency is not something new, it is a situation that has been prevailing for a long time. After all, why should we ignore the fact that Phizo movement started in pre-independence era and Mahatma Gandhi was the man who took the initiative in this regard. He had promised Phizo that if injustice was done to the latter he would stand by him for freedom movement he talked of. But first he should accept unity with India. Mahatma is no more today, but the practice of breaking the promises which started on the very first day, still continues.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): What was the promise?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Mahatma Gandhi had said that no justice would be done to Phizo.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Did Phizo accept Mahatma Gandhi's proposal?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He accepted it in the sense that he did not proceed further the battle he was fighting. Even Mahatma Gandhi did not expect more than that from him. Mahatma Gandhi knew very well as to what was the way of thinking of people in Poorvanchal, what was their previous record and why and how the discontentment prevailed among them. Just as has been pointed out by one of our colleagues from Manipur that Kukis and Nagas have very cordial relations, at the same time it has also been pointed out that though they have cordial relations is it not a fact that Britishers used kukip against the Nagas. As per their strategy in Poorvanchal the Britishers suppressed the Nagas and instigated the Kukis against them. Therefore, the discussion about all is not like the buses strike in Delhi or strike against increasing fares or the matters regarding maintaining a good relationship between the owner and the labourer. It has a long history at its back. My friend Shri Mohan Singh referred to negligence shown towards the Poorvanchal. However, that negligence was shown not only by the Government but also by the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who is no more, was arrested in this connection. He had warned the Government that through deploying military and police force in Poorvanchal the Government would not be able to retain it in the country, rather it is preventing that region to remain integrated with the country. But Dr. Lohia was prevented from going to Poorvanchal, and arrested. Dr. Lohia loved not only Poorvanchal but also the entire

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country. He had said that Kashmir had its importance, but Poorvanchal it was the future of the country and we would have to fight our last battle there. This was the opinion of Dr. Lohia and he always inspired his associates to remain alert towards the region.

Why should we say that it is the biggest attack on India. It is an attack with a political background of 45 years. Therefore, the hon. Minister should not be angry with us today.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Why should I be angry with you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am pointing out the fault and not merely making a charge, I am doing so because the prevailing situation in Poorvanchal is being taken very lightly. With regard to Kashmir you may say that it was child's play. However, the matter regarding Poorvanchal is somewhat different. Did not Shri George Apang—the Chief Minister give a public statement and urged the Government not to take the matter so lightly? He has also pointed out the specific demands and said that if those demands were not fulfilled they would have their own option. I have given in writing to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. But I have not done so on party lines. If they are in power everything goes well, otherwise they revolt. The Governor in his report has mostly pointed out the names of underground groups which follow the dictates of various regional leaders there. This is the prevailing situation in Nagaland and the Governor has pointed out that similar situation prevails in Mizoram and Manipur where underground groups play at the tune of political leaders. Everything was used at the time of elections in Nagaland. Does not the hon. Minister of Home Affairs have the report that was conveyed by the election officer as to how these elements were used during the elections. The Governor has pointed out that NSCN belongs to a particular group? Has it not been used there? The entire group has now revolted,

Did not the hon. Minister of Home Affairs get any proof to this effect earlier. We have received the information in writing that 10 percent of the total amount of salary per month is collected and provided to the underground groups through the highest officer of the concerned department. Has no complaint or clue to this effect been received so far? I am not blaming them. Government money is being misused to spread insurgency, but I do not blame the Government employees for this. We are the members of State Assemblies or Parliament and we do have our approach to the prime Minister or the Chief Minister due to which we can manage to get protection, but what will a poor employee do? Politics has been playing a major role therefore the last 45 years, and it has ruined everything. It has been mentioned in the report that the political leaders indulge in wrong practices. Corruption prevails everywhere there. In this context, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that a resident of the State came to me and told me that there was a leading trade of foodgrains who belonged neither to Naga nor to Kuki tribes. I would not like to disclose his caste. Underground people want to him. It happened in the month of October. They demanded a ransom of Rs. 1 crore from the trader, who gave the money without seeking any clarification in that regard. It happened so because the trader is indulging in selling the foodgrains in black market. He is in league with the Government employees. They neither purchase foodgrains nor to sell the same through fair price shops. Neither they receive money from the Government. They sell from the foodgrains in the black market. The underground people are very well aware of this fact and that is why when they ask for money, he give it to them. The government should inquire into the matter. Shri Rajesh Pilot is present here. He goes there frequently. He should investigate the matter. Anybody can be asked. Trees along the entire forest are felled. About Rs. 10,000 are paid to the underground group for each truck carrying wood. No truck can

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pass without paying this amount. The vehicle stops at police station and then money is extracted immediately. The Government Officers and employees also have their share in it.

Corruption is all prevalent in politics, money transaction takes place through suitcases in Poorvanchal. This practice may perhaps be for here but it has been prevailing there for a long time. You may look at the election procedure in Poorvanchal. Election means only money transaction through suitcase and nothing else. Is the hon. Minister unaware of the fact as to how much money is required for elections in a single Assembly Constituency? We know each and every thing. The meaning of election itself is money and lavish parties. It may sound unpleasant but it will have to be considered in the light these facts. Otherwise, no purpose would be served there. Historical distortions if any will also have to be set right. Our mistakes should also be set right. Just now one of the hon. Members said that they all should do this collectively. It is not proper that they will divide and we will unite. They have broken our party totally, because the law says that it is alright if the defections take place on a large scale but defection of one or two hon. Member is not permissible. In other words defections as a whole are cheaper than defection of one or two members. The entire party has been made to defect. I am ashamed not because all the members of my party have defected but the Governor, who is a retired General Lieutenant writes:-

[English]

In the present ruling congress(I) led coalition Government in Manipur, the party position is, Congress(I) - 13; Manipur People's Party-11; Janata Dal (Defected) - 10; Congress(S) - 3; Congress(S) (defected)-3;

[Translation]

How the Government could be formed there ? Politics has been degraded so much. I admit that it was manipulated deliberately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): How did you make in 1990?

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES : I am not referring to a particular party. Politics has become a mockery in the eyes of the public today. This has created some sort of distrust in the minds of people. Politics today turns the youth of our country into militants who become a problem one day, they are shot dead when become terrorsts. My submission is that the Government will have to think over the question as to how politics should be cleansed in Poorvanchal. The same thing hapened in Nagaland. The ruling party enjoyed majority there yet the Government was dislodged. The governor was honest is presenting the report. But he was removed. One of our hon. friends was saying here just now that he was an a political Governor. It implies that he admits the fact that certain persons are also sent as Governors who are political persons. This Governor will not give the same report as we wish. He is not a sort of person who believes in what we call a "Freudian slip." He is a different type of person. The Government rather the Governors usually present reports which serve the purpose of the Government. Therefore, this Governor is different. Shri Panigrahi said this one of you M.P.s said this. He was not an M.P. of the M.P.P. but an M.P. of the Congress Party [Interruptions]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one more issue is also linked with it. The Government could have solved this problem had it wished so.

But the Government does not want to do so. The issue is about the economic development of the State. Now the question is as to what is being done in the name of economic development there? I would like to put forth two or three official figures before you. Till March, 1992 Rs.86,319 crores were given as loans by the All India Term Landing Financial Institutions of the Central Government all over the country. Out of this amount Rs. 36 crore was sanctioned for Manipur. Out of the amount of Rs.58,586

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crores disbursed for the whole country only Rs. 29 crore was disbursed for Manipur. These financial institutions were set up during the post - Independence period in our country, Manipur or Purvanchal has been completely ignored as if no development is needed there.

Now I would like to cite other figures. The area is neglected too much. There is severe problem of unemployment in Manipur. As of today the population of Manipur is 19 lakh. But the people living in hill areas not get their names registered in the employment exchanges there. Only people living in plain areas get their names registered. Upto March 1993 their number was nearly 2,15,500. Perhaps there is only one employment exchange.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you might be surprised like me that throughout Manipur, excluding the Government employees numbering about 53 thousand only 1950 persons have been employed in the industrial sector in Manipur. In my opinion, the number of employees working in our Parliament House is higher than this. More than 2,000 employees work in the Secretariat of our Parliaments. Whereas only 1950 persons are new working in the industrial sector in Manipur. they are employment in development work, manufacturing and mining work. In such a situation, where should the youth go to set jobs? But the Government could not find any solution for them. They are addicted to drugs and are indulging in drug trafficking. I am stating it with great distress. Although I do not have sound evidence, yet I apprehend that it has been impressed upon people to ruin the people living in hill areas every way. It pains me to say so, but I have seen them with my own eyes. I have been visiting Poorvanchal Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur.

Before breathing his last Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had also suggested that vigil should be kept in that area. But we are not far-sighted. We have very limited power. Yet we visit that area. Today one has to identify persons who are still not addicted to drugs. Manipur is also marching in the same direction. Now who will resolve this crisis. I

would like to say this very candidly. The Government is not taking any measures to resolve this crisis. Now the question is as to what measures should be taken by the Government to prevent the people from taking drugs. Today it is well known to the world that the largest number of patients suffering from AIDS in the country. No arrangement has been made in this region having the largest number of AIDS infected persons. We are knowingly or unknowingly concerned with the problem of drugs and AIDS which are going to ruin the entire country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take much time. But I would like to put forth two or three questions. It is not for the first time that I am speaking on this issue. Whenever I had an opportunity to raise question regarding Poorvanchal. I had time and again cautioned the Government not to neglect it. I, therefore, would like to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs who is also the Chairman of the North Eastern Council that some thing concrete should be done for development there.

Last time, the Governors' meeting was convened just few months ago. The then Governor of Arunachal Pradesh Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedi had made a complaint in writing that the amount granted that time was equal to the amount granted during previous years i.e. Rs. 200 crore and nothing more. Whereas there has been a considerable devaluation of rupee now. So, had complained that there was no money for further development. The hon Minister of Home Affairs is well aware of the fact that development work of this area needs to be undertaken urgently.

Educated youth are indulging in insurgency there. What else the unemployed youth can do except taking drugs, and indulging in other wrongful things. They are compelled to indulge in insurgency because they have no other option. Can anybody reply to this question? I, therefore, would like to submit that immediate attention should be paid to words if and the problem should be resolved there immediately.

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Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two or three minor issues. First, it is wrong to presume that the army would solve the entire problem. It is beyond the capability of the army to resolve the entire crisis. Had it been so, the Kashmir issue and the problem of the Poorvanchal would have been resolved now. The government had handed over many villages in Nagaland to the Army to stamp out terrorism there. but what is its outcome? How far the N.A.C.L. has been checked? Unless the genesis of the problem is checked, no purpose would be served. We also had looked into the problem of Kashmir and every military General appointed in Kashmir used to say that only political solution can solve Kashmir problem. The Army is well aware of the fact that ultimately the Kashmir issue will have to be solved at the political level and political activities must be initiated to start the political processes. Today there is no political activity in Kashmir.

**15.59 hrs.**(SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*)

Political activities cannot be initiated by resorting to military or police measures only. Moreover, the situation in Manipur is not different from the situation in Kashmir today. After all some political parties are still in Manipur. Some of them are active. But it would be wrong to assume that the problems in Manipur would be resolved after handing over Manipur to security forces. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge the Government to avoid the use of police, military and para-military forces. They will rather complicate the problem.

[*Translation*]

Do you know about the incidents that

occurred in Manipur and Nagaland on account of security forces. The Minister of Home Affairs is fully aware of the alienation that has been caused due to these incidents. I will not go into its detail. But I would request the Government that it should proceed further only after taking consideration all the points raised by me otherwise nothing worthwhile will be possible.

**16.00hrs**

We would request the Government to provide immediate relief in regard to one or two matters. Last years in May there were large scale riots violence and massacre of people. The Government has himself written therein as to how people were killed there. In his opinion, this kind of incident had never occurred there before.

[*English*]

"The Pangal (Manipuri Muslims) - Meitei communal riots in May, 1993, in which 97 people were killed, of which 94 were Pangals, were totally out of character of the Imphal Valley."

[*Translation*]

It is his view that this is totally out of character. We know the politics of this place. We assert that it was a Muslim majority area. Meitei who are Vaishnavities today were converted into Hinduism during the 16th century. But today they are not sticking to their religion. Today they are again in search of their old roots. A number of blunders are being committed. The people who had adopted a religion 300-350 years ago are wandering in search of a new religion. They have forsaken their religion. Our colleagues Shri Shahabuddin has said just now that it was a massacre. Shri Rajesh

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Pilot is sitting here. I would like to say that these people are still residing in camps. They are not returning to their homes. They are not provided any relief. In the beginning perhaps Rs. 10000-20000/- were provided to them. An assurance was given to them by the government to provides relief to them as is given in such cases. But no relief was provided. We would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to release funds immediately to resolve the impasse, otherwise more problems would arise.

I would like to cite a few words of page 3 of the Report of the Governor in which he says:

"In my opinion, in the conditions prevailing in Manipur at present, the real issue is not of the change in leadership or of alternatives but to find an end to periodic manipulations for power by different groups or individuals, as this has resulted in lack of political direction to the Government and guidance to the administration. It has also given opportunity to unscrupulous amongst them on the behest of insurgents to use the Government machinery and administration as an extensions of their political authority, thereby strengthening anti-national sentiments."

[*Translation*]

We should try to seek information from the Governor about the persons who are involved in anti-national activities. If a petty Government servant is found guilty of transferring a file from here and there, he is charge sheeted and harassed throughout his life. Here, it is the question which relates to security of the entire country. The Governor has remarked that political leaders, retired people, ambitions people have manipulated

power. The Government should identify the sicne it is the biggest treason.

[*English*]

This is teason . If this is not teason, then what is teason?

[*Translation*]

When we fought against dictatorship during emergency , we were charges of treason. But some people while in the Government do cause harm to the territory of the country for serving their selfish and political ends. You have yourself taken action on the basis of the report. The action is that you have kept the Assembly under suspend animation. But the Government is not going to take action against these people and identify those who are traitors and who have caused damage to the sovereignty of the country. The people of eastern region are generous. They have swet mutual relations. They have their own method of looking after each other. They are broadminded people like the people of the hill areas. Today, the Government has pushed them to such a juncture where their future at least in the Eastern region has become bleak. This types of news have been appearing in the newspapers for the last 5-7 days.

[*English*]

ULFA rises again; ULFA has come to light again. When did they die?

[*Translation*]

This type of news items appear in newspaper when did ULFA die? After every three months, the Government starts uttering that the situation in Kashmir has improved. Only the process needs to be started. Then the situation starts becoming wrose

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as per your statement. How long will you play this politics with the country? It is not merely politics but a betrayal with the country. Therefore, I request the Minister of Home Affairs not to play party politics the Eastern region. The Home Minister always expresses his anguish at me. It is his prerogative. I have no objection to it. I do speak loudly. His annoyance is justified. But, today, I request the Government not to look at the Eastern region from the party angle. On this issue, the Government should take steps immediately. Do not prolog the matter by arguing the matter in the House but try to takes special initiatives in this regard.

The Eastern region has not gone out of control. But much time has been lost. The Government can avail of the opportunity. I would like to say one thing that it is the fault of every party including my party. We have never podered over Eastern region since there are few seats from that region. One seat has no significance. When it is the question of bargaining in politics. Every party thinks the same. No one has cared about this part of the country and kept it in mind. These people have worsened the situation. You should ponder over the Eastern region seriously. If you will not ponder over, the day is not far when headlines that appear about Kasmir will start appearing about this regions also. We pass the resolution here unanimously in protest against the role of Pakistan in Kashmir. But Pakistan is not in the Eastern region. There may be ISI. It might be operating there and it will operate wherever it gets and opportunity. There are many groups which create problem for us. But there is no such power in our neighbourhood which can ruin our country. That power is America which is situated thousands of miles away form here. You should not overlook that power. When the

situation in Eastern Region becomes out of control, it will be very difficult to handle it. All these things about number of rifles, its routes and the manner in which these are brought, have been mentioned in the report. The Government has every relevant information with it. In front of the burning question of the Eastern region, the problem of Kashmir will appear to be a child's play.

Dr. Lohia had made several prophecies. These have been proved true one after another. It was the biggest apprenesion in his mind that if the eastern region is not taken care by us it can do immense harm to our country any day. So keeping in mind the hint given by Dr. Lohia who had warned us earlier. I would like to urge the Minister of Home Affairs to take initiative to pave a way. We will suport him in this matter.

SHRI KRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coming from North East, when discussion o the insurgency situationnin North East takes place and people like Shri Geore Fernades offer their comments emotional at times, practical or may be hyperbocal at times or whatever it is, I must say you become really conscious of the situation.

But I must put certain facts on record. Even in very sympathetic speeches on the North East, I feel personally as a person coming from North East as one who is an ethnic Assamese but is more Indian than anyone else in this country because the people in North East have kept the Indian flag high and will keep the Indian flag high in spite of the provocation, on that, I have no doubt whatsoever.

For year, as it is said, provocations are many points to criticise are many, distortions are many. But it is a fact that in spite of the strongest provocations, inspite of the

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 tricks of the British they have to identify themselves with the rest of the country not as a younger brother but as an equal citizen of this country. That have strong reason to feel endangered in this dual context. In view of newer conspiracies taking place and in view of the fact that today in international conspiracies are no longer a dream they are basic truths of life, one simple mistake may lead to all kinds of hazardous eventualities.

The opposition must also appreciate the fact that when dealing with the North you have to have a very unified and a patriotic outlook of the situation. Give the devil its due. The imposition of the President's Rule in Manipur, you must accept, was not out of partisan consideration. A congress Government was in power and it has been dismissed. There was deterioration in the law and order situation. At least for that you must give its due credit the Congress Government, you must give due credit to the Home Minister and to the Government. It is not flattery, it is a basic truth that should be the approach.

In North East, sensitive developments are taking place which may endanger the security of this country. Various facets of insurgent situation, various causes leading to alienation have not been with properly is also a fact. It is also dealt fact that the Indian press, the media, the intelligentsia and even the Parliament does not have time to think about this.

Hence we have to be very cautions when we pause to mention the situation in the North East. The only silver lining that remains is the basic fact that the North East has always been in the forefront of national struggle for independence. North East people were very much part of it. The Manipuri culture, the Manipuri religious idealism very much in the forefront of the Indian main-

stream. In many respects, these people are far ahead of the rest of the Indians as far as social transformation is concerned.

We get amused when we hear people from UP and other Norther and Southern States, who claim to be elder brothers of North-East, talking about castes -this caste that caste and conflicts like that coming up. They do not even know the history of North East. In North East, we have almost overcome the caste barrier. My mother belonged to a lower caste family, my father belonged to an upper caste family and I am a product of I do not know which caste. In our place it is not only caste assimilation but even and Aryan Mangolian assimilation. All kinds of assimilations are taking place. That shows that the future of the country that a message that the unity of the country will survive only through a process of assimilation and not through disintegration. That is precisely not happening else where in the country.

Unfortunately, experts who go from Delhi, experts who visits Assam or North Eastern States try to put in the main land Indian experiment there.

Balkanisation in the name of tackling insurgency has become the rule of the day. We can take resort to all kinds of short term measures. Well, demands for some kind of autonomy are there. We have to be sympathetic to those demands. Give them autonomy. Give some incentive to this side and that side so that we can project ourselves as a great humanitarian race, lover of all communities, although what we are teaching or doing there is not being followed in your own State. This is also a sentiment which we cannot ignore. Anyway, these are basic facts. Last time various members including Shri George Fernandes have suggested that there should be a detailed analysis and

[Sh. Krip Chaliha]

discussion on the North -East situation. I welcome it, but he has mentioned two or three basic facts to which I also as a member of the ruling party and a Member coming from the North - East would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister and the Minister of State.

The question of drugs is there. Drug trafficking and insurgency are fundamentally related. The money that flows from drugs and the money that comes from illegal arms smuggling are one. And hence a situation develops when that money becomes the determining factor for political power. If a part of that money is shared by the police machine and governmental machinery then what happens?

Sir, these are not mere conjectures that I am making. These are basic facts about which I have drawn the attention of so many people, I do not know with what results, even till now. Drugs have become a menace in the North-East. Everybody knows that drugs come from outside the country, via Manipur, to Guwahati, from Guwahati to Delhi, Bombay and go up to U.S.A. There is a big lobby. Has any concerted efforts up till now been to stop this drugs traffic? You will be shocked to know that boys carrying brown sugar move around openly Guwahati. They were moving around openly. These are known and accepted facts. But I have not seen any anti-narcotics operation taking place there till now. I have see people manipulating, police go on manipulating people creating a situation to see that the drug traffic goes on unabated. There is no problem because everyone gets their cuts. I have myself accused people by saying that the drug money is being shared by so and so and so police officials; instead of that I also become a victim as they alleged that I was

also demanding a cut! An idealistic politician, an idealistic youth who has got no means to get the cut, who has got no means of corruption, is not going to survive in the North-East, I must tell you. And we must take a strong note of it. It is not important whether I survive politically or not. But the fact is that the North-Eastern people have got the tenacity and the courage to fight the mence on all fronts. And it is a fact that some amount of response from your side, some amount of help from your side, some amount of initiative from the Government will be a highly welcoming factor. I must appeal to you and I must tell you so that you can understand the sentiments.

Secondly, yes, insurgency is the result of -- as you say-- historical neglect, disparities and all that. It is a fact that disparities are there, discriminations are there. But we also appreciate the difficulties, the geographical problems and the historical divisions. One has to be attentive to our problems. that is also a fact. But you must also be very cautious to see that we ourselves do not magnify this insurgency situation to exploit the fact, to draw some amount of attention from you to keep this insurgency alive all through, so that we can get some attention from you. I am hinting at a very strong point. In fact, I have mentioned about it already. If we say tomorrow that there is an insurgency situation, "do not quote this part ;quote this part only" because after all, insurgency has been a part of that situation. Insurgency has been there for such a long time in Nagaland-it has taken such a long time to wipe it out and so, let us not do anything in a hurry. Let us go slow on the whole thing. Let it go on for some more time. So that we can go on exploiting you, because, fight against extremists means extra police power, fight against exteremists means extra money power. If I say that corruption and manipulations are allowed

because insurgency survives in a State, and that way it has a political advantage then you have to take note of that basic aspect also.

You must see that I am not becoming the breeding ground of extremism tomorrow.

I am amazed and in fact I am shocked and ashamed to know that—Maybe the Governor is a big Lieutenant General. I have got a lot of respects for him. May be he is a Military man—a man can say so and so politician, be it of my Party or be it of your party, has got a link with the extremists and terrorists and it becomes a report and nothing follows. It is a dangerous trend. Either I have suffered from complexes or there must be a plausible reason for not exercising my authority to a logical end. But for me, an extremist is an extremist; an anti-national is an anti-national; and a murderer is a murderer. And there cannot be two set of laws for them.

When there is a negotiation, when there is a discussion for peace and when such and such insurgent groups would like to come out and join the mainstream, well accept them. If one set or group comes we give them all the benefits to them, then another group will keep waiting. And if we excuse them for everything, then that also becomes a breeding ground for future terrorism.

Shri Fernandes was referring to ULFA. When was ULFA down? I think, if I am not mistaken, according to our theory, according to my Party's theory, ULFA has almost got finished because most of the people had surrendered and we had given two lakhs of rupees to them. A lot of incentives had been given to those youth who surrendered. Murderers had been excused. Lootings had been excused. Everything had been forgotten. What about those who had been killed

holding the national flag? Have we looked after them? I can say with full confidence that if I am shot dead by an extremist, my family will not get any protection whatsoever from anybody. My family will go on fighting and we do not have any complaint for that. As Indians we had faced it and we are going to face it again. But the point is, how long will you allow this kind of things to happen? How long will you allow incentives to the terrorists? Suppose, tomorrow somebody accuses me that you yourself is the creator of future terrorism, then what should I answer? There are many points. I was in the youth Congress. As a congressman, we are fighting for nationalism. There is one youth, who asked me, "Mr. Chaliha, you told us to fight for nationalism and you told us to stick to nationalism. We fought and many of us died. After that, we moved heaven and earth to get a job. But if I had killed a man and if I had come back and surrendered with a gun, I would have been given two lakhs of rupees by the Government, a plum post in Government service and what not." I think, we have to think about this point also. Simply saying strategic policy and all those other slogans really do not yield long term results. It can give benefits to some of the politicians to survive for some time. But the survival of me or of Shri Rajesh Pilot or Shri Fernandes is not important when the survival of the country is in danger.

I have drawn the attention of the hon. Home Minister and also the Minister of State for Home to most of the problems. I am very sure that at their personal level, they appreciate these problems and they understand these problems. But unfortunately, there is something, which we, as young Members, do not understand why the end situation does not develop according to their expectations or according to our expectations. Anyhow, we have our own compulsions. As is said, a man is born free but everywhere

[Sh. Krip Chaliha]

with chains. Hope, the chains will clear; decisive action shall come; and the political will that is being asserted in Manipur will be asserted not only in North East but in any other place, where there is insurgency situation.

Sir, last but not least, putting Manipur under President's Rule and under Lieutenant Governor and such authorities will not solve the problem. Shri Rajesh Pilot very well knows about it. Shri Chavan knows far better because he has been dealing with it for a long time.

Insurgency in the North East has to be tackled as one. The insurgents are operating as one. If you think that you can contain something in Manipur because everything is okay in Nagaland today and everything is okay in Assam today, then I am sorry to say that you will get nothing in the long run.

So, I would request you to evolve a general policy. Time and again, I have been appealing to you, have a full-fledged policy; a tan gite policy; a result-oriented policy. Let it succeed or fail, but at least for 3-4 months, assert your political will and do not go for smaller political considerations. Otherwise, as a North-East Indian I may die tomorrow. But, even after my death if my children see the dream of Shri George Fernandes is coming true, it will really be sad occasion for me; for my country and for everyone concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAV PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this issue. Several hon. members have expressed different views on the issue of imposition of

president's Rule in Manipur. The central Government has been given a power under the constitution of India to impose President's Rule in State where the law and order situation is not under control. But it does not mean that provision is made to protect the self-interest of a political party or to harm the democratic system in the country. The Constitution was adopted to protect the interests of people and the country and not for protecting any political party. Some new trends have developed in and outside this House that nobody utters the word patriotism even though it existed in every body's heart. All talk about corruption and it has become a universal phenomena but who is responsible for it has to be found out. All talk about it, but no one says about the person responsible for it and about its reasons. The Congress Party has been in power since long but it has not succeeded in inculcating a feeling of patriotism in people and, therefore, comparatively less work has been done in the country's interest. For example, Kashmir was ruled by Shri Farooq Abdullah, but after his departure, the Congress Party said that he was removed for lack of patriotism and his involvement in helping people in getting training from Pakistan. But when the Congress Party contested the elections in Kashmir in alliance with Farooq Abdullah's party it said that he was a patriot. There is a lot of difference in preaching and practice of this party. The report about the situation in Manipur was sent on 5th of October. Then why 150 persons were allowed to be killed there. The government is imposing President's Rule and running the administration in such a manner that the situation deteriorates day by day. When you have been given a power then why immediate action is not taken in such a situation. Now all this is being done to stay in power. Some big leaders contest elections on the symbol of one political party but lust for power lead them to defection ... (Interruption).. A big

leader from Janta Dal defected from the party to become the Prime Minister. Such activities will certainly change the meaning of strong public opinion and people's power in the eyes of small political parties. Certain persons who adopt wrong methods to grab power not have patriotism. If in reality we become patriots there will be no other country is the world to challenge the economic development and strength of India. But today there is no patriotism left in us we crave for power and this is the reason that we are unable to protect the country even after getting power. Today everyone in the country including the babies in arms are being affected by such activities. So, I request to the Government to change its attitude and create a feeling of patriotism among people.

We all hear about corruption but who is accountable for it, at least this House should tell us. Officers have been spoiled by the spread of corruption. I am saying all this to those in power. The Rajiv - Longowal Accord on Punjab has not been implemented even today even after the recommendations of the Chief Minister. Then what is the meaning of the accord. One thing should be clear in mind that all the decision should be implemented firmly whether the party which took the decision is in power or not. There should be a clear policy and will of the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, to begin with, I join my hon. and esteemed friend George Fernandes and the young Member representing some constituency in Asam, in making the plea that the North-Eastern region should receive special consideration from the Government. This has become all more urgent because of the recent development within the country and

across the border and because of certain ominous trends that are witnessed today in the North-Eastern region. I want remind the Government that only two years ago, on October 15, 1992, there was a call for Manipur bandh on the demand that the merger of Manipur State into India should be annulled. Mr. Home Minister, I think this is a very very ominous protest. Earlier there was no objection, there was no voice of protest, there was nothing of the sort against the merger of the Manipur State into India now that sense is also creeping among the young men of Manipur, among a section of the people of Manipur, that the merger of Manipur, into India should be annulled. This should be taken as a signal of the things which are likely to be faced by us.

In Manipur, even today the divide between the Maiti-speaking people and other tribal people is widened.

This also should receive proper attention from the Government. It has also been witnessed about the communal flare-up only few months ago-about which there is a mention in the Governor's report. Manipur has all along been a part of the mainstream politics in our country. Unfortunately, today as the situation is developing, the forces of disintegration, the forces of secessionism are also growing there. We must go in depth into the reason for it. The main reason is that they have started feeling the sense of alienation. Manipur young men have been disillusioned. They have been disgruntled and they feel that they are being ignored. I think the Government should take proper steps to remove this sense of alienation among the Manipuri people. Otherwise there will be a Kashmir-like situation which will develop in the the North East region. I will come to that point in just a few minutes.

I think the Home Ministry knows that

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

Pakistan has got some game-plan in the North Eastern region also. It is reported that Bangladesh is collaborating with I.S.I. in providing shelter, in providing training, in providing money and in providing assistance so that there can be another front opened in the North East for Pakistan's subversive activities. The entire region - as has been amply made clear - is very much in a vulnerable situation.

All the insurgent groups are going to be under one umbrella control, under one umbrella leadership. It is reported that NSCN is extending support, training and all the facilities for all the insurgent groups in the North East. They are extending support to MNF, they are extending support to DNV, they are extending support to ULFA and they are extending support to PLA and other organisation also. One apex organisation has come up to coordinate the activities of all these insurgent groups operating in almost all the places of the North East region. Therefore, unless there is a comprehensive, integrated, well-orchestrated plan to meet these insurgents, I think a Kashmir-like will develop very soon.

So far as meeting the problem of insurgents is concerned, it is not the Army, it is not the B.S.F. it is not the trigger-happy policeman that can meet the problem of insurgents. Insurgency is born out of social problem. Insurgency is born out of a sense of alienation. This is an ideological perception also. It is not only the police, the Army or the security forces which can meet the danger arising out of insurgency.

Therefore, when I appeal for taking orchestrated and comprehensive policy measure to meet insurgency, I do not want to simply send Army. Our experiences have

proven otherwise. Therefore, while on the question of determining the rise or growth of insurgency in the North East, a comprehensive policy decision is to be taken so that this insurgency can also be from ideological plane also.

Lastly, I want to mention only one point. I am reported that the I.S.I. of Pakistan has instigated ethnic clashes between Nagas and Kukis.

They have a strategic objective in this matter. They want to have a direct route from Myanmar to Chittagong hills in order to coordinate all the activities of the insurgent groups. Therefore, it has also become an international phenomenon. It is not the question of increasing the security personnel or increasing the activities of the Army or taking it as a mere law and order question. It involves an international question also, so far as insurgency is increased.

Even today, we should remember that Nagas and Kukis are not always enemies so far as their tribal origin is concerned. They lived there and they co-existed there. Even during the freedom struggle of our country, both the Nagas and Kukis fought together against the British domination. I am proud that when the Azad Hind Force entered into Manipur, both the Nagas and Kukis had unitedly fought against the British imperialism under the leadership of the Indian National Army. It was there in Manipur for several months. It occupied that area. It liberated that area and established their rule. If the theory that the Nagas and Kukis are always enemies is stated to be correct, then I think we are distorting the history, distorting the culture and the distinctive features of tribal life. The tribal society is not a society which divides itself. The tribal culture and tribal society unify the people. If we have the position that the Nagas and

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Kukis should always be kept fighting among themselves in order to gain political mileage, then it is not correct. So far as ethnic clashes in Manipur are concerned, they are the attempts by certain interested political leaders to permanently divide the Nagas and Kukis to fulfill their own partisan or individual political interests.

Therefore, the Government should take a special interest to see that the Kukis and Nagas are made to live together peacefully and harmony is restored. I congratulate the MLAs belonging to Kuki community and Naga community for initiating the move to bring back peace in Manipur. When I was there in Imphal recently for a rally, it was announced that the Nagas and Kukis will work together for the development and prosperity of the State of Manipur as a whole. They are also willing to fight against the insurgent elements. I think it is the duty of the Government to see that those forces of unity get strengthened further and peace among the Nagas and Kukis is restored at the earliest possible time.

With these few words, I want that the Government of India should be alert about the emerging situation in the North East and implement special programmes so that the insurgency can be fought, so that there is social and economic development, so that India's unity and integrity are preserved and our frontiers are further strengthened.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: One hour and thirty minutes were allotted for this subject. But 2 hours and 56 minutes have already been spent on this discussion. Now I would request the hon. Members who want to speak on this subject to conclude their speech in two minutes each.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Keeping in view the availability of time and not repeating the views which have already been experienced by my friends, I would like to say one thing that my friends have shown only the dark side of the history but I would say that we have to keep in mind its bright side also. It is correct that Phizo remained separated from us during the last days of freedom struggle. Later while in England he declared to build a separate Nation and the British Government granted him British citizenship. The law and order situation of Nagaland as improved. Previously Manipur was facing some difficulties but it has a glorious past. During the freedom struggle they fought against the British Imperialism. Its heroic tradition owes its origin to Iravat Singh who formed the Communist Party there and during hard days the Communist Party of Manipur provided a silver lining to the masses living a miserable life. There were no defectives in Manipur. I think that in the prevailing situation in Manipur, it is essential to take stringent steps for unity. There is President's rule in Manipur and therefore efforts must be made to provide more opportunities of employment so that every person earns something.

The Governor had sent a report on the recommendation of the Chief Minister on the Minister on the 5th October for imposing President's Rule there so that the situation might improve. The Government waited hopelessly for results. It expected a change through the Legislative Assembly? I have no hope for that. Very few people in the council of Ministers might be good. There are many drawbacks in democracy but its remedy lies in democracy only and not in its elimination. Therefore let us get ready for fresh elections and ask the people to follow suit speed up development works and encourage the spirit

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

of unity in diversity. Giving expressions of difference of opinion is the hall mark of democracy and Manipur is no exception. The Government of India of India should make efforts to reduce the conflicts and bring the people of the state to the mainstream and engage them in development. Besides, it should make an appeal to people to create an atmosphere where fresh elections could be held. It will prove disastrous if the Government touches to form a Government by defection with these words I conclude.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur is an integral part of the North East and our country. Strategically it is a very important state. On one side there is Myanmar and on the other side there is Bangladesh. Foreign powers are engaged in disintegrating the country. This is the main reason that Bangladeshis come to Assam and different states of North-East in large numbers and settle there. During the British Days Indians were prohibited to enter this state. Only people belonging to a particular religion were allowed to go there and were free to propagate their ideology. They educated the tribal people and gave them facilities. They converted them to a particular religion. As a result of this separatist views come into existence and they were encouraged by the foreign powers.

It was rightly mentioned earlier that at the instances of Priest Scot, Michael Phizo who had settled in London continued movement in Manipur. I do not want to go into the details. The Government had formed smaller states to solve this problem. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Manipur thus came into existence. Later issue like Bodoland

cropped up. Separatist tendencies are spreading there. They are endangering the unity of the country.

After independence, had the people who come into power, tried to inculcate a sense of nationalism and tried to bring the people of the state into the mainstream separatist feelings would not have developed there.

Only few days back President's rule was imposed in Manipur and there was a struggle between the Kuki and Naga tribes. Law and order situation in different states have deteriorated and the ruling Party is primarily responsible for it. Whichever party has come to power they play the game of defection to remain in power. They changed the sides to serve their own petty interests. To appease the groups they tried to settle issues with different groups. When this did not succeed the conflicts escalated. Therefore please forget the differences among them and keeping in view the interest of the country hold elections properly. Please reinstate the elected Government in the State. Only few days back the Legislative Assembly was suspended for few days. If the Congress Government is reinstated in Manipur it would create discontentment among the people.

ISI, the intelligence Agency of Pakistan, is keeping a close watch in areas where the situation is volatile and plans to create disturbances there. ISI is instrumental in engineering riots and social struggle by encouraging communalism, terrorist activities and treason. Unfortunately, our Government is not as vigilant and alert against the dangers of ISI as it ought to be. In order to counter and expose the danger posed by ISI and to give a befitting reply to Pakistan at the International level and to let the people who talk about human rights, the Govern-

ment of India has not been able to take up this matter at the diplomatic level. As a result of this Pakistan's pressure increasing. Many militants run away and cross over to Pakistan. We have to check them and our security forces should be given all powers to check them. The security forces will have to be vested with more powers. We should not have a dialogue with people who are indulging in terrorist activities or engaged in sabotage. If there are any differences, it is the duty of the Government to solve the problem by calling upon their leaders and head of the party and resolve the issues. If they want to share power they should be allowed to do so. If there is an unemployment problem they should try to solve it.

The regional problems of that area must be solved and stern action should be taken against those, who are creating disturbance after getting training from foreign countries or at the instance of I.S.I. There should be some check on the Bangladeshi infiltrators in the North East who have become the residents of that area and have managed to get their names included in the voters list. The students of Assam had started an agitation on this issue. This issue has not been resolved till date. Keeping in view the national interest, the Government will have to solve the problem of the North East. I would like to say that policy of appeasement should not be adopted to protect the selfish interests of the ruling party. Today the hon. Home Minister has moved a motion that the situation in Manipur were such that imposition of President's Rule there, was inevitable in order to maintain law and order in the state. Imposing President's Rule is not a good thing in democracy as it has been grossly misused. The Governors had been functioning arbitrarily. Various States had to face its consequences during the last few years but the situation in Manipur was such that imposition of President's Rule was use

vitable. I would like to say that peace should be restored at the earliest so that an elected Government could be formed there. The assembly has been kept in suspended animation. It should be seen that the defectors are not included in the Government, otherwise the Government formed by manipulation will not last long.

Sir, I shall submit one more point and conclude. On this land, be it Nagaland or Manipur, during British Rule Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had addressed the Azad Hind Fauj thus:

*"Kadam Se Kadam Badhaye Ja, Khushi Ke Geet Gaye Ja,  
Yeh Zindgi Hai Kaum Ki, Tu Kaum Pe Lutaye Ja."*

After infusing a fervour of patriotism, he had hoisted the Tricolour on the soil of Kohima and the people of Manipur too had supported him. The Tricolour was hoisted in Imphal too. How are the traitors getting shield in such a patriotic State or how did the thought of separation come to their minds? An effort should be made by the sociologists, psychologists and specialists to peep into the problems of the tribes there and find out some solution.

The security forces should be given full freedom so that the terrorists could be eliminated and peace could be restored there. At times atrocities are committed against the security forces and when the latter takes some action, they are accused of committing excesses.

The Christian Missionaries which run on foreign money also indulge in international terrorist activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take? You had told that you would

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

speak for 2 minutes but you have already taken 10 minutes.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Their activities should also be taken care of, if they are receiving funds from the international Church. I think that foundation of trouble was laid when the State was named 'Naga Land' which sounds like England and Switzerland etc. Had this place been named as Nag Bhoomi, Nag Pradesh or Nag Lok etc. it would have been far better on lines of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram and are very good name. It is my personal opinion that had it been named as Nag Bhoomi or Naglok instead of Nagaland, the feeling of secession would not have come to their mind.

I would like to say that there is a need to check the secessionist elements if they are active through missionary or the Church. It should also be found out as to how foreign aid is being misappropriated or whether it is being used for service or education.

Our relations with Bangladesh are also not cordial and it is also helping the rebels indirectly. Therefore Bangladesh should also be cautioned.

With these words, I would like to repeat that peace should be restored in Manipur at the earliest in the national interest. Law and order situation should return to normal and an elected Government should be installed there.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have to express my gratitude to all the hon.

Members who have participated in the discussion. Barring one or two points which had a direct bearing on Manipur rest of the discussion was on the North-Eastern States.

Only two points were raised. One was raised by hon. Member Shri Yaima Singh about security which the MLAs were enjoying in that area. It seems that it has been withdrawn. If they are facing any security threat, we can assure him that the same security will definitely be restored to them. There should be no problem on this count at all.

The second point which was raised was about some kind of a communal clash which took place. According to the information that I have with me, this communal clash as a result of the anti-national and smuggling activity. That is my information.

17.00 hrs

Since the hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, raised this issue.. I am again prepared to look into this matter and I will try to find out if it was really a communal clash and whether some members of a particular community have been put to loss. If they have suffered, we will certainly try to help them out. There is no difficulty on that count at all.

Hon. Member Sri George Fernandes said that I would never agree with him. Let me remove his apprehension. He talked as if I am upset and that I am totally opposed to whatever he says. That is his method of putting things. I know how things are distorted, how emphasis is given on a particular issue. His method of putting things on the floor of the House is different from that of others. So, that does not necessarily mean that I am upset about the whole thing. But the point is that the facts are being distorted.

That is the point on which, in fact, I wish to remind him that what he has said about Phizo is not borne out of the facts. He said that there was some kind of an understanding between Gandhiji and Phizo and after Gandhiji's death, everybody seems to have forgotten about it. That is not borne out of the facts. That is the only thing I do not like because of the way in which he puts the whole thing.

Sir, most of the hon. Members have been saying that such a thing is happening in the North-East and if we do not do such and such a thing, then the Kashmir situation is going to be repeated. If that is being said in order to give emphasis, I have no objection. They are saying that the Kashmir situation is going to be repeated for every discontentment. They are threatening the Government by saying that there is so much of unemployment, so many educated youth are not getting the kind of employment that they would like to have and so what else they can do. The question that has been put is: Other than insurgency, what is the option that is left for them? If that is the justification for every kind of terrorist activity or for every kind of insurgency, I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with that view point at all.

I can well understand that North-East has a historical background. These are the States which have been created because of certain political compulsions. They have no resource base. But that does not mean that we can afford to neglect that area. I can assure the hon. Members and this House that, in fact, money is not going to be the consideration hereafter. Whatever is required for bringing that area on par with the rest of the country, every effort will be made by the Government to see that area is brought on par. Let there be no feeling of neglect or alienation.

Hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, has mentioned about a particular trader. Is he not aware that trader was there when he was the Minister? The trader was there. The hon. Members know the system and how it works in that area. I am also aware as to how things are happening in that area.

This time, at Shillong, we had a meeting of the economic ministries in that area; we also had a meeting of the North-Eastern Council and we also had meetings with the Governor and the Chief Ministers. Individually, I have discussed with almost all of them. I asked them what were their problems about which they would like the Government of India to immediately attend to. Hon. Members will be surprised to know that there are certain schemes which have been started in the Fifth Plan, Sixth Plan and in the Seventh Plan, and which are still not completed. The spillover is a huge amount of money. I was interested in giving additional money to that area. I just wanted to find out from them as to what are the projects which they consider and which can be completed within a period of say two years.

Some roads have been started with a few crores having been allotted to them. If the roads can be completed, let us have those roads. A few hydroelectricity projects have been started in that area if by spending a little amount of money on those projects the projects can be complete and the benefits are available to the local people, let us have them. There is abundance of hydel power in that area. In the rest of the areas we have coal based power stations. But this is an area where the nature has been bountiful and we have tremendous amount of hydel power available there. We should try to utilise the same.

But sometimes in our enthusiasm we

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start a large numbers of schemes and leave almost every scheme incomplete. It is not going to help us all. So the emphasis should be to complete one hydroelectricity project. If Rs.400 or Rs. 500 crores are required, I promised them that I am prepared to give them that amount of money.

Their entire structure of assistance, which is in fact unfortunate, has been that they were getting in the belonging 30 per cent and 70 per cent loan which was later converted into 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. The accumulated recoveries which they have to pay back to the Government of India became such a huge amount that very little was left for developmental expenditure. Added to that another difficulty which I could come across was about both plan and non-plan expenditures. We use to have a particular formula in the beginning and that was changed later on. With regard to the non-plan expenditure the Finance Commission is in fact responsible. The Finance Commission should recommend in such a manner that all those small States which do not have any resources base, but the non-plan expenditure is inevitable and they cannot avoid it, if it is required a special dispensation will have to be given to such small States. We are looking into the matter. The Finance Minister was fortunately present and we could get a decision that till the Finance Commission takes a final view all these recoveries will be stopped. No amount of recovery will be and the previous formula of having expenditure both under plan and non-plan will also be part of the assistance which the Government of India gives. We have made just a beginning and I have promised them that we are going to have sectorial meeting in that area. This was the overall view that we undertook. We are going to set up a small cell wherein the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Finance

Ministry and the Planning Commission will be coming together and on a quarterly basis we are going to have a review of not only all the financial expenditure, but also the physical achievements that they are able to achieve during the course of the year.

17.09 hrs

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

If this is followed properly and if sectorial meetings are also held, I am sure that will be able to show concrete and definite results at the end of the plan period and also at the end of the annual plan. So this is the kind of attitude that we have adopted. If this is practically followed, at least I feel quite confident that there should be no scope for any kind of misunderstanding that we are not going to give sufficient attention in this area.

In fact that feeling of neglect has to be totally given up. We would like to see that representatives of all economic ministers and the Ministries concerned visit their area and see things for themselves, satisfy themselves that whatever is required in that area is definitely being done. It is not only the roads, Railways are also equally important. All means of communication will have to be created in such a manner that the local people should get a feeling that they are part and parcel of India and they are not isolated from the rest of the country. This is the kind of situation which in fact we would like to create. If possible, we would like to prepare a plan of this nature.

We will try to implement the same within a definite timeframe also so that we are able to achieve what exactly is being contemplated by all of us.

One point which, in fact, had been

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 raised was about the NSCN getting the membership of UNPO. I do not exactly remember. I believe, hon. Member, Prof. Kamson had raised this point. In fact, one of the conditions for membership of UNPO is that they should not have any violent activity to their credit. Maybe because of the fall, they succeeded in getting the membership. Certainly, this issue will be taken up. The representative of Government of India, who is on the Committee, will certainly look into the matter and see that they are dismissed. Any insurgent group which carries on this kind of insurgent activity cannot become a member of UNPO, that is my feeling.

Another issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House is about the entire approach that we propose to have in the matter. I agree with most of the hon. Members. It is neither the police nor the paramilitary forces nor the Army which ultimately is going to deliver. There is no doubt it. But at the same time, we will have to make a clear distinction between what we call the secessionist movement and other kind of the people linked with some kind of agitation for achieving the kind of demands that they might be having in view. These two will have to be treated on a separate footing altogether.

Even about the first group also, let us not assume that they are secessionist. Of course, the history has been against them. The history clearly indicates that they have been indulging in secessionist activity. But in spite of that, certainly, there is no harm in giving one more opportunity satisfying ourselves that they will give up this path of violence, they will try to be within the constitutional framework and negotiate things with us and see that by peaceful methods, they are able to solve their problems. After doing this and after giving them some kind of a socio-economic deal, which the hon. Mem-

ber have been talking about, of course the opportunity comes. Thereafter some of the groups might carry on their activity. That has been the history. One group agrees. Another group does not surrender. Most of the people surrender. But there is one small group which ultimately was having the sophisticated weapons with them. And with the assistance of our neighbours and the kind of secessionist movement that they have been carrying on, they were able to again reassemble and form a small group. ULFA is doing the same thing. Nagas are doing the same thing. One group of Nagas accepted the agreement while others remained outside and they carry on their activities. This is their history. There is no doubt it. That is why we will have to be very cautious especially when our people, who are inimical to our country, who are trying to exploit discontentment about having their own country. Nagas were thinking in terms of having independent Nagaland. If I mistake not, even Kukis are also having some kind of affiliation with some kind of a revolutionary group in Myanmar. So, these are the groups who are having such ambitions. If in their hearts of hearts, they were to abstain, I have no objection. But they might come out and carry out this kind of a movement which ultimately leads to any kind of secessionist activity. After completing all socio-economic measures which we have to give to them, if we find that they are incorrigible, there is hardly any change in them, and the whole process has become irreversible, then, of course, what else can we expect? I do not think that we can afford this kind of a secessionist movement in our country. They will have to be dealt with in a firm manner and there can be no escape from this kind of our approach. So, this is the kind of approach that we have to adopt in that area. The hearts and confidence of local people will have to be won over. If we commit any mistake, we will have to admit the mistake and see that we

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

succeed in getting the confidence of the local people. I agree with some of the hon. Members that the people there are pure and good in their hearts and by nature, they are cooperative. In fact, there is no reason to disbelieve them but some of the leaders definitely mislead them. They are emotional type of people and as they are being misled, it takes considerable time for them to come back to the original position. This is the whole difficulty in that area. Still I feel quite confident that if this approach is being adopted, if we concentrate on the development of that area and give them the feeling that what they wanted to achieve by some other method can be done by peaceful method, then we can succeed in getting most of the things that we are asking for. There is no reason as to why these people should adopt insurgency that they have been using so far. I can say this without any fear or contradiction. We are prepared to give them more money provided we are satisfied that the money is purely utilised and that is why, I am going to ask the Finance Ministry to send a special team, have the audit and financial discipline enforced in that area. There is rampant corruption because there are officers and others who have been indulging in some kind of indiscipline and undesirable methods. I am sorry that I cannot possibly deny when charges are made that there is rampant corruption because my information is also that there is rampant corruption and we have to see that we succeed in creating conditions in which we should be in a position to take actions against those who have been, in fact, indulging in corrupt practices.

Sir, I do not think that I should dwell on all other points. I have tried my best to explain most of the important issues raised by hon. Members. I must thank them all and I request the House to support this Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The names of the people who are working against the national interests have been mentioned clearly in the Governor's report...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already mentioned all these things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why action is not being taken against them?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: There is no need to raise this issue in the House. If we are satisfied, action will be taken.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st December, 1993 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur.

*The motion was adopted.*

**17.20 hrs**

RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL  
OF THE AIR CORPORATIONS (TRANSFER  
OF UNDERTAKING AND REPEAL)  
ORDINANCES  
AND  
AIR CORPORATIONS (TRANSFER OF  
UNDERTAKINGS AND REPEAL) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up items Nos. 10 and 11 together, namely, disapproval of the Air Corporation

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*approval of Air Corp. (Transfer or Undertaking undertaking and Repeal)Bill*  
*and Repeal) Ordinance*

(Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994 and Air Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill.

SHRIBHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):  
I beg to move:

" That this House disapproves of the Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994 (No.4 of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 29, 1994."

[Translation]

There are several reasons for moving my Resolution in the House. The first is as to what was the need for the Government to issue an ordinance when the session was about to commence. The dates for the Budget session were going to be announced soon and the issuance of an ordinance at that very time and thereby preventing its consideration has become almost a custom. It is the duty of the House to check this tendency of issuing ordinances just before the commencement of the Session and so, this House should disapprove such ordinances. The disapproval is also important for the sake of strengthening of our democracy and Parliamentary traditions. I am of the view that if this Government refuses to accept this view, then some members of the ruling party should muster courage to oppose it. If such a resistance is not forthcoming on their part then it becomes imperative for the members of the Opposition Parties to disapprove the ordinance issued by the Government. On the eve of the Session so that democratic traditions could be strengthened.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter of prime concern is that our public properties are

being sacrificed in the name of realising the goals of New Economic Policy. This is a dangerous trend. There was a lengthy debate at the very outset when Public Sector was created. Even during pre-independence days, some schemes were formulated to decide about the future shape of independent India. One such scheme was then termed as Tata-Birla Plan. Another scheme was prepared or got prepared by Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru and it was called Nehru Plan, when there was a clash between the two plans, Gandhiji expressed the view that the Congress Party should not follow any plan and the decision in this regard should be taken after the achievement of independence. So the Congress Dal had no plans whatsoever in this regard. After a struggle of several years following independence and important policy of creating Public Sector in respect of certain essential sectors rendering nationwide services was adopted in the country. These were those basic sectors in which Private Sector enterprises were not ready to invest money even if they were handed over to them because they were not prepared to wait for longer periods to earn profits from there. Likewise, no foreign investor was ready to invest money in those sectors. In such a situation, those sectors were under the Public Sector. Mainly four types of industries viz basic industries, medium industries, small industries and domestic industries were included in the Public Sector. I think they are still important. Experiences of the other countries of the world in this regard show that their importance has not diminished. If any foreign investor or Indian company decides to invest in those areas, in which we are lagging behind and brings in new technologies, then that is understandable, but otherwise, it is a dangerous trend that our established industries in the Public Sector will be handed over in

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

this manner one by one to foreign capital-ists.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, in the name of its new policy the Government by its behaviour has created an impression within the country and abroad that we are not capable of running those industries but actually only very few people will become rich at the cost of general public. In this way, we are going to hand over some of our major industries to the private sector Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is why has become our national duty to oppose such a move. We all are also aware that there is no qualitative difference in terms of success achieved by private sector enterprises. There is no difference at all if Private Sector and Public Sector are compared in this regard but the entire media and the policies of the Government to have been projecting a very negative image about the performance of public sector vis-a-vis private sector. In this manner, efforts are being made to dismantle the public sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, as regards the two corporations I would urge Azad Sahib, who is the Hon. Minister of the department and who is present here at the moment, that the names of those two corporations must be changed. There is no need of having names like Air India or India Air Lines. One of them can be named "Akash Bharti" and the other can be named "Viman Bharti" (Interruption)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): And we can give them name 'Urunkhatola' by joining the two (Interruptions).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have said what I thought was important and what I

have been experiencing for the last several years. There is something in names as well. Mr. Chairman, Sir, efforts are now being made to convert the two corporations into limited companies. All rules and regulations would, however, remain the same. Since a New Economic Policy has been adopted, so the hon. Minister has opened up the gates for the private sector to enter those areas by converting these corporations into limited companies. The erstwhile aviation sector is also being opened for private aviation sector. This is being done at the behest of the Government.

Government directives and orders have become meaningless because of the very policy of the Government itself. The policy of our country rests on the capitalistic economic base. Indian planes bearing the name of 'Air India' have been projecting the good name of the entire country, but now they will be projecting it as a private limited company instead of being the part of a corporation. I do not know as to who is to be appeased by taking such a decision.

Now nobody can imagine that big corporation, like Air India or India Air Lines might be run by any capitalist house of the country, and even if it comes forward to run them, they will use the money of the country only. It will be the money of the people only. It is therefore, the duty of the people of the country as also the duty of this House to oppose this dangerous step of the Government being ushered in the shape of the present ordinance. This is why a series of dharnas and gheraos etc. are being arranged as a mark of protest throughout the country against the adverse impacts of the New Economic Policy. I accept that religious issues are raised to divert the attention of the people, nevertheless, there have been at-

locks one after another on our Economic Policy and the people are prepared to launch a mass -movement. I would like to submit that the Government should not be under any illusion that people will tolerate the situation wherein fundamental rights of the people are snatched away. Such a policy cannot be pursued any longer. This cannot work even in the House and if it works here, people will not accept it outside the House. Mistakes have been comitted time and again. As a matter of fact, to err human. Nobody is free from errors. We have created God so that errors may be avoided. The discontentment that the Government is generating among the people will prove fatal. Therefore, the ordinance issued by the Government will be opposed indise this House and outside also in a big way. There will be big rallies here in the months of March and April. One I was myself victimised. For the first time I had the taste of being gassed on 19th of August. Since I am not in the habit of fleeing from the front so I had face that. The Government is launching an attack on our nationla policy. This was not an issue during the last election, not did it figure in their election manifesto that the public sector would be done away with. This is such an issue that was raised for 30-15 years after independence both inside the House and outside. After that our Government adopted a policy of Mixed-economy. The Government is not altering that 'mixed' word, but practically that policy is being done away with. The Government has neither democratic right nor moral right to do it. One after another issue is being taken up while ruling party did not raise the issue during their electioneering.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating

the same thing again and again..

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE(Dmdum): There is no other why out because they are also repeating the same thing. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, without taking much of your time, I would like to urge the House that it should reject this ordinance, so that the tradition of promulgating ordinance before the session, comes to an end. Our basic economic policies are other. This should be stopped so that we are not forced to engage ourselves in a large scale confrontations with the Government. These limited companies will not be able to save you and some Indian and foreign millionairs would not be able to save you. With this, I oppose this ordinance and thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Air Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance 194(No. of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 29, 1994."

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Shri Mohan Singh. Are you moving it?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th July, 1994."

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): We all have given notice to move the amendment for desapproval!

MR. CHARIMAN: You will be given time.

SHRI E. AHAMED: No. Sir, What I mean to say is those who have given notice for its disapproval may be called first. That is the procedures. Of course, other members can also participate, I have no objection of my friends being called first.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATERL (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I stand up to support the motion for consideration of the Air Corporation Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal Bill 1993 and thank you giving me this opportunity. (*Interruption*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is, when there are members who have given notice of disapproval of the ordinance, whether any member who is either supporting or opposing, they may be called first who have given notice of disapproval motion. (*Interruption*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a person moves (an amendment), it is taken for granted that others too agree with this. Thereafter, amendments are taken. You have done the right thing. You called my name among those desiring amendment. After this the debate begins. You called the hon. Member correctly. You have adopted the right procedure.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I have absolutely no objection on calling any member to speak either opposing or supporting. My only point is there are members who have given notice of disapproval of the motion and they may be given preference.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a bit of confusion about it. I would like to draw your attention to page 3 of the Revised List of Business.

Kindly see the note which says, "Item Nos. 10 and 11 may be taken up together". So item Nos. 10 and 11 we are taking up now. Item no. 10 has already been moved. It does not mean that all those 15 or 17 Members listed there, all of them will have to speak.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is over.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: So when there is a consideration Motion by the hon. Minister to take up this item No. 11 which has already moved, they can be taken together now and the debate can go on according to your directive members can participate.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): My point of order is that the hon. Minister has moved the Motion and now debate will start, it is always customary that the debate should call a Member from the Opposition benches. Therefore, instead of calling him you should call a Member from the Opposition, then one from that side and so on. I request that a Member from this side may be allowed.

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SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Yes. That should be the procedure.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): There are two Motions, They have to be taken together. The Motion for disapproval was moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all over , you are forgetting

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I have already moved it last time. One Member was on his legs also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was over.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The Motion of the hon. Minister if for consideration. Discussion on that should be taken up.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: May I draw your attention to the list of Business. Item No.11 says, " Further Consideraion". That means it has already moved at the end of the last session. Therefore, the house takes it as already moved. The Statutory Resolution moved because there was no Ordinance. Now, that has also been moved. The regular procedure is that the should follow. As Shri Anna Joshi has also pointed out correctly, it shoudl begin with the Opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right Prof. Prem Dhupal.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on Air Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill, 1994. For the first time perhaps

it is happening that a Bill has been introduced. The hon. Minister had introduced it and according to him a member was speaking and the session ended. I the intervening peirod before the second session, it hapened for the first time that we issued an ordinance. It never happened in the history of parliament that a Bill which was introduced in this august House was profusely referred to by the President yesterday in his Address. and also referred to the Parliament 's Standing Committee. This committee prepared and gave its report on 20th October 1993.

I would like to know form the Minister, what was, afterall, so special regarding 29th January 1994, that he could not wait till 22nd February and promulgated an ordinance ? As a matter of principle I oppose the promulgation of ordinance in this manner.

I am supporting the Bill. But, the haste which created a parliamentary history, vitiated the entire procedure with the promulgation of ordinance.

Some friends spoke that history repeats itself . I have got the Air Corporation Act 1953 When Air India and Indian Airlines were formed. Prior to this, till 1953, various limited companies were providing air services - Air India Limited, The Air Services of India Limites, The Airways(Inida) Limited The Bharat Airways limited. The Deccan Airways Limited, The Himalyan Aviation Ltd. The Indian National Airways Limited. The Kalinga Airlines and The Air India International Limited, etc. By doing away with all these India Airlines . Air India were formed in 1953.

It has been stated in the objectives of this Bill that more funds are needed due to the policy of liberralsation under the new

[Prof. Prem Dhupal]

economic policy to the competition with other companies at international level. Both these things cannot be undertaken with Budgetary support alone. That is why, the private sector has also been allowed to invest. With a view to increasing the efficiency and development of National Air Services Companies i.e. Indian Airlines and Air India in such a tough competitive atmosphere, it has been realised that only budgetary support will not be enough and there is a need to utilize the equity funds from the open market. To achieve these objectives, a demand has been made to repeal the Air Corporation Act, 1953.

Sir, the Standing Committee of the Parliament, which has reviewed this Bill, has felt that there is a possibility that the job reservation at present, available to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in Indian Airlines and Air India, will not be given to them once these companies go to private hands. Even if these Airlines companies are privatising partially, there will be problems in implementing the reservation policy for the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, because according to the present laws, this policy is not being implemented in the private sector. So the Committee recommended that the Government should take initiative to form a new policy and enact a new law so that reservation policy can be implemented despite total or partial privatisation.

Sir, I support this Bill and hope that the provision of reservation presently followed in Air-India and Indian Airlines, will be continued after their full of partial privatisation. A law may be enacted in that regard. In view of the international competition we are

facing today, I support the conversion of the corporation into limited companies. (*Interruption*)

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. This Bill was brought on the 4th of May, 1992, but due to some reasons, it could not be introduced then. Maybe, it was not found appropriate to move this Bill. But it appears that due to the pressure exerted by the capitalists and Indian and foreign companies this Bill has again been moved in the House..

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, several Indian and foreign companies are performing well in this field. In comparison to them, Indian Airlines and Air-India have not shown adequate performance, despite having good infrastructure, such as offices and other facing facilities in India as well as abroad. Indian Air Lines and Air India have only 40 to 42 and 20 to 22 aircrafts respectively whereas a single foreign Airlines company has 250 to 300 aircrafts. It was never thought to run their corporations on profits, so, they were always in loss... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, this is not true. Air India has always shown profit.

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Maybe the Indian Air Lines was running in loss.

So far as facilities are concerned, Air India and Indian Air Lines could never compete with any foreign company in this regard. Those who usually travel in Aeroplanes are well aware of it.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Air India has best

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pilots in the worlds. SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI: I am taking about facilities. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN Sir, one reason behind this may be that the number of ground duty employees in more than the employees working in flights.

As a result adequate facilities were not provided inside the aircraft and our Airlines could not earn the name they should have earned in the world. The private Air-taxi operators are giving good performance and they have flights from Delhi to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. While converting them into limited companies, it should be kept in mind that the passengers should be given proper facilities of international standards both on the ground and inside the aircrafts I had an opportunity to talk to the employees of Indian Air Lines and Air India. Their demand was that they do not get benefits of international standard after retirement. Both the Air Lines lack efficient staff because such staff join other airlines. As these are being converted into limited companies, the employees working in it should be given facilities of international standard, only then. our Airlines can compete with other Airlines of the world. It will make no difference if both the Air Lines are merged or kept separte the entire situation should be evaluated and efforts should be made for improvement. After these copmanies stet companies are formed and the private investors will have their shares in it, that would effect the reservation policy meant for SC/ST. What ever the hon. Minister may say today, reservation facilities will not be provided according to law with these words, I conclude and oppose this Bill.

*[English]*

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, I stand in support of this Bill. This is a step in the right direction. through coming up rather late. by more than a year and a half. As has been mentioned by my colleague, it was introduced in May, 1992....*(Interruption)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the time for our Iftar is six o'clock. If we have to participate in the discussion, how can we be there?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The House should adjourn now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Let him speak just for a few minutes.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: The Air Corporations, especially the Indian Airlines have gone too deep into the red, suffering losses year after years.

**18.00 hrs**

Sir, the lose of Indian Airlines is to the tune of Rs. 250 crore. I would like to add that till 1989 Indian Airlines was running in profits.

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is time for our prayer.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
Sir, it is our normal practice. We can continue this tomorrow. He will get first chance. We have fixed our programmes outside.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: if all agree the time of the House could be extended till Shri Patel concludes.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, if I may be excused. I will speak for 10-15 minutes. I could continue tomorrow if you want.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please speak.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, as I was saying, Indian Airlines was running at profit till 1989. It was only with the decision of the Government to ground the Airbus-320 that it incurred a heavy loss to the tune Rs. 292 crore and as many as 18 aircraft were grounded for several months.

With the liberalisation of the economy and the induction of private operation in the air transport sector and with the adoption of open-sky policy, it has become necessary to tap the resources of the capital market for equity funds to argue the case of the two main national airlines namely Indian Airlines and Air India.

During the past three years or so, we can hardly think of a span of period when one section of the airline staff or the other

was not on strike or carrying on agitation. The pilots, the engineers and different categories of technical staff - unmindful of the loss - continues to go on strike indiscriminately. I very clearly remember the offer made by Civil Aviation Minister in 1992 when he gave an analytical picture comparing of the hours of flight per weekly Indian Airlines pilots and pilots of other international airlines and calling upon the striking pilots to put in more hours of flight and get more. Yet latter refused to see the reason and the result was 30 per cent of under-utilisation of our air fleet. I am sure, this sort of obstinate and unreasonable attitude on the part of the pilots, engineers and other technical staff would not be tolerated by a company run and managed on commercial lines contemplated under this Bill.

Though the composition, functioning, modus operandi, the policy and objective of the companies contemplated under this Bill have not been spelt out - they may form of Memorandum and Articles of the Association of the mega-carrier companies - since they come to replace the two air corporations, certainly they are expected to pursue and follow the same objectives and basic principles as laid down for the corporations sought to be replaced. The public undertakings, whether a statutory corporation or a limited company, are bound by certain social obligations such as providing services to remote areas which may not be wholly viable from economic viewpoint. All such services, particularly in the North East sector, may involve - even to a large extent subsidisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Patel, you may continue tomorrow .

881 *Statu. Reso Re: Dis-* PHALGUNA 3, 1915 (SAKA) *Air Corp. (Transfer of 882 approval of Air Corp. (Transfer or Undertaking undertaking and Repeal) Bill and Repeal) Ordinance*

18.031/2 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Thirty-seventh Report**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DE-  
VELOPMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND

SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-  
FAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : Sir, I beg  
to present the Thirty-seventh report of the  
Business Advisory Committee.

18.04 hrs.

*The lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of  
the Clock on Wednesday, February 23,  
1994/Phalguna 4, 1915 (Saka)*